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The Nevada Supreme Court has repeatedly linked the breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing with bad faith conduct. In Morris v. Bank of America Nevada, 110 Nev. 1274, 1276, 886 P.2d 454, 456 (1994), the court used the cause of action breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing (in contract) interchangeably with a "bad faith claim." Id. ("[W]e, nevertheless decide that Morris should be allowed to proceed in the trial court on his counterclaim against the Bank for breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing. We reverse the trial court's order dismissing Morris' bad faith claim..."). In Martin v. Sears, Roebuch and Co., 111 Nev. 923, 929, 899 P.2d 551, 555 (1995), the court held, "Bad faith discharge finds its genesis in Section 205 of the Restatement (Second) of Contracts, which states that: 'Every contract imposes upon each party a duty of good faith and fair dealing in its performance and its enforcement." In K Mart Corp. v. Ponsock, 103 Nev. 39, 46 n. 6, 732 P.2d 1364, 1369 (1987), the court observed, "Appropriate nomenclature might be 'breach of employment contract,' for the true breach of contract case, 'tortious discharge,' for public policy cases, and 'bad faith discharge,' for the cases involving breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing," Id. And the Nevada Supreme Court explicitly tied bad faith acts to breaches of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing in A.C. Shaw Const., Inc. v. Washoe County, 105 Nev. 913, 915, 784 P.2d 9, 10 (1989), holding:

> [I]n our view, sound public policy warrants recognition of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing in public works construction contracts. To hold otherwise would suggest that a governmental entity has a right to refrain from cooperation in a contract, or that a governmental entity could act in bad faith. calculated to destroy the benefit of that contract to the other contracting party.

ld.9 Between these five decisions, it is clear that Nevada law, for the purposes of pleading a cause of action for breach of the duty to act in good faith, considers allegations in support

⁹ Defendant may attempt to argue that somehow the Nevada Supreme Court's separation of the possibility of refraining from cooperation on the one hand, from acting in bad faith on the other, is evidence that the proposed amendment is futile. Specifically, Defendant may argue that because Plaintiffs' primary charge is that Defendant failed to provide them with documents. Defendant therefore only allegedly failed to cooperate with Plaintiffs, and thus -16-

of the cause of action for the breach of that duty to be functionally the same as allegations of acts involving bad faith. However, even despite the substantial caselaw in support of Plaintiffs, it may still not prevent the Defendant from attempting to present an argument concerning the differences between breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing in contract versus the same in tort.

 For the Purposes of Falling Under the Specific Claims Identified in Sandy Valley, Plaintiffs' Cause of Action for Breach of the Implied Covenant of Good Faith and Fair Dealing in Contract Is Appropriate

The Court is well aware that claims for breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing can be brought under contract or in tort. The primary differences between the two are the two additional elements to plead the claim in tort: (1) that there exists a special relationship between the tortfeasor and the tort victim; and (2) the tortfeasor engaged in "grievous and perfidious misconduct." See State, Univ. and Comm. College Sys. v. Sutton, 120 Nev. 972, 989, 103 P.3d 8, 19 (2004). In most cases, claims for breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing in tort (a.k.a. "contort") occur in employment and insurance contexts. See Martin, 111 Nev. at 929; Pemberton v. Farmers Ins. Exchange, 109 Nev. 789, 793, 858 P.2d 380, 382 (1993). In both of these instances, courts refer to the tort claims as bad faith claims (eg. bad faith discharge mentioned above). Id.

However, a court's reference to the tort of "bad faith" or "bad faith discharge" has no impact on causes of action for breach of the implied covenant of good faith in contract, such as Plaintiffs', and the allegations in support thereof. Again, as the Court is aware, at this juncture, all that is necessary for the proposed Second Amended Complaint to pass

it did not act in bad faith. This argument would be flawed for a number of reasons. First, the court in *A.C. Shaw* did not state that refraining from cooperation would not be conduct involving bad faith—it made the distinction between active and passive conduct (refraining from action vs. acting). The Court is well aware that both acts and omissions can constitute bad faith conduct. Second, in the context of the breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, the example of refraining from cooperation refers to a party's own failure to cooperate with the other side so that the other side can discharge its obligations. See Witkin, supra p. 12. Therefore, this language in *A.C. Shaw* does not refer to Defendant Pardee's failure to discharge its own obligations. If it did, all breaches of contract would be examples of refraining from cooperation and one example of the breach of the implied covenant would effectively swallow the entire doctrine. Such is not the case.

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muster is that it put Defendant on notice that Plaintiffs will seek to establish that Defendant acted in bad faith. Pleading a cause of action that Defendant breached its duty to act in good faith satisfies that requirement as demonstrated by the depth of Nevada jurisprudence linking breaches of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing in contract to allegations of bad faith. See Hilton Hotels; Morris; and A.C. Shaw.

Additionally, unlike a contort claim, there is no requirement that Plaintiffs allege that Defendant engaged in grievous and perfidious misconduct to appropriately plead Defendant's bad faith in order to qualify for attorney's fees under Sandy Valley. Multiple Nevada Supreme Court cases confirm that the intensity of bad faith or other misconduct necessary to be awarded attorney's fees as damages does not rise to the level of "grievous or perfidious misconduct" as in contort claims. For example, in City of Las Vegas v. Cragin Industries, Inc., 86 Nev. 933, 940-941, 478 P.2d 585, 590 (1970), the Nevada Supreme Court held that attorney's fees would have been appropriate as damages in a case where defendant was successful in seeking injunctive relief necessitated by plaintiff's "improper conduct." Id. This pronouncement was made despite no finding of "fraud, malice, or wantonness." Id. In other words the court held that attorney's fees as damages could be appropriate when the opposing party's misconduct rises to the level of improper, but not necessarily fraudulent, malicious, or wanton. Cf. Southern Nevada Homebuilders Ass'n, Inc. v. City of North Las Vegas, 112 Nev. 297, 303, 913 P.2d 1276, 1280 (1996) (holding that attorney's fees as damages would not be appropriate where Defendant acted in good faith). Considering the broad swath of acts or omissions which could be considered bad faith conduct and the Nevada Supreme Court's holding in Cragin that attorney's fees would have been appropriate with only a showing of improper conduct, there would be no basis for Defendant to argue, or the Court to find, that Plaintiffs must plead Defendant's grievous and perfidious misconduct to survive a futility test.

Finally, because "good faith is a state of mind which can only be resolved through an application of the facts in each particular case," denying the Motion would be inappropriate. N.L.R.B. v. Stanislaus Imp. & H. Co., 226 F.2d 377, 380 (9th Cir. 1955).

Similarly, as the Nevada Supreme Court held in *Mitchell v. Bailey and Selover, Inc.*, 96 Nev. 147, 150, 605 P.2d 1138, 1139 (1980), "the question of good faith is a question of fact," and therefore, the Court must permit Plaintiffs to file the Proposed Second Amended Complaint so that they would be allowed to offer evidence and prove the nature and severity of Defendant's bad faith conduct.

E. Plaintiffs' Claims For Time and Effort Damages are Appropriate

While most of the argument at the hearing was dedicated to the attorney's fees issue, Plaintiffs are also seeking to amend their special damage claims to state their damages for the time they spent attempting to acquire the documents promised to them. Without knowing what counsel for Defendant will submit (or if counsel will submit briefing on this topic), in an abundance of caution, Plaintiffs submit this supplemental briefing on this issue.

Plaintiffs spent significant time attempting to recover the documents and information they were owed under the Commission Letter Agreement. Had Defendant not breached its contract, Plaintiffs would not have needed to spend this time looking for documents and records already given to them. As a result of this breach, Plaintiffs must be compensated for their time.

Plaintiffs' time and effort spent trying to acquire the documents they were owed are compensable. The Supreme Court of California sitting en banc in *Gray v. Don Miller & Associates, Inc.*, 35 Cal. 3d 498, 504, 674 P.2d 253, 256 (Cal. 1984) held that Plaintiff could be compensated for his damages in the form of his lost time. *Id.* ("Plaintiff is entitled to damages in the amounts he spent in anticipation of completing the purchase and for his own time in planning the business on the site."). Another California Court held the same, that Plaintiff could recover his damages for time he wasted because of Defendant's failure to deliver appropriate title. See *Barthels v. Santa Barbara Title Co.*, 28 Cal. App. 4th 674, 680, 33 Cal. Rptr. 2d 570, 581-82 (Cal. App. Ct. 1994) (affirming trial court's award of damages for some of the time Plaintiff spent). Plaintiffs are entitled to compensation for their wasted time and effort because the damages were caused by Defendant's breach

and because it is reasonably foreseeable that in the event Defendant breached its duty to appropriately inform Plaintiffs, they would seek out the information on their own.

As stated by the Nevada Supreme Court, "It is fundamental that contract damages are prospective in nature and are intended to place the nonbreaching party in as good a position as if the contract had been performed." *Colorado Environments, Inc. v. Valley Grading Corp.*, 105 Nev. 464, 470, 779 P.2d 80, 84 (1989). Damages arising from breach of contract must (1) arise from the breach of contract and (2) "be such as may reasonably be supposed to have been in the contemplation of both parties." *See Clark County School Dist. v. Rolling Plains Const., Inc.*, 117 Nev. 101, 106, 16 P.3d 1079, 1082 (2001) (disapproved of on other grounds, 117 Nev. 948). Stated another way, "the damages claimed for the breach of contract must be foreseeable." *Id.* Applying this standard to Plaintiffs' action, the Court must find that Plaintiffs' claim for damages to compensate them for time spent are foreseeable and grant the Motion.

It is natural and foreseeable that Plaintiffs, in the event they were denied the information and records promised to them by Defendant, would seek out alternative sources of that information. First, because the information concerned the availability of commissions to be paid to Plaintiffs, they would naturally inquire as to the land transactions to determine if any money is owed to them. Second, Pardee's Option to buy land from CSI lasted for forty (40) years. Given that both Plaintiffs were over sixty (60) years of age at the time the Commission Letter Agreement was executed, it is foreseeable that Plaintiffs would be concerned as to their families' abilities to track the land purchases to which they would be entitled a commission when Plaintiffs have passed on. As such, the damages for Plaintiffs' time and effort attempting to get information owed to them by Pardee is foreseeable and compensable.

Finally, even if the Court is unsure as to the foreseeability of these damages, the Court must defer its ruling on this issue because foreseeability of damages is generally "a question of fact." *Valladares v. DMJ, Inc.*, 110 Nev. 1291, 1294, 885 P.2d 580, 582 (1994);

Daniel v. Hilton Hotels, 98 Nev. 113, 115, 642 P.2d 1086, 1087 (1982). Therefore, the Court should grant Plaintiffs' Motion for Leave to File a Second Amended Complaint.

III. CONCLUSION

Plaintiffs' proposed Second Amended Complaint appropriately pleads Plaintiffs' entitlement to their attorney's fees as damages. Sandy Valley holds that when attorney's fees are to be claimed as special damages, they must be the natural and foreseeable consequence of the injurious conduct. For years Plaintiffs were denied the records and information they were owed. It was only by the act of filing suit that Plaintiffs acquired the ability to subpoen documents and appeal to the Court's power to mandate an accounting. Without any other alternative method to acquire the records, the only foreseeable response was the filing of suit and the resulting expenditure of attorney's fees. These fees are damages. And not only because Plaintiffs' claims comply with Sandy Valley's general criteria, but also because they are of the type specifically identified in Sandy Valley as being eligible for a claim for attorney fee damages.

Plaintiffs also appropriately plead their entitlement to compensation for their wasted time and effort attempting to seek out alternative sources of the information. Plaintiffs at all relevant times prior to this action were subject to Defendant's will as to whether Plaintiffs would be kept informed of the developments at Coyote Springs—a right they were entitled to. When it became apparent that Defendant was not going to fulfill its end of the bargain, Plaintiffs sought to acquire the information from another source. Despite Plaintiffs' best efforts, they were unsuccessful. As such, Plaintiffs should be compensated for this time lost.

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Wherefore, because Plaintiffs properly plead their claims for special damages in the proposed Second Amended Complaint, Plaintiffs respectfully request that the Court grant Plaintiffs' Motion for Leave to File a Second Amended Complaint.

DATED this 10th day of May, 2013.

JIMMERSON HANSEN, P.C.

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that service of a true and correct copy PLAINTIFFS' SUPPLEMENT TO MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE A SECOND AMENDED COMPLAINT PURSUANT TO THE COURT'S ORDER ON HEARING ON APRIL 26, 2013 was made on the 10th day of May, 2013, as indicated below:

X By first class mail, postage prepaid from Las Vegas, Nevada pursuant to N.R.C.P. 5(b) addressed as follows below

By facsimile, pursuant to EDCR 7.26 (as amended)

By receipt of copy as indicated below

Pat Lundvall, Esq.
Aaron D. Shipley, Esq.
MCDONALD CARANO WILSON, LLP
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Attorneys for Defendant

An employee of JIMMERSON HANSEN, P.C

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SB PAT LUNDVALL (NSBN 3761) AARON D. SHIPLEY (NSBN 8258) McDONALD CARANO WILSON LLP 2300 West Sahara Avenue, Suite 1000 Las Vegas, Nevada 89102 (702) 873-4100 (702) 873-9966 Facsimile <u>lundvall@mcdonaldcarano.com</u> ashipley@mcdonaldcarano.com Attorneys for Defendant Pardee Homes of Nevada

CLERK OF THE COURT

DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

JAMES WOLFRAM, WALT WILKES

Plaintiffs,

VS.

PARDEE HOMES OF NEVADA,

Defendant.

CASE NO.: A-10-632338-C **DEPT NO.:** IV

DEFENDANT'S SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF ITS OPPOSITION TO PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE A SECOND AMENDED COMPLAINT

Hearing Date: May 15, 2013 Hearing Time: In Chambers

Pardee Homes of Nevada ("Pardee" or "Defendant") submits the following Supplemental Brief ("Brief") in Support of its Opposition ("Opposition") to the Plaintiffs' Motion for Leave to File a Second Amended Complaint ("Motion"). This Brief is filed at the direction of the Court from the hearing on the Motion held April 26, 2013 and is limited to the single issue of whether Plaintiffs proposed amended complaint alleges bad faith or other intentional misconduct by Pardee, as requested by the Court. This Brief is supported by the following Memorandum of Points and Authorities, the supporting exhibits to the Opposition, the papers and pleadings on file in this matter, and any additional argument the Court may permit at the hearing of this matter.

///

MCDONALD-CARANO-WILSON

RESPECTFULLY	SUBMITTED 'SUBMITTED	this 10 th	day of May,	2013
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McDONALD CARANO WILSON LLP

/s/ Aaron D. Shipley
Pat Lundvall (#3761)
Aaron D. Shipley (#8258)
2300 West Sahara Avenue, Suite 1000
Las Vegas, Nevada 89102
Attorneys for Defendant Pardee Homes of Nevada

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I. LEGAL ARGUMENT

A. Legal Standard.

As set forth in Pardee's Opposition, granting a party leave to amend under NRCP 15(a) is not appropriate when the amendment would be futile. See Reddy v. Litton Industries, Inc., 912 F.2d 291, 296-97 (9th Cir. 1990). Futility occurs when the proposed amendment is frivolous or attempts to advance a claim that is legally insufficient. See Allum v. Valley Bank of Nevada, 109 Nev. 280, 287, 849 P.2d 297, 302 (1993) (citation omitted) ("It is not an abuse of discretion to deny leave to amend when any proposed amendment would be futile."). If the proposed amendment could not withstand a motion to dismiss, then the amendment should be denied as futile. See 6 Charles Alan Wright, Arthur R. Miller & Mary Kay Kane, Federal Practice and Procedure Civ. 2d §1487 (2006). In this case, Plaintiffs' request for attorneys' fees as special damages is insufficient under Nevada law and would not withstand a motion to dismiss. Therefore, the Motion should be deemed futile and denied with prejudice.

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B. Plaintiffs' Proposed Second Amended Complaint is Futile Because Nevada Law Does Not Permit the Recovery of Attorneys' Fees as Special Damages in This Case.

Under <u>Sandy Valley Assoc. v. Sky Ranch Estates Owners Assoc.</u> and its progeny, the recovery of attorneys' fees as special damages is extremely limited. 117 Nev. 948, 957, 35 P.3d 964, 969 (2001). And in <u>Sandy Valley</u> the court made clear that "the mere fact that a party was forced to file or defend a lawsuit is insufficient to support an award of attorney fees as damages." <u>Id.</u>, 117 Nev. at 957, 35 P.3d at 970. Yet file a lawsuit is exactly the only thing Plaintiffs claim they were forced to do. <u>See</u> Plaintiffs' Opposition to Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment, pp. 17-18 (plaintiffs argued the only way to get the documents needed to determine if they were/were not entitled to further commissions was to file a lawsuit).¹

As set forth in the Opposition, this case does not fit any of the narrow circumstances contemplated by the Nevada Supreme Court allowing a party to recover its attorneys' fees as special damages. In Horgan v. Felton, the court specifically clarified that "[a]s an exception to the general rule, a district court may award attorney fees as special damages in *limited circumstances*." 123 Nev. 577, 583, 170 P.3d 982, 986 (2007) (emphasis added). Plaintiffs here contend the limited circumstances that apply to their case is they could not get all of the documents they wanted to confirm they were not entitled to additional commissions. See Plaintiffs' Opposition to Defendants Motion for Summary Judgment, 17:8-13. ("The essential piece of information missing from the letter is the confirmation that the other transactions between [Pardee and Coyote Springs Investment LLC] were not subject to the Option

¹ Pardee disagrees vehemently with that contention.

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Agreement: namely some disclosure of the other transactions sufficient to confirm to Plaintiffs that they were not entitled to a commission for those transactions.")²

In <u>Horgan</u>, a quiet title action, the court made it clear that in order to support the proposition that attorneys' fees are available as special damages, there must be elements of "intentional malicious" and "calculated" acts on the part of a defendant that forced the plaintiff into litigation. 123 Nev. at 585-86, 170 P.2d at 987-88 (internal Further, in Sandy Valley, the court stated that "actions for quotation omitted). declaratory or injunctive relief *may* involve claims for attorney fees as damages when the actions were necessitated by the opposing party's bad faith conduct." 117 Nev. at 958, 35 P.3d at 970 (emphasis added). In this case with regard to Plaintiffs' request for leave to amend their complaint a second time to add a claim for attorneys' fees as special damages, the issue is whether the Plaintiffs have alleged or asserted in their proposed amended complaint that Pardee engaged in intentional, malicious, calculated and/or bad faith behavior that forced Plaintiffs into litigation. If not, their Motion must be denied because the purported amendments are futile.

A review of the proposed Second Amended Complaint reveals that it is void of any allegations that Pardee engaged in intentional, malicious, calculated or bad faith behavior directed toward Plaintiffs. The proposed Second Amended Complaint generically alleges that Pardee "failed to act in good faith and to the best of its ability, and also failed to deal fairly with Plaintiffs, thereby breaching its duties to so conduct itself and injuring Plaintiffs' rights to conduct its business and its ability to receive the benefits of the Commission Letter." See proposed Second Amended Complaint, at ¶ 30, a copy of which is attached to Plaintiffs' Motion as Exhibit 1. Plaintiffs argued at the April 26, 2013, hearing that their cause of action for breach of the covenant of good

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² Pardee continues to be perplexed by Plaintiffs' position. By their argument Plaintiffs concede they were not entitled to any commission from the other transactions between Pardee and CSI, but they only wanted to be told or confirm that they were not entitled to further commissions. Such an argument is obviously circular: Pardee allegedly breached a duty to inform by not informing Plaintiffs about a transaction in which they were not entitled to commission?

faith and fair dealing is synonymous with a claim for bad faith, thereby satisfying their pleading requirement regarding their claim that they are entitled to attorney fees as special damages. This position contradicts Nevada law and is misleading to the Court.

In order to properly allege a contractual breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing, the claimant must show that: (1) plaintiff and defendant were parties to the contract; (2) the defendant owed a duty of good faith to the plaintiff; (3) the defendant breached that duty by performing in a manner that was unfaithful to the purpose of the contract; and (4) the plaintiff's justified expectations were thus denied. See Perry v. Jordan, 111 Nev. 943, 947, 900 P.2d 335, 338 (1995); Hilton Hotels Corp. v. Butch Lewis Prod. Inc., 107 Nev. 226, 232, 808 P.2d 919, 922-23 (1991) ("Hilton I"). None of these elements (as pled by Plaintiffs) involve or concern intentional, malicious, calculated or bad faith conduct. Moreover, these elements are drastically different than the elements required to establish a claim for bad faith.

Nevada law states that "bad faith is not simply bad judgment or negligence."
Hulse v. Sheriff, Clark County, 88 Nev. 393, 398, 498 P.2d 1317, 1320 (1972). Rather, a showing of bad faith "requires" that the party acting in bad faith actually held a dishonest purpose or consciously committed a wrongdoing. See United States v. Gilbert, 198 F.3d 1293, 1299 (11th Cir. 1999); Groder v. United States, 816 F.2d 139, 144 (4th Cir. 1987). Thus, the party seeking to assert "bad faith" must allege and prove that the party was specifically acting with a dishonest purpose, consciously acting improperly, or purposefully breached its duties. Id. Plaintiffs have the burden to both allege and prove such, and must make this showing by clear and convincing evidence. See Groder v. United States, 816 F. 2d 139, 142 (4th cir 1987); So. Comfort Builders, Inc. v. United States, 67 Fed. Cl. 124, 154-155 (2005); see also Powell v. Foxall, 65 S.W.3d 756, 763 (Tex. App. 2001) (cited with approval by Jordan v. State ex. rel. Dep't Motor Vehicles and Public Safety, 121 Nev. 44, 71 n.44, 110 P.3d 30, 41 n.44 (2005)).

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When one compares the essential elements of these two separate claims it is clear that Plaintiffs' contention that Pardee "failed to act in good faith and to the best of its ability, and also failed to deal fairly with Plaintiffs" is legally insufficient to allege a bad faith claim. Simply put, Plaintiffs proposed amended complaint makes absolutely no mention of intentional or malicious or calculated or bad faith conduct by Pardee. From the very beginning and continuing to date, this case has always been about two interpretations of an admittedly clear and unambiguous agreement. differing Therefore, the proposed Second Amended Complaint is futile and the Motion should be denied.3

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 10th day of May, 2013.

McDONALD CARANO WILSON LLP

/s/ Aaron D. Shipley Pat Lundvall (#3761) Aaron D. Shipley (#8258) 2300 West Sahara Avenue, Suite 1000 Las Vegas, Nevada 89102 Attorneys for Defendant Pardee Homes of Nevada

³ Pardee has limited this brief to the single issue requested by the Court. Pardee continues to advance all other reasons why Plaintiffs' motion should be denied.

MCDONALD-CARANO-WILSON

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I am an employee of McDonald Carano Wilson LLP and that on the 10th day of May, 2013, I served a true and correct copy of the foregoing **DEFENDANT'S SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF ITS OPPOSITION TO PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE A SECOND AMENDED COMPLAINT** via U.S. Mail upon the following::

James J. Jimmerson Lynn M. Hansen James M. Jimmerson JIMMERSON, HANSEN, P.C. 415 S. Sixth Street, Ste 100 Las Vegas, NV 89101 Attorney for Plaintiffs

/s/ Melissa A. Merrill
An Employee of McDonald Carano Wilson LLP

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JAMES J. JIMMERSON, ESQ. Nevada Bar No.: 00264

LYNN M. HANSEN, ESQ.

ORDR

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lmh@iimmersonhansen.com imi@iimmersonhansen.com

Attorneys for Plaintiffs

DISTRICT COURT

JAMES WOLFRAM and WALT WILKES.

Plaintiffs.

VS.

PARDEE HOMES OF NEVADA.

Defendant.

This matter coming on for a hearing on the 26th day of April, 2013, on the issue of Plaintiffs' Motion for Leave to File a Second Amended Complaint, Lynn M. Hansen, Esq., and James M. Jimmerson, Esq. appearing on behalf of Plaintiffs, and Pat Lundvall, Esq. and Aaron D. Shipley, Esq. appearing on behalf of Defendant Pardee Homes of Nevada. and the Court having reviewed the papers and pleadings on file, Plaintiffs' Motion for Leave to File a Second Amended Complaint, Defendant's Opposition thereto, and Plaintiffs'

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HANSEN, P.C. 100, Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 - Fecaintle (702) 387-1167

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Reply, and the Court having heard the arguments of counsel, and for good cause appearing,

THE COURT FINDS that Plaintiffs, in bringing forth the clams for special damages in the proposed Second Amended Complaint attached to Plaintiffs' Motion for Leave to File a Second Amended Complaint, does not cause undue delay and does not prejudice Defendant.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that Counsel shall provide supplemental briefing by 5:00 p.m. on May 10, 2013 on the issue of whether Plaintiffs' Motion for Leave to File Second Amended Complaint should be denied on the basis of futility;

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that the Motion for Leave to File a Second Amended Complaint has been continued to the Chamber's Calendar for a written decision;

IT IS HEREBY FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that discovery is re-opened for the limited purpose of obtaining information as to Plaintiffs' damages: (1) the attorney's fees and costs incurred by Plaintiffs; and (2) Plaintiffs' individual time and effort damages.

Dated 30 this day of May, 2013.

Respectfully Submitted:

JIMMERSON HANSEN, P.C.

JAMES J. JIMMERSON, ESQ.

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CLERK OF THE COURT

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> DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

JAMES WOLFRAM and WALT WILKES. Plaintiffs.

PARDEE HOMES OF NEVADA,

Defendant.

CASE NO.: A-10-632338-C DEPT. NO.: IV

ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE A SECOND AMENDED COMPLAINT

This matter coming on for a hearing on the 26th day of April, 2013, on the issue of Plaintiffs' Motion for Leave to File a Second Amended Complaint, Lynn M. Hansen, Esq., and James M. Jimmerson, Esq. appearing on behalf of Plaintiffs, and Pat Lundvall, Esq. and Aaron D. Shipley, Esq. appearing on behalf of Defendant Pardee Homes of Nevada, and the Court having reviewed the papers and pleadings on file, Plaintiffs' Motion for Leave to File a Second Amended Complaint, Defendant's Opposition thereto, Plaintiffs' Reply: Plaintiff's Supplemental Brief and Defendant's Supplemental Brief, and the Court having heard the arguments of counsel, and for good cause appearing,

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THE COURT FINDS that in the absence of any apparent reason involving undue delay, bad faith or dilatory motive on behalf of Plaintiffs, the leave to amend shall be freely given. Stephens v. Southern Nevada Music Co., 89 Nev. 104 (1973).

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS no such reasons to be present in the instant case. The Court ordered at the hearing on April 26, 2013 that discovery is to be reopened for the limited purpose of Defendant obtaining information regarding any alleged attorney's fees as special damages as well as any alleged time and effort damages incurred by Plaintiffs. The Court granted Defendant the opportunity to conduct the aforementioned discovery to avoid any prejudice to Defendant.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that the holding in Sandy Valley Assoc. v. Sky Ranch Estates Owners Assoc., 117 Nev. 948 (2001) governs the issue of whether attorney's fees may be considered an element of special damages or as a cost of litigation. Pursuant to Sandy Valley, attorney's fees may be considered an element of special damages in those rare cases when they were reasonably foreseeable and the natural and proximate consequence of the injurious conduct. 117 Nev. at 957. The above referenced general criteria in Sandy Valley allows the Court to determine in a specific case if a Plaintiff's claim for damages could include attorney's fees as special damages.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Sandy Valley and its progeny discuss specific types of claims that allow attorney's fees as special damages. However, even if a Plaintiff's claim does not fall under all of the specific types of claims cited in those cases. the general criteria in Sandy Valley is still determinative of whether a case is eligible for attorney's fees as special damages.

THE COURT DOES NOT FIND that Plaintiff's Motion for Leave to File a Second Amended Complaint should not be denied on the basis that the amendment sought is futile under Nevada law. Whether Plaintiffs during trial provide evidence to fit the narrow circumstances of Sandy Valley and its progeny will be decided by the Court at the appropriate time.

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1 THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that 2 Plaintiffs' Motion for Leave to File a Second Amended Complaint is hereby GRANTED. 3 Dated ___ this day of May, 2013. 4 5 Respectfully Submitted: 6 7 JIMMERSON HANSEN, P.C. 8 MES J. JIMMERSON, ESQ. Avevada Bar No.: 00264 LYNN M. HANSEN, ESQ. 10 Nevada Bar No.: 00244 JAMES M. JIMMERSON, ESQ. 11 Nevada Bar No.: 12599 415 South 6th Street, Suite 100 12 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 13 Attorneys for Plaintiffs James Wolfram and Walt Wilkes 14 15 16 Reviewed as to form and content: 17 McDONALD CARANO WILSON, LLP 18 19 Nevada Bar No.: 3761 20 AARON D. SHIPLEY, ESQ. 21 Nevada Bar No.: 8258

2300 W. Sahara Avenue, Suite 1000

Las Vegas, Nevada 89102 Attorneys for Defendant

Pardee Homes of Nevada

-3-

CLERK OF THE COURT

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1	NEO
	JAMES J. JIMMERSON, ESQ.
2	Nevada Bar No. 000264
	LYNN M. HANSEN, ESQ.
3	Nevada Bar No. 0244
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5	415 So. Sixth St., Ste. 100
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6	Tel No.: (702) 388-7171; Fax No.: (702) 380-6406
~	Imh@jimmersonhansen.com
7	imi@jimmersonhansen.com
1	Attacant for Disintiffo
	Attorney for Plaintiffs James Wolfram and Walt Wilkes
Ø	James vvoirram and vvait vviikes
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DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

JAMES WOLFRAM AND WALT WIKES

Plaintiffs,
vs.

PARDEE HOMES OF NEVADA,
Defendant.

NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that an Order on Hearing of April 26, 2013 was entered in the above-entitled matter on the 30th day of May, 2013, a file-stamped copy of which is attached hereto.

Dated this <u>&</u> day of June, 2013.

JIMMERSON HANSEN, P.C.

AMES J. JIMMERSON, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 000264 LYNN M. HANSEN, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 0244 JAMES M. JIMMERSON, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 12599 Attorneys for Plaintiffs James Wolfrman & Walt Wilkes

JIMMERSON HANSEN, P.C. 415 South Skrib Sufe 100, Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Telephone (702) 388-7171 - Facsimile (702) 387-1167

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I here by certify that service of a true correct copy of **NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER** was made on the 5 4 day of June, 2013, as indicated below:

X By first class mail, postage prepaid from Las Vegas, Nevada pursuant to N.R.C.P. 5(b) addressed as follows below

By electronic service through the E-filing system

X By facsimile, pursuant to EDCR 7.26 (as amended)

By receipt of copy as indicated below

PAT LUNDVALL, ESQ.,
AARON D. SHIPLEY, ESQ.
McDONALD CARANO WILSON, LLP
2300 W. Sahara Avenue, Suite 1000
Las Vegas, Nevada 89102
Attorneys for Defendant
Pardee Homes of Nevada
Fax No.: 702-873-9966

An Employee of JIMMERSON HANSEN, P.C.

Alex & Lun-

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JAMES J. JIMMERSON, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No.: 00264
LYNN M. HANSEN, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No.: 00244
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Imh@immersonhansen.com
imi@iimmersonhansen.com
Attorneys for Plaintiffs

DISTRICT COURT
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

JAMES WOLFRAM and WALT WILKES,

Plaintiffs,

VS.

PARDEE HOMES OF NEVADA.

Defendant.

CASE NO.: A-10-632338-C DEPT. NO.: IV

ORDER ON HEARING ON APRIL 26, 2013

This matter coming on for a hearing on the 26th day of April, 2013, on the issue of Plaintiffs' Motion for Leave to File a Second Amended Complaint, Lynn M. Hansen, Esq., and James M. Jimmerson, Esq. appearing on behalf of Plaintiffs, and Pat Lundvall, Esq. and Aaron D. Shipley, Esq. appearing on behalf of Defendant Pardee Homes of Nevada, and the Court having reviewed the papers and pleadings on file, Plaintiffs' Motion for Leave to File a Second Amended Complaint, Defendant's Opposition thereto, and Plaintiffs'

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05-13-13A08:08 RCVD

JIMMERSON HANSEN, P.C. South Staff Street, Suite 100, Las Vegas, Mevada 89101 Rephone (702) 388-7771 · Fecalinite (702) 387-1167 *

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Reply, and the Court having heard the arguments of counsel, and for good cause appearing,

THE COURT FINDS that Plaintiffs, in bringing forth the clams for special damages in the proposed Second Amended Complaint attached to Plaintiffs' Motion for Leave to File a Second Amended Complaint, does not cause undue delay and does not prejudice Defendant.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that Counsel shall provide supplemental briefing by 5:00 p.m. on May 10, 2013 on the issue of whether Plaintiffs' Motion for Leave to File Second Amended Complaint should be denied on the basis of futility;

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that the Motion for Leave to File a Second Amended Complaint has been continued to the Chamber's Calendar for a written decision;

IT IS HEREBY FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that discovery is re-opened for the limited purpose of obtaining information as to Plaintiffs' damages: (1) the attorney's fees and costs incurred by Plaintiffs; and (2) Plaintiffs' individual time and effort damages.

Dated 30 this day of May, 2013.

Respectfully Submitted:

JIMMERSON HANSEN, P.C.

JAMES J. JIMMERSON, ESQ.

Nevada Bar No.: 00264 LYNN M. HANSEN, ESQ.

Nevada Bar No.: 00244

JAMES M. JIMMERSON, ESQ.

Nevada Bar No.: 12599

415 South 6th Street, Suite 100

Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

Attomeys for Plaintiffs James Wolfram and Walt Wilkes

Ą

 Reviewed as to form and content:

McDONALD CARANO WILSON, LLP

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2300 W. Sahara Avenue, Suite 1000

Las Vegas, Nevada 89102 Attorneys for Defendant Pardee Homes of Nevada

-3-

CLERK OF THE COURT

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SAC 1 JIMMERSON HANSEN, P.C. JAMES J. JIMMERSON, ESQ. 2 Nevada Bar No. 000264 iji@immersonhansen.com 3 JAMES M. JIMMERSON, ESQ. 4 imi@iimmersonhansen.com Nevada Bar No. 12599 5 415 So. Sixth St., Ste. 100 Las Vegas, NV 89101 6 (702) 388-7171 Attorney for Plaintiffs 7 James Wolfram and Walt Wilkes 8

DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

JAMES WOLFRAM,
WALT WILKES,

Plaintiffs,
vs.

PARDEE HOMES OF NEVADA,
Defendant.

Defendant.

SECOND AMENDED COMPLAINT

Plaintiffs, JAMES WOLFRAM and WALT WILKES, by and through their undersigned counsel, James J. Jimmerson, Esq. of the law firm of Jimmerson Hansen P.C., for their Complaint states as follows:

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

- At all times relevant hereto, Plaintiffs James Wolfram and Walt Wilkes are individuals who have resided in Clark County, Nevada.
- That Plaintiff Wolfram has been assigned all of Award Realty's rights, title
 and interest in that certain Commission Letter dated September 1, 2004, and he is the real
 party in interest in this case.

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- 3. That Plaintiff Wilkes has been assigned all General Realty's rights, title and interest in that certain Commission Letter dated September 1, 2004, and he is the real party in interest in this case.
- 4. At all times relevant hereto, Defendant Pardee Homes of Nevada ("Pardee") was a corporation registered in the state of Nevada.
- 5. Plaintiffs' predecessors in interest, Award Realty and General Realty, and Plaintiffs and Defendant have a financial relationship. Plaintiffs were real estate brokers, dealing in real estate owned by Coyote Springs Investment LLC and being purchased by Defendant. The relationship between Coyote Springs Investment LLC and Defendant was governed by a certain Option Agreement for the Purchase of Real Property and Joint Escrow Instructions, dated in May of 2004 ("Option Agreement") and later amended and restated on March 28, 2005. Plaintiffs and Defendant entered into an agreement entitled "Commission Letter" dated September 1, 2004, which related to the Option Agreement and governed the payment of commissions from Defendant to Plaintiffs for real estate sold under the Option Agreement. For easy reference, Award Realty and General Realty and Plaintiffs, are concurrently referred to as "Plaintiffs" herein.
- 6. Pursuant to the Commission Letter. Plaintiffs were to be paid a commission for all real property sold under the Option Agreement.
- Pursuant to the Commission Letter, Plaintiffs were to be fully informed of all 7. sales and purchases of real property governed by the Option Agreement. Specifically, the Commission Letter stated:

Pardee shall provide each of you a copy of each written option exercise notice given pursuant to paragraph 2 of the Option Agreement, together with the information as to the number of acres involved and the scheduled closing date. In addition, Pardee shall keep each of you reasonably informed as to all matters relating to the amount and due dates of your commission payments.

8. On or about April 23, 2009, Plaintiffs sent a letter to Defendant requesting documents, which detail the purchases and sales of certain real property for which JIMMERSON HANSEN, P.C. 5 South Skith Street, Suite 100, Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 elephone (702) 388-7171 Facsimile (702) 387-1167

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Plaintiffs believe are part of the property outlined in the Option Agreement and, therefore, property for which they are entitled to receive a commission. A parcel map was also requested to identify which properties had been sold.

- 9. Defendant replied to Plaintiffs' April 23, 2009, letter with a letter dated July 10, 2009. The July 10 letter failed to provide the documents requested by the Plaintiffs.
- 10. Plaintiffs once again requested the documents from the Defendant in a letter dated August 26, 2009. In that letter, Plaintiffs alleged that failure to deliver the requested documents constituted a material breach of the Commission Letter.
- 11. Defendant, after conversations with Plaintiffs, sent a two-page letter dated November 24, 2009, with four attachments: 2 maps, a spreadsheet, and a map legend. The letter attempted to explain the recent purchases or "takedowns" of real property by Pardee.
- 12. Plaintiffs relied upon Defendant's representations made in the November 24, 2009 letter as being truthful and accurate.
- 13. Upon further inquiry, however, Plaintiffs have discovered that the representations made by the Defendant in the November 24, 2009, letter were inaccurate or untruthful. In response to their concerns, Plaintiffs sent another letter dated May 17, 2010 to Defendants, asking for additional information and further documentation of all properties purchased by Defendant and sold by Coyote Springs Investment LLC. In that letter. Plaintiffs alleged that the representations made in the November 24, 2009, letter were believed to be inaccurate or untruthful after the Plaintiffs investigated the property transactions and records in the Clark County Recorder's Office and Clark County Assessor's Office. Plaintiffs further asked Defendant why it had instructed Francis Butler of Chicago Title not to release closing escrow documents regarding purchase of properties from Coyote Springs.
- Defendant responded to the May 17, 2010, letter with a letter dated June 14, 14. 2010. In that letter, Defendant denied breaching the covenants contained in the Commission Letter, but did not reply or address any particular concern, including, but not

limited to: the discrepancy between the representations made by Defendant in the November 24, 2009, letter and information and records found in the Clark County Recorder's Office and the Clark County Assessor's Office, the request as to why closing escrow documents were being withheld, and the request for all relevant closing escrow documents.

15. To date there has been no further documentation produced by Defendant for the Plaintiffs regarding their concerns about the sales and purchases of real property by Defendant from Coyote Springs Investment, LLC.

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Accounting)

- 16. Plaintiffs incorporate each of the allegations contained within paragraphs 1 through 15 above.
- 17. Plaintiffs have requested documents promised to them by Defendant in the Commission Letter and have not received them. Specifically, the have requested: the name of the seller, the buyer, the parcel numbers, the amount of acres sold, the purchase price, the commission payments schedule and amount, Title company contact information, and Escrow number(s), copy of close of escrow documents, and comprehensive maps specifically depicting this property sold and would, with parcel number specifically identified.
- 18. Plaintiffs are entitled to an accounting and copies of the documents and maps for all transfers of real property governed by the Option Agreement.
- 19. As a direct, natural and proximate result of Defendant's failure to account to Plaintiffs, Plaintiffs have been forced to retain an attorney to prosecute this action. Plaintiffs have therefore been damaged in the amount of the fees and costs expended to retain the services on their attorney and are entitled to an award of reasonable attorney's fees as special damages.
- 20. As a direct, natural and proximate result of Defendant's failure to account to Plaintiffs, Plaintiffs have been forced to spend a significant amount of time and effort

attempting to get the information owed to them from alternative sources. Plaintiffs have therefore been damaged in the amount of their fair hourly rate in attempting to acquire the information and documents owed to them.

21. As a result of this action, Plaintiffs have been forced to bring this matter before the Court. Plaintiff has been damaged in a sum in excess of \$10,000.00.

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Breach of Contract)

- 22. Plaintiffs incorporate each of the allegations contained within paragraphs 1 through 20 above as though said paragraphs are fully stated herein.
- 23. Plaintiffs have requested documents promised to them by the Defendant in the Commission Letter and have not received them.
- 24. Defendant has a duty to honor its contractual obligations. Defendant has failed and refused to perform its obligations pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Commission Letter.
- 25. As a direct, natural and proximate result of Defendant's breach of contract, Plaintiffs have been forced to retain an attorney to prosecute this action to acquire the documents owed to Plaintiffs. Plaintiffs have therefore been damaged in the amount of the fees and costs expended to retain the services on their attorney and are entitled to an award of reasonable attorney's fees as special damages.
- 26. As a direct, natural and proximate result of Defendant's breach of contract, Plaintiffs have been forced to spend a significant amount of time and effort attempting to get the information owed to them from alternative sources. Plaintiffs have therefore been damaged in the amount of their fair hourly rate in attempting to acquire the information and documents owed to them.
- 27. As a result of Defendant's breach of contract, Plaintiffs have suffered damages in the amount according to proof, in excess of Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000).

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Breach of the Implied Covenant of Good Faith and Fair Dealing)

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- 28. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate herein each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 25, inclusive, herein above.
- 29. Defendant Pardee owed, and continues to owe, Plaintiffs a duty of good faith and fair dealing to do everything under the Commission Letter that Defendant is required to do to further the purposes of the Commission Letter and to honor the terms and conditions thereof to the best of its ability.
- 30. In doing the acts alleged herein, Defendant Pardee failed to act in good faith and to the best of its ability, and also failed to deal fairly with Plaintiffs, thereby breaching its duties to so conduct itself and injuring Plaintiffs' rights to conduct its business and its ability to receive the benefits of the Commission Letter.
- 31. As a direct, natural and proximate result of Defendant's breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing, Plaintiffs have been forced to retain an attorney to prosecute this action to acquire the documents owed to Plaintiffs. Plaintiffs have therefore been damaged in the amount of the fees and costs expended to retain the services on their attorney and are entitled to an award of reasonable attorney's fees as special damages.
- 32. As a direct, natural and proximate result of Defendant's breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing, Plaintiffs have been forced to spend a significant amount of time and effort attempting to get the information owed to them from alternative sources. Plaintiffs have therefore been damaged in the amount of their fair hourly rate in attempting to acquire the information and documents owed to them.
- 33. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, Plaintiffs have been damaged in a sum in excess of \$10,000.00.

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JIMMERSON HANSEN, P.C. 415 South Smith Street, Sufte 100, Last Vegas, Nevada 89103 Telephone (702) 385-7171 Facsimile (702) 387-1167

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WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray as follows:

- For the documents promised to them including, but not limited to, an accurate parcel map with Assessor's Parcel numbers, and an accounting of all transfers or title or sales.
 - 2. For general damages in a sum in excess of \$10,000.00.
 - 3. For special damages in a sum in excess of \$10,000.00
 - 3. For cost of suit.
 - 4. For reasonable attorney's fees.
 - 5. For such further relief as the Court deems proper.

DATED this 6th day of June, 2013.

JIMMERSON HANSEN, P.C.

JAMES J. JIMMERSON, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 000264

jjj@jimmersonhansen.com

JAMES M. JIMMERSON, ESQ.

Nevada Bar No. 12599 imi@immersonhansen.com

415 So. Sixth St., Ste. 100

Las Vegas, NV 89101

(702) 388-7171

Attorney for Plaintiffs

JAMES WOLFRAM and WALT WILKES

JIMMERSON HANSEN, P.C. 415 South Sixth Street, Suite 100, Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Telephone (702) 388-7171 Facsimile (702) 387-1167

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that service of a true and correct copy of SECOND AMENDED COMPLAINT was made on the 6^h day of June,

2013, as indicated below:

Ą

X By first class mail, postage prepaid from Las Vegas, Nevada pursuant to N.R.C.P. 5(b) addressed as follows below

By electronic service through the E-filing system

By facsimile, pursuant to EDCR 7.26

____ By receipt of copy as indicated below

PAT LUNDVALL, ESQ.,
AARON D. SHIPLEY, ESQ.
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2300 W. Sahara Avenue, Suite 1000
Las Vegas, Nevada 89102
Attorneys for Defendant
Pardee Homes of Nevada

An Employee of JIMMERSON HANSEN, P.C.

ANAC PAT LUNDVALL Nevada Bar No. 3761 AARON D. SHIPLEY Nevada Bar No. 8258 McDONALD CARANO WILSON LLP 2300 West Sahara Avenue, Suite 1000 Las Vegas, Nevada 89102 (702) 873-4100 (702) 873-9966 Facsimile lundvall@mcdonaldcarano.com ashipley@mcdonaldcarano.com Attorneys for Defendant Pardee Homes of Nevada

CLERK OF THE COURT

DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

JAMES WOLFRAM, WALT WILKES

CASE NO.: A-10-632338-C **DEPT NO.:**

Plaintiffs.

VS.

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PARDEE HOMES OF NEVADA,

Defendant.

ANSWER TO SECOND AMENDED COMPLAINT AND COUNTERCLAIM

Defendant PARDEE HOMES OF NEVADA ("Defendant"), for their Answer to JAMES WOLFRAM AND WALT WILKES' ("Plaintiffs") Second Amended Complaint responds as follows:

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

- 1. Answering paragraph 1, Defendant lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth or falsity of the allegations set forth therein and, on that basis, denies each and every allegation set forth in said paragraph.
- 2. Answering paragraph 2, Defendant lacks sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth or falsity of the allegations set forth therein, but acknowledges the Court's order and, on that basis, denies each and every allegation set forth in said paragraph.
 - Answering paragraph 3, Defendant lacks sufficient knowledge or 3.

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information to form a belief as to the truth or falsity of the allegations set forth therein, but acknowledges the Court's order, and, on that basis, denies each and every allegation set forth in said paragraph.

- 4. Defendant admits the allegations contained in paragraph 4.
- 5. Answering paragraph 5, Defendant admits certain aspects of the relationship between Coyote Springs Investment LLC and Defendant were governed by an Option Agreement for the Purchase of Real Property and Joint Escrow Instructions ("Option Agreement") dated May of 2004, along with the subsequent amendments thereto. Further, Defendant admits that its letter to Award Realty and General Realty dated September 1, 2004 ("Commission Letter"), which Plaintiffs acknowledged and executed, memorializes an agreement between the parties. Defendant submits that the terms of the Option Agreement and its amendments and the Commission Letter speak for themselves. Defendant denies each and every allegation set forth in this paragraph that is inconsistent with the terms of either the Option Agreement and its amendments or the Commission Letter, and the remaining allegations contained in paragraph 5.
- 6. Answering paragraph 6, the language of the document speaks for itself. Defendant denies all allegations inconsistent with the terms of the document.
- 7. Answering paragraph 7, the language of the document speaks for itself. Defendant denies all allegations inconsistent with the terms of the document.
- 8. Answering paragraph 8, the language of the document speaks for itself. Defendant denies all allegations inconsistent with the terms of the document.
- 9. Answering paragraph 9, the language of the document speaks for itself. Defendant denies all allegations inconsistent with the terms of the document.
- 10. Answering paragraph 10, the language of the document speaks for itself. Defendant denies all allegations inconsistent with the terms of the document.
- 11. Answering paragraph 11, the language of the document speaks for itself. Defendant denies all allegations inconsistent with the terms of the document.

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(Accounting)

Answering paragraph 12, Defendant denies the allegations set forth

Answering paragraph 13, the language of the document speaks for itself.

- 16. Defendant hereby repeats and incorporates its responses to the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.
 - 17. Defendant denies the allegations contained in paragraph 17.
 - 18. Defendant denies the allegations contained in paragraph 18.
 - 19. Defendant denies the allegations contained in paragraph 19.
 - 20. Defendant denies the allegations contained in paragraph 20.
 - 21. Defendant denies the allegations contained in paragraph 21.

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Breach of Contract)

- 22. Defendant hereby repeats and incorporates its responses to the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.
 - 23. Defendant denies the allegations contained in paragraph 23.
 - 24. Defendant denies the allegations contained in paragraph 24.
 - 25. Defendant denies the allegations contained in paragraph 25.
 - 26. Defendant denies the allegations contained in paragraph 26.
 - 27. Defendant denies the allegations contained in paragraph 27.

MCDONALD-CARANO-WILSON:

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THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Breach of Good Faith and Fair Dealing)

- 28. Defendant hereby repeats and incorporates its responses to the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.
- 29. The allegations contained in paragraph 29 of the Complaint state a legal conclusion to which no response is required.
 - 30. Defendant denies the allegations contained in paragraph 30.
 - 31. Defendant denies the allegations contained in paragraph 31.
 - 32. Defendant denies the allegations contained in paragraph 32.
 - 33. Defendant denies the allegations contained in paragraph 33.

<u>AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES</u>

First Affirmative Defense

The Second Amended Complaint fails to state a claim against Defendant upon which relief can be granted.

Second Affirmative Defense

Any damage suffered by Plaintiffs was the result of the acts or omissions of the Plaintiffs, or other third-parties over which Defendant had no control, and is not the result of acts or omissions of Defendant.

Third Affirmative Defense

Plaintiffs' claims are barred, either in whole or in part, under the doctrines of waiver, laches and/or estoppel.

Fourth Affirmative Defense

Plaintiffs' claims are barred, either in whole or in part, under the parol evidence rule and/or the statute of frauds.

Fifth Affirmative Defense

Plaintiffs' claims are barred, either in whole or in part, by reason of Plaintiffs' unclean hands and inequitable conduct.

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Sixth Affirmative Defense

Plaintiffs failed to and should have taken action to minimize or eliminate any loss, injury, or damage, and therefore Plaintiffs are precluded from recovering damage, or Plaintiffs' damage should be reduced, by operation of the doctrines of avoidable consequences or mitigation of damages.

Seventh Affirmative Defense

Plaintiffs' claims are barred, either in whole or in part, because Plaintiffs' alleged damages are speculative and uncertain.

Eighth Affirmative Defense

The Second Amended Complaint may be barred by other affirmative defenses enumerated in NCRP 8(c). Defendant therefore reserves its right to amend this list of Affirmative Defenses to add new defenses should discovery or investigation reveal facts giving rise to such defenses.

WHEREFORE, Defendant hereby requests that judgment be entered in its favor and against Plaintiffs as follows:

- 1. Dismissing the Second Amended Complaint and all claims set forth therein, and ordering that Plaintiffs take nothing thereby;
- For an award of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit incurred in 2. the defense of this action; and
- For such other and further relief as this Court may deem just and equitable under the circumstances.

COUNTERCLAIM

Pardee Homes of Nevada, for its Counterclaim against Counter-Defendants James Wolfram and Walt Wilkes complains and alleges as follows:

Pardee Homes of Nevada ("Pardee") is now and was at all times relevant hereto a Nevada corporation and is authorized to do business in the State of Nevada.

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- 2. James Wolfram and Walt Wilkes have asserted claims against Pardee.
- 3. Plaintiffs were aware of a real estate development project know as Coyote Springs in Counties of Clark and Lincoln, Nevada (the "Coyote Springs Project") and had become acquainted with Harvey Whittemore, the principal member of Coyote Springs Investment LLC ("CSI"), the developer of the Project.
- 4. Plaintiffs had also become acquainted with Jon Lash, Vice President and COO of Pardee.
- 5. Plaintiffs asked if Mr. Lash would be interested in meeting with Mr. Whittemore if they could facilitate such a meeting. Mr. Lash agreed.
- 6. A meeting was then scheduled and held at Pardee's Las Vegas office. Present at this initial meeting were Plaintiffs, Mr. Whittemore, Mr. Lash, and Klif Andrews, another executive of Pardee. Pardee learned that CSI intended to contact Pardee before Plaintiffs suggested doing so.
- 7. Mr. Whittemore expressed his desire to sell certain portions of real estate concerning the Coyote Springs project. Pardee made it clear that they only wanted to purchase the single-family detached production residential lots on the project
- 8. The initial meeting led to several months of negotiations between Pardee and CSI. Plaintiffs were not involved in any of those negotiations.
- 9. After much negotiation, Pardee and CSI entered into a written agreement entitled Option Agreement for the Purchase of Real Property and Joint Escrow Instructions ("Option Agreement"), which set forth, in relevant part, the terms of the deal whereby Pardee would purchase certain portions of real estate - the single family detached production residential lots --from CSI in a series of "takedowns" over an established period of time. The Option Agreement was later amended.
 - 10. Pardee and Plaintiffs (through their predecessors in interest, Award

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Realty Group ("Award") and General Realty Group, Inc. ("General")) also negotiated and entered into a Commission Agreement dated September 1, 2004, which the Plaintiffs countersigned ("Commission Agreement" or "Commission Letter"). Pardee relied upon Plaintiffs living up to their obligations under the Commission Agreement. The Commission Agreement governs the payment of commissions from Pardee to Plaintiffs related to Pardee's purchase of the single family detached production residential lots from CSI for purposes of the project. Plaintiffs accuse Pardee of breaching the Commission Agreement. Pardee denies that accusation.

- 11. Pardee paid Plaintiffs commissions on the \$84,000,000 Purchase Property Price and kept Plaintiffs informed of all commissions paid.
- 12. Over the course of the multiple takedowns, Plaintiffs were paid a total of \$2,632,000 in commissions pursuant to the terms of the Commission Agreement.
- 13. No commission was payable under clause (iii) of the Commission Agreement unless the property purchased fell within the applicable definition of "Option Property."
- Pardee has never exercised any options to purchase any Option 14. Property from CSI.
 - 15. The Commission Agreement states, in part:

Pardee shall provide to each of you a copy of each written option exercise notice given pursuant to paragraph 2 of the Option Agreement, together with information as to the number of acres involved and the scheduled closing date. In addition, Pardee shall keep each of you reasonably informed as to all matters relating to the amount and due dates of your commission payments.

- 16. Pardee has not given any option exercise notice pursuant to paragraph 2 of the Option Agreement.
- 17. Plaintiffs received all of their commission payments through escrow from either Stewart Title or Chicago Title. With these commission payments Plaintiffs also received closing statements from the title companies keeping Plaintiffs informed of the amounts and due dates of their commission payments.

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- 18. Pardee fulfilled all of its obligations under the Commission Agreement.
- 19. Despite Pardee fulfilling all of its obligations under the Commission Agreement, Plaintiffs to harassed Pardee for further information and documents to which they are not entitled, and are subject to confidentiality obligations.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

(Breach of the Implied Covenant of Good Faith and Fair Dealing)

- 20. Pardee repeats, realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 21 of the Counterclaim as though fully set forth herein.
- 21. Plaintiffs owed, and continue to owe, Pardee a duty of good faith and fair dealing to further the purposes of the Commission Agreement and to honor the terms and conditions thereof to the best of their ability.
- 22. Plaintiffs failed to act in good faith and to the best of its ability, and also failed to deal fairly with Pardee, thereby breaching their duties to so conduct themselves and injuring Pardee's rights to conduct its business.
- 23. As a direct, natural and proximate result of Plaintiffs' breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing, Pardee has been forced to retain an attorney to prosecute this counterclaim against Plaintiffs. Pardee has therefore been damaged in the amount of fees and costs expended to retain the services on their attorney and are entitled to an award of reasonable attorney's fees as damages. Pardee has objected to Plaintiffs' claim for special attorneys' fees as an element of their alleged damages in this case, separate from the attorney fee provision found within the Commission Agreement. Pardee continues with that objection.. However, Pardee asserts this claim only if the Court deems such a claim permissible in this case under Nevada law.
- As a direct, natural and proximate result of Plaintiffs' breach of the implied 24. covenant of good faith and fair dealing, Pardee has been forced to spend a significant amount of time and effort responding to Plaintiffs' improper attempts to gather information and documents to which Plaintiffs are not entitled. Pardee has therefore

MCDONALD-CARANO-WILSON:

been damaged in the amount of their fair hourly rate in attempting to provide the information and documents wrongfully requests by Plaintiffs. Pardee has objected to Plaintiffs' claim for compensation for their time and effort as an element of their alleged damages in this case. Pardee continues with that objection. Therefore, Pardee asserts this claim only if the Court deems such a claim permissible in this case under Nevada law.

WHEREFORE, Counter-claimant Pardee Homes of Nevada, prays for judgment against the Counter-Defendants James Wolfram and Walt Wilkes, jointly and severally, as follows:

- 1. For general damages in a sum in excess of \$10,000.00;
- 2. For special damages in a sum in excess of \$10,000.00;
- 3. For attorneys' fees, costs of suit, and all other expenses reasonably incurred; and
 - 4. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

DATED this 3rd day of July, 2013.

McDONALD CARANO WILSON LLP

/s/Pat Lundvall
PAT LUNDVALL (#3761)
AARON D. SHIPLEY (#8258)
2300 West Sahara Avenue, Suite 1000
Las Vegas, Nevada 89102
Attorneys for Defendant and Counter-Claimant
Pardee Homes of Nevada

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on the 3rd day of July, 2013, I mailed a copy of the

foregoing ANSWER TO SECOND AMENDED COMPLAINT AND COUNTERCLAIM to

the following:

James J. Jimmerson James M. Jimmerson Jimmerson Hansen, P.C. 415 S. Sixth Street, Ste 100 Las Vegas, NV 89101 Attorney for Plaintiffs

/s/SallyWexler

An Employee of McDonald Carano Wilson LLP

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Defendant conspicuously ignores how Plaintiffs came into possession of the documents reflecting the purchases of property in Coyote Springs: by filing suit and subpoenaing the records.7 It is evident that the expenditure of attorney's fees so that Plaintiffs could avail themselves of discovery mechanisms is reasonably foreseeable and would be the proximate consequence of Defendant's failure to provide Plaintiffs with the documents owed to them.8 Even counsel for Defendant conceded, at least hypothetically, that if Plaintiffs could demonstrate that Defendant is liable for breaching the Agreement and failed to provide the documents, Plaintiffs would have been damaged. Mot. at 4. As such, it is clear that Plaintiffs are entitled to the fees they expended on attorneys attempting to retrieve the documents owed to them and to prosecute the claim for accounting. See Burch, 92 Cal. App. 3d 128.

Defendant makes one last desperate argument to persuade the Court that Plaintiffs' claims are not of the ilk to qualify for special damages under Sandy Valley. Specifically, Defendant argues that only where a defendant is alleged to have engaged in "intentional malicious" and "calculated" acts may attorney's fees be awarded as damages. Opp. at 8-9 (citing Horgan, 123 Nev. at 585-586). And, as the Opposition claims, because Plaintiffs' causes of action do not allege such intentional and calculated behavior against Defendant, they cannot claim attorney's fees as damages. Id. The Opposition's position is not grounded in the law, however.

Defendant would have the Court wrongly believe that because the Nevada Supreme Court had required allegations of intentional and calculated conduct in the

⁷ Indeed, Plaintiffs' acquisition of the amendments to the Amended and Restated Option Agreement were not the result of Defendant's production of documents despite multiple requests for those documents in formal requests for production. See Opp. MIL #1 at 6-7.

⁸ Furthermore, the Court has already determined that there exists a genuine issue of material fact as to whether Pardee purchased Option Property and breached the Commission Letter Agreement. Defendant's appeal to the merits of the action when the Court has ordered that they are in dispute is not a proper basis to decide the Motion for Leave to Amend. Defendant concedes as much when it states that the proper test to apply to the present Motion is the same as for a motion to dismiss. Opp. at 5.

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slander of title action in Horgan, that it was making a global pronouncement for all claims seeking attorney's fees as damages.9 Defendant does not benefit from the Court examining the several types of other claims, outside of the slander of title context, that the Nevada Supreme Court in Sandy Valley held were eligible for damages in the form of attorney's fees. This is because Sandy Valley held that there were multiple causes of action not involving intentional acts which could state claims for attorney fee damages. Specifically, the court stated that (1) "third-party legal disputes as a result of a breach of contract or tortious conduct by the defendant" could merit such damages; (2) attorney's fees may also be awarded in actions, "in which a party incurred fees in recovering real or personal property acquired through the wrongful conduct of the defendant;" and (3) "actions for declaratory or injunctive relief may involve claims for attorney's fees as damages when the actions were necessitated by the opposing party's bad faith conduct." Sandy Valley, 117 Nev. at 970. An examination of the language used in Sandy Valley reveals that the Nevada Supreme Court did not limit the availability of attorney fee damages to cases only involving intentional or calculated misconduct, but instead applied it to cases involving "wrongful conduct" generally, including breach of contract cases such as the instant action. 10 Id.

Defendant's silence in considering these examples is deafening. The Court cannot be persuaded by incomplete citations to the law and improper appeals to factual analyses on the instant Motion. It must instead consider all of the caselaw on the subject and determine whether the proposed Second Amended Complaint would be able to defeat a motion to dismiss. See Opp. at 5. As has been demonstrated above, Plaintiffs have adequately pleaded their entitlement to attorney's fees as damages and their claims are of the type to warrant such damages.

⁹ In fact, a close reading of *Horgan* confirms that the Nevada Supreme Court only made its decision on a slander of title claim. The court adopted the majority view on attorney fee damages in such actions and it did not consider any other types of claims in the opinion.

¹⁰ The language in Sandy Valley also contemplates the availability of attorney fee damages in claims seeking equitable relief, such as an accounting, where the defendant acted in bad faith. The Court in Burch concluded the same. See also Opp. MIL #1 at 8-9.

The Proposed Second Amended Complaint Pleads the Claims for Attorney's Fees Properly, Consistent with Sandy Valley and the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure

Plaintiffs and Defendant agree, "When attorney fees are alleged as damages, they must be specifically pleaded and proven by competent evidence at trial, just as any other element of damages." Opp. at 10 (citing Sandy Valley, 117 Nev. at 957). However, the parties disagree as to how to apply this holding. Defendant would have the Court believe that the proposed amendment is inadequate because it uses "boilerplate language," and does not contain allegations of the "attorneys' time spent, billable rate, or overall damage amount." Id. Defendant also argues that the proposed Second Amended Complaint is futile because it does not state "the amount of damages specific to each claim as required by Nevada law." Id. (emphasis in original). Defendant fails to cite any caselaw or other authority in support of these criticisms of the proposed amendment. Defendant cannot do so because this is not the law of Nevada.

The Court is well aware of the standard for pleading special damages. Nevada Rule of Civil Procedure 9(g) states, "Special Damage: When items of special damage are claimed they shall be specifically stated." N.R.C.P. 9(g). Interpreting N.R.C.P. 9's federal counterpart, Wright and Miller state, "Most courts now take the position that allegations of special damage will be deemed sufficient for the purpose of Rule 9(g) if they are definite enough to enable the opposing party to prepare his or her responsive pleading and a defense to the claim..." 5A Charles Alan Wright, Arthur R. Miller et al. Federal Practice & Procedure § 1310 (2013). In other words, to properly plead special damages, a party's damage claims must put its opponent on notice of the damages being sought. This is consistent with Nevada's firm status as a notice pleading jurisdiction. See Hall, 112 Nev. at 1391.

¹¹ Federal cases interpreting the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure are "strong persuasive authority because the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure are based in large part upon their federal counterparts." *Executive Management, Ltd. v. Ticor Title Ins. Co.*, 118 Nev. 46, 53, 38 P.3d 872, 876 (2002) (internal citations omitted).

Plaintiffs satisfactorily plead their attorney's fees as special damages in the proposed amendment. Under each claim for relief, Plaintiffs allege that as a natural and proximate consequence of Defendant's conduct, they have suffered damages, including their expenditures of attorney's fees to prosecute their claims. These allegations place Defendant on notice of Plaintiffs' damage claims as required by N.R.C.P. 9 and the prevailing caselaw. Therefore, since attorney's fees need to be pleaded and proven, *just like any other element of damages*, Plaintiffs do in fact meet the standard set forth by N.R.C.P. 9(g) by specifically stating the fees as a category of damages under each claim for relief.

However, despite the legal support to the contrary, Defendant erroneoulsy insists that the proposed amendment is deficient for its failure to allege the total amount spent, the billing rate, or the time spent by the attorney. See Opp. at 10. As stated above, Defendant provides no support for this argument. Further, courts have outright rejected this interpretation of N.R.CP. 9(g). The Court in *Marseilles Hydro Power, LLC v. Marseilles Land & Water Co.*, No. 00 CV 1164, 2003 WL 259142, at *6 (E.D. III. Feb 4, 2003) emphatically rejected Defendant's position and permitted the pleading of attorney's fees as damages, stating:

In significant part, the specificity requirement of Rule 9(g) exists to give defendants adequate notice of the items of special damage that a plaintiff seeks to recover... Turning now to the pleading specificity of the two items of special damage that remain—diminution of property value and attorneys' fees and costs—the Court holds that the latter passes muster under Rule 9(g), but the former does not. As a general matter, it bears emphasis that "the level of specificity that must be provided under Rule 9(g) is uncertain and not reducible to formula. It will depend upon the nature of the claim, the type of injury sustained, and the causal connection between defendant's conduct and the damage." Wright and Miller, § 1311 at 708. To be sure, an allegation of special damages is sufficient when it notifies the defendant of the nature of the claimed damages even though it does not delineate them with

Plaintiffs' production of their redacted attorney's fees and billing statements provides the documentary basis for the damage claims and would allow Defendant to prepare for those claims.

as great precision as might be possible or desirable. In particular, the Seventh Circuit has held that an estimation of

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27 28 final total dollar amounts lost is unnecessary.

Finally, Defendant's interpretation of the Rules is inconsistent with N.R.C.P. 8(a)'s requirement that "Where a claimant seeks damages of more than \$10,000.00, the demand shall be for damages 'in excess of \$10,000.00' without further specification of amount." N.R.C.P. 8(a). Defendant cannot square its argument that Plaintiffs must specifically state how much in fees they have expended when the Rules require only a general allegation that the plaintiff seeks damages in excess of \$10,000.00. As such, the Court should reject Defendant's arguments and hold that the proposed Second Amended Complaint satisfactorily pleads attorney's fees as special damages.

CONCLUSION

Plaintiffs have been forced to engage the services of an attorney in order to gain access to the tools of discovery and acquire some of the documents owed to them under the September 1, 2004 Commission Letter Agreement. As such, they are entitled under Nevada law to claim such fees as an element of damages. Because Defendant would not be prejudiced by permitting Plaintiffs to file a Second Amended Complaint, Plaintiffs respectfully request the Court grant the Motion to File a Second Amended Complaint.

DATED this 23rd day of April, 2013.

JIMMERSON HANSEN, P.C.

AMES J. JIMMERSON, ESQ. Newada State Bar No. 000264 LYNN M. HANSEN, ESQ. Nevada State Bar No. 000244 JAMES M. JIMMERSON, ESQ. Nevada State Bar No. 12599 415 South Sixth Street, Suite 100 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Attorneys for Plaintiffs JAMES WOLFRAM and WALT WILKES

- 17 -

JIMMERSON HANSEN, P.C. 415 South Skrib Street, Suite 100, Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Telephone (702) 388-7171 Facsimile (702) 387-1167

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that service of a true and correct copy of PLAINTIFFS' REPLY IN FURTHER SUPPORT OF THEIR MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE A SECOND AMENDED COMPLAINT was made on the 23rd day of April, 2013, as indicated below:

- __X_ By first class mail, postage prepaid from Las Vegas, Nevada pursuant to N.R.C.P. 5(b) addressed as follows below
- __X___ By facsimile, pursuant to EDCR 7.26 (as amended)
- By receipt of copy as indicated below

Pat Lundvall, Esq.
Aaron D. Shipley, Esq.
MCDONALD CARANO WILSON, LLP
2300 W. Sahara Ave., Suite 1000
Las Vegas, NV 89102
Attorneys for Defendant
Fax No.: 702-873-9966

An employee of JIMMERSON HANSEN, P.C.

Exhibit 1

Exhibit 1

THE COURT: I saw some of them have already been filed under seal. Am I right? When I was looking --

MR. JIMMERSON: We were trying to comply with that, put them in envelopes, you know.

THE COURT: Right. I did see that. Is that kind of moot now or do we still need --

MR. JIMMERSON: There's not a formal order in place. We don't have any objection as long as it doesn't interfere with the normal preparation of a case or an expert, you know, handling that.

And in that regard, I did want to ask, with the delay of the trial by two months, are we now delaying or slipping other dates, like disclosure of expert witnesses and other items approximately in the same time period?

MS. LUNDVALL: There would be no agreement, at least from Pardee, that the extension of discovery would be -- or the discovery close, which is already closed, would be extended or anything of that nature. The time frames for disclosure of expert witnesses is long, long ago past. We would not agree.

MR. JIMMERSON: That's true. I'm just asking is the cutoff of discovery in place or not? There wouldn't be a particular reason why it would still

Exhibit 2

James M. Jimmerson, Esq.

From:

James Jimmerson [jjimmerson@gmail.com]

Sent:

Monday, April 22, 2013 3:58 PM James M. Jimmerson, Esq.

To: Subject:

Fwd: Wolfram v. Pardee

----- Forwarded message -----

From: James Jimmerson < jjimmerson@gmail.com>

Date: Tue, Apr 16, 2013 at 4:53 PM

Subject: Wolfram v. Pardee

To: Aaron Shipley <ashipley@mcdonaldcarano.com>

Cc: Pat Lundvall <plundvall@mcdonaldcarano.com>, jjj@jimmersonhansen.com, Kim Stewart

< ks@jimmersonhansen.com >, ss@jimmersonhansen.com

Aaron,

I still haven't spoken to Walt yet. I don't know if he's out of the hospital yet. As soon as I know anything I'll update you and we can talk dates we are all free to preserve testimony.

Now that we have a new trial date, would you and Pat want take discovery on certain things, including the damage issues discussed in the recent court papers? With five months between now and trial we have plenty of time to do any cleanup either side feels is necessary (even some expert discovery if you felt it necessary). Please let me know your and Pat's thoughts.

Thanks.

-Jim

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CLERK OF THE COURT
1
                          DISTRICT COURT
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                       CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA
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    JAMES WOLFRAM, et al.,
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         Plaintiffs,
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                                      )CASE NO. A-10-632338-C
    vs.
8
                                      ) DEPT. NO. IV
    PARDEE HOMES OF NEVADA, et al.,
9
                                         ORIGINAL
         Defendants.
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               REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
15
          BEFORE THE HON. KERRY EARLEY, DISTRICT JUDGE
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                     On Friday, April 26, 2013
                           At 8:30 a.m.
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    APPEARANCES:
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      For the Plaintiffs:
                                  JAMES M. JIMMERSON, ESQ.
                                   LYNN M. HANSEN, ESQ.
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     For the Defendants:
                                  PATRICIA K. LUNDVALL, ESQ.
22
                                   AARON D. SHIPLEY, ESQ.
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25
    Reported by: Jennifer D. Church, RPR, CCR No. 568
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Jennifer D. Church, CCR No. 568
District Court, Dept. IV

1 FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 2013, 8:30 A.M. LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 2 3 -000-4 MS. LUNDVALL: Good morning, Your Honor. Lundvall from McDonald Carano Wilson, here on behalf of 5 Pardee Homes of Nevada. With me here today is Aaron 6 7 Shipley. MR. SHIPLEY: Good morning. 8 MR. JIMMERSON: Your Honor, Jim Jimmerson and 9 10 Lynn Hansen on behalf of plaintiffs. 11 THE COURT: Good morning. 12 MS. HANSEN: Good morning. 13 MR. JIMMERSON: Well, Your Honor, we're here, as you said, on the motion for leave to file a Second 14 15 Amended Complaint. Specifically the amendments go to plaintiffs' claims for damages. The principal one is 16 claims for attorneys' fees. This has been briefed at 17 18 length in the motions for summary judgment, the motions 19 in limine, and now this motion for leave to file the 20 Second Amended Complaint. 21 The question before you is whether or not this 22 is the type of case, as pled in the proposed Second 23 Amended Complaint, falls under the Sandy Valley rules as 24 delineated, specifically whether or not the damages were 25 proximately and necessarily caused by the actions of the

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    opposing party, and the fees were a reasonably
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    foreseeable consequence of the --
                         The natural and proximate
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             THE COURT:
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    consequence of the injurious conduct.
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             MR. JIMMERSON:
                             Exactly.
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             THE COURT: I got it. I read this case very
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    carefully.
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             MR. JIMMERSON:
                             And you should because it talks
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    about a lot of different things.
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             THE COURT:
                         Honestly, it's an excellent case.
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    I'm glad the defendants brought it to my attention
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    because I always thought the same thing if you pled it
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    as damages. That's not what this case says.
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             MR. JIMMERSON:
                             Exactly. You actually need to
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    plead some facts, as you talked about. You need to talk
    about what the facts are.
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             THE COURT: And it has to apply to the cause of
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    action.
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             MR. JIMMERSON:
                             So the opposition to our motion
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    actually doesn't reference any of the facts we talk
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    about in the proposed Second Amended Complaint, which
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    really are just a restatement of the initial and Amended
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    Complaints, specifically as to the necessity of
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    employing an attorney, filing suit, gaining access to
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    the tools of discovery, and then ultimately appealing to
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    you, Your Honor, to compel an accounting of the records
    and other information to reveal the information that
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    should have been given to our clients and were owed to
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    them under the September 1, 2004 commission letter
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    agreement.
                         The agreement, the September 1,
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             THE COURT:
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    2004 agreement.
                             Exactly. The proposed Second
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             MR. JIMMERSON:
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    Amended Complaint goes on at length talking about the
    letters, the communications back and forth between our
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    clients and Pardee, our clients and the two title
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    companies, our clients going to the county recorder's
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    office trying to get information that they were owed
    about these land transactions.
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             So the question --
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             THE COURT: Whether they are or are not owed
    commissions.
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                             Exactly. But the commissions
             MR. JIMMERSON:
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    are independent -- are not part of this motion
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    particularly because --
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             THE COURT:
                         I understand.
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             MR. JIMMERSON: -- you know, we're only talking
    about the other additions.
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             THE COURT:
                         The attorneys' fees.
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Exactly. So the question

MR. JIMMERSON:

before you is whether or not the facts as pled establish the necessity and the proximate nature of these attorneys' fees.

And as Sandy Valley explains, there are just one or two different types of cases. So it's not a case of an insurance company breaching their duty to defend or someone trying to recover real property. Including those two, there's also one more type of case Sandy Valley explicitly talks about, and that is cases appealing for injunctive or declaratory relief.

An accounting is exactly that. It is a mandatory injunction, you compelling a party to produce records, produce summaries, and, if necessary, to account for any difference in monies owed. So ultimately it is an equitable form of relief that only you can grant. No one else can give our clients the information that they are owed. Okay.

Furthermore, as to getting other information to establish the basis, okay, to prove that they actually did not do what they were supposed to do, to get the information they were owed, we're allowed, under the discovery rules, to subpoen third parties, request for production from the defendant. And these are only things that you can get after you employ an attorney and file suit.

The question is was this necessary? And the facts as pled establish that it was. There was no other way for our clients to get the information that they were owed.

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As proof, just look to the Coyote Springs production. We didn't get the documents from defendant. We got the documents from a third party, the counterparty on these eight amendments to the restated and amended option agreement. If we didn't have that power to go get it, we wouldn't know what was going on. We wouldn't even be here.

So the question before you, okay -- and Sandy Valley does not apply to all of our fees. It only applies to the fees necessary for each claim.

Particularly of importance is the claim for accounting.

And at trial you would make the determination as to what

the fees were as applied to that claim.

THE COURT: You would have to put the evidence in, I understand.

MR. JIMMERSON: Exactly. And much of that evidence has been produced at the other side.

THE COURT: I saw one discovery.

MR. JIMMERSON: Exactly. They have all of the bills.

THE COURT: The supplement discovery.

1 MR. JIMMERSON: Exactly.

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THE COURT: Well, up to February, I think you said.

MR. JIMMERSON: And we will supplement as necessary. The Court has continued trial. So we would -- as each month goes by, we'll produce a new redacted billing statement, cost statement.

So the question ultimately then is do we plead consistent with Sandy Valley? The answer is yes. Their only criticism is that we don't say the billable rate, we don't say the number of hours, we don't say the total amount expended. That's not necessary. Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure 8(a) says when you claim damages, all you need to say is that damages exceed \$10,000.

There is no statement in Sandy Valley that talks about the need to talk about billable rates or specify the exact amount of damages. There's no Nevada case law that supports that proposition.

And, as we've discussed, the discovery solves any problem. We put them on notice of the specific type of damages, that is, attorneys' fees. And we have provided them supplements to the 16.1 disclosures, which include all the billing statements, which have the time, the billing rate, the total amount, and exactly what happened, with the exception of redacting privileged

material.

So the next question you have before you is whether or not this is unduly prejudicial, specifically to the issue of their ability to conduct the discovery that they wish. Okay.

Now, had we had trial back in December, you know, or back in January, I believe, before they had construction and had the other problems to actually get on this court's docket, perhaps there would have been an issue, okay, because there was a very late disclosure. However, plaintiffs have not been -- have been anything but willing to give them the discovery they need. Okay.

As you will remember from the December 6, 2012 status conference, counsel for plaintiffs specifically suggested, Can we push some of the discovery deadlines, even suggested expert discovery. And counsel for defendant refused that, said there would be no agreement as to that discovery.

Well, they had the records then for over two months. If they weren't willing to accept discovery then, why can they now say, "Well, we weren't given discovery on this" to prevent filing of the Second Amended Complaint.

More importantly, though, a week ago on Tuesday, I sent an e-mail to opposing counsel asking

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    them, Okay, would you be willing to reopen discovery for
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    the issues that were raised in the recent motions,
    solving any prejudicial -- any potential prejudicial
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    problems?
               That e-mail went unanswered. How many times
    do we need to offer to give them the discovery they are
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    requesting.
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             If you have the discretion, which the Nevada
    Supreme Court has been very clear about, to grant this
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    motion, okay, you also have the discretion to --
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             THE COURT:
                         To open discovery for those issues.
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             MR. JIMMERSON:
                             Exactly.
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                         I thought of it before I even saw
             THE COURT:
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    your reply.
                             So that's --
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             MR. JIMMERSON:
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             THE COURT:
                         That's one of the issues I saw.
             MR. JIMMERSON: And we would not be suggesting
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    reopening discovery for everything.
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             THE COURT:
                         No.
                              It would only be opening
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    discovery for damages specifically to these attorney
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    damages that you say flow.
21
             MR. JIMMERSON: Exactly, Your Honor.
2.2
             THE COURT: Of course not. There's no grounds
23
    to do that.
                 That wouldn't be fair to them.
24
             MR. JIMMERSON:
                             Exactly. It wouldn't be
```

economical either.

THE COURT: It wasn't necessarily their fault that the trial had to be continued. So I certainly would not do that. Okay.

MR. JIMMERSON: But you have the ability to solve those problems.

THE COURT: I find those two issues. The first issue we talked about, whether it would be futile -- and I understand that -- to allow the Amended Complaint.

MS. LUNDVALL: Your Honor --

THE COURT: I'm going to let you talk. What I wanted to say, these are my two issues. If there's another one, let me know, is what I was doing.

I have the futile issue under Sandy Valley, which you brought up. I then perceive the second issue is the prejudice. Those were the issues I focused on. I think there was one more, but I wanted to make sure we addressed them all.

MR. JIMMERSON: There was the issue of timeliness, but that was brought in under the prejudicial aspect of it. And as the Court saw from the case law, there has not been a single case which said because they have exceeded the time for motion for leave to amend, then automatically it bars it, or there's been no basis -- even the case law they cite does not stand for that if you file a motion for leave to amend the day

1 after, it is automatically barred or that automatically 2 causes prejudice.

2.2

It really is, again, in your discretion. And as I quoted from two different cases, when you have such an identity of issues from the original or initial Complaint to a proposed Amended Complaint, like we have -- as you observed, we pled the need for attorneys' fees under each claim before -- they were on notice. This is not something that's coming out of left field. This really is something that we have been discussing about and has been on the radar for six months now.

So this is something that we can easily solve, if necessary, with limited discovery. And the Court would be able to address that. And because NRCP 15(a) really does say when justice so requires, leave shall be freely given, this mandate shall be heeded.

This is something that the Court should grant leave to amend. And NRCP 1 is very clear these rules are supposed to be interpreted to ensure the just and speedy and cost efficient resolution of these matters. This would be such a solution.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Thank you.

We've got the same three issues. So -- and I do want to thank you for your pleadings. It was so great to have pleadings that addressed the three issues. Thank you,

1 both parties.

MS. LUNDVALL: Sure enough.

THE COURT: I want to commend all of you. It's

4 | very, very helpful.

5 MS. LUNDVALL: Your Honor, as much as I

6 genuinely like opposing counsel, I have to tell you that

7 | I do believe that their written presentation and now

8 listening to their oral presentation, there's a

9 fundamental dishonesty within that presentation. And

10 let me as far as explain why, if the Court will allow me

11 to approach the bench.

12 THE COURT: Absolutely. I want a full hearing.

MS. LUNDVALL: I'm going to hand the Court a

14 copy of the Amended Complaint, which is the operative

15 | Complaint, and I'm also going to hand the Court a copy

of the Second Amended Complaint, which is their

17 proposed.

16

18 THE COURT: Proposed.

MS. LUNDVALL: And I brought copies for counsel

20 as well.

21 When you compare and contrast the Amended

22 | Complaint against their proposed Second Amended

23 | Complaint, one would assume from their written

24 | presentation, as well as now this oral presentation,

25 | that the only thing different that you are going to see

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1
    is proposed amendments that deal with attorneys' fees as
    special damages. That's not accurate.
2
3
             THE COURT: Because that was --
 4
             MS. LUNDVALL:
                            That's correct.
5
                         That's what the briefing is on.
             THE COURT:
6
             MS. LUNDVALL: So if I can get the Court to
7
    turn to page 4 --
8
             THE COURT: Of the proposed?
9
             MS. LUNDVALL: Of the proposed.
10
             THE COURT: What you highlighted in yellow?
11
             MS. LUNDVALL: What I've highlighted in yellow.
12
    As Paragraph No. 19, that is the paragraph that deals
13
    with the attorneys' fees.
             THE COURT: Do you mind if I read it real
14
15
    quick?
            Okay.
             MS. LUNDVALL: All right. At Paragraph No. 20,
16
    though, Paragraph 20 is all brand-new, and there's been
17
18
    no mention whatsoever made of Paragraph 20, whether it
19
    be in the written presentation or the oral presentation
20
    to the Court.
21
             And this is what Paragraph 20 says, that the
22
    plaintiffs themselves have been forced to expend a
23
    significant amount of time and effort attempting to get
24
    the information owed to them from alternative sources.
25
    Plaintiffs have been damaged, therefore, in the amount
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of their fair hourly time in attempting to acquire the information and documents owed to them.

THE COURT: You know, I read that paragraph.

Here's how I interpreted it and maybe the plaintiffs -
I interpret it meaning they had to have their attorneys

because they don't -- I did not interpret it, especially

when I saw the hourly rate, I, of course, looked at it

thinking who charges an hourly rate? Attorneys.

So I, honestly, kind of put 19 and 20 together as just another saying, okay, they couldn't get it themselves and -- you know, I read a lot of facts, but as I recall, they said they tried. I'm not a fact-finder yet. I understand all that. But I remember at our long hearing what they said they had to do because they didn't get certain documents. I think they said they went down to the recorder's office, I'm recalling. It was a long hearing.

So I did interpret, because I did read these,
20, as meaning just an extension of them going to be
putting into evidence that the law firm of Jimmerson -or I don't know if another firm had it before. I'm not
quite sure. Probably not -- that that -- I didn't
interpret it that they are going to testify on the stand
and say, I want to be reimbursed because I'm a real
estate broker and I make \$200 an hour as a real estate

broker and because I had to go down to the recorder's office or I had to do this amount of time to get these documents pertaining to my agreement, that they were going to look for those damages.

Because the way you are saying it, that's what you think it says. Right?

MS. LUNDVALL: That's what they say it says.

THE COURT: I don't know that, because that would be a different thing. And in all honesty, I look in terms of this, Counsel, as what is going to get into evidence at trial, whether I would think that was appropriate. I know pleading it, I did not read it that way. I did not look for case law, honestly, to interpret it that way. I didn't look to see if that would be appropriate, if that's a -- I don't know. I'm not sure that flows in the contract. I did not look at that issue, I'll be honest. And I'm one that won't give you an answer off the top of her head.

I know I've had a lot of economic loss stuff recently when people are trying to get out of tort claims, when there's just economic loss, they are trying to say that it's not just -- I mean, I've had a lot of this overlapping with economic loss recently. So I've really been focusing on damages, which is something very interesting.

1 So I don't read it that way, but I see 2 literally that that's what you are saying. You are saying 20 would not be fair or is not what your 3 4 understanding is of the motion papers. And let me see MS. LUNDVALL: Yes, Your Honor. 5 if I can't put their allegation into context and why --6 THE COURT: I did not read it that way either. 7

I will fairly tell you that. I read it -- you know, I saw the hourly rate.

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MS. LUNDVALL: -- why I do believe that they are talking about something separate, and that what they want to do is to put Mr. Wolfram on the stand, put Mr. Wilkes on the stand, and to say: I'm a real estate professional. I had to incur my time. My time has this value. I incurred 40 hours in doing this. And, therefore, to try to quantify that in some fashion. That's what this goes to.

And how do I know that that's what it goes to?

On the very last day of discovery, we got a disclosure from them.

THE COURT: That's not the fifth one. Is that one after the fifth one?

MS. LUNDVALL: That would be -- we appended it as Exhibit C to our opposition, Your Honor. And you are right, it is the fifth one.

1 THE COURT: Okay. You realize you guys have a lot more discovery than I do. I'm not privy. I just 2 look at timing of what was --3 MS. LUNDVALL: And when you go to Exhibit C --4 5 THE COURT: I apologize, mine aren't tabbed. So let me find it real quick. I have it. What page? 6 7 MS. LUNDVALL: Page 8 of Exhibit C. THE COURT: Okay. 8 MS. LUNDVALL: 9 They go through a long 10 explanation about why they are entitled to attorneys' fees, and then they go to line number 17, where they 11 12 talk about plaintiffs must be compensated for the time 13 and effort expended attempting to discover from public records what information was owed to them under the 14 15 commission letter. So --THE COURT: I assume you didn't ask in 16 discovery any questions. 17 18 MS. LUNDVALL: Discovery is now closed. 19 THE COURT: I know. I do have the timetable in 20 my head. I did not read or focus on that. 21 MS. LUNDVALL: So from my perspective, this 2.2 is -- had we been on notice that the plaintiffs themselves, individually, wanted to be compensated for 23 24 their time, during their depositions I would have liked 25 to ask them, all right, What qualifications do you have? 1 What --

THE COURT: You would have had to ask them that.

4 MS. LUNDVALL: Absolutely.

THE COURT: I totally understand that. That's a whole different issue, and that's why I asked if you probably were not aware of that. So I assume their depowas taken before the supplement.

MS. LUNDVALL: Absolutely.

THE COURT: Because I saw it was -- that's always an issue. It happened to me a lot. We do it. We look and we see our discovery deadline, and we all try to do our last supplements to get as many ducks in a row before discovery cutoff, and I always had that issue. You would get a lot of additional things or supplement in that last one right before discovery cutoff. I always had that issue in my head, Wait a minute, now discovery cutoff, they have new.

And what I would always do is go -- and to be honest, parties are very good about stipulating, Hey, I had not heard about these documents or I had never seen when you compare, I need to open discovery for these issues. And if not, if you go in front of the Discovery Commissioner, in my experience, and I know from talking to them, they will let you -- you know, so I understand

1 what you are saying on that part. Okay. MS. LUNDVALL: 2 So --THE COURT: So that's two issues. 3 4 MS. LUNDVALL: So you have really two issues. 5 The first one, when it comes to the attorneys' fees, what they try to do to get -- because there's a number 6 7 of reasons, and undue delay is one of the reasons that the court cites for why an amended pleading should not 8 be accepted, particularly at the late stage in the 9 10 litigation. 11 Now, they try to explain away the undue delay in bringing their proposed Second Amended Complaint by 12 13 trying to foist it on me, saying that at the hearing I was the one that contended that they had not adequately 14 15 pled attorneys' fees as special damages. 16 THE COURT: You put it in part of a motion in limine. 17 18 Exactly. But they offered no MS. LUNDVALL: 19 explanation whatsoever, none, zippo, nada, why information that was solely within their control about 20 21 seeking this form of discovery was not set forth as a 22 special damage under the Complaint at any time before. 23 I think they probably, you know --THE COURT: 24 MS. LUNDVALL: There is no explanation as far 25 as that they've offered to the Court to be able to

explain that away. And, therefore, that constitutes undue delay.

THE COURT: What did you think? Counsel, you got this October 26, 2012. You got that. And once again, I understand it was before discovery. They produced documents of the Jimmersons' billing. What did you think at that time, Counsel?

I mean, I'm sure that's where you said, Oh, wait a minute, how are they going to collect this? How did they plead that? I know how litigation works. I would have said, Okay, how is this relevant? They are only going to be producing relevant things. I assume that's when the issue came in.

And in all honesty, you and I both know the agreement of September 1, 2004 allows attorneys' fees for either side. So we know attorneys' fees are going to come in. They were either going to come in if there's a breach, when they find that, or the real issue now is are they going to come in also as special damages. There's two ways it's going to come in.

So I was thinking in my mind when you got those billing fees, you were thinking, Hey, if we lose at trial, it does allow. Am I correct, Counsel?

So just like the case talks about, there's two ways to get attorneys' fees, through a contract and

agreement, a statute, you know, or pleading them as special damages.

2.2

So my biggest concern on the undue delay and prejudice was they were -- they did identify billing records before and that was October 26, 2012. So like I said, based on my experience -- I understand it was two or three days before discovery cutoff -- three days before discovery cutoff when I went through it. And I understand that is frustrating.

But whether you do or not get to do discovery,

I do know that the mechanism is to ask them, and I'm -
I have a question here: Did you ask anyone at the

Jimmerson firm, saying, Hey, these are new documents,

these are billing records from you, I would like to open

discovery on that, or anything like that?

Or did you go -- I mean, did they not stipulate to do it? Did you go to any Discovery Commissioner when they wouldn't? Was any of that done? Because I'm not aware of a lot of discovery stuff, so I did want to ask you that. That's one of my questions that I'm considering on the delay and the prejudice.

MS. LUNDVALL: Your Honor, if I can explain then from the standpoint --

THE COURT: Sure. That's a factual -- I could not find it in the pleadings and, you know, I have

pleadings in front of me with the facts that counsel gives me. So that was one question I had.

MS. LUNDVALL: All right. From our perspective, this is what we did in response to the late disclosure that they gave in their Rule 16.1.

THE COURT: In their fifth supplement?

MS. LUNDVALL: Yeah, in their fifth supplement. They identified these attorneys' fees and the billing statements, and they now claim this is somehow special damages. They made a vague reference to these, you know, compensating themselves for their time.

What our response back to that was to look to see whether or not that those were recoverable forms of damage. And we set forth, not only in our motion for summary judgment papers these issues, but also we have a motion in limine before the Court to say, You know what, we're not going to permit ourselves to be put into a box of waiting until the time of trial for them to try to introduce this evidence that we think is futile because these claims are not recoverable.

THE COURT: But, Counsel, they were going to put that in anyway under the attorneys' fees section because you already knew about this. It's the same facts. It's whether they have a legal theory two ways. Again, we're back to facts.

But it's the same factual basis whether they 1 2 are covered under the agreement, which you were aware 3 of, which, you know, as that paragraph says, the 4 prevailing party shall be awarded reasonable attorneys' fees and costs, and this agreement is the whole basis of 5 6 the lawsuit. So you were aware of that. 7 MS. LUNDVALL: There's no question about that whatsoever. 8 9 THE COURT: Right. You just were not aware 10 they were going to do it as special damages. MS. LUNDVALL: Well, that's what I mean. 11 12 There's a huge difference with a distinction there, and 13 let me explain what that distinction with a difference 14 is. 15 THE COURT: What's the factual basis? MS. LUNDVALL: The factual basis difference is 16 They have an opportunity post trial to file a 17 this: 18 motion to recover attorneys' fees as costs under 19 Sandy Valley. Sandy Valley says as a cost of litigation, if you prevail --20 21 THE COURT: What's the --2.2 MS. LUNDVALL: If they prevail, then, in fact, 23 that they've got the ability by which to do so. 24 THE COURT: Correct. And if you prevail, you

are going to do the same thing.

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1
             MS. LUNDVALL:
                            Exactly, exactly.
             THE COURT: I understand that. Absolutely.
 2
                            So the --
 3
             MS. LUNDVALL:
             THE COURT: But what's the factual difference
 4
 5
    whether you do it post trial or you do it in discovery?
    What would they produce that would be different?
 6
 7
             Let's say they win the case, and they are going
    to come to this Court and say, Here's our agreement,
8
9
    Judge. Based on the agreement, you get attorneys' fees.
10
    What factual evidence would they give me that is
11
    different from what they would give you if they were
12
    allowed special damages for attorneys' fees? Are they
13
    limited in some respect, the attorneys' fees?
             MS. LUNDVALL: Significantly. And let me tell
14
15
    you where I'm coming from for this. For them to prove
16
    up their claims at trial --
17
             THE COURT: For special damages?
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             MS. LUNDVALL: Let me talk just generally.
19
             THE COURT: Okay. Under the contract.
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             MS. LUNDVALL:
                            Under the contract they have to
21
    demonstrate that there was a valid contract.
                                                  They have
2.2
    to demonstrate that there was breach of the contract.
23
    And they have to demonstrate that they have been damaged
24
    as a result of that breach.
25
             THE COURT: Right. I understand contract law.
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1 I do understand. 2 MS. LUNDVALL: I'm not trying to --What is the difference with the 3 THE COURT: 4 attorneys' fees? Because if, in fact, they go to 5 MS. LUNDVALL: trial and at the time of trial they offer no damage 6 7 evidence, no damage evidence --8 THE COURT: Meaning --9 If they offer no damage MS. LUNDVALL: 10 evidence, they failed in an essential element of their 11 claim. 12 THE COURT: Of their contractual damages? 13 MS. LUNDVALL: Of their contractual damages. They've failed in an essential element of their claim. 14 15 THE COURT: So you are worried that you may 16 beat them at the contract, but you are not going to beat 17 them at the special damages. 18 MS. LUNDVALL: Precisely. 19 THE COURT: I'm following you. So that's why 20 these special damages are -- I get it. That's the 21 difference. It's not a factual basis. It's a 2.2 distinction on what happens with the evidence at trial. 23 MS. LUNDVALL: Exactly. 24 THE COURT: I'm following you. 25 That, to me, is a huge MS. LUNDVALL:

1 difference with the distinction in this context. 2 THE COURT: As far as your prejudice? 3 MS. LUNDVALL: That's correct, as to what our 4 prejudice would be. 5 THE COURT: Another element of damages that 6 they can collect. All right. 7 MS. LUNDVALL: All right. So from this perspective, what you have to do then is to take a look 8 at Sandy Valley. That's the one thing that I think that 9 10 our Nevada Supreme Court is trying very hard to do, is 11 to try to educate counsel. And they even identified in 12 Sandy Valley that the law was a bit of a mishmash and 13 that they are taking this opportunity then to try to educate the practitioners in District Court what is the 14 15 difference between a cost -- for attorneys' fees as a 16 cost of litigation that you get post trial or as special 17 damages? 18 And it looks like that the Court has the 19 decision --20 THE COURT: I do. 21 MS. LUNDVALL: -- before you. 2.2 THE COURT: I've read it and I've got the 23 appropriate part. 24 MS. LUNDVALL: There's a headnote that is under 25 13 and that headnote 13 --

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1
             THE COURT: What page, because I --
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             MS. LUNDVALL: Mine is a printed copy from
3
    Westlaw.
4
             THE COURT: I have it.
5
             MS. LUNDVALL: It looks like 957 would be
6
    the --
7
             THE COURT: Okay. That would help me. What I
    have goes from 965 to 970-something. Can you help me?
8
9
             MS. LUNDVALL: Do you have a headnote 13?
             MR. SHIPLEY: It would be 969.
10
11
             MS. LUNDVALL: Page 969.
12
                         That, I do have. I will find it.
             THE COURT:
13
    I've got it. Okay. Headnote 13. Oh, my gosh, it's
    what I underlined.
14
                        Okay.
15
             MS. LUNDVALL: You know, the last sentence of
    that paragraph, I think, is informative to begin with,
16
17
    because the Court starts out stating then very
18
    specifically: Because parties always know that lawsuits
19
    are possible when disputes arise, the mere fact that a
20
    party was forced to file or defend a lawsuit is
21
    insufficient to award attorneys' fees as damages.
2.2
             All right. So --
23
             THE COURT: I understand that.
24
             MS. LUNDVALL: What have we heard from counsel?
25
    "Well, we couldn't get the documents" -- they claim,
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1 which we disagree with wholeheartedly. THE COURT: I know there's a factual dispute. 2 MS. LUNDVALL: -- "from Pardee, so we were 3 4 forced to file litigation." That puts them square within this statement from the Court, the fact that "we 5 were forced to file litigation." 6 7 THE COURT: Then I want you to address this: read all this, but when I look at what the case is based 8 on, which is this September 1, 2004 agreement -- we all 9 10 know that. 11 MS. LUNDVALL: Yes. 12 THE COURT: We know this very well. Right? Wе learned it -- okay. 13 What it says, and this is my concern, because 14 15 when you look at the standard, the mere fact that a party was forced to file or defend a lawsuit is 16 insufficient to support an award of attorneys' fees. 17 Ι 18 understand that completely. 19 And also at the last time, just the general 20 prayer for relief for attorneys' fees, I, in my mind, 21 had not read this and I was thinking that I'm going, 2.2 Wait a minute, each one of their complaints -- so I very 23 much appreciate this. There is a huge distinction, and 24 I understand the Nevada Supreme Court is saying that.

But what they are saying is if you want -- if a

party wants attorneys' fees as a special damage, they must be the natural and proximate consequence of the injurious conduct and they have to be reasonably foreseeable.

2.2

Here's what I'm looking at, so this is what I want addressed. One of the major allegations in here is, in addition, and it's part of their -- Pardee -- which is your client -- shall keep each of you -- which are the two plaintiffs -- reasonably informed as to all matters relating the amount and due dates of their commission payments.

MS. LUNDVALL: That's correct.

THE COURT: That is a breach. What did they have to do to do that? From the facts I see, they tried on their own, which is interesting, because now we have that issue on whether they get special damages for what they did, which I understand, and they also hired Mr. Jimmerson's firm because -- to help them get -- because what they needed is, What is going on here? You know, Pardee, did you sell this, did you sell that? Do we owe anything more? And they were not -- if a jury disagrees with me then -- I'm not a fact-finder.

I have to just look at this as what facts will get into evidence. I'll be the fact-finder at the bench trial, but I'm not -- I'm just trying to look at the

1 evidence that will get in.

And that is a breach. If that wasn't in there, this would be much harder, I have to agree, because I would have been on the fence a little bit, but that's one of the breaches as part of their lawsuit is, We had to bring this lawsuit because we're saying a breach of it is -- you had a duty under this contract to keep fully informed.

MS. LUNDVALL: I know, but --

THE COURT: So that is a separate breach.

That's not just bringing a lawsuit that we all may have -- people do, you know, to get their damages from a different cause of action. This goes to the heart of their claim, a breach of the contract. That's entirely different to me.

MS. LUNDVALL: May I --

THE COURT: I just want you to understand. I certainly want you to address this because, you know, I agree it's not easy. I've looked at this every which way I can.

Like I said, I go back to this, and when I look at Sandy Valley, they say when attorneys' fees are considered an element of damages -- which is why we're here -- they must be the natural and proximate consequence of the injurious conduct. And this is a

1 breach.

Now, tell me why it doesn't flow from this so I

3 | can --

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MS. LUNDVALL: Two responses as far as to that,
Your Honor. First, from a substantive standpoint, I did
not bring that commission agreement, but I have that
provision, you know, pretty well memorized. Okay.

THE COURT: I bet you do.

MS. LUNDVALL: So they are supposed to be reasonably informed of all the commissions that they are --

THE COURT: All matters relating.

MS. LUNDVALL: All matters, okay. They received information for every single commission that was due and owing to them.

THE COURT: That's your position.

MS. LUNDVALL: That's our position. Now, what their position now in the case is, We wanted to know about other things that CSI -- which was Coyote Springs -- and Pardee were doing to confirm.

THE COURT: I don't know that. I can find that out in evidence, but I don't know that here.

MS. LUNDVALL: I agree. But the point I'm trying to make, and I don't want the Court as far as to come in to our bench trial with --

1 THE COURT: I don't want tunnel vision at all. 2 MS. LUNDVALL: But the point is this, is that 3 their position now is, We wanted to be able to confirm from these other transactions that we weren't entitled 4 to a commission on those. That we were not entitled to 5 a commission on those. That --6 7 THE COURT: Or were, if they weren't. MS. LUNDVALL: Hold on. 8 So from that 9 perspective, the question becomes whether or not that 10 they are entitled to information on transactions for 11 which they were not entitled to a commission. 12 Coyote Springs and Pardee entered into many 13 contractual arrangements whereby there was confidentiality clauses that said these documents are to 14 15 be kept as confidential between the parties, and it had nothing to do with the plaintiffs and their entitlement 16 17 to commission. 18 THE COURT: But they didn't know that, Counsel. 19 That's what they were trying to find out to make sure 20 they were reasonably informed. 21 MS. LUNDVALL: They asked Pardee and Pardee 22 told them. They never went to Coyote Springs to ask 23 But the point, though, I think, that is -- let me 24 back up. They never --25 THE COURT: You are just giving me a question

1 of fact for the bench trial. 2 MS. LUNDVALL: Precisely. THE COURT: But I can't use that to not grant a 3 4 leave to amend. What they put in there, they may not 5 win at trial. They may not even have evidence at trial. You may put on evidence that they weren't entitled to 6 7 any of these. I don't know there. So I'm just looking at it in terms of pleading 8 9 and whether they come in. 10 MS. LUNDVALL: I understand. 11 THE COURT: That has to be my focus today. 12 Then let me go back. MS. LUNDVALL: 13 THE COURT: So that's why I want this. Whether 14 they prevail or not or whether your client, you know, 15 gave them what they deserve, those are all questions of 16 fact for the bench. MS. LUNDVALL: May I go back then to 17 18 Sandy Valley? That gets to the legal issues and their 19 pleadings then, for which we are not talking about any 2.0 issues of fact. What I was simply trying to do, 21 Your Honor, is kind of address the substantive portion 2.2 of the case of the issues that you had raised. That's 23 why I addressed that. 24 THE COURT: I have to address -- I have to know 25 the substantive in respect to whether there is an issue

1 of they will potentially put on evidence for special damages. Absolutely. That's the heart of this. 2 I will 3 not go the next step whether they are or are not 4 entitled to them. That was my point. And my question is, the legal issue that I really --5 6 MS. LUNDVALL: Sandy Valley, can I take you 7 back to Sandy Valley then? I know what Sandy Valley says very 8 THE COURT: 9 well. MS. LUNDVALL: But Sandy Valley doesn't limit 10 11 you to this. The Court suggested that somehow if attorneys' fees are reasonably and proximately caused, 12 13 but then, in fact, that they may be special damages. That's not what Sandy Valley says. 14 15 THE COURT: I didn't say that at all. 16 MS. LUNDVALL: What I'm trying to do is to get -- the Court has identified very specifically the 17 18 types of causes of action for which the attorneys' fees 19 are recoverable as special damages. 20 So your position is if it isn't THE COURT: 21 identified here, you can't do it? 2.2 MS. LUNDVALL: My position is --THE COURT: Because I read -- that's what I 23 24 understood your opposition to be, and I don't read 25 Sandy Valley as totally limiting it, if we don't mention

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it here, it's not going to happen. That's why they give
 1
    you, When attorneys' fees are considered as an element
 2
    of damage, they must be the natural and proximate
 3
 4
    consequence of the injurious conduct.
             They are not saying, at least I don't read it,
 5
    that if they don't discuss it, if you are not one of the
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    cases that they discuss they do allow it, you are
    limited. They give the judge a criteria, which they say
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    will rarely happen. It says that in here.
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10
    probably true. I think that's probably very true.
             Rarely would you have a conflict that
11
    attorneys' fees outside of litigation would ever be
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13
    granted. I was trying to think of any case I ever had.
    I think that is rare. But the case I have --
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15
             MS. LUNDVALL: Horgan helps the Court, though.
             THE COURT: Who does?
16
             MS. LUNDVALL: Horgan helps the Court.
17
                                                      That's
18
    where I wanted to at least walk through a couple points
19
    in Sandy Valley, and then to bring to the Court's
20
    attention then the language also from Horgan that does
21
    inform this.
                         That informs that it's limited --
2.2
             THE COURT:
23
             MS. LUNDVALL:
                            Yes.
24
             THE COURT: -- to only the cases here?
25
             MS. LUNDVALL:
                            Absolutely.
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1
             THE COURT:
                         I don't read Sandy Valley that way.
2
    What case are you saying you cited? Horgan?
3
             MS. LUNDVALL: Horgan versus Felton,
 4
    F-e-l-t-o-n. It's found at 123 Nevada 557, and it's 170
5
    Pacific 3d 982.
             THE COURT: Let me find that. What year is
6
7
    that case?
             MS. LUNDVALL:
                            It's a 2007 case.
8
9
             THE COURT: You had that in your opposition?
10
             MS. LUNDVALL: We did.
11
             THE COURT: You cited just as an also -- let me
12
    read what you cited it for real quick here.
13
             All right. I read the case. I can go back and
14
           You are saying Horgan at 123 Nevada says -- the
15
    Supreme Court says only a handful of cases can ever have
16
    attorneys' fees as special damages. And if it's not a
    third-party lawsuit for insurance or indemnity, a
17
18
    slander of title action, malicious prosecution,
19
    trademark infringement, or false imprisonment, you are
    saying we can't do it?
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21
             MS. LUNDVALL:
                            That's exactly --
2.2
             THE COURT: I don't read it that way, but I'll
23
    go back and look at Horgan. Because when you read the
24
    language of Sandy Valley, it doesn't read that way to me
25
    at all. It even gives me the criteria of when it is
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1 special damages. Okay. Read me the section in Horgan that says that 2 because I don't have any quote from Horgan or anything. 3 4 You just put "see also." Because I read it as you saying that's what Sandy Valley says. 5 MR. SHIPLEY: At the top of page 7 is where we 6 7 first cite --Okay. So you've got -- Therefore, 8 THE COURT: 9 under Sandy Valley and it's progeny --10 MR. SHIPLEY: Just above that, the last 11 sentence in the first incomplete paragraph at the top of 12 page 7. 13 THE COURT: As an exception, District Court may award attorneys' fees in limited circumstances. 14 15 understand that. But limited, I didn't read "limited" as only these circumstances. If Horgan says only these 16

MS. LUNDVALL: What I wanted to do, if the Court will -- if the Court will indulge me, I would like to begin with Sandy Valley, to take the Court's attention then to the Horgan versus Felton case, and also to bring to the Court's attention the concurring opinion of Justice Maupin in the Horgan case.

circumstances -- I have here I read Horgan. So I don't

know, but I want to hear if you think it does say that.

THE COURT: All right.

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MS. LUNDVALL: In Sandy Valley, when they begin to talk about attorneys' fees, and right after as far as they speak to the fact that if a party is forced to file a suit does not mean that they are entitled to an award of special damages.

THE COURT: I understand that completely. I think that is true.

MS. LUNDVALL: The Court goes on to give examples of when, in fact, attorneys' fees may be awarded. They talk about third-party legal disputes.

THE COURT: This is the section I just read to you. Right.

MS. LUNDVALL: Section number 2 is clarifying or removing a cloud on title. We know that that's not the case. Declaratory or injunctive relief, when necessitated -- now, it's not just declaratory or injunctive relief. It says when necessitated by the opposing party's bad faith conduct.

And the point that we made in our opposition was while they tried to bootstrap themselves into injunctive or declaratory relief claiming their accounting claim is a claim for declaratory or injunctive relief, they don't go so far as to plead anything that claims that were necessitated by the opposing party's bad faith conduct. There has been not

1 a whiff of allegation in this case that somehow Pardee engaged in bad faith conduct. 2 3 We have two parties --4 THE COURT: Are there any claims for bad faith? I thought there was. One is saying no. One is saying 5 6 yes. So let me --7 MS. LUNDVALL: There's a claim for --THE COURT: Good faith and fair dealing. 8 9 MS. LUNDVALL: -- the covenant of good faith 10 and fair dealing. There is a whole world of difference 11 between good faith and fair dealing versus bad faith 12 conduct. And there's an entire line of cases. THE COURT: Okay. I don't have that in front 13 14 of me. 15 MS. LUNDVALL: There's an entire line of cases that discuss the difference between breach of a covenant 16 17 of good faith and bad faith conduct.

In this particular case you've got two parties who have got differing interpretations of a single contract, but there have been no allegations that somehow Pardee has engaged in bad faith conduct. And even if you scour their proposed Second Amended Complaint, you don't get any allegations of bad faith.

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THE COURT: What's the opposite of -- honestly, if you breach good faith and fair dealing, what is the

1 opposite of good faith? 2 MS. LUNDVALL: That's what the --THE COURT: Bad faith? 3 4 MS. LUNDVALL: No, no. That's --5 If you have cases that say --THE COURT: 6 MS. LUNDVALL: Absolutely. 7 THE COURT: -- a breach of covenant of good faith and fair dealing does not have anything to do with 8 9 bad faith, I would really be interested in those. 10 MS. LUNDVALL: Absolutely. THE COURT: Because I did a lot of bad faith 11 12 litigation. So I don't know what distinction -- I would 13 certainly like to have that because that -- and I didn't see anything like that in your opposition. 14 15 MS. LUNDVALL: We will -- if the Court allows 16 us then the opportunity for supplemental pleading, we can bring to the Court that there's a difference between 17 18 breach of a covenant of good faith and fair dealing and 19 a bad faith allegation. 20 THE COURT: That's one step below. 21 still -- I still did not read Sandy Valley that if you 2.2 don't fill in -- I understand what they are arguing on 23 the declaratory relief. And I'll be honest, I look at 24 it as the accounting, what they were trying to do is to 25 get the information from Pardee to see if they are owed.

1 That's what they say they are still doing in this 2 lawsuit. MS. LUNDVALL: But the point being would be 3 Pardee contends that we have given them --4 this: 5 THE COURT: I understand that. MS. LUNDVALL: -- all that information. 6 7 THE COURT: That's all a question of fact for the jury. I'm just looking at pleadings right now as to 8 9 what the evidence could show. That's my standard, very different from -- believe me, I understand, that, Hey, 10 we gave them everything, we didn't have a duty, and 11 12 we're going to say we didn't have a breach. They want 13 to know about agreements that had nothing to do with them that they could have -- I understand that. 14 15 I'm just looking at doing a pleading, amending a pleading. And then at the time of trial we'll see 16 17 what evidence does or does not get in.

And I understand the special damages, and I even thought at the time if they amend, we may revisit this special damages very much at the time of trial because I really want testimony that tells me there is a basis for the special damages within the evidence or they are not going to get an instruction on it, Counsel.

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You know, that's, to me -- as you and I know, at trial that's a much higher standard than leave to

amend, putting something in a pleading, but whether they actually prove it at trial and whether they actually will get a jury instruction on it, we need evidence on that.

MS. LUNDVALL: I understand that.

THE COURT: My only concern is if you are saying that you read Sandy Valley and Horgan says if you don't fall in to one of these categories, we, Supreme Court, have said, and then -- and I don't know. I have a problem with the accounting and the bad faith, the good faith fair dealing. They may even fit into one of these categories.

What you are saying is if you don't fit into one of these categories, you don't get attorneys' fees as special damages. That's what you are saying?

MS. LUNDVALL: That's what I'm saying.

THE COURT: I did not read Horgan that way. In fact, when I read Sandy Valley, it was much cleaner. It really discussed things much more at length. Right?

And, you know, I looked at it as, Hey, you have to look at the lawsuit. It's rare that you would get special damages. And I read it as this may just because of that breach, that failure to inform and this whole lawsuit, at least from everything I read in summary judgment -- I did go back and read, try to get as much

1 facts as I can. And I know I don't necessarily need it for a 2 motion to leave, but to try to address this exact issue, 3 4 Counsel, because this was the issue I felt -- I'm not going to let him amend if it's futile. I understand 5 6 that. That's the biggest opposition to this right now. 7 I don't read it that way, but I would like to go back and --8 And the second thing, if you are saying that it 9 doesn't fit under -- the covenant of good faith and fair 10 11 dealing doesn't fit under because you say it has to have 12 the bad -- the damages were necessitated by the opposing 13 party's bad faith, what you read in Sandy Valley. I don't know an answer. Counsel, I'll be 14 15 That wasn't in there. I never thought of it honest. that way. I haven't looked at lines of cases that 16 distinguish it, but that doesn't mean it's not out 17 18 there. So that -- I don't know about that. 19 MS. LUNDVALL: If I may then, what I would like 20 to be able to do is to supplement with an additional 21 pleading on this issue. 2.2 THE COURT: Here's what I'm --23 MS. LUNDVALL: But if you'll allow me then as 24 far as at least to close out my argument --

Absolutely.

THE COURT:

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1
             MS. LUNDVALL: -- from this perspective.
 2
             One of the things that opposing counsel
 3
    suggests is this: Well, jeez, Your Honor, no harm, no
 4
           So over a year ago the deadline passed for our
    motion for leave to amend, who cares about that
 5
    deadline. So discovery has now closed. Who cares about
 6
7
           We're going to open up discovery all over again.
    that.
             THE COURT: No. Just for one issue.
 8
             MS. LUNDVALL: Well --
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10
             THE COURT: Just for one limited issue.
                                                       That's
    a little different.
11
12
             MS. LUNDVALL: But if their entire Amended
13
    Complaint -- but if, in fact, we got to the other issue
    about them wanting as far as the damages in
14
15
    Paragraph 20 --
             THE COURT: I want them to address that.
16
                                                        That
17
    would have to open up then Wilkes and Wolfram for a
18
    limited issue.
19
             MS. LUNDVALL: From this perspective then, why
20
    have a deadline? Why have a deadline when a party can
21
    run right up to the very edge of it and say, Jeez, all
2.2
    this information, all these ideas were in my possession,
23
    I'm not going to give them to you at the very end, and
24
    then I'm going to force you as far as to incur
25
    additional expense in opening up discovery.
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point number one.

But point number two would be this: We have the opportunity also or should have the opportunity to take a look at whether or not we want to retain an expert, to be able to designate that.

THE COURT: I understand, to say whether these were reasonable. I understand.

MS. LUNDVALL: So from that perspective, for us to be able to get an expert, do an expert report, subject the expert to deposition and everything else, that's an additional point.

But probably the most important point would be this: They suggest that their special damages are in the -- one of their special damages is for attorneys' fees and that they have their billing statements. Okay.

So this is what I would do if I've got an issue dealing with damages: Who am I going to take a deposition of? I'm not going to take a deposition of Mr. Wolfram or Mr. Wilkes. I'm going to take a deposition of every single one of the timekeepers, of Mr. Jimmerson, and I'm going to go through his time sheets, Ms. Hansen and Mr. Jimmerson, Sr. Each one of those people is fair game.

Now, they are also fair game to put on the witness stand at the time of trial.

THE COURT: That was my next issue. Do we have a conflict problem?

2.2

MS. LUNDVALL: That's what I'm going to. And what happens when I put them on the witness stand to be able to do what I'm entitled to from a cross-examination perspective on special damages? That immediately disqualifies this firm from being able to represent --

THE COURT: I don't know, because I actually tried to find cases on that too, Counsel. That was my third issue. I actually -- you know, as a former trial attorney, I thought, Okay, who are you going to take the deposition of?

I actually have a motion they want to associate in counsel, who is a witness who prepared an agreement, that's for next week. It was identical to this one. I looked in there to see if there was any conflict because I tend to -- I worry about conflicts, you know. And they didn't give me any case law so that -- when you are finished, that was my third thing. I don't know. I don't know what Nevada says. It's an interesting point. I don't know if --

MS. LUNDVALL: There's a rule of ethics directly on point, directly on point.

THE COURT: And I don't know who -- I don't know. Because I'll be honest, I looked at that issue,

1 and I don't even know how to rule on the other one.

2 They gave me no Nevada law. They just said, Well, you

3 | can associate. We're not going to oppose associating

4 this counsel, but we want to take his deposition because

5 he helped prepare this agreement.

6 And I was working on yours, I was like, Wait a

7 | minute, they didn't say that they don't want to put him

8 on the stand. What they said is, We just want to make

9 | sure, Judge, if you let -- he's from out of state -- you

10 know, associate in, that we still get to do his

11 | discovery. But they didn't address my next issue: Is

12 | there a conflict?

20

13 And I'll be honest, I thought about conflict a

14 | little bit in the first place because didn't

15 Mr. Jimmerson draft this?

MS. LUNDVALL: Exactly.

17 THE COURT: So I didn't quite -- I don't know.

18 | I only address issues you give me. I'm not trying to

19 | find issues. But I did -- that was my third issue. I

don't know an answer to that. Honestly, like I said, I

21 | looked at that other motion and they gave me nothing.

22 I don't know. Maybe that's something I think

23 | we do need to brief. We do have time. I agree with

24 | you. That is an issue that I have down that I -- I need

25 | some help from you, Counsel. Because like I said, I

didn't find any in that other motion because I thought what are we -- I don't know that.

2.2

Because it's very different when you put the advocating counsel and I didn't know how -- I didn't know what you were thinking on the drafting. I don't know. Have you taken Mr. Jimmerson's deposition on what was in this contract? I don't know.

None of that -- I was kind of -- I was very interested in that topic when you did your summary judgment and no one said anything. So the judge, I don't bring things up sua sponte, but I find it interesting now you are bringing it up as part of attorneys' fees.

So that is an issue. If you are bringing it up now as an issue for me to address, I was hoping it came up because I thought of it. I don't want to be in a position to bring up issues. Although maybe I should, because if I have to face it at trial, I'd rather do it now than all of a sudden -- which has been happening to me at trial. All of a sudden these kind of things come to me at 9:00 in the morning and the witness is going on at 1:00 in the afternoon, which makes it difficult, because I find that an issue too.

I will be honest, Counsel. I don't know an answer to that. I would like a brief on that because

1 | you say you have a professional responsibility. I don't

- 2 know. I don't know if it's happened before. I also
- 3 | tried to think of all of my career if -- I've never, as
- 4 | the advocate, ever had my deposition taken as far as
- 5 being an advocate and an issue in the case.
- I do feel there is a potential conflict issue.
- 7 | I totally agree with you there, and I don't know the
- 8 | answer to that. I certainly think it's an issue that
- 9 | should be addressed. I do agree with you there. I
- 10 don't know the answer, but --
- 11 MS. LUNDVALL: Two points, Your Honor, as far
- 12 as on that, so from this perspective, it's not a
- 13 | conflict issue that comes up. It's actually a rule of
- 14 prohibition. Under our rules of ethics, there's a rule
- 15 | that prohibits someone from taking a witness stand and
- 16 being a witness at the time of trial and then going back
- 17 to counsel table and arguing the case.
- THE COURT: They would be arguing their own
- 19 testimony.
- 20 MS. LUNDVALL: That's correct. And that's one
- 21 of the things --
- THE COURT: That's the conflict I thought.
- 23 | Because how do you argue your own credibility?
- 24 MS. LUNDVALL: Well, whether it's a conflict or
- 25 | it's a rule, it doesn't --

THE COURT: It's doesn't matter. It's an issue.

MS. LUNDVALL: It's an issue, whatever label. So to that extent, we're happy to bring that to the Court's attention in a supplemental briefing.

But the last point then, just to kind of close out my presentation then on this point and that is this: The issue that we've identified then as to how it is that they present these special damages and how that prejudices us brings us then full circle from a substantive standpoint.

When you look at the situation that the Nevada Supreme Court, both in Sandy Valley as clarified in the Horgan case, identified as when attorneys' fees as special damages can be recovered, each one of those circumstances end up when you've got some type of an underlying transaction for which a party has incurred attorneys' fees, and then they have to bring litigation. So --

THE COURT: Isn't that exactly what we have?

MS. LUNDVALL: No, we don't. Because what they are trying to recover is not what attorneys' fees -- we got no documents. And this is a point of clarification:

We got no documents, no information about any attorneys' fees that they incurred before the case was brought,

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1
    nothing. The damages that they are seeking to recover
    are the attorneys' fees that they --
 2
             THE COURT: Since they filed the Complaint.
 3
 4
             MS. LUNDVALL: -- incurred after the case was
5
    brought.
                         That's an interesting distinction.
 6
             THE COURT:
 7
             MS. LUNDVALL: A distinction --
             THE COURT:
                         I don't know because I don't have
8
9
    the billing records. I'll be honest, Counsel.
                                                     So the
10
    attorneys' fees that they've produced are all post
11
    Complaint.
             MS. LUNDVALL: Post complaint, Your Honor.
12
13
    Which underscores the fact that --
14
             THE COURT:
                         Interesting.
15
             MS. LUNDVALL: -- what they are trying to
16
    recover is their litigation fees.
                         That could be evidentiary. I look
17
             THE COURT:
    at that as evidence. I'll be honest, I really look at
18
19
    that as evidence. Because if they have special damages,
20
    then I would have to make a decision at trial what
21
    evidence proves these special damages. That would be
22
    something I would definitely look to at trial. If these
23
    are post Complaint, those appear to me to fall into --
24
    now, I don't know.
25
             I assume this letter had to have been drafted,
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1 right, before the Complaint, the September 1, 2004? Was

- 2 | it after litigation?
- MS. LUNDVALL: The commission letter that you
- 4 have was drafted in September of 2004, and then there
- 5 was a long period of time.
- 6 THE COURT: When was the Complaint filed?
- 7 MS. LUNDVALL: The Complaint wasn't filed
- 8 until, what, 2010.
- 9 MR. JIMMERSON: December 2010.
- 10 THE COURT: So that was my issue. Am I right
- 11 Mr. Jimmerson drafted this? Is my recollection --
- 12 MS. HANSEN: I believe he tweaked it.
- MR. JIMMERSON: It was negotiated between the
- 14 parties.
- 15 THE COURT: A lot of discovery, I don't know.
- 16 | But I do know Mr. Jimmerson, Sr., your dad, he was
- 17 | involved in this.
- 18 MS. LUNDVALL: That's correct.
- 19 MR. JIMMERSON: That's correct, Your Honor.
- 20 THE COURT: This is the basis for the
- 21 | litigation, the September 1st. We all know that.
- 22 | Right? So that might be -- it's not a part of -- it
- 23 | wouldn't necessarily be a conflict. I was just
- 24 | interested in the timing.
- 25 But I do agree with you on the special damages,

it has to flow from this breach. So I would tend -- I 1 will address it if I do allow them to amend. I still 2 want to look at the other case. I want to make sure 3 4 what evidence would be allowed to prove this. MS. LUNDVALL: From this perspective, 5 Your Honor --6 7 THE COURT: Plus we have the issue on whether we're going to let Wolfram and Wilkes do their 8 9 testimony. I'm more inclined on that area because that 10 would, to me -- they have a right -- that would flow from the breach if the reason -- I don't know what they 11 I agree with you, the evidence, do they get to say 12 13 what I said before --Why didn't they tell us that 14 MS. LUNDVALL: 15 before? Why didn't they give us an opportunity to address all these issues before? 16 17 THE COURT: My real problem with it, though, is 18 you were aware, at least on the attorneys' fees 19 potential, as of October 26, 2012. I didn't look at the 20 discovery. Correct? I have three days before 21 discovery. Why didn't we work this out when you got 2.2 that then saying, Hey, here may be an issue? 23 You said to me, I don't want to put myself in a

there's an issue and what it is. I want to wait until

I guess you wanted to say, I don't want to say

24

1 we do the motions before trial. Right? 2 MS. LUNDVALL: From the perspective --3 THE COURT: Is that the box you are talking 4 about? 5 That's the box as far as I find MS. LUNDVALL: 6 myself in. 7 THE COURT: I understand. But you also could have done -- I mean, this happens all -- you could have 8 done something earlier. And you are saying, Hey, if 9 10 they didn't know it was an issue, I can wait and do it 11 as a motion, which you honestly did, as a motion in limine, and it came up in the summary judgment. 12 13 That's why you are saying you didn't do anything on the discovery when they gave you the information three days 14 15 before discovery. Correct? MS. LUNDVALL: A couple points, Your Honor. 16 17 THE COURT: Am I understanding that right? 18 MS. LUNDVALL: What you're understanding is 19 this, is that they've offered you no explanation for 20 why, in fact, it was at the very last minute that they 21 even made the discussion and why it is they've offered 22 you no explanation as of yet why that they have not 23 brought this issue to your attention. 24 But the point being is that I'm going to assume 25 that somehow, even if you give them the benefit of the

1 doubt that they weren't lying in wait, that they weren't trying to ambush me, that they weren't --2 I wouldn't say that. 3 THE COURT: 4 MS. LUNDVALL: I know that. I'm saying --Honestly, they gave you the stuff 5 THE COURT: 6 three days before discovery cutoff. 7 MS. LUNDVALL: I'm saying assume that they weren't doing that. But they just failed through their 8 9 own --Failed to do what? 10 THE COURT: 11 MS. LUNDVALL: Failed to timely, as far as plead it in their Complaint, to put me on notice of it. 12 13 Okay. So that when I prepared a deposition of these individuals, that I could make that as a topic area. 14 15 THE COURT: You are going back to Paragraph 26, the plaintiffs. I know there's two distinctions. 16 17 MS. LUNDVALL: So that when I tried to figure 18 out what experts I needed to retain, I could figure out 19 whether or not this fell within there. They've offered 20 no explanation. 21 But even if you assume that that's error, what 22 they are now trying to say is, Well, jeez, Pat, you 23 should have covered our error for us. You, Pat, failed 24 to do something because you didn't deal with the fact

that we didn't put you on notice.

So their problem, their error, maybe their screw-up has now somehow become my fault, my fault because my client wasn't on notice of what should have been within a Complaint if, in fact, they genuinely believed that this was a form of special damages.

2.2

THE COURT: But you agree with me, don't you -I was in trials where we amended the Complaint during
trial based on the evidence. Let's be honest here.
When the evidence gets in, sometimes you didn't take the
deposition of all the witnesses that come to trial. I
mean, I've actually been at trial where a witness has
gotten on, and I was able to amend my pleading to
conform with the evidence. So that is what Rule 15
let's you do. Right?

In fact, Sandy Valley talked about, they look to see if any trial evidence was there. So you are saying, Wait a minute, discovery cutoff was in October 2012, and I've been ambushed because they gave me attorneys' fees information, but it's not my responsibility that they amend their pleading -- that they put me on notice to amend their pleadings to conform with their proof. That's what you are saying?

MS. LUNDVALL: No. What I'm saying is this:
Rule 15(c) that speaks about amending pleadings at the

time trial is when both sides voluntarily put on or

1 allow evidence to be put on. We, as competent -- hold 2 on.

THE COURT: I don't think I agreed to have it put on against me and the judge let it in, but --

MS. LUNDVALL: But somehow it got before the finder of fact and so, therefore, you amend your pleading to conform to the evidence.

THE COURT: Right.

2.2

 $\mbox{MS. LUNDVALL:}$ We are objecting to the evidence coming in. We --

THE COURT: You are doing it in a motion in limine. I understand that. I understand. I wasn't saying that. I was speaking to delay. I'm not -- I'm just saying under Nevada law you can still sometimes do it at time of trial. I'm just speaking to the delay.

I understand you've brought it to our attention ahead of time, which is -- I understand, so it wouldn't happen at time of trial. I was just speaking in terms of how freely it's given over the history, because it has even been done at trial. So I was speaking strictly to your prejudice and your delay argument. That's where I was doing it.

I understand you brought it to the Court ahead, which I totally appreciate, because the more we work out ahead is fair to both parties. I understand that. I'm

just speaking to the delay prejudice.

2.2

MS. LUNDVALL: Understood. So from our perspective, Your Honor, you've raised, I think, a couple of very interesting points that we would request the opportunity then for supplemental briefing on.

Number one would be the issue as to whether or not there's a difference with a distinction, which we believe, between a breach of covenant of good faith and fair dealing claim and bad faith conduct.

THE COURT: As to -- so they would be coming -- if you agree, then they would be able to amend under the Sandy Valley, even you say it's limited, but it also would go under that page 7.

MS. LUNDVALL: There you go.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. LUNDVALL: So that would be point one.

Point two is the issue dealing with the ethical rule of prohibition that does not allow an attorney both to sit on the witness stand and to argue a case, and so to be able to bring not only from the standpoint of what their documentary evidence has been that they have supplied to us dealing with attorneys' fees, so that you can see and confirm that I'm accurate that their attorneys' fees that they are seeking are those post Complaint.

1 THE COURT: I agree that would go under the 2 damages, if they won at trial, under the agreement. Ι 3 understand that. So from that perspective --4 MS. LUNDVALL: THE COURT: We wouldn't have it at issue. 5 6 Okay. MS. LUNDVALL: So to be able to bring then that 7 rule of ethics to you because it underscores then the 8 prejudice then that would be occasioned upon Pardee by 9 10 reason of that. 11 THE COURT: Absolutely. 12 MS. LUNDVALL: And the third point would be 13 this, and this is just simply a point of clarification, the Court suggested that, you know, at the time of the 14 15 motion for summary judgment, that you may have had concerns about Mr. Jimmerson, Sr., drafting the --16 THE COURT: I shouldn't have brought it up, but 17 I just didn't want it to come up at trial. 18 19 MS. LUNDVALL: The reason that we didn't think 20 it was an issue was because the plaintiffs, as well as 21 Pardee, both said this contract is clear and unambiguous 22 and, therefore, no parol evidence was going to be 23 necessary. 24 THE COURT: You all know the evidence. I don't 25 know the evidence. So that is fine. See, I just was

1 concerned. 2 MS. LUNDVALL: There you go. That makes perfect sense for 3 THE COURT: 4 everybody. So we don't have a conflict. MS. LUNDVALL: So dealing with that simple 5 6 issue, we did not think that that was going to be an 7 issue. 8 THE COURT: We just have a problem on 9 interpretation. 10 MS. LUNDVALL: There we go. Thank you, Your 11 I appreciate you indulging me. Honor. 12 I'm trying very hard because these THE COURT: 13 are really interesting issues, you know. And the other issue we still need to kind of 14 15 address, the Paragraph 26, on whether Wilkes and Wolfram 16 are going to testify as to their damages, because I view that as a separate issue. And if I missed it in the 17 18 papers, I apologize. I did not view that. 19 MS. LUNDVALL: It wasn't highlighted by either the plaintiff or the reply. 20 21 THE COURT: Well, I read the Complaint and I 22 read it a different way. So I just want to see what 23 their answer is and clarification for me, because I read 24 the hourly rate more thinking in terms of attorneys

because we're so hourly rate on something, but I thought

of the scenario you suggested.

So I would like addressing on that, whether at time of trial -- because you are asking to amend to do that, because that would be a different thing to open discovery. Correct? Okay. So if you could help me, let's start with that, Mr. Jimmerson. That's my first issue, because that would be a different opening of discovery.

MR. JIMMERSON: Yes, Your Honor. As much as I have affection for defendant's counsel, I've never been called dishonest in my life in a setting like this and I would --

THE COURT: Honestly, I listen to the facts.

You are both very good advocates. You've both brought a lot of issues. I understand that completely.

MR. JIMMERSON: The reason why it was not briefed is because it was not opposed. Literally there were only two changes and it was both to special damages. It was on the issue of attorneys' fees and the issue of time and effort damages, which, by the way, Your Honor, have been briefed on the motion for summary judgment, which there is a motion in limine pending before you.

And this was in hopes of addressing some of those issues in advance, the idea being that you could

grant the leave and then still grant their motion
in limine later when you hear it in August, the idea
being is it allows you to do both. You give us the
relief we ask for now, but then also you would be able
to give the relief they are asking for later.

So to say that we're trying to hide this -THE COURT: You are trying to amend your
pleading.

9 MR. JIMMERSON: Exactly. That's all we're 10 doing.

THE COURT: I understand that.

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MR. JIMMERSON: They have every right to make the arguments they are making, and it's going to be litigated in August.

THE COURT: The only thing I look at is whether it's futile, and that's my only concern, is futile.

The conflict, then you are right. I don't necessarily have to address that now. If it comes up later -- I do want a brief. I would like that issue addressed because I don't want a concern about it at time of trial.

MR. JIMMERSON: I will address it now. And the beauty of having a bench trial is your ability to be a little creative in how we actually do things. The rule of prohibition is true. She's a hundred percent right

that you cannot testify to -- you cannot argue your own
credibility.

That said, however, okay, in this unique circumstance, okay, which, by the way, the analysis that she gave you on Sandy Valley, the type of cases in which special damages would be available, is incomplete. Some of them deal with, for example, abuse of process claim or malicious prosecution, which some other litigation needed to be defended or represented, so you accumulated those fees somewhere else.

MS. LUNDVALL: That's what Horgan says.

MR. JIMMERSON: Hold on.

Somewhere else. On the other side, though, okay, slander of title claims, breach of -- infringement of trademark actions, actions which the underlying claim is for attorneys' fees because I need to prosecute a slander of title because you slandered title and I need to clear that title.

THE COURT: I can't stop it unless I do my lawsuit.

MR. JIMMERSON: Exactly. Or as the example they gave, in trademark infringement, okay, you've infringed on my trademark, my intellectual property, I need to protect that. So I need to hire an attorney and accumulate those damages -- and accumulate those fees,

1 which are damages. 2 THE COURT: So I can stop and get my relief. 3 MR. JIMMERSON: Exactly. So we would always be 4 in a predicament where they would never have trial counsel because even trial counsel would be subject to 5 discovery of did they do this preparation, was this 6 reasonable, all of this analysis would be done. 7 THE COURT: You would always have to conflict 8 9 out of the case. 10 MR. JIMMERSON: Exactly. You would never have 11 trial counsel. And the beauty of having a bench trial 12 would be you would be able to make a determination as to 13 damages, whether or not there exist damages. And then 14 later, in a post trial proceeding, like normal, 15 considering the Brunzell factors, is this reasonable, and make that determination. 16 I see. What you are suggesting is 17 THE COURT: 18 they could put evidence in on the damages and then I 19 could make it --20 MR. JIMMERSON: Exactly. 21 THE COURT: -- post trial? 22 MR. JIMMERSON: So you would avoid both those That's just a suggestion right now. It's not 23 things. 24 necessarily our entire position about it. I would 25 definitely encourage briefing if the Court invites it.

1 THE COURT: It's an issue now that they brought 2 I want to make sure everything is briefed. If there is a rule of 3 MR. JIMMERSON: 4 prohibition, we don't want to be part of this. 5 THE COURT: You don't want it either. understand. 6 7 MR. JIMMERSON: We have no desire to be unethical. So that would be my initial reaction, is 8 9 that because you have two different types of cases which 10 attorneys' fees are available, and this is the one in 11 which the actual attorneys' fees are being accumulated 12 because you needed to have an attorney to go out and get 13 the information, okay, that's --That would flow from the contract. 14 THE COURT: 15 MR. JIMMERSON: Exactly. That's why we didn't 16 have pre Complaint damages. 17 You know, the Jimmerson Hansen law firm is just 18 like any other citizen when trying to get information 19 before a Complaint is filed. They don't have access to 20 subpoena power. They don't have the ability to request 21 production from the other side. 2.2 THE COURT: You don't get to take depositions. 23 Exactly. So it's only after MR. JIMMERSON: 24 the Complaint is filed that they get the tools necessary 25 to go out and get the information and appeal to you to

compel them to account and produce the records and other information.

THE COURT: That's when an accounting is. If you could do it before, why would you have a cause of action for accounting?

MR. JIMMERSON: Exactly. So that's the basis of that.

THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. JIMMERSON: So on the issue of their time and effort damages, okay, it's just purely for pleading purposes. It's been briefed before you, and I will also say, Your Honor, we did offer discovery on this issue as well. You'll see that in our briefs. So this is not something we're trying to hide the ball on. But again, that's a subject for later determination in August.

THE COURT: So what you are saying, these issues that counsel has brought up, defense, are also going to come in front of me even if I allow the leave to amend. All we're looking at right now is to amend the Complaint. Whether they actually get to do that or not, I have other issues, which obviously we do, because you brought -- so I'm more comfortable with that --

MR. JIMMERSON: Exactly.

THE COURT: -- because I didn't look into all those issues. I try to focus on what's in front of me

because I lose -- it's very difficult when you get so many things. You've got to do your perspective on, I'm doing a leave to amend. That's what I'm -- and I don't mean to -- because I tend to cut you short and I'm sorry, I apologize, but I'm trying to keep myself focused on the issues I have to worry.

The only reason I got into the futility is because that can be one of the grounds that concerns me on the leave to amend. That is why I got into a little bit more -- well, that's what Sandy Valley is about.

MR. JIMMERSON: So to address the next issue as to whether or not -- you know, whose responsibility was it to address the issues in discovery? Okay. And Ms. Lundvall has a point. Okay. It was a little late. Maybe not just a little. Maybe a lot late.

That said, it was during the discovery period, and we still are subject to the 2.34 discovery conference requirements. If there's an issue in discovery, pick up the phone, let's have a meeting, let's talk about this and try to resolve it before we have to come before you or the Discovery Commissioner to address these types of issues. Okay.

So because not only did that not happen, okay, and we've offered to do whatever discovery they wanted and that was refused, we would argue that the refusal to

take the discovery and to accept our offers to get the information that they request really cuts against their prejudice, their unduly prejudicial argument.

On the issue of futility -- and this is very important -- the Sandy Valley case is the seminal case. It's stated by opposition. Couldn't agree more in our reply. The Horgan case, okay, really only clarified Sandy Valley as it pertained to removing a cloud of title and slander of title cases. Okay. And that is where a lot of the quotations came from in their opposition. However, this is not a slander of title action.

And the Nevada Supreme Court was very emphatic when it adopted what is considered the majority rule in the United States, that you need to have some element of intentional or calculated conduct to get access to attorneys' fees as special damages in this particular instance. It did not state, okay, this was the only type of case.

THE COURT: That's the issue. That's what I'm trying to struggle with. I did see in my notes that I read it, but I dismissed it. So I had to have -- that's the reason I mention it.

MR. JIMMERSON: And the issue on Sandy Valley is -- you are right -- okay, it doesn't say these are

the only types of cases. It gives examples of the types of cases, and it gives a formula before it gives those examples.

THE COURT: On how to determine it.

MR. JIMMERSON: Exactly. So the only other question is do we fall into the stated case, the stated example of injunctive or declaratory relief, as a result of, necessitated by the defendant's bad faith conduct.

THE COURT: That's only to get you into the stated cases. You are still arguing to me that it is not limited.

MR. JIMMERSON: Exactly. But even if you are going to find in favor of the defendant on that issue, that Sandy Valley really is -- that these are the only types of cases they are talking about, Paragraph 30 in the Proposed Amended Complaint, which is just a carbon copy of a paragraph from the current operative pleading, says: In doing the acts alleged herein, Defendant Pardee failed to act in good faith and to the best of its ability and also failed to deal fairly with Plaintiffs, thereby breaching its duties to so conduct itself and injuring Plaintiffs' rights to conduct its business and its ability to receive the benefits of the commission letter.

So even if just the natural claim of breach of

1 the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing doesn't necessarily fit into the bad faith conduct, our 2 pleadings, the facts as established in the pleadings, 3 alleged the bad faith, that you did not engage us in 4 good faith, that you did not deal fairly with us. 5 it's a result of this failure to act in good faith that 6 caused and necessitated these special attorneys' fees. 7 THE COURT: As opposed to a specific bad faith 8 9 cause of action? Exactly. So when looking at 10 MR. JIMMERSON: 11 the Proposed Amended Complaint, the pleadings satisfy 12 the statement in Sandy Valley. 13 So the argument that, you know, we didn't argue bad faith, we don't have to have a claim for bad faith. 14 15 We just allege that you didn't engage us in good faith, and which, by the way, if you don't engage someone in 16 good faith, it's in bad faith. You can't be half 17 18 pregnant here. Okay. You are either engaging someone 19 fairly or you are not.

So that's -- on that issue, if the Court -
THE COURT: That's your argument, that you go
squarely, if we need to, if I feel that way, into one of
the cases in Sandy Valley. If not -- okay.

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MR. JIMMERSON: Exactly. The other issue that was addressed was whether or not -- what impact this

has. You brought up the point of we're ultimately going to be talking about attorneys' fees one way or another, before or after. Okay.

THE COURT: Correct.

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MR. JIMMERSON: And Ms. Lundvall made the point that the element of damages is an element of the breach of contract action, which she's right. However, she's already conceded that if we establish liability, our clients have been harmed somehow, some way, that they've not just suffered no harm. And because damages is such a low bar -- have you been harmed at all? -- that's why we have nominal damages. Okay. We would succeed on the breach of contract issue. But we don't need to establish damages for the purpose that we don't need to win the breach of contract claim on damages to succeed on the accounting claim.

As Ms. Lundvall quite eloquently stated, she could lose the liability issue but win the damages issue and succeed in defending the breach of contract. But she can't lose on liability and succeed on the accounting action.

So as the Court recognized in the motions for summary judgment, if there's a breach, we absolutely have the right to account, right to receive an accounting for these documents, for this information.

1 So not only are you able to give nominal damages, which has been conceded would exist if we established 2 3 liability, but establishing their liability would 4 necessitate attorneys' fees on the basis of accounting 5 alone. THE COURT: On the accounting claim. 6 7 MR. JIMMERSON: Exactly. The last issue is whether or not we've agreed 8 9 that the contract is clear and unambiguous. 10 generally agree that most of the terms are clear and 11 unambiguous, and we can agree as to what the meaning of 12 what each term is. 13 But as you've received the briefing on this, 14 the term what it means to be reasonably informed, that 15 absolutely --It's performance under the contract 16 THE COURT: 17 that we have the problem. I get that. 18 MR. JIMMERSON: Exactly. 19 THE COURT: I appreciate Ms. Lundvall telling 20 me the reason you don't have an issue on the contract. 21 You all agree what it says. It's just performance. 2.2 MR. JIMMERSON: Exactly. The question is whether or not what they did satisfies that duty, what 23

So I don't want to say that the contract is

it means to be reasonably informed.

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clear and unambiguous because we can point this to means exactly that. That's an issue for trial. But as you know, it really is an issue of performance, something you can take evidence on and listen to witness testimony and determine whether or not defendant has satisfied its duty under the contract.

THE COURT: I look at it that way, which makes sense on the contract whether there would have been a conflict whether Mr. Jimmerson was involved in this or not, or Pardee, because you are probably going to put people on the stand that were involved in this too. So that would not be an issue.

MS. LUNDVALL: Your Honor, just to make sure the record is clear, we've made no concession whatsoever concerning if they have certain type of proof, that there's been harm. There's no concession.

THE COURT: I haven't take any of your argument as an admission on anything.

MS. LUNDVALL: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I understand. This is not an evidentiary hearing where -- you haven't filed admissions or given me any. I don't look at it that way at all. Same with them.

MR. JIMMERSON: I was simply quoting from the colloquy back in the motions for summary judgment.

1 MS. LUNDVALL: And that is not a concession on our part, and there's a long line of cases that deal 2 with admissions on behalf of --3 4 THE COURT: I'm not looking at argument in summary judgment as a concession at all, especially 5 because there's so many issues here. There's so many 6 7 tentacles out there that overlap. So I did not look at it at all that way. 8 9 MS. LUNDVALL: On the additional briefing 10 component, my suggestion would be that we can -- I think 11 that it only fair that opposing counsel have an 12 opportunity to brief these issues as well. My 13 suggestion would be that something like within ten days, that we give simultaneous briefings to the Court so that 14 15 the Court can take a look at these two additional issues then and so as to be able to inform the Court's 16 17 decision. 18 MR. JIMMERSON: Your Honor, this is just -- I 19 don't necessarily know if the briefing is essential for 20 your decision today. I would argue and I would suggest 21 that --2.2 I'm struggling with that. THE COURT: 23 MR. JIMMERSON: Exactly. -- that at calendar 24 call in August, okay, you could address some of these

other issues. Because ultimately you are faced with

1 the --2 THE COURT: These issues. MR. JIMMERSON: Exactly. So if you would need 3 4 supplemental briefing, we would be able to do so. me an optimist here, hopefully we can maybe perhaps 5 settle the case and take this off of your docket, but --6 7 MS. LUNDVALL: From this perspective, why I think that it is important is this: Prejudice is one of 8 9 the reasons why the Court would deny leave to amend. 10 THE COURT: Right. 11 MS. LUNDVALL: The issue about the rule of prohibition from counsel's perspective, being able to be 12 13 both witness as well as trial counsel, is an issue of 14 prejudice to us. 15 THE COURT: But not prejudice for leave to amend. 16 17 MS. LUNDVALL: It is. 18 THE COURT: No. I would not look at that as a 19 prejudice for a leave to amend. 20 MR. JIMMERSON: Our clients could call another 21 attorney the day before trial. 2.2 THE COURT: Exactly. They could call an expert 23 who reviewed -- now you are going to start on discovery, 24 I know. I'm entitled to 25 MS. LUNDVALL:

- 1 cross-examination.
- THE COURT: I understand all that. I
- 3 understand. I'm just looking at a leave to amend. I
- 4 don't feel that that's an element on the prejudice right
- 5 | now. Here's what my thoughts are --
- 6 MS. LUNDVALL: Futility is an additional issue.
- 7 THE COURT: I'm just starting to talk about
- 8 | that if you'll let me.
- 9 MS. LUNDVALL: Thank you, Your Honor.
- 10 THE COURT: The futility issue, I think
- 11 | basically -- I know the exact issue. If all you're --
- 12 | if you are relying on the Sandy Valley and then you
- 13 | brought to my attention the Horgan case -- I marked it
- 14 | here on page 7 -- that it doesn't limit, I can read
- 15 | those on my own. I don't need you to give me what you
- 16 | think interprets it. Correct? I will tell you,
- 17 | Counsel, because I --
- 18 MS. LUNDVALL: I'm not asking for that. I'm
- 19 | not asking for that.
- 20 THE COURT: Is there something in the brief you
- 21 | are going to give me more cases or something or are you
- 22 going to rely on that?
- 23 MS. LUNDVALL: Mr. Jimmerson has suggested
- 24 | that, in fact, that their allegation about breach of the
- 25 | covenant of good faith and fair dealing brings him into

the bad faith issue. What I identified is that there is
a line of cases that --

THE COURT: So that does --

MS. LUNDVALL: -- speaks to the distinction between a covenant of good faith and fair dealing claim versus what is bad faith. And the opposite of good faith is not bad faith and it doesn't require a bad faith claim to be asserted.

THE COURT: I understand your argument too. So I would like a brief on that because it does go to the futility issue. I do have to make a determination that it isn't futile. Even if it doesn't fit in, I have another interpretation, I can come up with my interpretation of Sandy Valley and Horgan that it isn't limited to just those, that it gave me a criteria to look at the case to see if it is one of those instances where you can have attorneys' fees as special damages. So that would help me because I do want to address the futility.

I will tell you my ruling right now is that I do not feel that there is any undue delay or prejudice.

My concern, though, is -- and I think it's legitimate.

Here's my concern: We do have trial coming up. I don't want to wait to open discovery because you've had time, but I've got a discovery issue I'm worried about now.

Is there a way that you -- number one, you've done no -- you have no discovery done on the attorneys' fees and costs?

MS. LUNDVALL: Correct.

THE COURT: So do you know now how much you want to do or can you -- I think you have a right to do -- now, what you are saying, there may be motions in limine that that may not even, some of it, come in, but we're still in discovery. Right? So I don't want you cut short on discovery, because that's a problem.

So I'm going to open discovery up for the limited purpose of the attorneys' fees and costs, if they were special damages for the Jimmerson firm and then -- what did you call them? I thought it was --

MR. JIMMERSON: Time and effort damages.

THE COURT: Time and effort damages for the two plaintiffs, Wolfram and Wilkes. That would be extremely limited depositions, and I would ask that counsel for the plaintiffs provide them as soon as possible. That's a very limited issue.

MS. LUNDVALL: From our perspective,

Your Honor, we appreciate the opportunity for discovery,
and we will take the Court up on that.

What I would like, though, is this, is to ensure the discovery is from our perspective. It's not

1 somehow a two-way street for all at once them to pile a

- 2 | whole host of additional documents and additional
- 3 | information.
- 4 THE COURT: I would like it done mutually
- 5 agreeable. Is that what you are --
- 6 MS. LUNDVALL: Well, no. What I'm saying is
- 7 | this: I don't want to give them the opportunity to take
- 8 discovery.
- 9 THE COURT: You want it one way?
- 10 MS. LUNDVALL: That's what I want, one way.
- 11 MS. HANSEN: So when we go to the deposition,
- 12 | we're quiet?
- MS. LUNDVALL: You have the opportunity for
- 14 | objections.
- 15 MS. HANSEN: We can ask our clients questions.
- 16 THE COURT: She's not going to ask her client
- 17 questions.
- 18 You don't do that, Ms. Hansen, do you?
- 19 MS. HANSEN: I might. I might this time.
- 20 | Because I wanted to remind you that one of the
- 21 plaintiffs, Mr. Wilkes --
- 22 THE COURT: Is ill.
- MS. HANSEN: -- is very ill, may not survive
- 24 the summer.
- 25 THE COURT: That's almost a preservation

deposition.

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MR. JIMMERSON: We've been working with Ms. Lundvall and Mr. Shipley about trying to arrange for that. By the way, he would not be part of the time and effort. It really was all Jim. It was Mr. Wolfram. So that --

THE COURT: So you can work on that.

MR. JIMMERSON: Exactly. And the only concern we would have is if they were to produce an expert report, we would like the opportunity to respond to that, to rebut the expert report on the issue of our attorneys' fees. We're not taking additional discovery.

THE COURT: I can't open discovery and just make it one-sided. That's -- I would not do that. I would open discovery so it's fair to both people. I don't want -- now, you know, it's a pretty limited issue.

MR. JIMMERSON: We're not going to be doing any discovery here. If they were to say that we did something wrong or improper, we absolutely are going to want the ability to respond and rebut that with our own expert.

THE COURT: And they may have somebody look at it and say it's reasonable. You know, it's a very limited issue, both of them.

MR. JIMMERSON: I just want to preserve our ability to do that.

THE COURT: My ruling is discovery is open to

THE COURT: My ruling is discovery is open for both sides, but the issues are very limited. Okay. The issues are limited for the plaintiffs to time and effort damages, which, as discussed in the motions, you know what that is, for them getting information. Same thing, the attorneys' fees damages that are related as special damages if they do come in. Just because you do discovery, doesn't mean it comes in, as we all know.

MS. HANSEN: Do you want to make an expert deadline?

THE COURT: It's up to you.

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MS. LUNDVALL: From this perspective, I think that it's only appropriate for us to give some thought to that, some consideration to try to work cooperatively.

THE COURT: If you can't work it out, you can call me. I can be a Discovery Commissioner for this because I don't want anybody prejudiced. I will absolutely help you work out anything, not ex-parte, but together I would be glad to.

MS. HANSEN: I didn't want to see an expert disclosure at the end of August.

MS. LUNDVALL: You guys don't want a late

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    disclosure?
             THE COURT: Counsel, I was just going to say
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    that. You certainly would hear an argument.
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             MS. HANSEN: You know, with that late
    disclosure, she's had six months in which to do
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    something. Okay. Thank you.
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             THE COURT: I honestly feel like you both do an
    excellent job, and it's hard issues and sometimes legal
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    issues come up. Respect each other.
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             MS. LUNDVALL: From the perspective, does the
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    Court agree with the suggestion about the supplemental
    briefing, then simultaneous briefs?
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             THE COURT:
                         I think that's a great idea.
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             MR. JIMMERSON:
                             Ten days?
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             THE COURT:
                         That would be great. I'm going to
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    judicial college for the next two weeks.
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             MR. JIMMERSON: Have fun.
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             MS. LUNDVALL: Good for you.
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             THE COURT: I wish they'd they teach me
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    substantive law. I looked into it.
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             MS. HANSEN:
                          It's how to get your robe right.
                         Right. How to control my
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             THE COURT:
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    courtroom. Do you think I need help?
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             MS. HANSEN: You need a longer whip.
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THE COURT:

Well, once you've been there, done

1 that. So I just wanted you to know my schedule. So I'm

- 2 off unfortunately -- no, very fortunately, I'm very glad
- 3 I'm going. The Supreme Court has ordered us to go. You
- 4 have to do it within your first year. So I will be in
- 5 Reno all of next week.
- 6 So I just wanted to let you know, I will get to
- 7 | it really quickly because I have the issues, but I did
- 8 want you to know that.
- 9 MS. LUNDVALL: Since you are going to be
- 10 | qone --
- THE COURT: If you wanted to give yourself more
- 12 | time, is what I was trying to suggest.
- MS. LUNDVALL: The first of May -- May 10th
- 14 | would be ten days from today.
- 15 MR. JIMMERSON: Given that you've opened
- 16 discovery on these issues, if you needed to take an
- 17 extra week or two, there's no harm to both sides.
- 18 THE COURT: I want to make it fair to both. No
- 19 one needs any more pressure than you already have. I
- 20 understand that.
- MR. JIMMERSON: We'll prepare the order on
- 22 discovery and the balance of the orders.
- 23 THE COURT: So on the motion for leave to
- 24 amend, I'm going to -- as I said, I've already not found
- 25 | prejudice, and I have not found that it is untimely, but

I will reserve the futility because I do want that brief from both of you that we're waiting for so the record is clear. I don't want new briefing on all those others.

MS. LUNDVALL: Thank you, Your Honor. Then I could see why the Court would want an order dealing with the opening of discovery. But as to the overall leave to amend issue, that's still an open issue?

THE COURT: Yes.

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MS. LUNDVALL: So there would be no need for an additional order on that point.

THE COURT: No. I'm still looking at the futility issue. I want to be really up-front where I'm looking. That is the issue I'm still looking at and would like a little more assistance on that.

MS. LUNDVALL: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And I understand your argument on the accounting. I want to look at Horgan again, because Sandy Valley, I felt was pretty explicit, and now I read it one way. I would like the additional information. That is the only reason it's open, though. I want to be really clear about that. We already have enough issues. I don't want to go back on the other.

MS. HANSEN: Given the Court's constraints, do you foresee that opinion coming out sometime in May, providing the parties an opportunity to fashion their

1 litigation and their trial cases? THE COURT: Yes. I will do it right away. 2 Here's what I do: I have it all done. I do it as 3 4 quickly -- honestly, I don't even take it under What I do is I put it on my in chambers 5 submission. calendar. What I do is when I have things like this, on 6 7 Wednesday I put what I call an in chambers calendar so nothing sits. So I would put it on for the Wednesday 8 9 after I get back from judicial college. So yours is 10 due --11 THE CLERK: May 10th. So May 15th. 12 And then it pops up on my calendar THE COURT: and I know to do it. I don't take things under -- that 13 would be insane because we have a trial coming up. 14 15 That's not going to help you at all. 16 MS. LUNDVALL: Great idea. 17 MR. JIMMERSON: I do have one --18 THE COURT: So that's how I do it. I just take 19 this motion and continue it to my chambers calendar on 20 May 15th, is how I do that. 21

MS. LUNDVALL: Thank you, Your Honor.

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MR. JIMMERSON: On the issue of futility, I just want to make sure we're on the same page here, this does not include briefing on the actual ethical question?

1 THE COURT: No. 2 MR. JIMMERSON: It is just the issue of the 3 pleading. Right. If you think it would come 4 THE COURT: up, I certainly would like some information on that. 5 can always get trial briefs. 6 7 MR. JIMMERSON: We can call the State Bar too. We'll do what's necessary to make sure we get it right. 8 9 THE COURT: So I would appreciate it, to make 10 sure we do that right. We'll work together. 11 MR. JIMMERSON: 12 THE COURT: We know the issues. Some of these 13 are intertwined. Any trial brief or anything, the sooner -- I will tell you, the sooner you get me the 14 15 law, I will read it and try very hard to understand and apply it to this case. I mean, I do promise you that. 16 17 Like I said, I even went back and read the 18 summary judgments. And you know more discovery. That's 19 why I didn't bring up the other conflict. You already 20 knew your specific performance more than the terms of 21 the contract. 2.2 So I would appreciate that, because, like I 23 said, I've been having trials where they bring it up at 24 9:00 in the morning for a witness that's supposed to get

on at 1:00. That is very frustrating. If you are a

- judge and want to do a good job with the law, that's

 hard. I understand evidentiary stuff, but these issues

 you are aware of now. And also you would like it

 resolved.
 - I'm a huge motion in limine fan because it makes everybody's life and the judge's life easier so that we're not all trying to do it --
- 8 MS. HANSEN: It saves time during the trial.

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- 9 THE COURT: And it focuses how you prepare your 10 case. You have to know your case ahead and --
- MS. HANSEN: More than the day before, Judge.
- THE COURT: It would help. So I absolutely do

 want -- because that is an issue that the Court needs to

 know about, and counsel too.
 - Anything else? Are we clear then where we're going?
 - And if you want to do the 15th, Kristin, she puts it on and I get it done. What I do is I actually keep it. I have a table where I keep my in camera things. Because once I learn it, I would rather do it sooner anyway. I'm not fond of taking anything under submission because you have to do the whole facts and everything. As a trial attorney, I used a tub and once the trial is over, it's gone, you know, because you move on to other issues and other cases and other trials.

1	But I do appreciate very much your help on				
2	these issues. I cannot compliment both counsel enough				
3	that you give me the law, and the briefing is				
4	exceptional. And I will tell you that from other cases,				
5	it is very much appreciated. I appreciate it very much.				
6	I commend both sides.				
7	MR. JIMMERSON: Thank you, Your Honor.				
8	MS. HANSEN: Thank you, Your Honor.				
9	MS. LUNDVALL: Thank you, Your Honor.				
10	THE COURT: Thank you, Counsel.				
11	-000-				
12	ATTEST: FULL, TRUE AND ACCURATE TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS.				
13	TROUBBINGS.				
14					
15	/s/ Jennifer D. Church				
16	JENNIFER D. CHURCH, CCR. No. 568, RPR				
17					
18					
19					
20					
21					
22					
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DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

JAMES WOLFRAM and

WALT WILKES,

Plaintiffs,

Vs.

PARDEE HOMES OF NEVADA,

Defendant.

Defendant.

CASE NO.: A-10-632338-C

DEPT. NO.: IV

DEPT. NO.: IV

DEPT. NO.: IV

DEPT. NO.: IV

PLAINTIFFS' SUPPLEMENT TO MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE A SECOND AMENDED COMPLAINT PURSUANT TO THE COURT'S ORDER ON HEARING ON APRIL 26, 2013

COME NOW, Plaintiffs, JAMES WOLFRAM and WALT WILKES, by and through their counsel of record, James J. Jimmerson, Esq., Lynn M. Hansen, Esq., and James M. Jimmerson, Esq., of the law firm of JIMMERSON HANSEN, P.C., and hereby file Plaintiffs' Supplement to Motion for Leave to File a Second Amended Complaint Pursuant to the Court's Order on Hearing on April 26, 2013. This Supplement is based upon the papers and pleadings on file in this action, the exhibits attached to the original moving briefs, the

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Memorandum of Points and Authorities attached hereto, and any argument adduced at the time of any hearing on this matter.

DATED this 10th day of May, 2013.

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MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFFS' SUPPLEMENT TO MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE A SECOND AMENDED COMPLAINT PURSUANT TO THE COURT'S ORDER ON HEARING ON APRIL 26, 2013

8. INTRODUCTION

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As the Court will remember from the hearing on Plaintiffs' Motion for Leave to File a Second Amended Complaint, it requested additional briefing on the issue of whether Plaintiffs' proposed amendment was futile. Specifically, the Court inquired as to the availability of attorney's fees under Sandy Valley Assoc. v. Sky Ranch Estates Owners Assoc., 117 Nev. 948, 35 P.3d 964 (2001) and its progeny. Plaintiffs' position at the hearing was that the proposed amendment was not futile because (1) Plaintiffs claims fall under the general Sandy Valley special damages criteria, and (2) the category of their claims was specifically mentioned in Sandy Valley when the Nevada Supreme Court stated, "actions for declaratory or injunctive relief may involve claims for attorney's fees as damages when the actions were necessitated by the opposing party's bad faith conduct." Sandy Valley, 117 Nev. at 958.

Counsel for Defendant responded to Plaintiffs by arguing that the claims at issue were not of the sort specifically mentioned in Sandy Valley and therefore Plaintiffs could not seek their attorney's fees as damages. Pointing to the particular clause in Sandy Valley regarding a defendant's bad faith conduct necessitating the expenditure of attorney's fees, counsel for Defendant argued that Plaintiffs' claim for the breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing was not a pleading of bad faith qualifying for damages under Sandy Valley. After a back and forth colloquy concerning whether an allegation of failing to act in good faith was an allegation that Defendant acted in bad faith, the Court ordered further briefing on whether Plaintiffs' allegations that Defendant did not fulfill its duty to act in good faith satisfied the standard set forth in Sandy Valley.

Also requiring additional briefing was Defendant's underlying argument that later decisions interpreting Sandy Valley (specifically Horgan v. Felton, 123 Nev. 577, 170 P.3d 982 (2007)) limited the availability of attorney's fees as damages to the types of claims specifically mentioned in Sandy Valley-and abandoned the general criteria stated in that

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decision. As the Court will remember, it requested the additional briefing on this issue since Sandy Valley did more than list specific types of cases whereby attorney's fees would be potentially available as damages-it set forth a general formula whereby the district courts could determine if a plaintiff's damages could include attorney's fees. The question of whether the Nevada Supreme Court has receded away from this general test in later decisions is significant because, if true, it would limit Plaintiffs' ability to recover their attorney's fees. The Court rightly observed that under Sandy Valley, even if Plaintiffs' claims did not fall under one of the specific types listed in the opinion, as long as Plaintiffs' met the general test in Sandy Valley, the proposed Second Amended Complaint would not be futile. However, if Defendant's arguments concerning the post-Sandy Valley decisions were true, Plaintiffs' claims would have to be of the sort specifically listed by the Nevada Supreme Court in Sandy Valley to be eligible for attorney fee damages. Plaintiffs disagree with Defendant's interpretation of Sandy Valley and respectfully submit this Supplement as requested by the Court in further support of their Motion for Leave to File a Second Amended Complaint.

As will be detailed below, each of Defendant's positions concerning the proposed Second Amended Complaint is without merit. As an initial matter, the Nevada Supreme Court has not abandoned the general test for attorney fee damages set forth in Sandy Valley. Out of the three cases later addressing this issue from Sandy Valley, none of them make any statements to support Defendant's claim. In fact, later decisions confirm that the opposite is true-claims not specifically listed in Sandy Valley, but which still satisfy the general Sandy Valley formula, do qualify for damages in the form of attorney's fees. And if the Court finds that this analysis is true, it may end its inquiry on the issue of futility here, as there is no genuine dispute that the proposed Second Amended Complaint fits within the general Sandy Valley doctrine.1

Presumably the Court would not consider additional briefing on the issues herein if it was inclined to find that the proposed Second Amended Complaint did not fall under Sandy Valley's general criteria to be eligible for attorney fee damages.

Furthermore, Defendant's argument that Plaintiffs' claims are not the same as the specific examples of cases eligible for attorney fee damages is similarly faulty and must be rejected. Defendant would have the Court believe that Plaintiffs' request for declaratory and/or injunctive relief (in the form of an accounting) does not warrant attorney fee damages because Plaintiffs do not adequately allege Defendant's "bad faith conduct" necessitating the expenditure of attorney's fees—and thus Plaintiffs' claim does not fit within the examples given in Sandy Valley. Id. In order to succeed in this argument, Defendant must persuade the Court that Plaintiffs' cause of action for Defendant's breach of its duty to act in good faith is not the equivalent of an allegation of "bad faith conduct."

As the Court will remember, it approached this argument with a healthy amount of skepticism at the hearing. And for good reason. It is both common sense and the common law that the failure to act in good faith is, by definition, the same as engaging in bad faith conduct. A party cannot breach its duty to act honestly and fairly without acting dishonestly or unfairly. It is axiomatic that good faith is a state of mind and the conscious failure to act in that state of mind can be nothing less than an act in bad faith. Nevada law is consistent with this precept and supports Plaintiffs' position that their cause of action for Defendant's breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing is the equivalent of an allegation that Defendant acted in bad faith. As such, the Court must find that the proposed Second Amended Complaint conforms to Sandy Valley and its progeny in the pleading of attorney fee damages and Plaintiffs should be granted leave to file the proposed Second Amended Complaint.

Finally, since the Court ordered supplemental briefing on whether the proposed amendments are futile, Plaintiffs will address the propriety of their claims for compensation for their time and effort as an element of damages. As the Court is aware, Plaintiffs spent a substantial amount of time trying to acquire the records that were owed to them after Pardee had repeatedly refused to provide the documents. Considering that (1) Plaintiffs could have been earning commissions for forty years after they signed the September 1, 2004 Commission Letter Agreement, and (2) that they were advanced in age, it is natural

and foreseeable that when Defendant Pardee failed to provide the documents to Plaintiffs as it should have, Plaintiffs would look elsewhere for them. As such, Plaintiffs are entitled to be compensated for their time and effort which was needlessly wasted by Defendant.

II. LEGAL ARGUMENT

A. Legal Standard

The Court is well aware of Nevada Rule of Civil Procedure 15 and its mandate that leave to amend pleadings shall be freely given when justice so requires. N.R.C.P. 15(a). However, not all motions for leave to amend must be granted. Plaintiffs and Defendant agree that it is not an abuse of discretion for the Court to deny leave to amend when the proposed amendment would be futile. See Opp.² at 4-5 (citing Allum v. Valley Bank of Nevada, 109 Nev. 280, 287, 849 P.2d 297, 302 (1993)). However, an amendment may only be considered futile if it would not survive a motion to dismiss. Id. at 5; Sonoma Ass'n of Retired Employees v. Sonoma County, 708 F.3d 1109, 1118 (9th Cir. 2013) ("[Plaintiff] may be able to amend its complaint to state a claim that will survive a motion to dismiss, and so denial of leave to amend on the grounds of futility is improper."); see also Nordyke v. King, 644 F.3d 776, 778 n.12 (9th Cir. 2011) (holding the same). Defendant cannot meet this heavy burden and demonstrate that the proposed Second Amended Complaint should be dismissed pursuant to N.R.C.P. 12(b)(5).

The Court is well versed in Nevada's motion to dismiss jurisprudence. Nevada is a notice pleading state, meaning, "courts liberally construe pleadings to place matters into issue which are fairly noticed to the adverse party." See Hall v. SSF, Inc., 112 Nev. 1384, 1391, 930 P.2d 94, 98 (1996); Consolidated Generator-Nevada, Inc. v. Cumins Engine Co. Inc., 114 Nev. 1304, 1309, 971 P.2d 1251, 1254 (1998). On a motion to dismiss, the "[C]ourt presumes all factual allegations in the complaint are true and draws all inferences in favor of the plaintiff." Buzz Stew, LLC v. City of North Las Vegas, 124 Nev. 224, 228

Plaintiffs' Motion for Leave to File a Second Amended Complaint is cited herein as "Mot. at __." Defendant's Opposition to Plaintiff's Motion for Leave to File a Second Amended Complaint is cited herein as "Opp. at __." Plaintiffs' Reply in Further Support of Their Motion for Leave to File a Second Amended Complaint is cited herein as "Reply at __."

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181 P.3d 670, 672 (2008). Likewise, the Court may grant a dismissal only, "if it appears beyond a doubt that the plaintiff could prove no set of facts, which, if true, would entitle the plaintiff to relief." Id. (emphasis supplied). Because Defendant cannot demonstrate "beyond a doubt" that Plaintiffs are not entitled to attorney's fees as damages, the Court should find that the proposed amendment is not futile or frivolous.

B. The Proposed Second Amended Complaint Appropriately Pleads Plaintiffs' Entitlement to Attorney's Fees as Special Damages

The proposed Second Amended Complaint attached to Plaintiffs' Motion adequately pleads Plaintiffs' claim for attorney fee damages. Under Sandy Valley, "When attorney fees are considered an element of damages, they must be the natural and proximate consequence of the injurious conduct." Sandy Valley, 117 Nev. at 957. The proposed amendment is replete with allegations demonstrating how Defendant's injurious conduct naturally and proximately caused Plaintiffs' expenditure of attorney's fees. Paragraphs 8 through 15 detail how over the course of twenty months, Plaintiffs tried in vain to retrieve the information and documents owed to them under the September 1, 2004 Commission Letter Agreement. Exhibit 1 at ¶¶ 8-15. These efforts involved requests to Defendant, third party title companies, and document searches at the Clark County Recorders Office. Id. at ¶ 13. Defendant not only failed to provide the necessary records to Plaintiffs, but the information Defendant did provide misled Plaintiffs. Id. A comprehensive review of Defendant's actions towards Plaintiffs reveals that Defendant failed to uphold its duty to act in good faith towards Plaintiffs. Id. at ¶ 30. After all of these events, Plaintiffs were left with no option other than hiring an attorney to file suit and use the power of discovery and appeal to the Court to compel an accounting and the production of the information owed to Plaintiffs. Id. at ¶¶ 19, 25, 31. Liberally construing these allegations and drawing all inferences in favor of Plaintiffs, Defendant cannot demonstrate "beyond a doubt" that no set of facts exists under which Plaintiffs may be entitled to their attorney's fees as damages.

Under Nevada's liberal pleading standards, the proposed Second Amended Complaint's allegations establish Plaintiffs' entitlement to claim their attorney's fees as special damages. Setting aside the fact that due to the recent and substantial motion practice, Defendant is well aware of Plaintiffs' claims for attorney fee damages (and the basis therefore), the proposed Second Amended Complaint fully satisfies *Sandy Valley* and the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure on its own. Under each cause of action, Plaintiffs specifically state their claim for attorney's fees as special damages for that particular cause of action—fulfilling the requirements of *Sandy Valley* and N.R.C.P. 9(g)—and Plaintiffs state their claim of damages exceeding \$10,000.00—complying with N.R.C.P. 8(a).³ *Id.* at ¶¶ 19, 21, 25, 27, 31, 33. These allegations appropriately alert Defendant to the damages in question and therefore the Court should put these "matters into issue" as they are "fairly noticed to the adverse party." *Hall*, 112 Nev. at 1391.

C. The Examples of Actions in Sandy Valley Do Not Serve as an Exhaustive List of Cases Where Attorney's Fees may be Properly Claimed as Special Damages

Defendant's chief argument against the Proposed Second Amended Complaint is that certain decisions after Sandy Valley (specifically Horgan) serve to eliminate the general criteria for attorney fee damages in favor of the finite list of actions cited in Sandy Valley that would be eligible for such damages. However, this argument is meritless. The Nevada Supreme Court in Sandy Valley set forth the general test for attorney fee damages, followed by a list of specific examples of types of claims that could fall under that general test, stating:

In contrast, when a party claims it has incurred attorney fees as foreseeable damages arising from tortious conduct or a breach of contract, such fees are considered special damages. They

³ Any suggestion that the amount of attorney's fees claimed as special damages must be pled more specifically than N.R.C.P. 8(a)'s requirements, or must be pled "with particularity," is not supported by Nevada law. The Nevada Supreme Court has repeated in multiple decisions that attorney's fees, when claimed as special damages, "shall be specifically stated." See Sandy Valley, 117 Nev. at 956; Horgan, 123 Nev. at 586, n. 26. The pleading of attorney's fees as damages is proper when such damage claims are specifically stated under N.R.C.P. 9(g) and put Defendant on notice of the damage claims it faces for each cause of action alleged against it.

must be pleaded as special damages in the complaint pursuant to NRCP 9(g) and proved by competent evidence just as any other element of damages. The mention of attorney fees in a complaint's general prayer for relief is insufficient to meet this requirement. Finally, when attorney fees are considered as an element of damages, they must be the natural and proximate consequence of the injurious conduct. If more than one claim is presented in a complaint, the party claiming fees as damages must prove the fees as to each claim.

As a practical matter, attorney fees are rarely awarded as damages simply because parties have a difficult time demonstrating that the fees were proximately and necessarily caused by the actions of the opposing party and that the fees were a reasonably foreseeable consequence of the breach 970*970 or conduct. Because parties always know lawsuits are possible when disputes arise, the mere fact that a party was forced to file or defend a lawsuit is insufficient to support an award of attorney fees as damages.

Attorney fees may be an element of damage in cases when a plaintiff becomes involved in a third-party legal dispute as a result of a breach of contract or tortious conduct by the defendant. The fees incurred in defending or prosecuting the third-party action could be damages in the proceeding between the plaintiff and the defendant. This type of action could arise from claims against title insurance or bonds and breaches of duty to defend clauses in insurance or indemnity actions.

Attorney fees may also be awarded as damages in those cases in which a party incurred the fees in recovering real or personal property acquired through the wrongful conduct of the defendant or in clarifying or removing a cloud upon the title to property. Finally, actions for declaratory or injunctive relief may involve claims for attorney fees as damages when the actions were necessitated by the opposing party's bad faith conduct.

Sandy Valley, 117 Nev. at 956-958. A close reading of these four paragraphs confirms the validity of Plaintiffs' position.

Nothing in Sandy Valley or its progeny suggests that the only actions qualifying for attorney fee damages are limited to those specifically listed therein. First, Sandy Valley is clear that the test governing the availability of such damages is whether the fees are the natural and proximate consequence of Defendant's conduct. The Nevada Supreme Court repeats itself no fewer than three times in enunciating this criteria, stating, "they must be the natural and proximate consequence of the injurious conduct;" "the fees were

proximately and necessarily caused by the actions of the opposing party;" and "the fees were a reasonably foreseeable consequence of the breach or conduct." *Id.* at 957. Defendant's position ignores and effectively nullifies these clear and repeated holdings and must therefore be rejected.

Second, *Sandy Valley*, in footnote 7, cites eleven Nevada decisions involving issues relating to attorney's fees as an element of damages (and not fees considered pursuant to

relating to attorney's fees as an element of damages (and not fees considered pursuant to agreement, rule, or statute). *Id.* at 955, n. 7. Out of these eleven cases, ten fall within the scope of the examples listed in the body of *Sandy Valley* (that is they are suits for injunctive/declaratory relief; for recovery of personal or real property; or for fees caused by litigation with a third party, etc.). However, one case, *Works v. Kuhn*, 103 Nev. 65, 732 P.2d 1373 (1989), does not involve claims listed in *Sandy Valley* and the citation to *Works* with approval further suggests that the court was not limiting the availability of attorney fee damages to the causes of action it specifically identified. In *Works*, the court granted fees "to defray the expenses and costs that respondents have incurred in retaining counsel to represent them..." in an appeal concerning claims for breach of accord and satisfaction and malicious prosecution. *Works*, 103 Nev. at 69.⁴ As the Court is surely aware, the two types of claims in *Works* are not listed in the body of the opinion in *Sandy Valley*, yet the *Sandy Valley* Court approved of the *Works* fee award as special damages. If the court in *Sandy Valley* intended to restrict the causes of action qualifying for attorney fee damages, it would not have cited *Works* with approval.

Third, the three Nevada cases citing or interpreting Sandy Valley on the issue of attorney's fees as damages, Horgan, Shuette v. Beazer Homes Holdings Corp., 121 Nev. 837, 124 P.3d 530 (2005), and Reyburn Lawn & Landscape Designers, Inc. v. Plaster Dev. Co., Inc., 255 P.3d 268, 127 Nev. Adv. Op. 26 (2011), all support Plaintiffs' position. In Shuette, the court reaffirmed the Sandy Valley test, stating that for attorney's fees to be

⁴ While the court cites N.R.A.P. 38(b) for support for the fee award, the court in *Sandy Valley* is clear that this was a case concerning fees as damages, and any language suggesting that the award was made pursuant to agreement, rule or statute, is disapproved.

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awarded as damages, "claimants have the arduous task of proving [that the fees] were a natural and proximate consequence of the injurious conduct." Shuette, 121 Nev. at 863. In Horgan, the court reversed Sandy Valley on the limited issue of the availability of fees as damages for claims for removing clouds of title. See Horgan, 123 Nev. at 586. The Horgan Court held:

> Accordingly, our statement in Sandy Valley that attorney fees are available in a case "of clarifying or removing a cloud upon the title to property" and similar statements in Summa I and Michelsen inadvertently expanded the scope of real property cases in which attorney fees are available as special damages. Therefore, we retreat from these statements and now clarify that attorney fees are only available as special damages in slander of title actions and not simply when a litigant seeks to remove a cloud upon title.

Id. (citations omitted). Contrary to what Defendant's counsel has argued, no suggestion is made in Horgan that the general Sandy Valley criteria for attorney fee damages has been limited to the examples of claims listed in Sandy Valley. This is confirmed by the Reyburn decision in 2011 (which post-dates Horgan by four years). The court in Reyburn again reaffirmed Sandy Valley's test for the propriety of fees as damages, stating, "attorney fees that are considered special damages are fees that are foreseeable arising from the breach of contract or tortious conduct." Reyburn, 255 P.3d at 279, n. 11. If the Horgan Court did in fact limit Sandy Valley as Defendant argues, that limitation should have been stated or referenced in Reyburn; instead, the Reyburn Court paraphrased the Sandy Valley test as being good law.

Fourth, Defendant in its Opposition to the Motion for Leave to File a Second Amended Complaint has implicitly agreed with Plaintiffs that Horgan did not restrict Sandy Valley to the types of claims listed therein. In Defendant's Opposition, counsel argues that attorney's fees are available as damages in the following cases: "third-party actions involving title insurance or bonds, insurance or indemnity actions, slander of title actions, malicious prosecution, trademark infringement, or false imprisonment." Opp. at 7 (citing

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Horgan, 123 Nev. at 587). The support for this statement comes from Justice Maupin's concurrence in Horgan, stating:

> I want to stress that the clarification of Sandy Valley Associates v. Sky Ranch Estates does not preclude the prosecution of claims for attorney fees as damages in other contexts; e.g., in connection with actions for malicious prosecution, abuse of process, wrongful attachment, trademark infringement, false imprisonment or arrest.

Horgan, 123 Nev. at 587 (J. Maupin concurring).5 If Defendant believes that Horgan or another decision limits Sandy Valley, it makes no sense to adopt the contrary position as articulated by Justice Maupin in the Opposition to Plaintiffs' Motion. This admission by Defendant in its primary opposition brief is compelling evidence that Plaintiffs' interpretation of Sandy Valley and its progeny is correct and that as long as the proposed Second Amended Complaint passes the general criteria for claiming attorney's fees as damages in Sandy Valley, it is not futile.

D. Plaintiffs' Cause of Action for Breach of the Implied Covenant of Good Faith and Fair Dealing Appropriately Pleads Bad Faith and Therefore the Proposed Second Amended Complaint Fits Within the Specific Examples of Cases in Sandy Valley for which Attorney's Fees may be Claimed as Damages

As referenced above, if the Court is persuaded that Nevada law permits the pleading of attorney's fees as damages so long as the Sandy Valley test is met, it need not decide if Plaintiffs' proposed Second Amended Complaint fits within the specific examples of claims in Sandy Valley for which attorney's fees are available as damages because the Proposed Second Amended Complaint meets the Sandy Valley test. However, if the Court prefers not to consider the boundaries of Sandy Valley before deciding whether the proposed amendment fits neatly under one of the causes of action listed in that decision, the following section explains in detail that the Second Amended Complaint does, in fact,

⁵ Justice Maupin, one of the three Justices on the panel delivering the Per Curiam Opinion in Sandy Valley, is confirming here, without disagreement from in the Horgan opinion, that "Sandy Valley does not preclude the prosecution of claims for attorney fees as damages in other contexts..." Id.

fall under at least one of the listed claims in Sandy Valley which are eligible for attorney fee damages.

The crux of the dispute between Plaintiffs and Defendant is whether the claim for the breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing adequately pleads Defendant's bad faith. As discussed above, under Sandy Valley, "actions for declaratory or injunctive relief may involve claims for attorney fees as damages when the actions were necessitated by the opposing party's bad faith conduct." Sandy Valley, 117 Nev. at 958. It was undisputed at the hearing that Plaintiffs' claim for an accounting was a claim for injunctive relief (specifically mandatory injunctive relief). See State ex rel. Delhi Tp. v. Wilke, 27 Ohio App. 3d 349, 351-352, 501 N.E. 2d 97, 99 (Ohio Ct. App. 1986) ("the complaint was by its very terms an action for... a mandatory injunction enforcing an accounting."); Lichtenstein v. Anvan Co., 62 Ill. App. 3d 91, 378 N.E. 2d 1171 (Ill. App. Ct. 1978) (action for mandatory injunction requiring accounting). Therefore, the only matter at issue is whether Plaintiffs have adequately pled bad faith in the proposed Second Amended Complaint. And Plaintiffs have. Nevada law is clear that claims for breaches of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing are "bad faith" claims no matter if they are claims founded on contract principles or tort principles.

Under the Common Law, A Claim for Breach of the Covenant of Good Faith and Fair Dealing is a Claim On a Party's Bad Faith Conduct

As the Court well knows, the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing is a fundamental concept of contract law.⁶ Under common law, "every contract imposes upon each party a duty of good faith and fair dealing in its performance and its enforcement." Restatement (Second) Contracts § 205 (2012). The duty of good faith and fair dealing described in § 205 is defined by its opposite—that is, a party may not fulfill its duty of good

⁶ E. Allan Farnsworth, Good Faith Performance and Commercial Reasonableness Under the Uniform Commercial Code, 30 U. Chi. L. Rev. 666, 669 (1963) ("The inclusion of an obligation of good faith performance in the Code revives an ancient, although largely forgotten, principle.").

faith without also ensuring that its conduct does not involve bad faith. The Restatement defines "good faith" as follows:

a. Meanings of "good faith." Good faith is defined in Uniform Commercial Code § 1-201(19) as "honesty in fact in the conduct or transaction concerned." "In the case of a merchant" Uniform Commercial Code § 2-103(1)(b) provides that good faith means "honesty in fact and the observance of reasonable commercial standards of fair dealing in the trade." The phrase "good faith" is used in a variety of contexts, and its meaning varies somewhat with the context. Good faith performance or enforcement of a contract emphasizes faithfulness to an agreed common purpose and consistency with the justified expectations of the other party; it excludes a variety of types of conduct characterized as involving "bad faith" because they violate community standards of decency, fairness or reasonableness. The appropriate remedy for a breach of the duty of good faith also varies with the circumstances.

Id., cmt a. The Restatement further elaborates on the meaning of "Good Faith Performance" when stating:

d. Good faith performance. Subterfuges and evasions violate the obligation of good faith in performance even though the actor believes his conduct to be justified. But the obligation goes further: bad faith may be overt or may consist of inaction, and fair dealing may require more than honesty. A complete catalogue of types of bad faith is impossible, but the following types are among those which have been recognized in judicial decisions: evasion of the spirit of the bargain, lack of diligence and slacking off, willful rendering of imperfect performance, abuse of a power to specify terms, and interference with or failure to cooperate in the other party's performance.

Id., cmt d.

Bernard Witkin's analysis of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing is consistent with the Restatement. Witkin writes:

There is a implied in every contract a covenant by each party not to do anything which will deprive the other parties thereto of the benefits of the contract. This covenant not only imposes upon each contracting party the duty to refrain from doing anything which would render performance of the contract impossible by any act of his own, but also the duty to do everything that the contract presupposes that he will do to

⁷ And vice versa; noncompliance with the duty of good faith necessarily involves some level of bad faith.

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accomplish its purpose... If the cooperation of the other party is necessary for successful performance of an obligation, a promise to give that cooperation and not to do anything that prevents realization of the fruits of performance will often be implied.

Witkin 1 Summary of California Law (10th), Contracts § 798 (2010).

While the Court is surely familiar with the general principles governing the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing, it is important to carefully examine how these treatises analyze and discuss compliance with and violation of the duty of good faith. Both the Restatement and Witkin adopt the view that fulfillment of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing does not lend itself to a middle ground. A party cannot just partly act in good faith. For Witkin, the duty requires not only doing all affirmative acts to ensure the purpose of the contract is accomplished but also refraining from doing anything "which will deprive the other parties thereto of the benefits of the contract." Id. Similarly, under the Restatement, fulfillment of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing "excludes" conduct characterized as involving bad faith. Restatement (Second) Contracts § 205, cmt d (2012). And bad faith may involve nothing more than inaction. Id. The mutually exclusive nature of good faith and bad faith conduct is further recognized by Cornell Professor Robert S. Summers. Professor Summers argues in his seminal article on the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing that good faith cannot be defined and may only be understood by reference to "bad faith."8

These treatises and publications confirm what the Court so clearly recognized at the hearing on Plaintiffs' Motion for Leave to File a Second Amended Complaint-the failure to act in good faith necessarily implies conduct involving bad faith. Nevada caselaw supports this position and adopts the Second Restatement as it pertains to the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing.

⁸ Robert S. Summers, "Good Faith" in General Contract Law and the Sales Provision of the Uniform Commercial Code, 54 Va. L. Rev. 195 (1968), "In contract law, taken as a whole, good faith is an 'excluder.' It is a phrase without general meaning (or meanings) of its own and serves to exclude a wide range of heterogeneous forms of bad faith." Id. at 201 (citation omitted).

The Nevada Supreme Court Consistently Holds that a Party Failing to Act in Good Faith Necessarily Implicates the Opposite: that the Party has Acted in Bad Faith

The Nevada Supreme Court has consistently interpreted the term "good faith" alongside its opposite, "bad faith," recognizing that there can be no compromise—either an individual acts in good faith, or he/she conducts themselves in bad faith. See Hulse v. Sheriff, Clark County, 88 Nev. 393, 398, 498 P.2d 1317, 1320 (1972) ("The term 'good faith' has been defined as honest, lawful intent, and as the opposite of fraud and bad faith."); Land Resources Development v. Kaiser Aetna, 100 Nev. 29, 33-34, 676 P.2d 235, 238 (1984) ("[Plaintiff] did not present a prima facie case of bad faith against [defendant] under any definition of the term. The evidence shows that throughout its negotiations with [plaintiff], [defendant] exhibited the utmost good faith."). In the context of a workman's compensation claim, the Nevada Supreme Court held that the failure to grant a claim without reasonable basis is an act of bad faith. In Falline v. GNLV Corp., 107 Nev. 1004, 1009, 823 P.2d 888, 891 (1991), the Nevada Supreme Court stated:

Bad faith, the converse of good faith, has been defined as "the absence of a reasonable basis for denying benefits and the defendant's knowledge or reckless disregard of the lack of a reasonable basis for denying the claim...[T]o act in bad faith, i.e. without a reasonable basis or with the knowledge of reckless disregard of the lack of reasonable basis in the processing or denial of claims.

Id. (citations omitted). And in the family law context, the Nevada Supreme Court has held that a party has a "good faith" reason to move when the move "is not designed to frustrate the visitation rights of the noncustodial parent." Halbrook v. Halbrook, 114 Nev. 1455, 1458, 971 P.2d 1262, 1264 (1998). The common thread between all of these decisions is the Nevada Supreme Court's consistent recognition that good faith is identified by the absence of bad faith and vice versa. Whether it is by reference to the opposite of the term under consideration ("good faith" or "bad faith"), or to the implications of certain behavior (denying workman's comp claims or frustrating the noncustodial parent's visitation), it is

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clear that Nevada law does not recognize any middle ground between good faith and bad faith—a party can only be in one of those two camps.

 In Nevada, Allegations of a Party's Breach of the Implied Covenant of Good Faith and Fair Dealing are the Equivalent of Allegations of a Party's Bad Faith Conduct

In Nevada, allegations in support of a claim for breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing have the same meaning and effect as allegations of the opposite party's bad faith conduct. A number of Nevada Supreme Court cases confirm this. For example, in Hilton Hotels Corp. v. Butch Lewis Productions, Inc., 109 Nev. 1043, 862 P.2d 1207 (1993), the court described the only way Defendant could have breached the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing is by engaging in bad faith actions. Specifically the court stated, "It is apparent that Lewis would have had a great difficulty exercising bad faith to the point of breaching the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing without the cooperation of others." Id. at 1047. Indeed, the court went so far as to describe the implied covenant by stating "the duty not to act in bad faith or deal unfairly thus becomes part of the contract..." Id. at 1046. In so describing the behavior necessary to breach the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing (bad faith conduct) and converting the duty of good faith into the duty not to act in bad faith, the Nevada Supreme Court equates acts necessary to breach the implied covenant with conduct involving bad faith. By replacing the affirmative duty to act in good faith with its inverse, the duty not act in bad faith, the Nevada Supreme Court effectively held that a breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing requires, by definition, an exercise of bad faith, since the only way to breach the inverse duty, the duty not to act in bad faith, is to engage in bad faith conduct.

This holding by itself defeats Defendant's arguments and demonstrates that Plaintiffs' cause of action for breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing is the same as an allegation that Defendant acted in bad faith, therefore placing the proposed amendment into a specific category of claims eligible for attorney fee damages as stated in Sandy Valley. There are several additional decisions supporting this position.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

Case No.: 72371

Electronically Filed Feb 28 2018 11:32 a.m. Elizabeth A. Brown Clerk of Supreme Court

PARDEE HOMES OF NEVADA

Appellant,

v.

JAMES WOLFRAM and WALT WILKES, et al.

Respondents.

Appeal Regarding Judgment and Post-Judgment Orders Eighth Judicial District Court District Court Case No.: A-10-632338-C

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10/25/2013	Notice of Entry of Order Denying Motion for Partial Summary Judgment	31	JA004812- JA004817
07/25/2014	Notice of Entry of Order Granting Motion to Expunge Lis Pendens	48	JA007574- JA007578
06/05/2013	Notice of Entry of Order Granting Plaintiffs Motion for Leave to File a Second Amended Complaint	16	JA002665- JA002669
01/13/2017	Notice of Entry of Order on Defendant's Motion to Retax Plaintiffs' Memorandum of Costs Filed May 23, 2016	86	JA013652- JA013656
05/13/2015	Notice of Entry of Order on Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law and Supplemental Briefing re Future Accounting	49	JA007712- JA007717
07/10/2015	Notice of Entry of Order on Pardee's Emergency Motion to Stay Execution of Judgment; and Ex Parte Order Shortening Time	62	JA009755- JA009758
01/12/2017	Notice of Entry of Order on Plaintiffs' Countermotion for Attorney's Fees and Costs Pursuant to NRS 18.010 and EDCR 7.60	86	JA013645- JA013648
04/03/2013	Notice of Entry of Order re Order Denying Defendants Motion for Summary Judgment	16	JA002465- JA002470

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03/15/2013	Notice of Entry of Order re Order Granting Plaintiffs Countermotion for Summary Judgment	14	JA002354- JA002358
10/13/2017	Notice of Entry of Order Re: Defendant Pardee Homes of Nevada's Motion to Stay Execution of Judgment and Post-Judgment Orders	88	JA014147- JA014151
12/16/2011	Notice of Entry of Stipulated Confidentiality Agreement and Protective Order	1	JA000040- JA000048
08/30/2012	Notice of Entry of Stipulation and Order to Extend Discovery Deadlines (First Request)	1	JA000055- JA000060
07/14/2017	Notice of Entry of Supplemental Order Regarding Plaintiffs' Entitlement to, and Calculation of, Prejudgment Interest	88	JA014111- JA014117
11/07/2012	Opposition to Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment and Plaintiffs' Counter Motion for Partial Summary Judgment	2	JA000322- JA000351
07/14/2014	Opposition to Pardee's Motion to Expunge Lis Pendens	48	JA007495- JA007559
01/09/2017	Order and Judgment from August 15, 2016 Hearings Regarding Defendant's Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs	86	JA013619- JA013621
01/09/2017	Order and Judgment from August 15, 2016 Hearings Regarding Defendants Motion to Amend Judgment	86	JA013613- JA013615
01/09/2017	Order and Judgment from August 15, 2016 Hearings Regarding Plaintiff's Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs	86	JA013616- JA013618
10/23/2013	Order Denying Motion for Partial Summary Judgment	21	JA003210- JA003212

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04/26/2016	Order from January 15, 2016 Hearings	71	JA011385- JA011388
07/24/2014	Order Granting Motion to Expunge Lis Pendens	48	JA007571- JA007573
05/30/2013	Order Granting Plaintiffs Motion for Leave to File a Second Amended Complaint	16	JA002659- JA002661
06/05/2013	Order Granting Plaintiffs Motion for Leave to File a Second Amended Complaint	16	JA002662- JA002664
01/12/2017	Order on Defendant's Motion to Retax Plaintiffs' Memorandum of Costs Filed May 23, 2016	86	JA013649- JA013651
07/10/2015	Order on Pardee's Emergency Motion to Stay Execution of Judgment; and Ex Parte Order Shortening Time	62	JA009753- JA009754
01/12/2017	Order on Plaintiffs' Countermotion for Attorney's Fees and Costs Pursuant to NRS 18.010 and EDCR 7.60	86	JA013643- JA013644
04/02/2013	Order re Order Denying Defendants Motion for Summary Judgment	16	JA002462- JA002464
03/14/2013	Order re Order Granting Plaintiffs Countermotion for Summary Judgment	14	JA002351- JA002353
10/12/2017	Order Re: Defendant Pardee Homes of Nevada's Motion to Stay Execution of Judgment and Post-Judgment Orders	88	JA014144- JA014146
11/29/2011	Order Setting Civil Non-Jury Trial	1	JA000031- JA000032
11/02/2017	Pardee Amended Notice of Appeal	88	JA014152- JA014154

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07/15/2015	Pardee Homes of Nevada's Consolidated Opposition To: (1) Plaintiff's Motion to Strike Judgment Entered on June 15, 2015 Pursuant to NRCP 52(b) and NRCP 59; and (2) Plaintiffs' Motion Pursuant to NRCP 52(b) and 59 to Amend the Court's Judgment Entered on June 15, 2015	63	JA009919- JA009943
09/12/2015	Pardee Homes of Nevada's Consolidated Reply in Support of (1) Motion to Retax Plaintiffs' Memorandum of Costs Filed June 19, 2015; and (2) Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs	68	JA010812- JA010865
12/30/2015	Pardee Homes of Nevada's Consolidated Response to: (1) Plaintiffs' Notice of Non- Reply and Non-Opposition to Plaintiffs' Opposition to Pardee's Motion to Amend Judgment and Countermotion for Attorney's Fees; and (2) Plaintiffs' Supplement to Plaintiffs' Opposition to Pardee's Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs	69	JA010946- JA010953
06/01/2016	Pardee Homes of Nevada's Motion to Amend Judgment	72	JA011455- JA011589
07/02/2015	Pardee Homes of Nevada's Motion to Amend Judgment	59	JA009207- JA009283
06/27/2016	Pardee Homes of Nevada's Opposition to Plaintiffs' Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs	82	JA013025- JA013170
07/15/2015	Pardee Homes of Nevada's Opposition to Plaintiff's Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs	62	JA009759- JA009771

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08/10/2015	Pardee Homes of Nevada's Opposition to Plaintiffs' Motion for Reconsideration of the Order on Pardee's Emergency Motion to Stay Execution of Judgment	67	JA010582- JA010669
06/30/2016	Pardee Homes of Nevada's Reply in Support of Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs	82	JA013171- JA013182
06/30/2016	Pardee Homes of Nevada's Reply in Support of Motion to Amend Judgment; and Opposition to Plaintiffs' Countermotion for Attorney's Fees	82	JA013183- JA013196
07/01/2016	Pardee Homes of Nevada's Reply in Support of Motion to Retax Plaintiffs' Memorandum of Costs Filed May 23, 2016	82	JA013197- JA013204
03/23/2016	Pardee Homes of Nevada's Response to Plaintiffs' Motion to Settle Two (2) Sets of Competing Judgments and Orders	71	JA011214- JA011270
08/25/2014	Pardee Homes of Nevada's Supplemental Brief Regarding Future Accounting	49	JA007699- JA007707
02/08/2017	Pardee Notice of Appeal	86	JA013657- JA013659
07/08/2015	Pardee's Emergency Motion to Stay Execution of Judgment: and Ex Parte Order Shortening Time	62	JA009663- JA009710
06/06/2016	Pardee's Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs	72	JA011590- JA011614
05/28/2015	Pardee's Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs	49	JA007718- JA007734
06/24/2014	Pardee's Motion to Expunge Lis Pendens – section filed under seal	48	JA007411- JA007456

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06/24/2015	Pardee's Motion to Retax Plaintiffs' Memorandum of Costs Filed June 19, 2015	52	JA008192- JA008215
05/31/2016	Pardee's Motion to Retax Plaintiffs' Memorandum of Costs Filed May 23, 2016	71	JA011442- JA011454
04/07/2017	Pardee's Motion to Stay Execution of Judgment and Post-Judgment Orders	86	JA013660- JA013668
05/10/2017	Pardee's Reply in Support of Motion to Stay Execution of Judgment and Post- Judgment Orders	88	JA014069- JA014071
10/17/2016	Pardee's Supplemental Brief Regarding Pre- and Post-Judgment Interest Pursuant to the Court's Order	86	JA013591- JA013602
07/08/2015	Pardee's Supplemental Briefing in Support of its Emergency Motion to Stay Execution of Judgment	62	JA009711- JA009733
08/25/2014	Plaintiff's Accounting Brief Pursuant to the court's Order Entered on June 25, 2014	49	JA007647- JA007698
09/12/2016	Plaintiffs' Brief on Interest Pursuant to the Court's Order Entered on August 15, 2016	86	JA013566- JA013590
05/23/2016	Plaintiffs' Memorandum of Costs and Disbursements	71	JA011397- JA011441
06/08/2016	Plaintiffs' Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs	77	JA012115- JA012182
06/29/2015	Plaintiffs' Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs	52-53	JA008216- JA008327
07/24/2015	Plaintiffs' Motion for Reconsideration, Ex Parte (With Notice) of Application for Order Shortening Time Regarding Stay of Execution and Order Shortening Time Regarding Stay of Execution	67	JA010482- JA010522

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07/18/2013	Plaintiffs' Motion in Limine To Permit James J. Jimmerson, Esq. To Testify	17	JA002732- JA002771
	Concerning Plaintiffs' Attorney's Fees and Costs (MIL #25)		
06/29/2015	Plaintiffs' Motion Pursuant to NRCP 52(b)	54-56	JA008395-
	and 59 to Amend The Court's Judgment		JA008922
	Entered on June 15, 2015, to Amend the Findings of Fact/conclusions of Law and		
	Judgment Contained Therein, Specifically		
	Referred to in the Language Included in		
	the Judgment at Page 2, Lines 8 Through		
	13 and the Judgment At Page 2, Lines 18		
	Through 23 to Delete the Same or Amend		
	The Same to Reflect the True Fact That		
	Plaintiff Prevailed On Their Entitlement to the First Claim for Relief For an		
	Accounting, and Damages for Their		
	Second Claim for Relief of Breach of		
	Contract, and Their Third Claim for Relief		
	for Breach of the Implied Covenant for		
	Good Faith and Fair Dealing and That		
	Defendant Never Received a Judgment in		
	its Form and Against Plaintiffs Whatsagyer as Mistalyanky Stated Within		
	Whatsoever as Mistakenly Stated Within the Court's Latest "Judgment – sections		
	filed under seal		
03/14/2016	Plaintiffs' Motion to Settle Two (2)	70	JA011168-
	Competing Judgments and Orders		JA011210
06/21/2016	Plaintiffs' Opposition to Defendant,	81	JA012813-
	Pardee Homes of Nevada's, Motion to		JA013024
	Amend Judgment and Plaintiffs'		
	Countermotion for Attorneys' Fees and Costs Pursuant to NRS 18.010 and EDCR		
	7.60		
08/06/2013	Plaintiffs Opposition to Defendants	17	JA002830-
	Motion for Partial Summary Judgment		JA002857

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03/20/2013	Plaintiffs Opposition to Defendant's Motion in Limine to Exclude Plaintiffs Claim for Attorney's Fees as an Element of Damages MIL 1	15	JA002359- JA002408
03/20/2013	Plaintiffs Opposition to Defendants Motion in Limine to Plaintiffs Claim for Damages in the form of compensation for time MIL 2	15	JA002409- JA002433
07/17/2015	Plaintiffs' Opposition to Pardee Homes of Nevada's Motion to Amend Judgment and Countermotion for Attorney's Fees	65-67	JA010203- JA010481
06/30/2015	Plaintiffs' Opposition to Pardee's Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs	57-58	JA008923- JA009109
06/21/2016	Plaintiffs' Opposition to Pardee's Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs	80	JA012625- JA012812
05/12/2017	Plaintiffs' Opposition to Pardee's Motion Stay Execution of Judgment and Post- Judgment Orders	88	JA014072- JA014105
07/08/2015	Plaintiffs' Opposition to Pardee's Motion to Retax Costs	60-61	JA009284- JA009644
06/20/2016	Plaintiffs' Opposition to Pardee's Motion to Retax Plaintiffs' Memorandum of Costs Filed May 23, 2016	77-79	JA012183- JA012624
11/04/2016	Plaintiffs' Reply Brief in Support of Brief on Interest Pursuant to the Court's Order Entered on August 15, 2016	86	JA013603- JA013612
04/23/2013	Plaintiffs Reply in Further Support of Motion for Leave to File Second Amended Complaint	16	JA002503- JA002526

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01/17/2013	Plaintiffs' Reply in Further Support of Their Counter Motion for Partial Summary Judgment	13	JA002102- JA002144
08/02/2016	Plaintiffs' Reply in Support of Countermotion for Attorney's Fees and Costs	84-85	JA013358- JA013444
08/02/2016	Plaintiffs' Reply in Support of Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs	83-84	JA013205- JA013357
01/11/2016	Plaintiffs' Reply to Defendants Consolidated Response to (1) Plaintiffs' Notice of Non-Reply and Non-Opposition to Plaintiff's Opposition to Pardee's Motion to Amend Judgment and Countermotion for Attorney's Fees And (2) Plaintiffs' Supplement to Plaintiffs' Opposition to Pardee's Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs	69	JA010954- JA010961
07/15/2013	Plaintiffs Reply to Defendants Counterclaim	17	JA002724- JA002731
09/11/2015	Plaintiffs' Reply to Defendant's Opposition to Plaintiff's Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs	68	JA010680- JA010722
09/11/2015	Plaintiffs' Reply to Defendant's Opposition to Plaintiff's Motion Pursuant to NRCP 52(b) and NRCP 59 to Amend the Court's Judgment Entered on June 15, 2015	68	JA010768- JA010811
09/11/2015	Plaintiffs' Reply to Defendant's Opposition to Plaintiff's Motion to Strike "Judgment" Entered June 15, 2015 Pursuant to NRCP 52(b) and NRCP 59	68	JA010723- JA010767
04/20/2016	Plaintiffs' Reply to Defendant's Response and Supplement to Plaintiffs' Motion to Settle Two (2) Sets of Competing Judgments and Orders	71	JA011271- JA011384

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04/27/2017	Plaintiffs' Response to Pardee's Motion to Stay Execution of Judgment and Post- Judgment Orders	88	JA014066- JA014068
05/10/2013	Plaintiffs Supplement to Motion for Leave to File a Second Amended Complaint Pursuant to the Courts order on Hearing on April 26, 2013	16	JA002627- JA002651
12/08/2015	Plaintiffs' Supplement to Plaintiffs' Opposition to Pardee's Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs	68	JA010866- JA010895
09/27/2013	Plaintiffs Supplement to Their Opposition to Defendants Motion for Partial Summary Judgment	19-21	JA002988- JA003203
07/22/2013	Plaintiffs Supplemental Opposition to Defendants Motion in Limine to Plaintiffs Claim for Damages in the Form of Compensation for Time MIL 2	17	JA002787- JA002808
10/25/2013	Plaintiffs Trial Brief Pursuant to EDCR 7.27	31	JA004818- JA004847
06/19/2015	Plaintiffs, James Wolfram and Walt Wilkes' Memorandum of Costs and Disbursements	52	JA008159- JA008191
03/16/2016	Release of Judgment	71	JA011211- JA011213
01/07/2013	Reply Brief in Support of Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment	13	JA002081- JA002101
09/16/2013	Reply in Support of Defendant's Motion for Partial Summary Judgment	17	JA002858- JA002864
09/16/2013	Reply in Support of Defendant's Motion in Limine to Exclude Plaintiff's Claim for Attorney's Fees as An Element of Damages	17	JA002865- JA002869

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09/16/2013	Reply in Support of Defendant's Motion in Limine to Exclude Plaintiffs' Claim for Damages in the Form of Compensation for Time	17	JA002870- JA002874
07/15/2014	Reply in Support of Pardee's Motion to Expunge Lis Pendens	48	JA007560- JA007570
08/17/2015	Reply Points and Authorities in Support of Motion for Reconsideration	67	JA010670- JA010678
11/08/2011	Scheduling Order	1	JA000028- JA000030
06/06/2013	Second Amended Complaint	16	JA002670- JA002677
04/17/2013	Second Amended Order Setting Civil Non-Jury Trial	16	JA002501- JA002502
12/15/2011	Stipulated Confidentiality Agreement and Protective Order	1	JA000033- JA000039
08/29/2012	Stipulation and Order to Extend Discovery Deadlines (First Request)	1	JA000051- JA000054
06/30/2015	Supplement to Plaintiffs' Pending Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs, Motion to Strike Judgment, Motion Pursuant to NRCP 52(b) and NRCP 59 to Amend the Court's Judgment, and Plaintiffs' Opposition to Pardee's Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs	59	JA009110- JA009206
09/27/2013	Supplemental Brief in Support of Defendant's Motion for Partial Summary Judgment	21	JA003204- JA003209
07/12/2007	Supplemental Order Regarding Plaintiffs' Entitlement to, and Calculation of, Prejudgment Interest	88	JA014106- JA014110

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03/05/2013	Transcript of Proceedings - March 5, 2013	14	JA002211- JA002350
10/25/2011	Transcript re Discovery Conference	1	JA000024- JA000027
08/27/2012	Transcript re Hearing	1	JA000049- JA000050
04/26/2013	Transcript re Hearing	16	JA002527- JA002626
07/09/2013	Transcript re Hearing	17	JA002688- JA002723
09/23/2013	Transcript re Hearing	18	JA002875- JA002987
07/17/2014	Transcript re Hearing	49	JA007579- JA007629
07/31/2014	Transcript re Hearing	49	JA007630- JA007646
07/10/2015	Transcript re Hearing	62	JA009734- JA009752
01/15/2016	Transcript re Hearing	70	JA010962- JA011167
08/15/2016	Transcript re Hearing - August 15, 2016	86	JA013445- JA013565
12/06/2012	Transcript re Status Check	13	JA002066- JA002080
07/23/2013	Transcript re Status Check	17	JA002809- JA002814
10/23/2013	Transcript re Trial	22	JA003213- JA003403

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10/24/2013	Transcript re Trial	29-30	JA004463- JA004790
10/28/2013	Transcript re Trial – filed under seal	32-33	JA004848- JA005227
10/29/2013	Transcript re Trial – filed under seal	35	JA005264- JA005493
10/30/2013	Transcript re Trial	37-38	JA005512- JA005815
12/09/2013	Transcript re Trial – filed under seal	40-41	JA005821- JA006192
12/10/2013	Transcript re Trial	42-43	JA006193- JA006530
12/12/2013	Transcript re Trial – filed under seal	44-45	JA006533- JA006878
12/13/2013	Transcript re Trial - Part 1	46	JA006953- JA007107
12/13/2013	Transcript re Trial - Part 2	47-48	JA007108- JA007384
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit A	23	JA003404- JA003544
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit B – filed under seal	23	JA003545- JA003625
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit C	23	JA003626- JA003628
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit D	23	JA003629- JA003631
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit E – filed under seal	23	JA003632- JA003634

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10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit F	23	JA003635- JA003637
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10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit I	23	JA003641- JA003643
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit J – filed under seal	24	JA003644- JA003669
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit K	24	JA003670- JA003674
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit L	24	JA003675- JA003678
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit M	24	JA003679- JA003680
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit N	24	JA003681- JA003683
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit O – filed under seal	25-26	JA003684- JA004083
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit P	27	JA004084
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit Q	27	JA004085
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit R	27	JA004086- JA004089
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10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit T	27	JA004091- JA004092
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10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit W	27	JA004095- JA004096
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit X	27	JA004097
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10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit Z	27	JA004099- JA004100
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit 1	27	JA004289- JA004292
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit 10 – filed under seal	27	JA004320- JA004329
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit 11 – filed under seal	28	JA004330- JA004340
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit 12 – filed under seal	28	JA004341- JA004360
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit 13 – filed under seal	28	JA004361- JA004453
10/28/2013	Trial Exhibit 15	34	JA005228- JA005232
10/28/2013	Trial Exhibit 18	34	JA005233- JA005235

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10/28/2013	Trial Exhibit 19	34	JA005236-
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10/28/2013	Trial Exhibit 20	34	JA005238-
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10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit 21	28	JA004454
10/28/2013	Trial Exhibit 23	34	JA005255-
			JA005260
10/30/2013	Trial Exhibit 23a	39	JA005816- JA005817
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10/28/2013	Trial Exhibit 24	34	JA005261- JA005263
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit 25	28	JA004455-
			JA004462
10/24/2013	Trial Exhibit 26	31	JA004792-
			JA004804
10/30/2013	Trial Exhibit 27	39	JA005818- JA005820
10/29/2013	Trial Exhibit 28	36	JA005494-
10/29/2013	That Exhibit 26	30	JA005494- JA005497
10/29/2013	Trial Exhibit 29	36	JA005498-
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10/24/2013	Trial Exhibit 30	31	JA004805-
			JA004811
12/13/2013	Trial Exhibit 31a	48	JA007385- JA007410
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12/12/2013	Trial Exhibit 39	46	JA006936- JA006948

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12/12/2013	Trial Exhibit 40	46	JA006949- JA006950
12/12/2013	Trial Exhibit 41	46	JA006951- JA006952
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit 6 – filed under seal	27	JA004293- JA004307
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit 7 – filed under seal	27	JA004308- JA004310
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit 8 – filed under seal	27	JA004311- JA004312
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit 9 – filed under seal	27	JA004313- JA004319
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit AA	27	JA004101- JA004102
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10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit EE	27	JA004106- JA004113
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10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit II	27	JA004124
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit JJ	27	JA004125
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit KK	27	JA004126- JA004167
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit LL	27	JA004168
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit MM	27	JA004169
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit NN	27	JA004170- JA004174
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit OO	27	JA004175- JA004183
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit PP	27	JA004184- JA004240
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit QQ	27	JA004241- JA004243
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit RR	27	JA004244- JA004248
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit SS	27	JA004249- JA004255
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit TT	27	JA004256- JA004262
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit UU	27	JA004263- JA004288
10/24/2013	Trial Exhibit VV	31	JA004791

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12/10/2013	Trial Exhibit WW	43	JA006531- JA006532
12/12/2013	Trial Exhibit XX	46	JA006879- JA006935

Dated this 28th day of February, 2018.

McDONALD CARANO LLP

By: /s/ Rory T. Kay

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Attorneys for Appellant

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I am an employee of McDonald Carano LLP, and on the 28th day of February, 2018, a true and correct copy of the foregoing document was e-filed and e-served on all registered parties to the Supreme Court's electronic filing system:

/s/ Beau Nelson
An Employee of McDonald Carano LLP

Atma & Burn

CLERK OF THE COURT

ORDR JAMES J. JIMMERSON, ESQ. Nevada Bar No.: 00264

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27 28 JIMMERSON HANSEN, P.C. 415 South 6th Street, Suite 100 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Tel No.: (702) 388-7171; Fax No.: (702) 388-6406 Imh@jimmersonhansen.com imi@jimmersonhansen.com Attorneys for Plaintiffs

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Nevada Bar No.: 00244

Nevada Bar No.: 12599

DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

JAMES WOLFRAM and
WALT WILKES,

Plaintiffs,

Vs.

PARDEE HOMES OF NEVADA,
Defendant.

Defendant.

ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT

This matter coming on for a hearing on the 5th day of March, 2013, on the issue of Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment and Plaintiffs' Countermotion for Partial Summary Judgment, James J. Jimmerson, Esq., Lynn M. Hansen, Esq., and James M. Jimmerson, Esq. appearing on behalf of Plaintiffs, and Plaintiff Jim Wolfram being present, and Pat Lundvall, Esq. and Aaron D. Shipley, Esq. appearing on behalf of Defendant Pardee Homes of Nevada, and the Court having reviewed the papers and pleadings on file,

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Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment, Plaintiffs' Opposition thereto, and Defendant's Reply, and the Court having heard the arguments of counsel, and admitted evidence and for good cause appearing,

THE COURT FINDS that a party seeking Summary Judgment under Rule 56 of the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure bears the burden of demonstrating that there are no genuine issues of material fact, and that it is entitled to Judgment as a matter of law. In considering such a Motion the Court must view all of the evidence in the light most favorable to the non-moving party, unless it is clear that there are no genuine issues of fact.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS a dispute of fact is genuine if a jury could return a verdict for the non-moving party on that issue. Whether a fact is material is determined by the governing substantive law applicable to the underlying cause of action(s).

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS the Plaintiffs' Complaint alleges three different causes of action, namely, Breach of Contract, Breach of the Covenant of Good Faith and Fair Dealing, and for an Accounting. However, all three causes of action rest upon the terms of the Commission Agreement dated September 1, 2004, between the parties.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS, based upon the papers, pleadings, and hearing extensive oral argument, that there are genuine issues of material facts as to whether Defendant has breached the Commission Agreement dated September 1, 2004, regarding its purchases of property from Coyote Springs Investment, LLC.

THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment is DENIED.

Dated 2d-this day of March, 2013.

Respectfully Submitted:

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JAMES J. JIMMERSON, ESQ. Nevada Bar No.: 00264 LYNN M. HANSEN, ESQ. Nevada Bar No.: 00244 JAMES M. JIMMERSON, ESQ. Nevada Bar No.: 12599 415 South 6th Street, Suite 100 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

Attorneys for Plaintiffs James Wolfram and Walt Wilkes

Reviewed as to form and content:

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C. a 89101 7-1167	12	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA
7.02) 38 D	13	JAMES WOLFRAM and WALK WILKES,)
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Σã. ₹är	15	vs.)
et, Suite	16	PARDEE HOMES OF NEVADA,)
JIMMERSON HANSEN, P.C. 415 South Sireet, Suite 100, Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Telephone (702) 389-7171 · Facsimile (702) 387-1167	17 18) Defendant.)
South S sphone	19	
76 Te	20	NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER
	21	PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that an Order Denying Defendant's Motion for Summary
	22	Judgment was entered in the above-entitled matter on the 2 nd day of April, 2013, a file-
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JIMMERSON HANSEN, P.C. 415 South Sirth Street, Suite 100, Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Telephone (702) 388-7171 . Facsimile (702) 387-1167

stamped copy of which is attached hereto.

Dated 3rd this day of April, 2013.

JIMMERSON HANSEN, P.C.

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LYNN M. HANSEN, ESQ.
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Attorneys for Plaintiffs
James Wolfram and
Walt Wilkes

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JÍMMERSON HANSEN, P.C. 415 South Sirth Street, Suite 100, Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Telephone (702) 388-7171 - Facsimite (702) 387-7157

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that service of a true and correct copy NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER was made on the 3RD day of April, 2013, as indicated below:

X By first class mail, postage prepaid from Las Vegas, Nevada pursuant to N.R.C.P. 5(b) addressed as follows below

By facsimile, pursuant to EDCR 7.26 (as amended)

By receipt of copy as indicated below

Pat Lundvall, Esq.
Aaron D. Shipley, Esq.
MCDONALD CARANO WILSON, LLP
2300 W. Sahara Ave., Suite 1000
Las Vegas, NV 89102
Attorneys for Defendant

An employee of JIMMERSON HANSEN, P.C

CLERK OF THE COURT

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Imh@immersonhansen.com

imi@immersonhansen.com Attorneys for Plaintiffs

DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

JAMES WOLFRAM and)
WALT WILKES,) CASE NO.: A-10-632338-C
) DEPT. NO.: IV
Plaintiffs,)

,

PARDEE HOMES OF NEVADA,

Defendant.

ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT

This matter coming on for a hearing on the 5th day of March, 2013, on the issue of Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment and Plaintiffs' Countermotion for Partial Summary Judgment, James J. Jimmerson, Esq., Lynn M. Hansen, Esq., and James M. Jimmerson, Esq. appearing on behalf of Plaintiffs, and Plaintiff Jim Wolfram being present, and Pat Lundvall, Esq. and Aaron D. Shipley, Esq. appearing on behalf of Defendant Pardee Homes of Nevada, and the Court having reviewed the papers and pleadings on file,

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Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment, Plaintiffs' Opposition thereto, and Defendant's Reply, and the Court having heard the arguments of counsel, and admitted evidence and for good cause appearing,

THE COURT FINDS that a party seeking Summary Judgment under Rule 56 of the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure bears the burden of demonstrating that there are no genuine issues of material fact, and that it is entitled to Judgment as a matter of law. In considering such a Motion the Court must view all of the evidence in the light most favorable to the non-moving party, unless it is clear that there are no genuine issues of fact.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS a dispute of fact is genuine if a jury could return a verdict for the non-moving party on that issue. Whether a fact is material is determined by the governing substantive law applicable to the underlying cause of action(s).

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS the Plaintiffs' Complaint alleges three different causes of action, namely, Breach of Contract, Breach of the Covenant of Good Faith and Fair Dealing, and for an Accounting. However, all three causes of action rest upon the terms of the Commission Agreement dated September 1, 2004, between the parties.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS, based upon the papers, pleadings, and hearing extensive oral argument, that there are genuine issues of material facts as to whether Defendant has breached the Commission Agreement dated September 1, 2004, regarding its purchases of property from Coyote Springs Investment, LLC.

THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment is DENIED.

Dated 2d-this day of March, 2013.

Respectfully Submitted:

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415 South 6th Street, Suite 100
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Attorneys for Plaintiffs

Attorneys for Plaintiffs James Wolfram and Walt Wilkes

Reviewed as to form and content:

McDONALD CARANO WILSON, LLP

PAT LUNDVALL, ESQ.
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2300 W. Sahara Avenue, Suite 1000

Las Vegas, Nevada 89102 Attorneys for Defendant Pardee Homes of Nevada

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OPPS 1 PAT LUNDVALL (NSBN 3761) AARON D. SHIPLEY (NSBN 8258) **CLERK OF THE COURT** McDONALD CARANO WILSON LLP 2300 West Sahara Avenue, Suite 1000 Las Vegas, Nevada 89102 (702) 873-4100 (702) 873-9966 Facsimile <u>lundvall@mcdonaldcarano.com</u> 5 ashipley@mcdonaldcarano.com Attorneys for Defendant 6 Pardee Homes of Nevada 7 DISTRICT COURT 8 **CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA** 9 JAMES WOLFRAM, CASE NO.: A-10-632338-C 10 WALT WILKES **DEPT NO.:** IV 11 Plaintiffs, **DEFENDANT'S OPPOSITION TO** 12 VS. PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR LEAVE TO **FILE A SECOND AMENDED** 13 COMPLAINT PARDEE HOMES OF NEVADA, Defendant. Hearing Date: April 26, 2013 15 Hearing Time: 8:30 a.m. 16 17 18 Pardee Homes of Nevada ("Pardee" or "Defendant") submits the following Opposition ("Opposition") to the Plaintiffs' Motion for Leave to File a Second Amended 19 Complaint ("Motion"). This Opposition is supported by the following Memorandum of 20 Points and Authorities, supporting exhibits, the papers and pleadings on file in this 21 22 matter, and any argument the Court may permit at the hearing of this matter. 23 /// 24 /// 25 /// 26 /// 27 /// 28 ///

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McDONALD-CARANO-WILSON	100 WEST LIBERTY STREET, 10 ¹¹¹ FLOOR • RENO, NEVADA 89501 PO, BOX 2670 • RENO, NEVADA 89505-2670 PHONE 775-788-2000 • EAX 775-788-2020	2104 000 000 000 000
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RESPECTFULLY SUBMITT	ED this 8 th day of April. 2013
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McDONALD CARANO WILSON LLP

/s/ Aaron D. Shipley Pat Lundvall (#3761) Aaron D. Shipley (#8258) 2300 West Sahara Avenue, Suite 1000 Las Vegas, Nevada 89102 Attorneys for Defendant Pardee Homes of Nevada

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

INTRODUCTION

One year after the deadline to file motions to amend pleadings, nearly five months after the close of discovery, and within 60 days of the current trial date, Plaintiffs filed the instant Motion requesting leave to file a Second Amended Complaint. Yet, it is clear that the Motion and the proposed amended complaint are rife with the same deficiencies previously identified by Pardee in its Motion in Limine to Exclude Attorneys' Fees as an Element of Damages (MIL #1). Even under NRCP 15(a)'s liberal standard, leave to amend to allow Plaintiffs to add an additional element of damages at this extremely late date would greatly prejudice Pardee. Discovery closed months ago and Pardee never received an opportunity to conduct any discovery on the topic of the Plaintiffs' new claim that they are entitled to present their attorneys' fees as special damages at trial. Further, Pardee did not have the opportunity to retain an expert to review Plaintiffs' counsel invoices for their attorneys' fees and to develop an opinion as to the reasonableness thereof. Without the benefit of discovery and an expert witness, Pardee would be unable to adequately defend against the Plaintiffs' presentation of this purported element of their damages at trial. This would be severely prejudicial to Pardee.

Beyond these procedural problems, the proposed amendments to the complaint would be futile because attorneys' fees cannot be rightfully claimed as an element of

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consequential or special damages in the context of this case. Rather, the issue of attorneys' fees and costs ought to be dealt with at the conclusion of trial through motion practice, not at trial. This case is not the type of rare exception to the general rule that the Nevada Supreme Court has contemplated. In other words, in this case attorneys' fees ought to be handled and decided as a cost of litigation rather than as an element Therefore, Plaintiffs' Motion should be denied because the proposed of damage. purpose of the Second Amended Complaint is futile because it is contradicts Nevada law.

BRIEF STATEMENT OF RELEVANT FACTS. Ш.

By now the Court is familiar with the facts and procedural history in this case. Therefore, only a brief statement of relevant procedural facts is provided for purposes of this Opposition. Plaintiffs filed their original complaint on December 29, 2010. Subsequently, Plaintiffs filed their Amended Complaint on January 14, 2011. The deadline for all parties to file motion to amend pleadings or add parties was March 14, 2012. See Scheduling Order filed on November 8, 2011, a copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit A. That deadline did not change despite the parties' stipulation to extend the discovery period 60 days, which was submitted on August 29, 2012. See Stipulation and Order to Extend Discovery Deadlines, a copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit B. The extension was only for the limited purpose of completing depositions. Id. at p.1. All other due dates and deadlines remained the same. Id. at p.2 (¶4). Discovery closed on October 29, 2012. Id.

Now, over one year past the deadline to seek leave of the Court to amend their complaint yet again, Plaintiffs filed the instant Motion. Having refused to properly modify their pleading in a timely fashion, Plaintiffs request leave to file a Second Amended Complaint that comports with the Plaintiffs' ever changing and new theory of the case. The Plaintiffs did not put forth this new theory of damages until their fifth supplemental disclosure of witnesses and documents, which was served on October 26, 2012—three days before the discovery cutoff. See Plaintiffs' Fifth Supplement to NRCP 16.1

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Disclosure of Witnesses and Documents, at p. 7-8, a copy of which is attached hereto as **Exhibit C** (without attached exhibits). In effect, this ambush attack made it impossible for Pardee to conduct any discovery whatsoever regarding this newly advanced theory of Plaintiffs' alleged damages. This is problematic because their new theory of damages requires that they plead with specificity and present their claims for attorneys' fees at trial rather than in post-trial motion practice. If the Court allowed Plaintiffs to proceed in this fashion, Pardee would, in effect, be forced to defend Plaintiffs presentation of damages at trial without the benefit of any discovery or an expert witness. By definition, this would be prejudicial to Pardee.

The Court must require plaintiffs to proceed on their first Amended Complaint. The Court should deny Plaintiffs' Motion because it seeks to allow Plaintiffs in this action to have an unfair advantage. But even if the Court were to ignore Plaintiffs' eleventh hour tactics, the Court should also deny the motion as futile because Plaintiffs are not entitled to an award of their attorneys' fees as an element of their alleged damages under Nevada law.

III. LEGAL ARGUMENT

Legal Standard. Α.

Pursuant to NRCP 15(a) a party may amend its pleadings "by leave of court ... and leave shall be freely given when justice so requires." The decision to grant or deny the motion to amend lies with the discretion of the district court. University & Cmty. Coll. Sys. v. Sutton, 120 Nev. 972, 988, 103 P.3d 8, 19 (2004). While NRCP 15(a) provides that leave to amend should be "freely given," a denial is warranted if undue delay, bad faith, or dilatory motives on the part of the movant are involved. See Kantor v. Kantor, 116 Nev. 886, 891, 8 P.3d 825, 828 (2000); see also Stephens v. S. Nevada Music Co., 89 Nev. 104, 105, 507 P.2d 138, 139 (1973). Also, leave to amend is not appropriate when the amendment would be futile. See Reddy v. Litton Industries, Inc., 912 F.2d 291, 296-97 (9th Cir. 1990). Futility occurs when the proposed amendment is frivolous or attempts to advance a claim that is legally insufficient. See Allum v. Valley

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Bank of Nevada, 109 Nev. 280, 287, 849 P.2d 297, 302 (1993) (citation omitted) ("It is not an abuse of discretion to deny leave to amend when any proposed amendment would be futile."). Likewise, if the amendment could not withstand a motion to dismiss, then the amendment should be denied as futile. See 6 Charles Alan Wright, Arthur R. Miller & Mary Kay Kane, Federal Practice and Procedure Civ. 2d §1487 (2006).

The proposed Second Amended Complaint is Plaintiffs' third bite at the apple. As the Ninth Circuit has found, a "district court's discretion to deny leave to amend is particularly broad where plaintiff has previously amended the complaint." Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe of Lake Traverse Indian Reservation, N.D. & S.D v. United States, 90 F.3d 251, 355 (9th Cir. 1996) (upholding district court's denial of leave to amend) (quoting Allen v. City of Beverly Hills, 911 F.2d 367, 373 (9th Cir. 1990)). The proposed Second Amended Complaint remains as it was - well short of pleading a claim for attorneys' fees as damages with any sort of viable specificity. Further, Plaintiffs' claim that it is entitled to an award of their attorneys' fees as special damages is legally insufficient under Nevada law.

Plaintiffs' Motion should be denied because: (1) it is untimely and highly prejudicial; and (2) their claim for attorneys' fees as an alleged element of their damages in the context of this case is futile and unfounded under Nevada law.

Plaintiffs' Motion Should be Denied Because it is Untimely and B. Highly Prejudicial to Pardee.

Plaintiffs' Motion should be denied because it is untimely, and therefore, highly prejudicial to Pardee. Even under NRCP 15(a)'s liberal standard, leave to amend to add an entirely new theory of damages to be presented at trial must be denied because it would not serve justice. The deadline for all parties to seek leave to amend pleadings or add parties was March 14, 2012. That deadline was never extended. Further, discovery closed on October 29, 2012. Now, over one year past the deadline, Plaintiffs have filed the instant Motion with the intention of putting forth an entirely new theory of damages at trial. This alone should warrant denial of Plaintiffs' Motion in its entirety.

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Beyond the grossly late filing, the leave requested by Plaintiffs is highly prejudicial to Pardee. The Plaintiffs' did not put forth their new theory of damages until their Fifth Supplement to NRCP 16.1 Disclosure of Witnesses & Docs, which was served on October 26, 2012. See Exhibit C. This was three days before the discovery cutoff. In doing this, Plaintiffs made it impossible for Pardee to conduct any discovery regarding this newly advanced theory concerning damages. Pardee did not have the benefit of addressing this topic in any real detail during the depositions of either of the Plaintiffs. Further, Pardee did not have the opportunity to consult or retain an expert witness to review Plaintiffs' counsel's late produced invoices and concerning the reasonableness of these alleged damages. Put simply, Pardee will be put in the position of having no witnesses or adequate defense to Plaintiffs' attempts to put forth their attorneys' fees as an element of their damages at the trial in this matter. Putting Pardee in this position would be extremely prejudicial, and would amount to an unfair ambush attack on the part of Plaintiffs. For these reasons alone the Motion should be denied.

C. Plaintiffs' Motion Should be Denied Because Nevada Law Does Not Permit the Recovery of Attorneys' Fees as Damages in This Case.

Plaintiffs' Motion should be denied because Plaintiffs' claim for their attorneys' fees as an element of their alleged damages is futile under Nevada law in context of this breach of contract case. Plaintiffs argue that they have suffered special damages in the form of their attorneys' fees. However, neither the original Complaint nor the Amended Complaint pled attorneys' fees as a specific element of damages as required under Nevada law. See Sandy Valley Assoc. v. Sky Ranch Estates Owners Assoc., 117 Nev. 948, 35 P.3d 964, (2001). Now, on the eve of trial, Plaintiffs are attempting to modify their Complaint a second time in an attempt to salvage their new theory of their alleged damages.

In Sandy Valley, the seminal case on this particular issue, the Nevada Supreme Court discussed the difference between attorney fees as a cost of litigation and attorney fees as an element of damages. See id., 117 Nev. at 955, 35 P.3d at 968-969. The

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court acknowledged that attorney fees cannot be recovered as a cost of litigation unless authorized by agreement, statute, or rule. See id., 117 Nev. at 956, 35 P.3d at 969 (internal citation omitted). "As an *exception to the general rule*, a district court may award attorney fees as special damages in *limited circumstances*." Horgan v. Felton, 123 Nev. 577, 583, 170 P.3d 982, 986 (2007) (emphasis added).

In 2011 the Nevada Supreme Court succinctly summarized the development of Sandy Valley and its progeny as follows:

In Sandy Valley Associates v. Sky Ranch Estates, we distinguished between attorney fees as a cost of litigation and as special damages. 117 Nev. 948, 955-60, 35 P.3d 964, 968-71 (2001), receded from on other grounds as stated in Horgan v. Felton, 123 Nev. 577, 579, 170 P.3d 982, 983 (2007). Attorney fees that are a cost of litigation arise from an agreement, statute, or rule authorizing the fees, whereas attorney fees that are considered special damages are fees that are foreseeable arising from the breach of contract or tortious conduct. Id. at 956, 35 P.3d at 969. In Shuette v. Beazer Homes Holdings Corp., we supplemented Sandy Valley by explaining that fees as special damages "constitute a rather narrow exception to the rule prohibiting attorney fees awards absent express authorization." 121 Nev. 837, 862, 124 P.3d 530, 547 (2005)(emphasis added).

Reyburn Lawn & Landscape Designers, Inc. v. Plaster Dev. Co., Inc., 127 Nev. Adv. Op. 26, ---, 255 P.3d 268, 279 n. 11 (Jun. 2, 2011).

The Nevada Supreme court has clarified that attorneys' fees may only be awarded as special damages in only a handful of circumstances, such as: third-party actions involving title insurance or bonds, insurance or indemnity actions, slander of title actions, malicious prosecution, trademark infringement, or false imprisonment. See Sandy Valley, 117 Nev. at 957-58, 35 P.3d at 970; see also Horgan, 123 Nev. at 586-87, 170 P.3d at 988-89.

Therefore, under Sandy Valley and its progeny, the question regarding whether attorneys' fees may be considered as an element of damages in those rare cases is whether they were "reasonably foreseeable" and the "natural and proximate consequence of the injurious conduct." 117 Nev. at 957, 35 P.3d at 969. "[T]he mere

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fact that a party was forced to file or defend a lawsuit is insufficient to support an award of attorney fees as damages." Id., 117 Nev. at 957, 35 P.3d at 970.

This is a breach of contract case which involves a contract with a prevailing party attorneys' fees provision. Therefore, unless this case fits a narrow exception to the general rule, attorneys' fees may be sought as a cost of litigation at the conclusion of trial in post-trial motions practice. The fact that the Commission Agreement at issue in this case contains an attorneys' fees provision does not automatically imply that litigation was reasonably foreseeable and/or the natural and proximate consequence of injurious conduct. Frankly, Plaintiffs cannot show that there has even been any injurious conduct in this case. Plaintiffs acknowledge they have been compensated in full under the terms of the Commission Agreement. When boiled down, Plaintiffs' only remaining claim is that Pardee has allegedly failed to provide Plaintiffs with documents and information pertaining to option exercises that have never transpired. This is hardly considered a reasonably foreseeable and proximate consequence of the Commission Agreement.

Plaintiffs argue that Nevada law allows attorneys' fees as special damages in this case because "Plaintiffs were only able to get the documents and information they were entitled to once they filed suit and were granted the tools of discovery to get some of those records." See Motion, at 8:17-21. Plaintiffs cite to the Sandy Valley and Horgan decisions to support this position. This is a crude stretching of Nevada law. In interpreting Sandy Valley, the Horgan decision is very careful to limit, not expand, the types of cases that would warrant attorneys' fees as special damages. For example, an action to quiet or clarify title does not rise to the level to warrant attorneys' fees as damages. Horgan, 123 Nev. at 587, 170 P.2d at 988. Rather, attorneys' fees are available only in slander of title cases. Id., 123 Nev. at 587, 170 P.2d at 988. As quoted by Plaintiffs in the Motion, the Horgan decision makes it clear that in order to support the proposition that attorneys' fees are available as special damages, there must be elements of "intentional malicious" and "calculated" acts on the part of a

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defendant that forced the plaintiff into litigation. 123 Nev. at 585-86, 170 P.2d at 987-88 (internal quotation omitted); see also Plaintiffs' Motion, at 8:3-10.

The instant case does not fit the narrow circumstances contemplated by the Nevada Supreme Court in Horgan. Plaintiffs cannot prove, nor have they even alleged, that Pardee acted intentionally or maliciously to hide information and documents from Plaintiffs. The facts of this case show otherwise. Plaintiffs were provided with information and commission payments until every dollar of the commissions owed to them under the Commission Agreement was paid. Then, when Plaintiffs began inquiring about other takedowns of Option Property, Pardee explained to them (on multiple occasions) that no such exercise of Option Property had occurred. There has been no evidence produced in this case that shows that Pardee acted in a calculated, intentional, or malicious manner when dealing with Plaintiffs. The timely commission payments and multiple communications regarding the status of the project indicate the opposite. Therefore, this is not the type of case that warrants attorneys' fees as special damages. Rather, the attorneys' fees provision in the Commission Agreement allows for attorneys' fees and costs to the prevailing party, which is a determination that out of necessity will be made post trial, not during the trial.

For all the foregoing reasons, the Motion should be denied because the amendment sought to be approved is futile under Nevada law.

D. Plaintiffs' Motion Should be Denied Because It Fails to Plead Attorneys' Fees as Special Damages With the Requisite Specificity.

Aside from the substantive defects in the Plaintiffs' purported Second Amended Complaint, the Motion should be denied because it is procedurally defective. The Nevada Supreme Court also recognizes that when parties seek attorneys' fees as a cost of litigation, documentary evidence of the fees is presented generally by post-trial motion. In contrast, however, when attorneys' fees are claimed as foreseeable damages arising from tortious conduct or a breach of contract, they are considered special damages and must be pled in the complaint pursuant to NRCP 9(g). See

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Sandy Valley, 117 Nev. at 956, 35 P.3d at 969. "When attorney fees are alleged as damages, they must be specifically pleaded and proven by competent evidence at trial, just as any other element of damages." 117 Nev. at 957, 35 P.3d at 969. Further, "the party claiming fees as damages must prove the fees as to each claim." 117 Nev. at 960, 35 P.3d at 971.

If the context of the case warrants the presentation of attorneys' fees as element of damages, then the plaintiff must plead such with Rule 9(g) specificity in order to allow the alleged damages to be properly litigated. In this case, the proposed Second Amended Complaint still fails to meet the requisite specificity. Plaintiffs have simply added the same boilerplate language under each cause of action alleging that as a "direct, natural and proximate result" of Pardee's actions, "Plaintiffs have been forced to retain an attorney" and have "been damaged in the amount of fees and costs expended to retain the services..." See generally Exhibit 1 to the Motion, at ¶¶ 19, 25, and 31. There are no allegations of the attorneys' time spent, billable rate, or overall damage amount. More glaring, there are no allegations to specific the amount of damages specific to each claim as required by Nevada law. Because of all these deficiencies the Motion should be denied.

CONCLUSION IV.

This Court should deny Plaintiffs' Motion for Leave to File Second Amended Complaint because the request for leave is untimely, the purported amendment is futile under Nevada law, and if leave is granted Pardee would suffer unfair prejudice.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 8th day of April, 2013.

McDONALD CARANO WILSON LLP

/s/ Aaron D. Shipley Pat Lundvall (#3761) Aaron D. Shipley (#8258) 2300 West Sahara Avenue, Suite 1000 Las Vegas, Nevada 89102 Attorneys for Defendant Pardee Homes of Nevada

McDONALD-CARANO-WILSON

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I am an employee of McDonald Carano Wilson LLP and that on the 8th day of April, 2013, I served a true and correct copy of the foregoing **DEFENDANT'S OPPOSITION TO PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE A SECOND AMENDED COMPLAINT** by e-service through the Wiznet e-filing system utilized by the Eighth Judicial District Court, Clark County, Nevada:

James J. Jimmerson Lynn M. Hansen James M. Jimmerson JIMMERSON, HANSEN, P.C. 415 S. Sixth Street, Ste 100 Las Vegas, NV 89101 Attorney for Plaintiffs

/s/ Melissa A. Merrill
An Employee of McDonald Carano Wilson LLP

EXHIBIT A

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DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

JAMES WOLFRAM, WALT WILKES,

Plaintiffs,

v.

PARDEE HOMES OF NEVADA,

Defendant.

CASE NO. A632338 DEPT NO. IV

SCHEDULING ORDER (Discovery/Dispositive Motions/Motions to Amend or Add Parties)

NATURE OF ACTION: Breach of contract

DATE OF FILING JOINT CASE CONFERENCE REPORT(S): 9/26/11

TIME REQUIRED FOR TRIAL: 5-7 days

Counsel for Plaintiffs:

Amanda J. Brookhyser, Esq., Jimmerson Hansen

Counsel for Defendant:

Aaron D. Shipley, Esq., McDonald Carano Wilson

Counsel representing all parties have been heard and after consideration by the Discovery Commissioner,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED:

- all parties shall complete discovery on or before 1. 8/28/12.
- all parties shall file motions to amend pleadings or 2, add parties on or before 3/14/12.

JA002483

3. all parties shall make initial expert disclosures pursuant to N.R.C.P. 16.1(a)(2) on or before 3/14/12.

- 4. all parties shall make rebuttal expert disclosures pursuant to N.R.C.P. 16.1(a)(2) on or before $\frac{5}{16}$.
- 5. all parties shall file dispositive motions on or before 9/28/12.

Certain dates from your case conference report(s) may have been changed to bring them into compliance with N.R.C.P. 16.1.

Within 60 days from the date of this Scheduling Order, the Court shall notify counsel for the parties as to the date of trial, as well as any further pretrial requirements in addition to those set forth above.

Unless otherwise directed by the court, all pretrial disclosures pursuant to N.R.C.P. 16.1(a)(3) must be made at least 30 days before trial.

Motions for extensions of discovery shall be made to the Discovery Commissioner in strict accordance with E.D.C.R. 2.35. Discovery is completed on the day responses are due or the day a deposition begins.

DISCOVERY COMMISSIONER

> EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT

DISCOVERY

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT Unless otherwise ordered, all discovery disputes (except disputes presented at a pre-trial conference or at trial) must first be heard by the Discovery Commissioner.

Dated this 7 day of November, 2011.

DISCOVERY COMMISSIONER

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on the date filed, I placed a copy of the foregoing DISCOVERY SCHEDULING ORDER in the folder(s) in the Clerk's office or mailed as follows:

Amanda J. Brookhyser, Esq. Aaron D. Shipley, Esq.

COMMISSIONER DESIGNEE

EXHIBIT B

ORIGINAL

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CLERK OF THE COURT

PAT LUNDVALL
Nevada Bar No. 3761
AARON D. SHIPLEY
Nevada Bar No. 8258
McDONALD CARANO WILSON LLP
2300 West Sahara Avenue, Suite 1000
Las Vegas, Nevada 89102
(702) 873-4100
(702) 873-9966 Facsimile
lundvall@mcdonaldcarano.com
ashipley@mcdonaldcarano.com
Attorneys for Defendant
Pardee Homes of Nevada

DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

JAMES WOLFRAM, WALT WILKES

Plaintiffs,

VS.

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PARDEE HOMES OF NEVADA,

Defendant.

CASE NO.: A-10-632338-C

DEPT NO.: IV

STIPULATION AND ORDER TO EXTEND DISCOVERY DEADLINES

(First Request)

(Discovery Commissioner)

IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED AND AGREED by and among JAMES WOLFRAM and WALT WILKES ("Plaintiffs") and Defendant PARDEE HOMES OF NEVADA ("Pardee" or "Defendant") that the discovery deadline be extended **60 days** for the limited purpose of taking the depositions of Linda Jones, Jon Lash and Harvey Whitemore.

In accordance with EDCR 2.35, good cause exists for this extension because Plaintiffs are still waiting for a third party, Coyote Springs, Inc. ("CSI"), to produce documents in response to Plaintiffs' subpoena. Plaintiffs contend that they cannot conduct and complete the depositions of the aforementioned witnesses until CSI produces the requested documents and the parties have had adequate time to review them. Continuing the current discovery deadline is in the interest of the parties and judicial economy. Thus, the parties request a sixty (60) day

MCDONALD.CARANO.WILSONS
100 WEST LIBERTY STREET, 10" FLOOR - RENO. NEVADA 80505.
FO KOX 2670 - RENO NEVADA 80505.2670
FHONE TYS-788 2000 - FAX 775 788 2020

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extension from the August 28, 2012 discovery cutoff date to complete the limited discovery identified herein.

- 1. <u>Completed Discovery</u>: Plaintiffs and Defendant each provided initial disclosures. Subsequently, Defendants deposed each of the Plaintiffs. The parties have each exchange and responded to each other's written discovery requests. Plaintiffs have issued several third-party subpoenas requesting the production of documents.
- 2. <u>Discovery that Remains to be Completed</u>: Plaintiffs would like to take three remaining depositions: Linda Jones, Jon Lash and Harvey Whitemore. The parties also reserve the right to propound additional written discovery limited in scope as to any new issues of fact raised in the documents produced by CSI.
- 3. Reasons Why Remaining Discovery Has Not Been Completed: Plaintiffs contend that they cannot conduct and complete the depositions of the aforementioned witnesses until CSI produces the requested documents and the parties have had adequate time to review them.
- 4. <u>A Proposed Schedule for Completing Remaining Discovery</u>: The parties propose a 60 day extension of the discovery deadline to October 28, 2012. All other discovery deadlines dates are to remain the same.
- 5. The Current Trial Date: Trial is presently scheduled for a five-week non-jury stack beginning November 13, 2012. This matter previously received preferential status pursuant to NRS § 16.025. The parties request a continuance of the current trial date for a period of not less than 60 days.

DATED this 23 day of August, 2012 DA

DATED this Z3 day of August, 2012

McDONALD CARANO WILSON LLP

JIMMERSON, HANSEN, P.C

PAT LUNDVALL (#3761)

AARON D. SHIPLEY (#8258)

2300 West Sahara Avenue, Suite 1000

Las Vegas, Nevada 89102

Attorneys for Defendant Pardee Homes of Nevada

JAMES JIMMERSON, (#264) LVXXI HANSEN (#244)

JAMES M JIMMERSON (#12599) 415 S. Sixth Street, Ste 100

Las Vegas, NV 89101
Attorney for Plaintiffs

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DATED this ___ day of August, 2012 DATED this ___ day of August, 2012

McDONALD CARANO WILSON LLP JIMMERSON, HANSEN, P.C

PAT LUNDVALL (#3761)
AARON D. SHIPLEY (#8258)
2300 West Sahara Avenue, Suite 1000
Las Vegas, Nevada 89102
Attorneys for Defendant Pardee Homes of Nevada

JAMES J.JIMMERSON, (#264) LYMN HANSEN (#244) JAMES M JIMMERSON (#12599) 415 S. Sixth Street, Ste 100 Las Vegas, NV 89101 Attorney for Plaintiffs

TRIAL DATE TO BE SET

Discovery Commissione

Submitted by:

McDONALD CARANO WILSON LLP

IT IS SO ORDERED this _

PAT LUNDVALL (#3761) AARON D. SHIPLEY (#8258) 2300 West Sahara Avenue, Suite 1000

Las Vegas, Nevada 89102

Attorneys for Defendant Pardee Homes of Nevada

EXHIBIT C

1	SUPP JAMES J. JIMMERSON, ESQ.		
2	Nevada Bar No. 000264 LYNN M. HANSEN, ESQ.		
3	Nevada Bar No. 0244		
4	JAMES M. JIMMERSON, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 12599		
5	JIMMERSON HANSEN, P.C. 415 So. Sixth St., Ste. 100		
6	Las Vegas, NV 89101 Tel No.: (702) 388-7171; Fax No.: (702) 380-64	06	
7	jjj@jimmersonhansen.com lmh@jimmersonhansen.com		
8	jmj@jimmersonhansen.com		
9	Attorney for Plaintiffs James Wolfram and Walt Wilkes		
10	DISTRICT COURT		
11	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA		
12		\	
13	JAMES WOLFRAM AND WALT WILKES) CASE NO.: A-10-632338-C) DEPT NO.: IV	
14	Plaintiffs, vs.) }	
15	PARDEE HOMES OF NEVADA,))	
16	Defendant.	<i>)</i> }	
17	DI AINTIEES' EIETH SUDDI EMENT T	/ FO NDCD 46 4 DISCLASTIDE OF	

PLAINTIFFS' FIFTH SUPPLEMENT TO NRCP 16.1 DISCLOSURE OF WITNESSES AND DOCUMENTS

COME NOW Plaintiffs, JAMES WOLFRAM and WALT WILKES, by and through their attorneys, Lynn M. Hansen, Esq., and James M. Jimmerson, Esq., of the law firm of Jimmerson Hansen, P.C., and hereby submits the following Fifth Supplement to list of witnesses and production of documents, as follows (*new items in bold*):

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ECC Supplement 5_mtd.wpd/lh

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1.

WITNESSES

Plaintiffs provide the following witnesses' identities, last known address and telephone numbers:

1. James Wolfram c/o Jimmerson Hansen, P.C. 415 South Sixth Street, Suite 100 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 (702) 388-7171

This person most knowledgeable is expected to render testimony regarding the facts and circumstances surrounding the subject matter of this litigation.

2. Walt Wilkes c/o Jimmerson Hansen, P.C. 415 South Sixth Street, Suite 100 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 (702) 388-7171

This person most knowledgeable is expected to render testimony regarding the facts and circumstances surrounding the subject matter of this litigation.

3. Frances Butler Dunlap Chicago Title Company Las Vegas, Nevada

This person was the head of the Real Estate Commercial Department of Chicago Title Company, is most knowledgeable, and is expected to render testimony regarding the facts and circumstances surrounding the subject matter of this litigation.

PARDEE HOMES OF NEVADA 4. Custodian of Records McDonald Carano Wilson LLP 100 West Liberty Street, 10th Floor Reno, Nevada 89501 (775) 788-2000

Pardee Homes of Nevada is a named Defendant in this matter. Its present or former employees, representatives, agents, person to be designated pursuant to NRCP 30(b)(6) and/or custodians of records are expected to testify regarding the facts and background of this case.

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5. PARDEE HOMES OF NEVADA
Person Most Knowledgeable
McDonald Carano Wilson LLP
100 West Liberty Street, 10th Floor
Reno, Nevada 89501
(775) 788-2000

Pardee Homes of Nevada is a named Defendant in this matter. Its present or former employees, representatives, agents, person to be designated pursuant to NRCP 30(b)(6) and/or Person Most Knowledgeable are expected to testify regarding the facts and background of this case.

6. Jon Lash c/o McDonald Carano Wilson LLP 100 West Liberty Street, 10th Floor Reno, Nevada 89501 (775) 788-2000

Mr. Lash is an employee of PARDEE HOMES OF NEVADA and is expected to testify regarding the facts and background of this case.

7. Clifford Anderson c/o McDonald Carano Wilson LLP 100 West Liberty Street, 10th Floor Reno, Nevada 89501 (775) 788-2000

Mr. Anderson is an employee of PARDEE HOMES OF NEVADA and is expected to testify regarding the facts and background of this case.

8. Harvey Whitemore c/o Coyote Springs Address Unknown

Mr. Whitemore is the owner of the property involved in this lawsuit and is expected to testify regarding the facts and background of this case.

9. Chicago Title Company Las Vegas, Nevada Custodian of Records

The Custodian of Records is expected to testify regarding the facts and background of this case.

10. Chicago Title CompanyLas Vegas, NevadaPerson Most Knowledgeable

Page 3 of 9

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The Person Most Knowledgeable is expected to testify regarding the facts and background of this case.

- 11. Peter J. Dingerson
 D&W Real Estate
 5455 S. Durango Dr., Ste 160
 Las Vegas, NV 89113
- Mr. Dingerson is the owner of D&W Real Estate and is expected to testify regarding the facts and background of this case.
 - 12. Jay Dana General Realty Group 6330 S. Eastern Ave Ste 2 Las Vegas, NV 89119
- Mr. Dana is the owner of General Realty Group Inc. and is expected to testify regarding the facts and background of this case.
 - 13. Jerry Masini
 Award Realty Corp.
 3015 S. Jones Blvd.
 Las Vegas, NV 89146
- Mr. Masini is the owner of Award Realty and is expected to testify regarding the facts and background of this case.

Plaintiffs reserve the right to call any and all witnesses who may be disclosed or deposed throughout the course of discovery.

Plaintiffs reserve the right to call any and all of Defendant's witnesses; and

Plaintiffs reserve the right to call any and all rebuttal witnesses.

Plaintiffs' experts, if any, as yet unidentified.

Plaintiffs reserve the right to supplement this list of witnesses as discovery progresses and until the time of trial in this case.

II.

DOCUMENTS

Pursuant to NRCP 16.1(a)(1)(B), Plaintiffs provide the following documents relating to Plaintiffs and Defendants:

Page 4 of 9

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1.	Any and	all written	agreements	between	the	Parties
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- Any and all documents evidencing damages to the Plaintiffs; 2.
- Any and all correspondence between the Parties; 3.
- Any and all appropriate Custodian of Record documents; 4.
- Any and all pleadings in this matter; 5.
- Documents labeled Bates Numbers PLTL0001-PLTL00244; 6.

These documents are being reproduced as Plaintiffs' Initial NRCP 16.1 Disclosures of Witnesses and Documents had duplicate documents. The duplicate copies have been 8 removed and the documents are listed as follows:

- Option Agreement for the Purpose of Real Property and Joint Escrow Α. Instructions dated May 2004 (Bates No. PLTF0001-0080);
- Amended and Restated Option Agreement for the Purchase of Real Property В. and Joint Escrow Instructions dated March 28, 2005, (Bates No. PLTF0081-0152);
- Two Assignments of Real Estate Commission and Personal Certification C. Agreement (Bates No. PLTF0153-0157A)
- Letter dated September 2, 2004 from Pardee Homes to Mr. Walt Walkes D. regarding the attached Commission letter dated September 1, 2004, (Bates No. PLTF0158-0162);
- Amendment No. 2 to Option Agreement for the Purchase of Real Property and E. Joint Escrow Instructions, (Bates No. PLTF0163-0174);
- Letter dated April 6, 2009 from Pardee Homes to Mr. Jim Wolfram, (Bates No. F. PLTF0175-0179);
- Letter dated April 23, 2009 from James J. Jimmerson, Esq., to Jim Stringer, G. Esq., (Bates No. PLTF0180-0187);
- Letter dated May 19, 2011 from James J. Jimmerson, Esq., to Jim Stringer, Η. Esq., (Bates No. PLTF0188-0191);
- Letter dated July 10, 2009 from Charles E. Curtis to James J. Jimmerson, Esq., ١. (Bates No. PLTF0192-0193);
- Letter dated August 26, 2009 from James J. Jimmerson, Esq., to Charles E Curtis, (Bates No. PLTF0194-0196);
- Letter dated November 24, 2009 from Jon E. Lash to Mr. Jim Wolfram, (Bates K. No. PLTF0197-0202);
- Letter dated April 21, 2010 from Jim Wolfram to Mr. Jon Lash, (Bates No. L. PLTF0203-0205):
- Letter dated May 17, 2010 from James J. Jimmerson, Esq., to Mr. John E. Lash, Μ. (Bates No. PLTF0206-0209);

Page 5 of 9

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5	7.	Documents produced by Stewart Title in response to Plain Tecum on CD, (Bates No. PLTF0245-PLTF1423);
6	8	Documents produced by Chicago Title in response to Duces Tecum on CD, (Bates No. PLTF1424-PLTF1041
7	9.	Documents produced by Coyote Springs Investments in Duces Tecum on CD, (Bates No. CSI_VCSI Wolfram0003004), attached hereto;
9	10.	Coyote Springs Investment, LLC's Privilege Log, (Ba PLTF10417), attached hereto;
11	11.	Affidavit of Custodian of Records, (Bates No. PLTF10418 hereto;
12 13	12.	Non-Party Coyote Springs Investments, LLC.'s Supp Objection and Response to Plaintiff's Subpoena D PLTF10420-PLTF10424, attached hereto.
14	13.	Chicago Title Company's previously bates stamped
15 16		1424 through PLTF 10414 (on bottom right of documents bate stamped), including the Custodian
17		to Chicago Title Company including the executed Ce of Records bates stamped as Cht 08997.
18	14.	Stewart Title Company's previously bate stamped of 0245 through PLTF 1423 and rebated as bates not 1202. Documents Stwt 0699 and Stwt 0731 are copy of inadvertently bates stamped.
20 21	15.	Copy of Plat Map recorded in the Clark County Reco
22	16.	Copy of Parcel Map recorded in the Clark County Re 116, page 35, bates PLTF 10439 through PLTF 1044
23 24	17.	Copy of Parcel Map recorded in the Clark County Re-
25	18.	Copy of Plat Map recorded in the Clark County Reco
26 27	19.	Copy of Parcel Map recorded in the Clark County Re 113, page 55, bates PLTF 10457 through PLTF 1046
28	20.	Copy of Parcel Map recorded in the Clark County Re 98, page 57, bates PLTF 10463 through PLTF 10468
	21.	Copy of redacted billing sheets representing attorn

Letter dated June 14, 2010 from Charles E. Curtis to James J. Jimmerson, Esq., N. (Bates No. PLTF0210-0211);

Bates Nos. PLTF0212-0244 are the duplicative documents produced in Plaintiffs' Initial 16.1 Disclosure of Documents and Witnesses.

- ntiffs' Subpoena Duces
- o Plaintiffs' Subpoena 4);
- n response to Plaintiff's Nolfram 000014
- ites No. PLTF10415 -
- -PLTF10419); attached
- lement and Amended Duces Tecum, (Bates
- documents no. PLTF ments bate stamped) 998 (on bottom left of of Records Subpoena ertificate of Custodian
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HANSEN, P.C. 100, Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Facsimile (702) 387-1167 JIMMERSON 1 415 South Sixth Street, Suite 10 Telephone (702) 388-7171 1

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Jimmerson Hansen, P.C. from November 3, 2010 through October 19, 2012, bates PLTF 10469 through PLTF 10481.

- Affidavit of Peter J. Dingerson, bates PLTF 10482 through PLTF 10484. 22.
- Assignment of Rights, Title and Interest from Jay Dana on behalf of 23. General Realty Group Inc. to Walt Wilkes, dated January 11, 2011, bates PLTF 10485.
- Assignment of Rights, Title and Interest from Jerry Masini on behalf of 24. Award Realty to James Wolfram, dated December 20, 2010, bates PLTF 10486.
- Letter from Jeffrey King, M.D. dated November 1, 2011 regarding the health 25. of Walt Wilkes, bates PLTF 10487.

Plaintiffs reserve the right to any and all documents the Defendants disclosed by any parties or used at any depositions.

Plaintiffs reserve the right to any and all other relevant documents to this matter.

Plaintiffs reserve the right to identify and produce different and/or additional documents as the investigation and discovery in this case proceeds.

III.

COMPUTATION OF DAMAGES

Plaintiffs calculate their damages to be in excess of \$1,900,000.00 associated with the Defendant's breach of contract and the Defendant's failure to faithfully meet their obligations to the Plaintiffs.

There are two primary components to this calculation. The first component is the loss of future commissions from future sales or takedowns of property located in Clark County, subject to the September 1, 2004 Commission Letter Agreement. There appears to be at least 3,000 acres of property, defined as Option Property under the Option Agreement effective June 1, 2004, currently owned by Coyote Springs Investment, LLC in Township 13 South, Range 63 East M.D.M., Clark County, Nevada. Under the Option Agreement effective June 1, 2004, these 3,000 acres can be purchased by Pardee and designated as Production Residential Property-a purchase and designation that would entitle Plaintiffs to a 1.5% commission on a per-acre price of \$40,000.00. If 3,000 acres were purchased by Pardee under this scenario, Plaintiffs would be entitled to \$1,800,000 in commissions. However, Pardee's course of conduct

Page 7 of 9

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in failing to appropriately discharge its duties under the Commission Letter Agreement has robbed Plaintiffs of this opportunity to be paid these commissions. Pardee's actions have served to reclassify the land originally labeled as Purchase Property and Option Property, and under the new reclassification, all Option Property has been removed from Clark County, thereby divesting Plaintiffs of any hope to collect any part of the \$1.8 million in commissions they could be paid had no reclassification occurred.

The second component of this calculation is attorney's fees. Plaintiffs' attorney's fees currently exceed \$102,700.00. This amount represents all work from the date of drafting of the Complaint in November 2010 through October 19, 2012. These attorney's fees constitute damages pursuant to the September 1, 2004 Commission Letter Agreement. As stated in the Agreement, "In the event, either party brings an action to enforce its rights under this Agreement, the prevailing party shall be awarded reasonable attorneys' fees and costs." Plaintiffs in bringing this suit expect to be the prevailing party and, as such, are entitled to their reasonable attorney's fees as damages for Defendant's breach of contract and breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing.

Finally, Plaintiffs must be compensated for the time and effort expended attempting to discover from public records what information was owed to them under the Commission Letter Agreement. Discovery is still ongoing therefore the Plaintiffs reserve the right to amend and supplement this response as the investigation and discovery in this case proceeds.

Dated this 26th October, 2012

JIMMERSON HANSEN, P.C.

AMES J. JIMMERSON, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 000264 LYNN M. HANSEN, ESQ.

Nevada Bar No. 0244

JAMES M. JIMMERSON, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 12599

415 So. Sixth St., Ste. 100 Las Vegas, NV 89101 Attorney for Plaintiffs

James Wolfram and Walt Wilkes

Page 8 of 9

JIMMERSON HANSEN, P.C. 415 South Sixth Street, Suite 100, Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

RECEIPT OF COPY

The undersigned hereby acknowledges receipt of copy of PLAINTIFFS' FIFTH SUPPLEMENT TO NRCP 16.1 DISCLOSURE OF WITNESSES AND DOCUMENTS

on this 26 day of October, 2012, at 4. Da.m. p.m.

McDONALD CARANO WILSON, LLP

AAROND SHIPLEY

AARON D. SHIPLEY, ESQ PAT LUNDVALL, ESQ., 2300 W. Sahara Avenue, Suite 1000 Las Vegas, Nevada 89102 Attorneys for Defendant Pardee Homes of Nevada

Page 9 of 9

Electronically Filed 04/17/2013 02:49:29 PM 1 **ACNJ CLERK OF THE COURT** 2 3 DISTRICT COURT 4 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 5 JAMES WOLFRAM, 6 WALT WILKES 7 CASE NO.: A-10-632338 Plaintiffs, DEPT. NO.: IV 8 Vs. 9 PARDEE HOMES OF NEVADA, 10 11 Defendants. 12 13 SECOND AMENDED ORDER SETTING CIVIL NON-JURY TRIAL 14 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT: 15 The above entitled case is set to be tried on a Firm Date to begin, Monday, 16 A. September 9, 2013, at 9:30 a.m. 17 A Pre-Trial Conference/Calendar Call with the designated attorney and/or parties in 18 В. proper person will be held on Monday, August 19, 2013, at 8:30a.m. Parties must bring to 19 20 Calendar Call the following: 21 (1) Typed exhibit lists; (2) List of depositions; 22 (3) List of equipment needed for trial; and (4) Courtesy copies of any legal briefs on trial issues. 23 The Pre-trial Memorandum must be filed no later than noon on August 16, 2013, with C. 24 25 a courtesy copy delivered to Department IV. All parties, (Attorneys and parties in proper person) 26 **MUST** comply with **All REQUIREMENTS** of E.D.C.R. 2.67 and 2.69.

All pre-trial motions, including but not limited to motions in limine, must be in

writing and filed no later than July 18, 2013, and must be heard not less than 14 days prior to

KERRY L. EARLEY
DISTRICT JUDGE
DEPARTMENT IV

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trial(see EDCR 2.47). Orders shortening time will not be signed except in <u>extreme emergencies</u>.

An upcoming trial date is not an extreme emergency.

E. All discovery deadlines, deadlines for filing dispositive motions and motions to amend the pleadings or add parties are controlled by the previously issued Stipulation and Order to Extend Discovery Deadlines.

Failure of the designated trial attorney or any party appearing in proper person to appear for any court appearances or to comply with this Order shall result in any of the following: (1) dismissal of the action (2) default judgment; (3) monetary sanctions; (4) vacation of trial date; and/or any other appropriate remedy or sanction.

Counsel is required to advise the Court immediately when the case settles or is otherwise resolved prior to trial. A stipulation which terminates a case by dismissal shall also indicate whether a Scheduling Order has been filed and, if a trial date has been set, the date of that trial. A copy should be given to Chambers.

DATED this 17 day of April, 2013.

KERRY L. EARLEY, DISTRICT COURT WOGE

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on or about the date filed, a copy of this Order was mailed or placed in the attorney's folder on the first floor of the Regional Justice Center as follows:

James M. Jimmerson, Esq. – Jimmerson and Hansen Pat Lundvall, Esq. – McDonald Carano Wilson

Judicial Executive Assistant

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RPLY 1 JIMMERSON HANSEN, P.C. JAMES J. JIMMERSON, ESQ. 2 Nevada State Bar No. 000264 3 LYNN M. HANSEN, ESQ. Nevada State Bar No. 000244 4 JAMES M. JIMMERSON, ESQ. Nevada State Bar No. 12599 5 415 South Sixth Street, Suite 100 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 6 Telephone: (702) 388-7171 Facsimile: (702) 380-6406 7 iji@jimmersonhansen.com 8 imi@immersonhansen.com Attorneys for Plaintiffs 9 JAMES WOLFRAM and WALT WILKES

CLERK OF THE COURT

DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

Plaintiffs,

v.

PARDEE HOMES OF NEVADA,

Defendant.

JAMES WOLFRAM and WALT WILKES,

Case No.: A-10-632338-C Department No. IV

HEARING DATE: April 26, 2013 HEARING TIME: 8:30 a.m.

PLAINTIFFS' REPLY IN FURTHER SUPPORT OF THEIR MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE A SECOND AMENDED COMPLAINT

COME NOW, Plaintiffs, JAMES WOLFRAM and WALT WILKES, by and through counsel of record, James J. Jimmerson, Lynn M. Hansen, Esq., and James M. Jimmerson, Esq., of the Law Firm JIMMERSON HANSEN, P.C., and hereby files Plaintiffs' Reply in Further Support of Their Motion for Leave to File a Second Amended Complaint. This Reply is based upon the papers and pleadings on file in this case, the exhibits attached to

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JIMMERSON HANSEN, P.C. 415 South Street, Suite 100, Las Vegas. Nevada 89101 Telephone (702) 388-7171 Facsimile (702) 387-1167

the original moving brief and hereto, the Memorandum of Points and Authorities attached hereto, and any argument adduced at the time of hearing on this matter.

DATED this 23rd day of April, 2013.

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REPLY MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN FURTHER SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE A SECOND AMENDED COMPLAINT

I. INTRODUCTION

Plaintiffs brought this action after years of attempting to acquire documents owed to them by Defendant Pardee Homes of Nevada ("Pardee") under the September 1, 2004 Commission Letter Agreement. Despite every effort to avoid litigation, Defendant's insistence on providing Plaintiffs with none of the operative documents concerning the land sales at Coyote Springs—effectively ensuring that Plaintiffs were not kept reasonably informed as to all matters related to the amounts and due dates of their commissions—left Plaintiffs no choice but to file suit, avail themselves of the tools of discovery, and ultimately the power of the Court to compel an accounting to get the needed documents (and if appropriate, any commissions owed to them). Despite these facts, and the pleading of Plaintiffs' entitlement to attorney's fees as damages in the Initial and Amended Complaints, Defendant has taken the position that the current operative pleading insufficiently pleads attorney fee damages, making them unavailable without further amendment. Thus, Plaintiffs submit this Motion for Leave to File a Second Amended Complaint for the Court's consideration.

In their original moving brief, Plaintiffs James Wolfram and Walt Wilkes requested that the Court grant leave for them to file a Second Amended Complaint in order to more specifically plead their claims for damages. One of the principal amendments in the proposed Second Amended Complaint was the further articulation of Plaintiffs' claims for damages in the form of their attorney's fees incurred as a result of Defendant's wrongful and improper conduct. As the Court is well aware, this issue has been briefed at length: first in Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment; then in Defendant's Motion in Limine to Exclude Plaintiffs' Claim for Attorneys' Fees as an Element of Damages ("MIL #1); and now in Plaintiffs' Motion for Leave to File a Second Amended Complaint.\(^1\) Now is the Court's opportunity to decide the issue once and for all after a full and thorough briefing.

¹ Plaintiffs' Motion for Leave to File a Second Amended Complaint is cited herein as "Mot. at ___." Defendant's Opposition to Plaintiffs' Motion for Leave to File a Second Amended

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Plaintiffs' Motion for Leave to Amend is based on the text of Nevada Rule of Civil Procedure 15(a)—that when justice so requires, leave to amend a pleading "shall be freely given." N.R.C.P. 15(a). On this basis, and in the absence of any reason, such as undue delay, bad faith, undue prejudice, or futility, justifying denial of the Motion, leave should be freely granted to file the Second Amended Complaint. In further support of their Motion, Plaintiffs incorporate by reference their position as stated in their Opposition to Defendant's MIL #1 regarding the availability of attorney's fees as damages. Mot. at 2. While Plaintiffs still maintain that the Amended Complaint, as pleaded, satisfies the requirements to claim attorney's fees as damages, the Motion is brought in response to Defendant's claim to the contrary at the hearing on the motions for summary judgment.

Defendant makes three arguments in its Opposition to the Motion: (1) that granting the Motion would be prejudicial to Defendant since it has not taken discovery on the damages at issue; (2) that such damages are not available to Plaintiffs under Sandy Valley Assoc. v. Sky Ranch Estates Owners Assoc., 117 Nev. 948, 35 P.3d 964 (2001) and its progeny; and (3) that the proposed Second Amended Complaint fails to properly plead attorney's fees as damages. However, none of these arguments pass muster.

Defendant's claim that the Second Amended Complaint would cause undue prejudice is founded on the false premise that Defendant has taken advantage of all possible discovery opportunities. In fact, the record reveals that Defendant has steadfastly refused any additional discovery. From the offer of additional expert discovery at the December 6, 2012 status check, to the most recent offer as of last week to permit discovery into issues raised in this Motion as well as the motions in limine, Defendant has not accepted any of the chances to further investigate the claims in question. Further, Defendant has repeatedly requested continuances of trial while passing over such discovery offers. Defendant cannot now have it both ways. It cannot take the position that

Complaint is cited herein as "Opp. at ." Plaintiffs' Opposition to Defendant's Motion in Limine to Exclude Plaintiffs' Claim for Attorneys' Fees as an Element of Damages (MIL #1) is cited herein as "Opp. MIL #1 at ___."

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the Motion should be denied because Defendant has not taken discovery on matters over which it had the opportunity. The Court must not allow a party to bathe in its own ignorance and later seek an advantage as a result of such willful blindness.

Nonetheless, Plaintiffs suggest the reopening of discovery so as to allow for any cleanup on issues either side deems necessary. As the Court is aware, discovery is set to be closed for over ten months until the start of trial. Reopening discovery now with over four months until trial would neutralize any prejudice resulting from the proposed amendment. It also would provide some relief to Plaintiffs, who were ordered a preferential trial setting and yet have had to battle Defendant for their day in court.

Defendant's additional arguments concerning the availability of attorney fee damages to Plaintiffs and the adequacy of their pleading in the proposed Second Amended Complaint are just as faulty as Defendant's argument on the prejudicial effect of granting the Motion. As was apparent at the hearing on the motions for summary judgment, if Plaintiffs are successful in establishing that Defendant failed to provide them with the necessary documents—documents only made available through the use of discovery tools and the Court's power to compel an accounting—the natural and foreseeable consequence of Defendant's wrongful actions is Plaintiffs' expenditure of attorney's fees. As such, the fees are appropriately characterized as damages. Further, the proposed amendment satisfies the pleading requirements of N.R.C.P. 9(g). Defendant's suggestion that the absence of allegations containing the total amount of fees expended warrants denial of the Motion is baseless. Defendant provides no caselaw in support of its argument, whereas Plaintiffs follow the standard set forth in Sandy Valley. As such, and without any other arguments in opposition to the Motion, the Court should grant the Motion for Leave to Amend.

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II. LEGAL ARGUMENT

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A. Defendant Implicitly Concedes that Justice Requires Granting the Motion for Leave to Amend

The Motion established that leave to file a Second Amended Complaint should be granted as justice so requires. Specifically, the Motion conclusively demonstrated that (1) Plaintiff brought the Motion at Defendant's insistence; (2) the Motion was not brought in bad faith or for the purposes of undue delay; and (3) upon establishing Defendant's liability. Plaintiffs also would have established the existence of their damages. See Mot. at 2-4. Defendant does not dispute these facts in its Opposition and thereby concedes them. Ozawa v. Vision Airlines, Inc., 125 Nev. 556, 563, 216 P.3d 788, 793 (2009). Defendant's concessions require the Court to grant the Motion.

As was stated in the original moving brief, Plaintiffs requested leave to file a Second Amended Complaint only after counsel for Defendant argued at the hearing on the motions for summary judgment that the attorney's fees pled in the Amended Complaint were not properly pled as special damages. Mot. at 1-2. When asked by the Court if Plaintiff must "plead more" under Sandy Valley, Defendant's counsel replied, "You have to plead more and you have to plead them as special damages as the portion of relief." Id. Despite Plaintiffs' position that the Amended Complaint satisfied the Sandy Valley pleading standard, the Motion was brought to address Defendant's concern that under the law, Plaintiffs must "do more." Id. Defendant, in not disputing these facts, effectively concedes them. Ozawa, 125 Nev. at 563. And, in so doing, Defendant cuts against its own arguments on the alleged prejudice caused by the Motion. If the Court agrees that the current operative pleading sufficiently puts Defendant on notice of Plaintiffs' claims for attorney's fees, any prejudicial effect of the Motion is irrelevant since: (1) Defendant has been on notice of Plaintiffs' damage claims since the commencement of the action; and (2) the Motion is a product of Defendant's own wishes and doing.

Additionally, Defendant does not dispute that the Motion was not brought in bad faith or for the purposes of delay. Mot. at 3. Instead, the only arguments forwarded by JIMMERSON HANSEN, P.C. 415 South Sixth Street, Sulle 100, Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Telephone (702) 388-7171 - Facsimile (702) 387-1167

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Defendant in Opposition to the Motion are that the Second Amended Complaint would (1) unduly prejudice Defendant; and (2) would be futile. Opp. at 2-3. The Court, therefore, can limit its consideration of the Motion to these two concerns, prejudice and futility. If the Court finds that the Second Amended Complaint would be neither futile, nor prejudicial, the Court must grant the Motion. Mot. at 3 (citing Stephens v. S. Nevada Music Co., 89 Nev. 104, 507 P.2d 138 (1973)).

Furthermore, it is undisputed that if Plaintiffs are successful in establishing Defendant's liability for failing to properly inform them, they also succeed in establishing that they have been harmed. Mot. at 4. This is significant because it is an implicit acknowledgment that Plaintiffs' attorney's fees are properly characterized as damages and not simply costs of litigation. Since filing suit was the only way for Plaintiffs to get access to the tools of discovery and retrieve at least some of the documents owed to them before trial, establishing that Defendant was liable for failing to produce documents to Plaintiffs confirms that the legal expenses incurred to gain discovery and prosecute a claim for accounting are one element of damages suffered by Plaintiffs.2 The California Court of Appeals in Burch v. Argus Properties, Inc., 92 Cal. App. 3d 128, 132, 154 Cal Rptr. 485 (Cal. Ct. App. 1979), held the same, that the failure to account created the need to litigate and warranted the award for attorney's fees. Id. ("Here Burch would have known the \$5,000 advanced for costs was not to be returned and would not have needed to litigate this issue if Argus had provided him with the quarterly accounting required under section 10146. The fees here were reasonable.").3 Consequently, Plaintiffs' attorney's fees should be properly categorized as damages and not just costs of litigation. Therefore, justice requires that the Motion be granted and that Plaintiffs be permitted leave to file a Second Amended Complaint.

² As Plaintiffs stated in their Opposition to MIL #1, Defendant did not produce the agreements reflecting the purchases of Option Property at issue, despite numerous Requests for Production for the same. Instead, it took a subpoena to third parties to receive those records. See Opp. MIL #1 at 6-7.

³ Burch is cited in Plaintiffs' Opposition to MIL #1 at 7.

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В. Leave to File the Second Amended Complaint does not Prejudice Defendant Pardee

Defendant makes the specious argument that the Motion is "untimely" and therefore "highly prejudicial" to Defendant, warranting its denial. Opp. at 5. However, this argument does not survive scrutiny. Defendant has cited no Nevada caselaw in support of its argument that a motion for leave to amend may be denied simply because it was filed after the deadline. In fact, the jurisprudence cited by Defendant in its motion implicitly rejects this position in holding that the Court has broad discretion in deciding the motion, even when it is brought on the eve of trial-well after the scheduling order's deadline. See Opp. at 4 (citing Kantor v. Kantor, 116 Nev. 886, 891, 8 P.3d 825, 828 (2000) (denying motion for leave to amend because defendant was unreasonably dilatory,4 and not for its failure to be filed before the deadline)). A host of Nevada caselaw closely resembling the present action supports granting the Motion.

Further, Defendant's argument that it would be prejudiced by the amendment since it has not taken discovery on Plaintiffs' attorney's fees is equally hollow. Defendant's appeal to its lack of discovery is particularly puzzling since Defendant has constantly rejected offers to take discovery on this issue (and others). If taking discovery on these matters were necessary to avoid what Defendant has repeatedly called an "ambush attack," Defendant should not be able to hide behind its refusal to take that offered discovery and argue that the amendment is prejudicial. Opp. at 4, 6. It would sanction a grave injustice to permit a party to defeat a motion for leave to amend on the grounds that the amendment would open up issues yet to be discovered, when all the while that party rejected the opportunity to take such discovery. Such is the case with Defendant and its position must be rejected.

One of the acceptable reasons to deny a motion for leave to amend pleadings cited by the Nevada Supreme Court in Stephens v. S. Nevada Music Co., 89 Nev. 104, 507 P.2d 138 (1973). As went undisputed by Defendant, Plaintiffs were not dilatory in filing the Motion as it was filed three weeks after the Court's verbal order requiring the Motion. As such, Kantor's applicability is limited.

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1. The Court has Discretion to Grant the Motion even if it was Filed After the Deadline has Passed—Especially since the Current Operative Pleading Properly Placed Defendant on Notice of Plaintiffs' Claims for Attorney's Fees

On the issue of timeliness, Defendant would have the Court deny the Motion because "the deadline for all parties to seek leave to amend pleadings or add parties was March 14, 2012," and "discovery closed on October 29, 2012." Id. at 5. However, this does not bar the Motion for Leave to Amend. As the Defendant knows (and even states in its Opposition), "the decision to grant or deny a motion to amend lies with the discretion of the district court." Id. at 5. Even after a plaintiff closes its case-in-chief, the Court is well within its discretion to grant leave to amend, especially where, as here, "the amendment allowed by the court, and which was to the prayer of the complaint, introduced no new allegations, made no additional parties, did not complicate the suit, nor increase the expense of the litigation, nor did it make new issues of fact or encumber the record." 5 See Miller v. Thompson, 40 Nev. 35, 160 P. 775, 777 (1916).

Moreover, not only is the Court permitted to grant leave to amend after the deadline has passed, but the Nevada Supreme Court has reversed a denial of such a motion when the operative complaint sufficiently put Defendant on notice of the issues to be litigated. See Hall v. SSF, Inc., 112 Nev. 1384, 930 P.2d 94 (1996) (reversing district court's denial of amendment of pleadings when allegations in the complaint were "so closely related" to the issues litigated at trial that defendant was properly given notice of them). Where, as here, the Complaint has put Defendant on notice of the attorney's fees to be claimed as damages (pled in both the Initial and Amended Complaints), and has also supplied Defendant with copies of redacted bills, the Court must conclude that the "timeliness" of the proposed amendment is not a barrier to its filing-especially considering that Defendant will not be prejudiced by the proposed Second Amended Complaint.

Additionally, Plaintiffs' suggested solution of permitting discovery into these issues would be consistent with the scheduling rules set forth in Nevada Rule of Civil Procedure

Since the issue of attorney's fees will be addressed either during trial or after the conclusion of trial, new no issues, costs, or complications could be caused by granting Plaintiffs' Motion.

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16.1 and solve any timeliness problems. As the Court knows, N.R.C.P. 16.1(c)(6) provides that the deadline for motions for leave to amend pleadings should be set no later than 90 days before the close of discovery. Further, without a court order to the contrary, motions in limine should be filed no later than 45 days before trial. As applied to the present situation, the Court may permit limited discovery for 90 days after the hearing on this Motion set for April 26, 2013. That would set the close of discovery for July 25, 2013. Likewise, motions in limine, if any were necessary, would be due by July 26, 2013, allowing for full briefing before the August 19, 2013 calendar call. Any expert discovery Defendant wanted to conduct could be easily completed within the first 45 days of reopened discovery, while still permitting Plaintiffs to file a rebuttal to any expert disclosure they feel necessary.

2. The Proposed Second Amended Complaint is not Unduly Prejudicial

The proposed Second Amended Complaint is not unduly prejudicial and justice requires it to be allowed to be filed. As has been discussed above, Plaintiffs have put Defendant on notice of their claims for attorney's fees since the filing of the Initial Complaint and the Amended Complaint. As stated in Plaintiffs' Opposition to MIL #1:

Plaintiffs' Amended Complaint states three claims for relief: (1) accounting; (2) breach of contract; and (3) breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing. Under each of these three claims for relief Plaintiffs specifically state an entitlement to attorney's fees for that particular cause of action. Under the claim for relief for accounting, the Amended Complaint states, "Plaintiffs are also entitled to an award of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs." See Amended Complaint at ¶ 20, a true and correct copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit 2. Under the claim for relief for breach of contract, the Amended Complaint states, "As a result of Defendant's breach of contract, Plaintiffs have been forced to bring this matter before the Court. Accordingly, Plaintiffs are entitled to an award of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs." Id. at ¶ 25. And under the third claim for relief breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, "As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, Plaintiffs have been forced to bring this matter before the Court. Accordingly, Plaintiffs are entitled to an award of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs." Id. at ¶ 30.

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Finally, in the prayer for relief, the Amended Complaint states. "WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray as follows:...4. For reasonable attorney's fees." Id.

Opp. MIL #1 at 4-5. As such, Defendant was well aware that Plaintiffs were claiming their attorney's fees as damages and thus, any further amendment to their Complaint would not prejudice Pardee.

Additionally, Defendant is fully informed as to Plaintiffs' attorney's fees. Defendant has been in possession of Plaintiffs' redacted attorney's fees for over six months and has bills current as of February 2013 (further disclosures will include current billing statements). But still, Defendant constantly tells the Court in its Opposition that it has not had the opportunity to take discovery into these bills and that it has "no witnesses or adequate defense to Plaintiffs' attempts to put forth their attorney's fees as an element of their damages..." Opp. at 6. However, the Court must view this statement with substantial skepticism for multiple reasons.

First, Defendant has outright rejected multiple opportunities to take the discovery it now claims are critical to avoid an "unfair ambush attack." Id. As the Court will remember, at the December 6, 2012 status check, counsel for Plaintiffs suggested the Court reopen discovery for experts. However, this offer was refused by counsel for Defendant. The exchange was as follows:

> MR. JIMMERSON: And in that regard, I did want to ask, with the delay of the trial by two months, are we now delaying or slipping other dates, like disclosure of expert witnesses and other items approximately the same time period?

> MS. LUNDVALL: There would be no agreement, at least from Pardee, that the extension of discovery would be - or the discovery close, which is already closed, would be extended or anything of that nature. The time frames for disclosure of expert witnesses is long, long ago past. We would not agree.

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See Exhibit 1, a true and correct copy of page 9 of the transcript from the December 6. 2012 status check attached hereto. If Defendant was concerned over not getting discovery on the attorney's fees, it makes no sense to reject the suggestion of additional discovery.

But this is not the only example of Defendant not accepting an offer to allow discovery on these issues. On Tuesday April 16, 2013, counsel for Plaintiffs emailed counsel for Defendant, Pat Lundvall and Aaron Shipley, offering to agree to the taking of discovery on this issue and others. See Exhibit 2, a true and correct copy of an email from James M. Jimmerson Esq. to Aaron Shipley, Esq. and Pat Lundvall, Esq. on April 16, 2013 attached hereto. To date, counsel for Defendant has not yet responded to the offer. Again, if the discovery is so important, it is baffling that such offers would go unaccepted.

Second, Defendant's Opposition to the Motion for Leave to Amend is the first time that Defendant has claimed that it has been prejudiced by the disclosure of Plaintiffs' attorney's fees information. Defendant did not make this argument in any of the following: (1) the Reply in Support of its Motion for Summary Judgment; (2) the Opposition to Plaintiffs' Countermotion for Partial Summary Judgment; (3) Defendant's Motion to Continue Trial; or (4) Defendant's MIL #1. Considering that Defendant is asking the Court to exclude evidence of Plaintiffs' attorney's fees as an element of damages, it is puzzling that Pardee would not argue that Plaintiffs' disclosures were prejudicial. conclusion the Court can draw from Defendant's conspicuous silence is that the proposed Second Amended Complaint would not be unduly prejudicial and thus it must grant the Motion.

Finally, if Defendant believes that it needs the discovery, Plaintiffs are still offering the discovery Defendant seeks. The timeline suggested above would allow for any and all discovery the parties may believe they need. It would also eliminate any prejudice from the proposed Second Amended Complaint. Should the Court find such a solution attractive, it would have Plaintiffs' full support, especially since otherwise discovery will have been closed for over ten months once trial begins.

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C. The Proposed Second Amended Complaint Satisfies the Pleading Requirements under Sandy Valley and the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure

Plaintiffs' proposed Second Amended Complaint pleads the claims for attorney's fees consistent with Sandy Valley and Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure 8 and 9. Defendant counters this position by making a two-pronged argument that the proposed amendment is futile under Nevada law. First, Defendant once again argues that Nevada law does not permit Plaintiffs to claim their attorney's fees as damages, citing to Sandy Valley and Horgan v. Felton, 123 Nev. 577, 170 P.3d 982 (2007). Opp. at 6-9. Second, the Opposition argues that the proposed amendment fails to plead special damages with the requisite specificity and thus would be futile. Id. at 9-10. Both of these claims lack merit.

1. Plaintiffs' Clams for Attorney's Fees are Proper under Sandy Valley and its Progeny

Plaintiffs' attorney's fees are compensable damages and are not simply costs of litigation to be reimbursed in post-trial proceedings. As the Court knows, the Nevada Supreme Court set forth the requirements for claiming attorney's fees as damages in Sandy Valley. While the holding in Sandy Valley regarding the availability of attorney's fees as damages for cases involving the removal of clouds upon title and slander of title was clarified in Horgan, Sandy Valley still remains, as Defendant states, "the seminal case on this particular issue." Opp. at 6. And it is the analysis in Sandy Valley, which confirms the propriety of Plaintiff's damage claims.

Sandy Valley's requirements for properly stating a claim for attorney's fees as damages are straightforward: "[W]hen attorney fees are considered as an element of damages, they must be the natural and proximate consequence of the injurious conduct." Sandy Valley, 117 Nev. at 957. However, satisfying these requirements is not an easy task. The court observed:

> As a practical matter, attorney fees are rarely awarded as damages simply because parties have a difficult time demonstrating that the fees were proximately and necessarily caused by the actions of the opposing party and that the fees were a reasonably foreseeable consequence of the breach or conduct. Because parties always know lawsuits are possible when disputes arise, the mere fact that a party was forced to

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file or defend a lawsuit is insufficient to support an award of attorney fees as damages.

ld. This is why attorney's fees are awarded only in "limited circumstances" and why the availability of attorney's fees as damages has been considered "a rather narrow exception to the rule prohibiting attorney fees awards absent express authorization." Opp. at 7.

The Opposition is quick to cite to Nevada decisions confirming the limited availability of the requested relief, but it is less than swift in explaining the basis for such holdings-no doubt hoping that the Court would fail to notice that a motion for leave to amend is not the ideal device to test the availability of attorney's fees as damages. Indeed, Sandy Valley is clear that once a party properly pleads a claim for attorney's fees as damages, a court may only deny such an award upon hearing evidence and rendering a decision as to whether the fees were "proximately and necessarily caused by the actions of the opposing party" and if "the fees were a reasonably foreseeable consequence of the breach of conduct." Sandy Valley, 117 Nev. at 957. It is, in no uncertain terms, a factintensive endeavor and not proper for the present Motion.6

However, Defendant mistakenly argues that the Motion should be denied because Plaintiffs' damage claims can hardly be "considered a reasonably foreseeable and proximate consequence of the Commission Agreement." Opp. at 8. In support, Defendant erroneously states that (1) Plaintiffs concede that they have been paid all of the commissions owed to them; and (2) that Plaintiffs only claim is for Defendant's failure to produce documents "pertaining to option exercises that have never transpired." Neither of these claims is true. As to the alleged concession of commission payments, in their Opposition to MIL #1, Plaintiffs state to the contrary, that, "it is apparent that Plaintiffs have not been paid the commissions as owed to them according to the Option Property formula stated in the Commission Letter Agreement..." Opp. MIL #1 at 1. And on the issue of Plaintiffs' claims to records and documents concerning the sales of real property,

⁶ This is one of the reasons why Sandy Valley, Horgan, Reyburn, and Shuette (the four cases cited by Defendant in its Opposition) were all opinions on the propriety of the award decided after trial, and were not cases testing the adequacy of damage claims in a motion to dismiss.