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2	2.	Any and all documents evidencing damages to the Plaintiffs;
3	3.	Any and all correspondence between the Parties;
4	4.	Any and all appropriate Custodian of Record documents;
5	5.	Any and all pleadings in this matter;
6	6.	Documents labeled Bates Numbers PLTL0001-PLTL00244;
7 8	l Witnesses a	e documents are being reproduced as Plaintiffs' Initial NRCP 16.1 Disclosures of and Documents had duplicate documents. The duplicate copies have been the documents are listed as follows:
9	A.	Option Agreement for the Purpose of Real Property and Joint Escrow Instructions dated May 2004 (Bates No. PLTF0001-0080);
10	В.	Amended and Restated Option Agreement for the Purchase of Real Property
11		and Joint Escrow Instructions dated March 28, 2005, (Bates No. PLTF0081-0152);
12	C.	Two Assignments of Real Estate Commission and Personal Certification
13		Agreement (Bates No. PLTF0153-0157A)
14	D.	Letter dated September 2, 2004 from Pardee Homes to Mr. Walt Walkes
15		regarding the attached Commission letter dated September 1, 2004, (Bates No. PLTF0158-0162);
16 17	E.	Amendment No. 2 to Option Agreement for the Purchase of Real Property and Joint Escrow Instructions, (Bates No. PLTF0163-0174);
18	F.	Letter dated April 6, 2009 from Pardee Homes to Mr. Jim Wolfram, (Bates No. PLTF0175-0179);
19 20	G.	Letter dated April 23, 2009 from James J. Jimmerson, Esq., to Jim Stringer, Esq., (Bates No. PLTF0180-0187);
21	Н.	Letter dated May 19, 2011 from James J. Jimmerson, Esq., to Jim Stringer,
22		Esq., (Bates No. PLTF0188-0191);
23	I.	Letter dated July 10, 2009 from Charles E. Curtis to James J. Jimmerson, Esq., (Bates No. PLTF0192-0193);
24 25	J.	Letter dated August 26, 2009 from James J. Jimmerson, Esq., to Charles E. Curtis, (Bates No. PLTF0194-0196);
26	K.	Letter dated November 24, 2009 from Jon E. Lash to Mr. Jim Wolfram, (Bates
27		No. PLTF0197-0202);
28	L.	Letter dated April 21, 2010 from Jim Wolfram to Mr. Jon Lash, (Bates No. PLTF0203-0205);
	M.	Letter dated May 17, 2010 from James J. Jimmerson, Esq., to Mr. John E. Lash, (Bates No. PLTF0206-0209);
		Page 5 of 9 ECC Supplement 5 mld.wpd//h

Any and all written agreements between the Parties;

2	N.	Letter dated June 14, 2010 from Charles E. Curtis to James J. Jimmerson, Esq., (Bates No. PLTF0210-0211);
3		Bates Nos. PLTF0212-0244 are the duplicative documents produced in Plaintiffs' Initial 16.1 Disclosure of Documents and Witnesses.
5	7.	Documents produced by Stewart Title in response to Plaintiffs' Subpoena Duces Tecum on CD, (Bates No. PLTF0245-PLTF1423);
6	8	Documents produced by Chicago Title in response to Plaintiffs' Subpoena Duces Tecum on CD, (Bates No. PLTF1424-PLTF10414);
7	9.	Documents produced by Coyote Springs Investments in response to Plaintiff's Duces Tecum on CD, (Bates No. CSI_Wolfram 000014 - CSI_Wolfram0003004), attached hereto;
9	10.	Coyote Springs Investment, LLC's Privilege Log, (Bates No. PLTF10415 - PLTF10417), attached hereto;
11 12	11.	Affidavit of Custodian of Records, (Bates No. PLTF10418-PLTF10419); attached hereto;
13	12.	Non-Party Coyote Springs Investments, LLC.'s Supplement and Amended Objection and Response to Plaintiff's Subpoena Duces Tecum, (Bates PLTF10420-PLTF10424, attached hereto.
14 15	13.	Chicago Title Company's previously bates stamped documents no. PLTF 1424 through PLTF 10414 (on bottom right of documents bate stamped) and rebated as bates nos: Cht 00001 through Cht 08998 (on bottom left of
16 17		documents bate stamped), including the Custodian of Records Subpoena to Chicago Title Company including the executed Certificate of Custodian of Records bates stamped as Cht 08997.
18 19	14.	Stewart Title Company's previously bate stamped documents no. PLTR-0245 through PLTF 1423 and rebated as bates nos: Stwt 0001 through 1202. Documents Stwt 0699 and Stwt 0731 are copy coversheets and were inadvertently bates stamped.
20 21	15.	Copy of Plat Map recorded in the Clark County Recorder's Office in Book 138, page 51, bates PLTF 10427 through PLTF 10438.
22	16.	Copy of Parcel Map recorded in the Clark County Recorder's Office in File 116, page 35, bates PLTF 10439 through PLTF 10440.
23 24	17.	Copy of Parcel Map recorded in the Clark County Recorder's Office in File 117, page 18, bates PLTF 10441 through PLTF 10443.
25	18.	Copy of Plat Map recorded in the Clark County Recorder's Office in Book 140, page 57, bates PLTF 10444 through PLTF10456.
26 27	19.	Copy of Parcel Map recorded in the Clark County Recorder's Office in File 113, page 55, bates PLTF 10457 through PLTF 10462.
28	20.	Copy of Parcel Map recorded in the Clark County Recorder's Office in File 98, page 57, bates PLTF 10463 through PLTF 10468.
	21.	Copy of redacted billing sheets representing attorney's fees charged by Page 6 of 9 ECC Supplement 5_mtd.wpd/lh

bates PLTF 10469 through PLTF 10481.

22. Affidavit of Peter J. Dingerson, bates PLTF 10482 through PLTF 10484.

23. Assignment of Rights, Title and Interest from Jay Dana on behalf of General Realty Group Inc. to Walt Wilkes, dated January 11, 2011, bates

General Realty Group Inc. to Walt Wilkes, dated January 11, 2011, bates PLTF 10485.

24. Assignment of Rights, Title and Interest from Jerry Masini on behalf of

Jimmerson Hansen, P.C. from November 3, 2010 through October 19, 2012,

Award Realty to James Wolfram, dated December 20, 2010, bates PLTF

10486.
 25. Letter from Jeffrey King, M.D. dated November 1, 2011 regarding the health 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

ECC Supplement 5_mtd.wpd/lh

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.

Newada 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

ECC Supplement 5_mtd,wpd/lh

RECEIPT OF COPY

McDONALD CARANO WILSON, LLP

AAROND SHIPLEY / KLC

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

JIMMERSON HANSEN, P.C. 115 South Skth Street, Suite 100, Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Telephone (702) 388-7171 - Facsimile (702) 387-1167

Page 9 of 9

ECC Supplement 5_mtd.wpd/lh

EXHIBIT "5"

Electronically Filed 03/01/2013 05:09:20 PM

CLERK OF THE COURT

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 lundvall@mcdonaldcarano.com ashipley@mcdonaldcarano.com Attorneys for Defendant

DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

JAMES WOLFRAM, WALT WILKES

Pardee Homes of Nevada

Plaintiffs.

VS.

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PARDEE HOMES OF NEVADA.

Defendant.

CASE NO.: A-10-632338-C

DEPT NO.:

DEFENDANT'S MOTION IN LIMINE TO **EXCLUDE PLAINTIFFS' CLAIM FOR** ATTORNEYS' FEES AS AN ELEMENT OF DAMAGES

(MIL #1)

Hearing Date: Hearing Time:

Trial Date: April 15, 2013

Defendant Pardee Homes of Nevada ("Pardee") hereby moves the Court for an order in limine on the non-admissibility of the issue of attorneys' fees as an element of damages, sought to be introduced by Plaintiffs James Wolfram and Walt Wilkes ("Plaintiffs") in the trial on this matter. Testimony and evidence at the trial regarding Plaintiffs' alleged attorneys' fees and costs would be improper in the context of this breach of contract case as they cannot be considered an element of Plaintiffs' damages. Such issues should be handled in post-trial briefing only.

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PRO, ECX 2670 - SENO, NEVADA 89501
PHONE 775-788-2000 - FAX 775-788-2020

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This Motion is brought pursuant to NRS 47.060, the following Memorandum of Points and Authorities, the exhibits attached hereto, the pleadings and papers on file herein, and any oral argument this Court wishes to consider.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 1st day of March, 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

NOTICE OF MOTION

TO ALL PARTIES AND THEIR ATTORNEYS OF RECORD HEREIN:

YOU, AND EACH OF YOU, WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the undersigned will bring the foregoing DEFENDANT'S MOTION IN LIMINE TO EXCLUDE PLAINTIFFS' CLAIM FOR ATTORNEYS' FEES AS AN ELEMENT OF DAMAGES on for hearing before the above-entitled Court on the 16 day of April 2013, at the hour of $8 \div 30$ a.m. or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 1st day of March, 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

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DECLARATION OF AARON D. SHIPLEY IN SUPPORT OF DEFENDANT'S MOTION IN LIMINE TO EXCLUDE PLAINTIFFS' CLAIM FOR ATTORNEYS' FEES AS AN ELEMENT OF DAMAGES

AARON D. SHIPLEY, after being sworn, declares as follows:

- I am licensed to practice law in the State of Nevada, and am a partner with the law firm of McDonald Carano Wilson LLP, attorneys of record for Defendant Pardee Homes ("Pardee").
- 2. This Declaration is made of my own personal knowledge except where stated upon information and belief, and as to those matters, I believe them to be true.
- 3. This Declaration is submitted in compliance with EDCR 2.47 and in support of Defendant's Motion in Limine to Exclude Plaintiffs' Claim for Attorneys' Fees as an Element of Damages (the "Motion").
- 4. On February 28, 2013, I spoke to James M. Jimmerson, counsel for Plaintiffs, via telephone, as required by EDCR 2.47. We discussed the issues relevant to this Motion. We disagreed on the issue of whether Plaintiffs could properly seek an award of their attorneys' fees as an element of their damages at trial, as opposed to seeking an award of their fees in post-trial motion practice if they are found to be the prevailing party at trial. Ultimately we were unable to resolve this issue during our telephone conference.
- 5. Under the circumstances, despite a good faith effort to confer, the motion has become necessary.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

DATED this 1st day of March, 2013.

/s/ Aaron D. Shipley AARON D SHIPLEY

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MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

. INTRODUCTION AND RELEVANT FACTUAL BACKGROUND

This case, simply put, involves claims for breach of contract arising from the Commission Agreement dated September 1, 2004 ("Commission Agreement" or "Commission Letter"), which Pardee and the Plaintiffs negotiated and executed. A copy of the Commission Letter is attached hereto as **Exhibit A**. The undisputed evidence reveals that Pardee performed all of its contractual obligations.

Plaintiffs acknowledge that their contractual relationship with Pardee is dictated entirely by the Commission Agreement. The Commission Agreement governs the payment of commissions from Pardee to Plaintiffs related to Pardee's purchase of certain property from CSI related to the Project. It is this Commission Agreement that Plaintiffs accuse Pardee of breaching. The Commission Agreement contains an attorneys' fees provision, which states: "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." See Exhibit A, at p. 2.

Plaintiffs have claimed that their attorneys' fees should be considered an element of their damages. Their NRCP 16.1 disclosure states, in part: "The second component of this calculation [of damages] 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...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." See Plaintiffs' Seventh Supplement to NRCP 16.1 Disclosure of Witnesses and Documents, at p. 8:14-22, a copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit B.

Plaintiffs' contention that they are entitled to reimbursement of their attorney's fees as an element of their alleged damages is misguided and contrary to Nevada law.

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Therefore, Pardee requests the Court issue an order in limine that Plaintiffs are precluded from offering any evidence at trial, in the form of documents, testimony, expert opinions and any other evidence, related to their claim for an award of their attorneys' fees. Attorneys' fees in the context of a breach of contract case such as this cannot be awarded as an element of damages. In this context, Attorneys' fees can only be only properly awarded to the prevailing party. There can be no determination of prevailing party until the conclusion of the trial. An order in limine on this issue will promote efficiency in preparation for and during the trial.

LEGAL ARGUMENT II.

A. Legal Standard.

Pursuant to NRS 47.060, a motion in limine is the proper vehicle to prevent the introduction of inadmissible evidence at trial. See NRS 47.080(1). ("[p]reliminary questions concerning the qualification of a person to be a witness, the existence of a privilege or the admissibility of evidence shall be determined by the judge."). The ruling on a motion in limine lies soundly within the district court's discretion. See State ex. rel. Dept. of Highways v. Nevada Aggregates and Asphalt Co., 92 Nev. 370, 551 P.2d 1095, 1098 (1976).

Motions in limine take two forms: (1) to procure a definitive ruling on the admissibility of evidence at the outset of trial; or (2) to prevent counsel for the opposing party from mentioning potentially inadmissible evidence in his opening statement, or eliciting such evidence from a witness until a definitive ruling on the admissibility or nonadmissibility of the evidence can be made. Born v. Eisenman, 114 Nev. 854, 962 P.2d 1227 (1998); Nev. Rev. St. 47.080; see 21 Charles Alan Wright and Kenneth W. Graham, Jr., Federal Practice and Procedure §5037.6 (2007). This motion takes both forms.

An order in limine further promotes efficiency at trial and helps minimize disruptions, increasing uninterrupted flow of evidence during trial. Kelly v. New West Federal Savings, 56 Cal. Rptr. 2d 803, 808 (1996).

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B. <u>Plaintiffs Are Precluded From Presenting Evidence At Trial About Their Alleged Attorneys' Fees as an Element of Damages.</u>

Plaintiffs argue that they have suffered damages in the form of attorneys' fees. However, Plaintiffs have not specially pled attorneys' fees as an element of their damages. See Sandy Valley Assoc. v. Sky Ranch Estates Owners Assoc., 117 Nev. 948, 35 P.3d 964, (2001). In Sandy Valley, the Nevada Supreme Court discusses 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 court acknowledges 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). The Nevada Supreme Court also recognizes that when parties seek attorney fees as a cost of litigation, documentary evidence of the fees is presented generally by post-trial motion. See id. In contrast, however, when attorney 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 id. "The mention of attorney fees in a complaint's general prayer for relief is insufficient to meet this requirement." Id.

Plaintiffs have only generally alleged attorneys fees, and therefore, cannot now claim their attorneys' fees as an element of damages. In their Amended Complaint, a recovery of attorneys' fees was only mentioned in the Plaintiffs' general prayer for relief. Plaintiffs did not articulate its current position until a very late NRCP 16.1 disclosure. Thus, Plaintiffs have now wrongfully asserted their attorneys' fees as a basis for their argument that they have suffered recoverable damages.

Most recently, in 2011 the Nevada Supreme Court again recognized the development of <u>Sandy Valley</u> and its progeny by summarizing:

In <u>Sandy Valley Associates v. Sky Ranch Estates</u>, we distinguished between attorney fees as a cost of litigation and as special damages. <u>117 Nev. 948, 955–60, 35 P.3d 964, 968–71 (2001)</u>, receded from on other grounds as stated in <u>Horgan v. Felton, 123 Nev. 577, 579, 170 P.3d 982, 983 (2007)</u>. Attorney fees that are a cost of litigation arise from an

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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). Thus, Plaintiffs have wrongfully asserted their attorneys' fees as a basis for their argument that they have suffered recoverable damages.

By completely failing to specifically plead for such an award at the outset of this litigation, Plaintiffs cannot now claim their attorneys' fees as an element of damages. Plaintiffs should be precluded from introducing any evidence at trial to support this claim. In this case, pursuant to the attorneys' fees provision in the Commission Agreement attorneys' fees can only be awarded to the prevailing party. There can be no determination of prevailing party until the conclusion of the trial. Therefore, this issue should be handled in post-trial briefing only. In this regard, if Pardee is the prevailing party at trial, it will seek an award of its attorneys' fees and costs after the trial under the same attorneys' fees provision in the Commission Agreement.

trial (

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IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the foregoing, Pardee requests the Court issue an order *in limine* to preclude impermissible evidence, in the form of documents, testimony, expert opinions and all other evidence, at trial on the issue of attorneys' fees as an element of Plaintiffs' alleged damages. This early *in limine* ruling will allow the parties to more efficiently prepare for trial.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 1st day of March, 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

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OONALD-CARANO-WILSON VEST LIBERTY STREFT, 10" FLOOR: KEND, NEADDA 89501

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I am an employee of McDonald Carano Wilson LLP and that on the 1st day of March, 2013, I served a true and correct copy of the foregoing DEFENDANT'S MOTION IN LIMINE TO EXCLUDE PLAINTIFFS' CLAIM FOR ATTORNEYS' FEES AS AN ELEMENT OF DAMAGES via U.S. Mail on 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

EXHIBIT A



30 M R. LARH: Sr. Vice President (310) 475-3525 etc. 251 (310) 445-1265

September 1, 2004

Mr. Walt Wilkes General Realty Group, Inc. 10761 Turquoise Valley Dr. Las Vegas, Nevada 89144-4141

Mr. Jim Wolfram Award Realty Group 10761 Turquoise Valley Dr. Las Vegas, Nevada 89144-4141

Re: Option Agreement for the Purchase of Real Property and Joint Escrow Instructions dated as of June 1, 2004, as amended (the "Option Agreement") between Coyote Springs.

Investment LLC ("Coyote") and Pardee Homes of Nevada ("Pardee")

Gentlemen:

This letter is intended to confirm our understanding concerning the pending purchase by Pardee from Coyote of certain real property located in the Counties of Clark and Lincoln, Nevada pursuant to the above-referenced Option Agreement. Except as otherwise defined herein, the capitalized words used in this Agreement shall have the meanings as set forth in the Option Agreement.

In the event Pardee approves the transaction during the Contingency Period, Pardee shall pay to you (one-half to each) a broker commission equal to the following amounts:

- (i) Pardee shall pay four percent (4%) of the Purchase Property Price payments made by Pardee pursuant to paragraph 1 of the Option Agreement up to a maximum of Fifty Million Dollars (\$50,000,000);
- (ii) Then, Pardee shall pay one and one-half percent (1-1/2%) of the remaining Purchase Property Price payments made by Pardee pursuant to paragraph 1 of the Option Agreement in the aggregate amount of Sixteen Million Dollars (\$16,000,000); and
- (iii) Then, with respect to any portion of the Option Property purchased by Pardee pursuant to paragraph 2 of the Option Agreement, Pardee shall pay one and one-half percent (1-1/2%) of the amount derived by multiplying the number of acres purchased by Pardee by Forty Thousand Dollars (\$40,000).

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PLTF0159



Mr. Walt Wilkes Mr. Jim Wolfram September 1, 2004 Page 2

Pardee shall make the first commission payment to you upon the Initial Purchase Closing (which is scheduled to occur thirty (30) days following the Settlement Date) with respect to the aggregate Deposits made prior to that time. Pardee shall make each additional commission payment pursuant to clauses (i) and (ii) above concurrently with the applicable Purchase Property Price payment to Coyote. Thereafter, Pardee shall make each commission payment pursuant to clause (iii) above concurrently with the close of escrow on Pardee's purchase of the applicable portion of the Option Property; provided, however, that in the event the required Parcel Map creating the applicable Option Parcel has not been recorded as of the scheduled Option Closing, as described in paragraph 9(c) of the Option Agreement, the commission shall be paid into escrow concurrently with Pardee's deposit of the Option Property Price into Escrow and the commission shall be paid directly from the proceeds of said Escrow.

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.

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In the event the Option Agreement terminates for any reason whatsoever prior to Pardee's purchase of the entire Purchase Property and Option Property, and Pardee thereafter purchases any portion of the Entire Site from Seller, at the closing of such purchase, Pardee shall pay to you a commission in the amount determined as described above as if the Option Agreement remained in effect.

For purposes of this Agreement, the term "Pardes" shall include any successor or assignee of Pardee's rights under the Option Agreement, and Pardee's obligation to pay the commission to you at the times and in the manner described above shall be binding upon Pardee and its successors and assigns. Pardee, its successors and assigns, shall take no action to circumvent or avoid its obligation to you as set forth in the Agreement. Nevertheless, in no event shall you be entitled to any commission or compensation as a result of the resale or transfer by Pardee or its successor in interest of any portion of the Entire Site after such property has been acquired from Seller and commission paid to you.

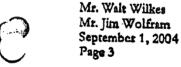
In the event any sum of money due hereunder remains unpaid for a period of thirty (30) days, said sum shall bear interest at the rate of ten percent (10%) per annum from the date due until paid. In the event either party brings an action to enforce its rights under this Agreement, the prevailing party shall be awarded reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.

This Agreement represents our entire understanding concerning the subject matter hereof, and all oral statements, representations, and negotiations are hereby merged into this Agreement and are superseded hereby. This Agreement may not be modified except by a written instrument signed by all of us. Nothing herein contained shall create a partnership, joint venture or employment relationship between the parties hereto unless expressly set forth to the contrary. The language of this Agreement shall be construct under the laws of the State of Nevada according to its normal and usual meaning, and not strictly for or against either you or Pardee.

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PLTF0160



Our signatures below will represent our binding agreement to the above.

Sincerely,

PARDER HOMES OF NEVADA.

a Nevada corperation

jon E. Lash

Senior Vice President

G G

LIBA M. LAWSON
Gommission # 1336608
Notary Public - California:
Los Angelias County
My Comm. Expires Dec 27, 2006

SUBSCRIBED and SWORN to before me this

NO JARY PUBLIC in and for the County of

Los Angeles, State of California

Agreed to and accepted:

GENERAL REALTY GROUP, INC.

By: Walf Will

Walt Wilkes

SUBSCRIBED and SWORN to before me

day of Splenbe 2004.

MOTARY PUBLIC in and for the County

of/Clark, State of Nevada

Notary Public - State of Neveda County of Clark LYNDA C. DILLON My Appointment Expires No: 97-0919-1 June 5, 2008

Mr. Walt Wilkes Mr. Jim Wolfram September 1, 2004 Page 4

AWARD REALTY GROUP

By: Sim Wolfram

SUBSCRIBED and SWORN to before me this 6 day of SEPT. 2004.

NOTAR PUBLIC in and for the County.
of Clark, State of Nevada

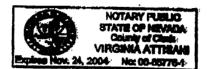


EXHIBIT B

SUPP 1 JAMES J. JIMMERSON, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 000264 LYNN M. HANSEN, ESQ. 3 Nevada Bar No. 0244 JAMES M. JIMMERSON, ESQ. 4 Nevada Bar No. 12599 JIMMERSON HANSEN, P.C. 5 415 So. Sixth St., Ste. 100 Las Vegas, NV 89101 6 Tel No.: (702) 388-7171; Fax No.: (702) 380-6406 jii@immersonhansen.com lmh@limmersonhansen.com imi@jimmersonhansen.com 8 Attorney for Plaintiffs 9 James Wolfram and Walt Wilkes 10 DISTRICT COURT 11 HANSEN, P.C. 100, Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Facsimile (702) 387-1167 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 12 JAMES WOLFRAM AND WALT WILKES CASE NO.: A-10-632338-C 13 DEPT NO .: IV Plaintiffs, 14 15 PARDEE HOMES OF NEVADA, JIMMERSON 415 South Sixth Street, Suite Triephone (702) 388-7171 16 Defendant. 17 PLAINTIFFS' SEVENTH SUPPLEMENT TO NRCP 16.1 DISCLOSURE OF 18 WITNESSES AND DOCUMENTS 19 COME NOW Plaintiffs, JAMES WOLFRAM and WALT WILKES, by and through their 20 attorneys, Lynn M. Hansen, Esq., and James M. Jimmerson, Esq., of the law firm of 21 Jimmerson Hansen, P.C., and hereby submits the following Seventh Supplement to list of 22 witnesses and production of documents, as follows (new items in bold): 23 24 III25 26 27 28

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WITNESSES

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

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.

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.

 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 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.

Page 2 of 10

ECC Supplement 7_mtd.wpd/fh

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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.

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.

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.

 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.

 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.

 Chicago Title Company Las Vegas, Nevada Person Most Knowledgeable

Page 3 of 10

ECC Supplement 7_mtd.wpd/th

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

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.

14. Mark Carmen Exit Realty Number One 6600 W. Charleston, Suite #119 Las Vegas, Nevada 89146

Mr. Carmen is the owner of Las Vegas Realty Center 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.

Page 4 of 10

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DOCUMENTS

II.

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

- 1. Any and all written agreements between the Parties;
- 2. Any and all documents evidencing damages to the Plaintiffs;
- 3. Any and all correspondence between the Parties;
- 4. Any and all appropriate Custodian of Record documents:
- 5. Any and all pleadings in this matter;
- 6. Documents labeled Bates Numbers PLTF0001-PLTL10496.

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

- Option Agreement for the Purpose of Real Property and Joint Escrow Instructions dated May 2004 (Bates No. PLTF0001-0080);
- Amended and Restated Option Agreement for the Purchase of Real Property and Joint Escrow Instructions dated March 28, 2005, (Bates No. PLTF0081-0152);
- Two Assignments of Real Estate Commission and Personal Certification Agreement (Bates No. PLTF0153-0157A)
- Letter dated September 2, 2004 from Pardee Homes to Mr. Walt Walkes 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 Joint Escrow Instructions, (Bates No. PLTF0163-0174);
- F. Letter dated April 6, 2009 from Pardee Homes to Mr. Jim Wolfram, (Bates No. PLTF0175-0179);
- G. Letter dated April 23, 2009 from James J. Jimmerson, Esq., to Jim Stringer, Esq., (Bates No. PLTF0180-0187);
- H. Letter dated May 19, 2011 from James J. Jimmerson, Esq., to Jim Stringer, Esq., (Bates No. PLTF0188-0191);
- Letter dated July 10, 2009 from Charles E. Curtis to James J. Jimmerson, Esq., (Bates No. PLTF0192-0193);
- J. Letter dated August 26, 2009 from James J. Jimmerson, Esq., to Charles E. Curtis, (Bates No. PLTF0194-0196);

Page 5 of 10

ECC Supplement 7_mtd.wpd/in

18.

1 2	K.	Letter dated November 24, 2009 from Jon E. Lash to Mr. Jim Wolfram, (Bates No. PLTF0197-0202);
3	L .	Letter dated April 21, 2010 from Jim Wolfram to Mr. Jon Lash, (Bates No. PLTF0203-0205);
4 5	М.	Letter dated May 17, 2010 from James J. Jimmerson, Esq., to Mr. John E. Lash, (Bates No. PLTF0206-0209);
6	N.	Letter dated June 14, 2010 from Charles E. Curtis to James J. Jimmerson, Esq., (Bates No. PLTF0210-0211);
7 8		Bates Nos. PLTF0212-0244 are the duplicative documents produced in Plaintiffs' Initial 16.1 Disclosure of Documents and Witnesses.
9	7.	Documents produced by Stewart Title in response to Plaintiffs' Subpoena Duces Tecum on CD, (Bates No. PLTF0245-PLTF1423);
10 11	8	Documents produced by Chicago Title in response to Plaintiffs' Subpoena Duces Tecum on CD, (Bates No. PLTF1424-PLTF10414);
12	9.	Documents produced by Coyote Springs Investments in response to Plaintiff's Duces Tecum on CD, (Bates No. CSI_Wolfram 000014 - CSI_Wolfram0003004), attached hereto;
13 14	10.	Coyote Springs Investment, LLC's Privilege Log, (Bates No. PLTF10415 - PLTF10417), attached hereto;
15	11.	Affidavit of Custodian of Records, (Bates No. PLTF10418-PLTF10419); attached hereto;
16 17	12.	Non-Party Coyote Springs Investments, LLC.'s Supplement and Amended Objection and Response to Plaintiff's Subpoena Duces Tecum, (Bates PLTF10420-PLTF10424, attached hereto.
18 19	13.	Chicago Title Company's previously bates stamped documents no. PLTF 1424 through PLTF 10414 (on bottom right of documents hate stamped) and related the stamped of the stam
20		as bates nos: Cht 00001 through Cht 08998 (on bottom left of documents bate stamped), including the Custodian of Records Subpoena to Chicago Title Company including the executed Certificate of Custodian of Records bates
21		stamped as Cht 08997.
22	14.	Stewart Title Company's previously bate stamped documents no. PLTF 0245 through PLTF 1423 and rebated as bates nos: Stwt 0001 through 1202.
23		Documents Stwt 0699 and Stwt 0731 are copy coversheets and were inadvertently bates stamped.
24 25	15.	Copy of Plat Map recorded in the Clark County Recorder's Office in Book 138, page 51, bates PLTF 10427 through PLTF 10438.
26	16.	Copy of Parcel Map recorded in the Clark County Recorder's Office in File 116, page 35, bates PLTF 10439 through PLTF 10440.
27 28	17.	Copy of Parcel Map recorded in the Clark County Recorder's Office in File 117, page 18, bates PLTF 10441 through PLTF 10443.
- 11		-

Copy of Plat Map recorded in the Clark County Recorder's Office in Book 140, page 57, bates PLTF 10444 through PLTF10456.

Page 6 of 10

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- Copy of Parcel Map recorded in the Clark County Recorder's Office in File 113, page 55, bates PLTF 10457 through PLTF 10462.
- Copy of Parcel Map recorded in the Clark County Recorder's Office in File 98, page 57, bates PLTF 10463 through PLTF 10468.
- Copy of redacted billing sheets representing attorney's fees charged by 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.
- Assignment of Rights, Title and Interest from Jay Dana on behalf of 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 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 of Walt Wilkes, bates PLTF 10487.
- Affidavit of Jerry Masini, bates PLTF 10488 through PLTF 10490.
- 27. Assignment signed by Mark Carmen dated December 3, 2012 along with Exhibit A signed by Jay Dana dated January 11, 2011, attached hereto as bates PLTF 10491 through PLTF 10493; and
- Assignment signed by Peter J. Dingerson dated December 20, 2012 along with Exhibit A signed by Jerry Masini dated December 20, 2010, attached hereto as bates PLTF 10494 through PLTF 10496.

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.

11.

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 Page 7 of 10

 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 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

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Page 8 of 10

ECC Supplement 7_mld.wpd/lh

the right to amend and supplement this response as the investigation and discovery in this case proceeds.

Dated this 27th February, 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
415 So. Sixth St., Ste. 100
Las Vegas, NV 89101
Attorney for Plaintiffs
James Wolfram and Walt Wilkes

Page 9 of 10

ECC Supplement 7_mtd.wpd/lin

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JIMMERSON HANSEN, P.C. 415 South Sixth Street, Suite 100, Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Telephone (702) 389-7171 - Facsimile (702) 387-1187

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that service of a true and correct copy of PLAINTIFFS' SEVENTH SUPPLEMENT TO NRCP 16.1 DISCLOSURE OF WITNESSES AND DOCUMENTS was made on the 27th day of February, 2013, as indicated below:

By electronic service through the E-filing system

X_____ By facsimile, pursuant to EDCR 7.26

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.

Page 10 of 10

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ASSIGNMENT

Reference is made to the January 11, 2011 Assignment by Jay Dana, owner/broker of General Realty Group, Inc., and made on behalf of General Realty Group, Inc., a copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit A. I, Mark Carmen, owner/broker of Las Vegas Realty Center, and on behalf of Las Vegas Realty Center, hereby assign to Walt Wilkes all the rights, title and interest in that certain Commission Letter Agreement of September 1, 2004, by and between General Realty, Award Realty and Pardee Homes, to the extent that Las Vegas Realty Center has any rights, title or interest in the same.

Dated: December 3, 2012

LAS VEGAS REALTY CENTER

8y:

MARK/CARMEN OWNER/BROKER

EXHIBIT "A"

EXHIBIT "A"

PLTF10492

FROM:

FRX NO. 5

Oct. 26 2012 82:59FM P5

81/11/2811 14:83 17027364353 GENERALISEAL TYGROLP

January 11, 2011

L Jey Dana, Owner/Broker of General Resity Group INC, on behalf of General Resity Group, INC, hereby assign to Walter D. Wilkes and/or, Las Vegas Realty Contor, Mark Carmen, Owner, Broker, all rights, title, and interest in first certain Commission Agreement (Commission Letter) dated September 1, 2004 between General Resity and Pardce Homes

jemmary 11, 201

By: Jay Dana, Owner/Broken General Realty Group, INC.

PLTF10485

PLTF10493

KERRY L. EARLEY DISTRICT JUDGE DEPARTMENT IV Plaintiffs' claim for acquiring the information from Pardee related to the Plaintiffs' commission amounts based on billings contained in exhibits 31A. The damages for reasonable attorneys' fees and costs are \$135,500.00.

B. PLAINTIFFS' CAUSE OF ACTION FOR BREACH OF THE COVENANT OF GOOD FAITH AND FAIR DEALING

- 1. To sustain a claim for breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing sounding in contract, Plaintiffs must establish: (1) Plaintiffs and Defendant were parties to the contract; (2) the Defendant owed a duty of good faith to Plaintiffs; (3) the Defendant breached that duty by performing in a manner that was unfaithful to the purpose of the contract; and (4) Plaintiff's justified expectations were thus denied. <u>See Perry v. Jordan</u>, 111 Nev. 943, 947, 900 P.2d 335, 338 (1995);
- 2. An implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing is recognized in every contract under Nevada law. Consolidated Generator-Nevada, Inc. v. Cummins Engine Co., Inc., 114 Nev. 1304, 1311, 971 P.2d 1251, 1256 (1998). Under the implied covenant, each party must act in a manner that is faithful to the purpose of the contract and the justified expectations of the other party. Morris v. Bank of America Nevada, 110 Nev. 1274, 1278 n. 2, 886 P.2d 454, 457 (1994). The implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing forbids arbitrary, unfair acts by one party that disadvantages the other. Frantz v. Johnson, 116 Nev. 455, 465 n. 4., 999 P.2d 351, 358 (2000).
- 3. Plaintiffs, pursuant to the Commission Agreement, were entitled to commissions for Purchase Price Property and Option Property. Plaintiffs had justifiable expectations that Pardee would keep Plaintiffs reasonably informed as to all matters related to the amount and due dates of their commission payments.
- 4. Plaintiffs needed sufficient information regarding purchases of land by Pardee from CSI at Coyote Springs to enable Plaintiffs to verify the accuracy of commission payments. The designation of the land purchased by Pardee from CSI was the basis for Plaintiffs' entitlement to commissions pursuant to Option Property under iii of the Commission Agreement.

- 5. Pardee was not faithful to the purpose of the Commission Agreement by failing to provide information regarding other land designations purchased by Pardee at Coyote Springs so Plaintiffs could verify the accuracy of their commission payments. Without this information, Pardee failed to keep Plaintiffs reasonably informed as to all matters relating to their Commission Agreement.
- 6. Pardee did not act in good faith when it breached its contractual duty to keep Plaintiffs reasonably informed as to all matters relating to the amount and due dates of their commission payments. Plaintiffs did not breach any obligation they had to Pardee under the Commission Agreement by requesting information regarding other land acquisitions by Pardee from CSI at Coyote Springs. Plaintiffs acted in good faith at all times toward Pardee and did not deny Pardee its justified expectations under the Commission Agreement.
 - 7. Pardee suffered no recoverable damages from Plaintiffs' inquiries.

C. PLAINTIFFS' CLAIM FOR AN ACCOUNTING

- 1. An accounting is an independent cause of action that is distinct from the equitable remedy of accounting. <u>See e.g. Botsford v. Van Riper</u>, 33 Nev. 156, 110 P. 705 (1910); <u>Young v. Johnny Ribiero Bldg., Inc.</u>, 106 Nev. 88, 787 P.2d 777 (1990); <u>Oracle USA, Inc. v. Rimini Street, Inc.</u>, No. 2:10-CV-00106-LRH-PAL, 2010 WL 3257933 (D. Nev. Aug. 13, 2010); <u>Teselle v. McLoughlin</u>, 173 Cal. App. 4th 156, 92 Cal. Rptr. 3d 696 (Cal. App. 2009); <u>Mobius Connections Group, Inc. v. Techskills, LLC</u>, No. 2:10-CV-01678-GMN-RJJ, 2012 WL 194434 (D. Nev. Jan. 23, 2012).
- 2. To prevail on a claim for accounting, a Plaintiff must establish the existence of a special relationship whereby a duty to account may arise. <u>See Teselle v. McLoughlin</u>, 173 Cal. App. 4th 156, 92 Cal. Rptr. 3d 696 (Cal. App. 2009). The right to an accounting can arise from Defendant's possession of money or property which, because of the Defendant's relationship with the Plaintiff, the Defendant is obliged to surrender. <u>Id</u>.
 - 3. This Court has previously held that for Plaintiffs to prevail on an independent

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cause of action for an accounting, Plaintiffs must establish the existence of a special relationship of trust whereby a duty to account may arise. <u>See Teselle v. McLoughlin</u>, 173 Cal. App. 4th 156 (2009); <u>see also</u>, Order Denying Pardee's Motion for Partial Summary Judgment.

- 4. Courts have found the existence of a special relationship of trust when, in a contractual relationship, payment is collected by one party and the other party is paid by the collecting party. Wolf v. Superior Court, 130 Cal. Rptr. 2d 860 (Cal. Ct. App. 2003); Mobius Connections Group, Inc. v. Techskills, LLC, No. 2:10-CV-01678-GMN-RJJ, 2012 WL 194434 (D. Nev. Jan. 23, 2012).
- 5. In contractual relationships requiring payment by one party to another of profits received, the right to an accounting can be derived from the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing inherent in every contract, because without an accounting there may be no way by which such a party entitled to a share in profits could determine whether there were any profits.

 Mobius Conections Group v. Techskills, LLC, Id.
- 6. The Court finds there is a special relationship of trust between Plaintiffs and Pardee that entitles Plaintiffs to an accounting for the information concerning the development of Coyote Springs in the future as it pertains to Plaintiffs' commissions on option property. There is no way for Plaintiffs or their heirs to determine whether a commission payment is due in the future without an accounting of the type of land of any future purchases by Pardee from CSI at Coyote Springs. Access to said information is required to ensure the accuracy of commission payments that may be due and owing in the future.

DECISION

Now, therefore, in consideration of the Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law by this Court, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED as follows:

 The Court finds that Defendant Pardee Homes of Nevada is liable to Plaintiffs for breach of contract, breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, and its failure to account to Plaintiffs regarding the information concerning the development of Coyote Springs because it

pertained to Plaintiffs' present and potential future commissions. Damages are to be awarded to Plaintiffs from Defendant in an amount totaling \$141,500.00

- 2. The Court finds that Plaintiffs are not liable to Defendant for breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing. As such, no damages will be awarded to Defendant.
- 3. The Court orders both parties to provide to the Court within 60 days after entry of this order supplemental briefs detailing what information should be provided and under what circumstances by Pardee to Plaintiffs consistent with this decision. The Court will schedule after receiving the supplemental briefs further proceedings to determine what information should be provided by Pardee to Plaintiffs, and their heirs when applicable, as an accounting.

DATED this ΔS day of June, 2014.

KERRY L. EXRLEY, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on June 25, 2014, I mailed, electronically served, or placed a copy of this order in the attorney's folder on the first floor of the Regional Justice Center as follows:

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

Kelly Tibos

Judicial Executive Assistant

EXHIBIT "3"

Electronically Filed 06/06/2013 01:05:39 PM

Alun & Lann

SAC
JIMMERSON HANSEN, P.C.
JAMES J. JIMMERSON, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 000264
jji@jimmersonhansen.com
JAMES M. JIMMERSON, ESQ.
jmj@jimmersonhansen.com
Nevada Bar No. 12599
415 So. Sixth St., Ste. 100
Las Vegas, NV 89101
(702) 388-7171
Attorney for Plaintiffs
James Wolfram and Walt Wilkes

DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

JAMES WOLFRAM,
WALT WILKES,

Plaintiffs,

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

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.
- At all times relevant hereto, Defendant Pardee Homes of Nevada ("Pardee") 4. was a corporation registered in the state of Nevada.
- 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.
- Pursuant to the Commission Letter, Plaintiffs were to be paid a commission for all real property sold under the Option Agreement.
- 7. Pursuant to the Commission Letter, Plaintiffs were to be fully informed of all 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.

On or about April 23, 2009, Plaintiffs sent a letter to Defendant requesting 8. documents, which detail the purchases and sales of certain real property for which

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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.

- 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.
- 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.
- Defendant, after conversations with Plaintiffs, sent a two-page letter dated 11. 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.
- Upon further inquiry, however, Plaintiffs have discovered that the 13. 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.
- 14. Defendant responded to the May 17, 2010, letter with a letter dated June 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 ramount 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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ability to receive the benefits of the Commission Letter.

contained in paragraphs 1 through 25, inclusive, herein above.

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.

Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate herein each and every allegation

Defendant Pardee owed, and continues to owe, Plaintiffs a duty of good faith

- 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 Swith Street, Suite 100, Las Vegas, Nevada 29107 Electrone (702) 388-7171 Facsimile (702) 388-7171

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WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray as follows:

- 1. 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.
 - For such further relief as the Court deems proper.

DATED this 6th day of June, 2013.

JIMMERSON HANSEN, P.C.

Nevada Bar No. 000264

jjj@jimmersonhansen.com

JAMES M. JIMMERSON, ESQ.

Nevada Bar No. 12599

jmj@jimmersonhansen.com

415 So. Sixth St., Ste. 100

Las Vegas, NV, 89101

Las Vegas, NV 89101 (702) 388-7171

Attorney for Plaintiffs

JAMES WOLFRAM and WALT WILKES

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:

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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. McDONALD CARANO WILSON, LLP 2300 W. Sahara Avenue, Suite 1000 Las Vegas, Nevada 89102 Attorneys for Defendant Pardee Homes of Nevada

An Employee of JIMMERSON HANSEN, P.C.

EXHIBIT "4"

Electronically Filed 04/08/2013 05:06:02 PM

CLERK OF THE COURT

OPPS 1 PAT LUNDVALL (NSBN 3761) AARON D. SHIPLEY (NSBN 8258) 2 McDONALD CARANO WILSON LLP 2300 West Sahara Avenue, Suite 1000 3 Las Vegas, Nevada 89102 (702) 873-4100 4 (702) 873-9966 Facsimile 5

lundvall@mcdonaldcarano.com ashipley@mcdonaldcarano.com

DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

JAMES WOLFRAM, WALT WILKES

Attorneys for Defendant Pardee Homes of Nevada

Plaintiffs,

VS.

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PARDEE HOMES OF NEVADA,

Defendant.

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

DEFENDANT'S OPPOSITION TO PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE A SECOND AMENDED COMPLAINT

Hearing Date: April 26, 2013 Hearing Time: 8:30 a.m.

Pardee Homes of Nevada ("Pardee" or "Defendant") submits the following Opposition ("Opposition") to the Plaintiffs' Motion for Leave to File a Second Amended Complaint ("Motion"). This Opposition is supported by the following Memorandum of Points and Authorities, supporting exhibits, the papers and pleadings on file in this matter, and any argument the Court may permit at the hearing of this matter.

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100 WEST LIBERTY STREET, 10" FLOOR • RENO, NEVADA 89501
PHONE T75-788-2000 • FAX 775-788-2020

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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

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I. 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 of damage. Therefore, Plaintiffs' Motion should be denied because the proposed purpose of the Second Amended Complaint is futile because it is contradicts Nevada law.

II. BRIEF STATEMENT OF RELEVANT FACTS.

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

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

A. Legal Standard.

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

<u>Bank of Nevada</u>, 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. <u>See</u> 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.

B. Plaintiffs' Motion Should be Denied Because it is Untimely and 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 <u>Horgan</u>. 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.

IV. CONCLUSION

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

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MCDONALD-CARANO-WILSON: 100 WEST LIBERTS STREET, 100" HCLORD, 120 END SAGO. 8 FRON, DIRVADA 8095-3570

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

> DISCOVERY COMMISSIONER EIGHTH JUDICIAL

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CLERK OF THE COURT

DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

JAMES WOLFRAM, WALT WILKES,

Plaintiffs,

CASE NO. A632338 DEPT NO. IV

PARDEE HOMES OF NEVADA,

Defendant.

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):

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:

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

DISCOVERY COMMISSIONER

> EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT

- 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 5/16/12.
- 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

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 ____ 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

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MCDONALD CARANO WILSONS
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DISC 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,

PARDEE HOMES OF NEVADA,

Defendant.

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

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

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27 28 extension from the August 28, 2012 discovery cutoff date to complete the limited discovery identified herein.

- ı. Completed Discovery: 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.
- Discovery that Remains to be Completed: 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.
- A Proposed Schedule for Completing Remaining Discovery: 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

DATED this 23 day of August, 2012 JIMMERSON, HANSEN, P.C.

\$\frac{1}{264}

McDONALD CARANO WILSON LLP

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

JÁMES M JIMMÈRSON (#12599) Las Vegas, Nevada 89102 415 S. Sixth Street, Ste 100

Attorneys for Defendant Pardee Homes of

Las Vegas, NV 89101

LYMN HANSEN (#244)

Nevada

Attorney for Plaintiffs

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27 28 extension from the August 28, 2012 discovery cutoff date to complete the limited discovery identified herein.

- Completed Discovery: 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. Discovery that Remains to be Completed: 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.
- 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.
- A Proposed Schedule for Completing Remaining Discovery: 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 Z3 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

LYDIN HANSEN (#244) JÁMES M JIMMERSON (#12599) 415 S. Sixth Street, Ste 100 Las Vegas, NV 89101 Attorney for Plaintiffs

AMES JIMMERSON, (#264)

JA010287

TRIAL DATE TO BE

10.00 OR AFTER 12 IT IS SO ORDERED this 22 day of Discovery Commi Submitted by: McDONALD CARANO WILSON LLP PAT LUNDVALL (#3761) AARON D. SHIPLEY (#8258) 2300 West Sahara Avenue, Suite 1000 Las Vegas, Nevada 89102 Attorneys for Defendant Pardee Homes of Nevada

JA010288

TRIAL DATE TO BE SET

EXHIBIT C

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   SUPP
   JAMES J. JIMMERSON, ESQ.
2
   Nevada Bar No. 000264
   LYNN M. HANSEN, ESQ.
   Nevada Bar No. 0244
3
   JAMES M. JIMMERSON, ESQ.
   Nevada Bar No. 12599
4
   JIMMERSON HANSEN, P.C.
   415 So. Sixth St., Ste. 100
Las Vegas, NV 89101
Tel No.: (702) 388-7171; Fax No.: (702) 380-6406
5
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   jji@jimmersonhansen.com
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   lmh@jimmersonhansen.com
   imi@jimmersonhansen.com
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   Attorney for Plaintiffs
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   James Wolfram and Walt Wilkes
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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

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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WITNESSES

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

 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.

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.

 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 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.

Page 2 of 9

ECC Supplement 5_mtd.wpd/lh

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PARDEE HOMES OF NEVADA 1 5. Person Most Knowledgeable 2 McDonald Carano Wilson LLP 100 West Liberty Street, 10th Floor Reno, Nevada 89501 3 (775) 788-2000 4 Pardee Homes of Nevada is a named Defendant in this matter. Its present or former 5 employees, representatives, agents, person to be designated pursuant to NRCP 30(b)(6) 6 and/or Person Most Knowledgeable are expected to testify regarding the facts and background 7 of this case. 8 6. Jon Lash 9 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.

 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.

 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.

 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 Company Las Vegas, Nevada Person Most Knowledgeable

Page 3 of 9

ECC Supplement 5_mtd.wpd/lh

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1 2 background of this case. 3 11. Peter J. Dingerson **D&W Real Estate** 4 5 6 7 12. 8 Jay Dana **General Realty Group** 9 Las Vegas, NV 89119 10 11 12 13. Jerry Masini 13 Award Realty Corp. 3015 S. Jones Blvd. Las Vegas, NV 89146 14 15 17 18 19 20 21 22

The Person Most Knowledgeable is expected to testify regarding the facts and

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.

6330 S. Eastern Ave Ste 2

Mr. Dana is the owner of General Realty Group Inc. and is expected to testify regarding the facts and background of this case.

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

ECC Supplement 5_mtd.wpd/lh

damages. As *Liu* is specifically cited in the FFCLO, clearly the entire basis for Defendant's current motion to amend is FALSE, frivolous, vexatious and has unnecessarily multiplied these proceedings.

Moreover, as the parties extensively argued this very issue at pre-trial and trial stages (*See* Exhibits 4-10), Defendant is wrongfully seeking another bite at the apple under the guise that the 2014 *Liu* decision somehow affects this Court's considerate determination to award special damages to Plaintiffs. Knowing that the June 27, 2014 FFCLO specifically references BOTH the *Liu* and *Sandy Valley* cases as a basis for the award of special damages, Defendant falsely claims that this "Court could not benefit from *Liu*'s protracted discussion" regarding the circumstances allowing an award of special damages, as Liu was not decided "until almost a year later, on March 27, 2014." *See* Defendant's Motion, page 7, footnote 2. Considering this Court's decision was made after the *Liu* case and specifically cited the *Liu* case, Defendant's actions in filing this is sanctionable.

Moreover, it is an entire waste of this Court's time and the parties' resources to have to address this matter for the umpteenth time, when the *Liu* decision does NOTHING to undercut, limit, nor change the *Sandy Valley* decision such that this Court should reconsider the award of special damages to Plaintiffs. There is absolutely NO basis under *Liu* for this Court to amend its decision to award special damages, especially considering this Court cited this very case in its FFCLO and considering Defendant has unsuccessfully made this same argument in four (4) previous court filings (Exhibits "4", "5", "6", "9") and upon oral argument (Exhibits "7" – "8"), which makes Defendant's entire motion vexatious and unwarranted, justifying an award of attorney's fees for Plaintiffs as set forth in their Countermotion below. There was no new evidence brought forward by the Defendant Pardee in its meritless motion.

The *Liu* decision confirmed the *Sandy Valley* decision and only clarified *Horgan*'s partial abrogation of *Sandy Valley*. *See Liu v. Christopher Homes*, LLC, 321 P.3d 875, 130 Nev. Adv. Op. 17 (2014), *See also Sandy Valley*, 117 Nev. at 948 and *Horgan*, 123 Nev. at 577, 170 P.3d at 982 (which had NO effect on the Court's award of special damages to Plaintiffs). In *Liu*, the trial court, relying on *Horgan*, denied Liu's specially pleaded request to recover attorney fees, concluding that because the breach of contract related to title to real property, and because Liu failed to allege and prove slander of title, Liu could not recover the attorney fees sought as special damages. *Liu* 321 P. 3d at 876. The Nevada Supreme Court reversed this decision and clarified *Horgan* in conjunction with *Sandy Valley*.

The Nevada Supreme Court took the opportunity to explain that *Horgan* "must be read as a whole, without particular portion read in isolation, [so]as to discern the parameters of its holding." *Id.* at 878 (citations omitted). The Court further discussed that *Horgan* did not hold that a party in any matter relating to real property must prevail on a slander of title claim in order to recover attorney fees as special damages, and rather, that the court contemplated the ability to recover attorney fees as special damages that were incurred in an action to clarify or remove a cloud on a title. *Id.* at 878-879.

While Plaintiff Liu did not incur attorney fees by asserting equitable or declaratory relief claims to clarify or remove a cloud on a title, Liu, was a third-party who pled to recover attorney fees as special damages incurred in defending against a breach of contract action. Thus, the court determined that "a party to a contract may recover from a breaching party the attorney fees that arise from the breach that caused the former party to accrue attorney fees in defending himself or herself against a third party's legal action." *Id.* at 880. Thus, the Nevada Supreme Court merely clarifed the *Sandy Valley* decision, by reconciling the same with the *Horgan* decision, as follows:

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In light of the above, Sandy Valley permits, and Horgan does not bar, Liu's claim to recover attorney fees as special damages that were purportedly sustained in defending herself against K&D's suit, which was allegedly caused by CHR's breach of the Agreement. Accordingly we hold that the district court erred in relying on Horgan to conclude that Liu cannot recover attorney fees as special damages.

Id.

The *Liu* Court, in reversing the trial court's decision to deny Liu's claim for attorney's fees as special damages, asserted that "*Horgan* does not apply to preclude such recovery here." *Id.* at 876, 881. Further, the Nevada Supreme Court commented on the dissent, setting forth in footnote 3 as follows:

The dissent disagrees with our conclusions, relying on a concurrence in *Horgan* which noted that there are claims, other than slander of title, under which a party can recover attorney fees as special damages, such as "actions for malicious prosecution, abuse of process, wrongful attachment, trademark infringement, false imprisonment or arrest." 123 Nev. at 587, 170 P.3d at 988-89 (Maupin, J., concurring). The dissent appears to conclude that because the Horgan concurrence did not include a breach of contract claim within its list, it is persuasive authority that attorney fees that arise from a breach of contract cannot be recovered as special damages. We disagree. We do not read the Horgan concurrence as conveying a comprehensive and exclusive list of claims on which a party can recover attorney fees as special damages. Rather, the Horgan concurrence stressed that the Horgan opinion did not preclude the recovery of attorney fees as special damages in circumstances other than those presented in that appeal. Id. In so doing, it offered examples of claims under which one may recover attorney fees. Id. Thus, like the *Horgan* concurrence, we conclude that *Horgan* does not bar the recovery of attorney fees in circumstances that are not addressed in Horgan, such as the circumstances that are present in this appeal.

Id. at 881 (emphasis added).

Moreover, Defendant disingenuously misapplies the *Liu* discussions and falsely claims that recovery of attorney fees as special damages in a breach of contract claim may "only" be recovered when the breach causes the former party to incur fees in a legal dispute brought by a third party. *See* Defendant's Motion at 8:1-12. Contrary to Defendant's false argument, in discussing the *Horgan* court's decision, the *Liu* court noted that there was <u>no</u> "retreat from *Sandy Valley's* conclusion that a party to a contract may recover, as special damages, the attorney's fees that arise

fees in a legal dispute brought by a third party." *Id. at 880, citing Horgan v. Felton,* 123 Nev. 577, 579, 583-86, 170 P.3d 982, 983, 986-88 (omitting from its discussion Sandy Valley's language that concerns the recovery of attorney fees as special damages that arise from a breach of contract). How Defendant falsely transformed the above quote to claim this is a new basis for the Court to now deny Plaintiffs their award of attorney's fees as special damages is absurd and legally unsound. Clearly, the *Liu* decision only dealt with one example of a case that allowed such a recovery and not the "only" case in which attorney's fees may be recovered as special damages. Otherwise, if this was the holding, then Sandy Valley would have been abrogated. Rather, *Liu* served to expand upon the limitations and abrogation that *Horgan* placed upon *Sandy Valley*.

The *Liu* decision served to expand upon, not limit the *Sandy Valley* decision, and therefore, Defendant is disingenuously – and vexatiously, using this decision in its fifth (5th) attempt to open the door for its failed arguments. *See* Exhibits (4, 5, 6, 9 and 7-8). The faulty basis for Defendant's argument is that Plaintiff's award is erroneous as it does not allegedly fall under one of the three limited circumstances set forth in *Sandy Valley* and *Liu*. *See* Defendant's Motion at 1:26-27, 5:26-27, 6:1-7, 7:10-12. As set forth in the footnote above, there is no comprehensive nor exclusive list of claims in which recovery of attorney fees as special damages. While *Sandy Valley* provides that the mere fact that a party is forced to file suit is not enough to support attorneys' fees as an element of damages and discusses three (3) specific scenarios where fees as special damages would be appropriate, at no point in this discussion does the court suggest, much less determine, that these are the only circumstances where an award of fees as special damages would be allowed. *Sandy Valley*, 117 Nev. at 957-58, 35 P.3d at 970. The Court merely discussed examples involving attorney fees as special damages where attorney fees may be an element of

damages in cases when a plaintiff becomes involved in a third-party legal dispute due to breach of conduct or tortious conduct by defendant; that they may also be awarded as damages where a party incurring the fees in recovering real or personal property acquired through defendant's wrongful conduct or in clarifying or removing a cloud upon title to property; or that 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. *Id.* at 957-958, 970.

Nothing in *Sandy Valley* or its progeny suggests that the only actions qualifying for attorney fee damages are limited to those specifically listed therein. In fact, *Works v. Kuhn*, 103 Nev. 65, 732 P.2d 1373 (1989), which was cited within the *Sandy Valley* decision, does not involve the claims listed in *Sandy Valley* and thus, disproves the limitation argument. *Works v. Kuhn*, 103 Nev. 65, 732 P.2d 1373 (1989). 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. If the *Sandy Valley* Court intended to restrict the causes of action qualifying for attorney fee damages, it would not have cited *Works* with approval.

The circumstances in which Plaintiffs are entitled to an award of attorney's fees as special damages under *Sandy Valley* has not changed since the parties extensively argued this very same issue. *Liu*, citing *Sandy Valley*, confirmed that attorney fees may be recovered when they are pled as such pursuant to NRCP 9(g) and are proven to be a "natural and proximate consequence of the injurious conduct. *Liu* 321 P. 3d at 878. 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, 35 P.3d at 969. As fully previously argued, Plaintiffs' Second Amended Complaint adequately pled Plaintiffs' claim for attorney fees as special damages,

which was subsequently proven at trial. See Exhibits "3, 11."

Plaintiffs' Complaint is replete with allegations demonstrating how Defendant's injurious conduct naturally and proximately caused Plaintiffs' expenditure of attorney's fees. Paragraphs 8 through 15 of the Complaint detail how over the course of twenty (20) months, Plaintiffs tried in vain to retrieve the information and documents owed to them under the September 1, 2004 Commission Letter Agreement. See Exhibit 3 at ¶¶ 8-15. These efforts involved requests to Defendant, third party title companies, and document searches at the Clark County Recorder's Office. Id. at ¶ 13. Defendant not only failed to provide the necessary records to Plaintiffs, but the information Defendant did provide was intended to mislead 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.

Furthermore, Plaintiffs' claims involves a breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing, as well as equitable or injunctive relief regarding the accounting, all stemming from Defendant's bad faith. 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. 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. Plaintiffs fully briefed these issues and hereby attaches these court filings as if fully incorporated herein. See Plaintiffs Supplement to Motion For Leave to File A Second Amended Complaint Pursuant to the Court's

Order on Hearing on April 26, 2013 filed with the court on May 10, 2013, that is attached hereto as Exhibit "13;" Plaintiffs' Reply in Further Support of Their Motion for Leave to File a Second Amended Complaint filed with the court on April 23, 2013, that is attached hereto as Exhibit "14;" and Plaintiffs' Opposition to Defendant's Motion in Limine to Exclude Plaintiffs' Claim fir Attorneys' Fees As An Element of Damages (MIL #1) filed with the court on March 20, 2013, that is attached hereto as Exhibit "15." (Plaintiffs further incorporate by reference Plaintiffs' Motion to Strike Judgment entered June 15, 2015 and filed June 29, 2015, Plaintiffs' Opposition to Defendant's Motion for Attorney's Fees filed June 29, 2015, and Plaintiffs' Motion for Attorney's Fees filed June 29, 2015, by reference as if fully stated herein).

Over the course of a three (3) week trial, in which the Court took the matter under submission, Plaintiffs proved the above allegations, resulting in an award of \$135,500 in attorney's fees as special damages as set forth in the Court's June 25, 2014 FFCLO. In the face of these findings, the Court made a determination that Plaintiffs were owed a Judgment in the amount of \$141,500, composed of \$6,000.00 of time that Mr. Wolfram expended at a reasonable rate of \$75.00 per hour, for over eighty (80) hours that he spent to communicate with Pardee in an effort to obtain information that Defendant was contractually obligated to provide, but failed to do so, as the Court so found. In addition, the Court heard the testimony of Plaintiffs' counsel, Mr. Jimmerson, who testified that the efforts directly associated with Mr. Jimmerson's law firm to acquire the information from Pardee, and the Court found the sum of \$135,000 to be reasonable and necessary. See Exhibit "11." The Court's specific findings were based on BOTH Sandy Valley and Liu, and therefore, this Court has already considered and addressed the Liu decision when awarded Plaintiffs' attorneys fees as special damages, making Defendant's entire motion to amend in this regard vexatious and frivolous.

IV. COUNTERMOTION FOR ATTORNEYS FEES IN THE AMOUNT OF \$10,975.

EDCR 7.60(b) provides in relevant part as follows:

The court may, after notice and an opportunity to be heard, impose upon an attorney or a party any and all sanctions which may, under the facts of the case, be reasonable, **including** the imposition of fines, **costs or attorney's fees** when an attorney or a party **without just cause**:

- (1) Presents to the court a motion or an opposition to a motion which is **obviously frivolous, unnecessary or unwarranted**.
- (2) Fails to prepare for a presentation.
- (3) So **multiplies** the proceedings in a case as to increase costs unreasonably and **vexatiously**.
- (4) Fails or refuses to comply with these rules.
- (5) Fails or refuses to comply with any order of a judge of the court. (Emphasis added).

In addition, NRS 18.010 provides in relevant part as follows:

In addition to the cases where an allowance is authorized by specific statute, the court may make an allowance of attorney's fees to a prevailing party:

- (a) When he has not recovered more than \$20,000; or
- (b) Without regard to the recovery sought, when the court finds that the claim, counterclaim, cross-claim or third-party complaint or defense of the opposing party was brought or maintained without reasonable ground or to harass the prevailing party. The court shall liberally construe the provisions of this paragraph in favor of awarding attorney's fees in all appropriate situations. It is the intent of the Legislature that the court award attorney's fees pursuant to this paragraph and impose sanctions pursuant to Rule 11 of the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure in all appropriate situations to punish for and deter frivolous or vexatious claims and defenses because such claims and defenses overburden limited judicial resources, hinder the timely resolution of meritorious claims and increase the costs of engaging in business and providing professional services to the public. (Emphasis added)

Considering this Court has extensively heard, addressed and disposed of the very same arguments that Defendant attempts to renew, with four (4) previous written court filings by

Defendant (Exhibits "4, 5, 6, and 9") and oral argument (Exhibits "7-8"), as well as this Court's specific reference to the *Liu* case in the FFCLO as the basis for the special damages award (Exhibit "2" at 14:24-27) – therefore makes Defendant's entire motion herein vexatious, frivolous and unwarranted, such that Plaintiffs are deserving of attorneys' fees under EDCR 7.60 and NRS 18.010, to wit, attorney fees in the amount of \$10,975 as requested. *See* Affidavit of James J. Jimmerson, Esq. attached hereto.

With respect to determining the reasonableness of counsel's services, certain factors must be addressed, known as the Brunzell factors. Brunzell v. Golden Gate National Bank, 85 Nev. 345, 455 P.2d 31 (1969). As to the qualities of the advocate, respectfully, we suggest that the supervising counsel is an AV rated, Preeminent Lawyer, with many further accolades. As to the "character and quality of the work performed," we ask the Court to find our work in this matter to have been adequate, both factually and legally, in which we have diligently reviewed the applicable law, explored the relevant facts, and have properly applied one to the other. Finally, as to the result reached, this remains to be determined when the Court rules on the present matter. With respect to the character of the work to be done and work actually performed, the parties had a long history of litigation that needed to be reviewed, such that the time and skill of counsel and staff, merit the fees charged for those tasks, and billing statements can be provided to show counsel's time and attention given to the work, denoted with proper investigation into the relevant facts, review of the applicable law, and appropriate application of one to the other. The law was thoroughly researched and briefed, the facts were thoughtfully presented, and ample substantiation was provided. Finally as to the result reached, this remains to be determined when the Court rules on the present matter; however, as set forth above, said fees are reasonable.

///

V. CONCLUSION

For the reasons stated herein, Plaintiffs respectfully request this Court to deny Defendant's Motion to Amend Judgment and grant Plaintiffs an award of attorneys' fees and costs for having to defend against this clearly frivolous motion.

DATED this _____ day of July, 2015.

Respectfully submitted,

JIMMERSON HANSEN, P.C.

AMES J. JIMMERSON, ESQ. Nevada State Bar No. 000264 HOLLY A. FIC, ESQ. Nevada State Bar No. 007699 415 So. Sixth St., Ste. 100 Las Vegas, NV 89101 (702) 388-7171 Attorneys for Plaintiffs

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

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2 I hereby certify that service of a true and correct copy PLAINTIFFS' OPPOSITION TO 3 PARDEE HOMES OF NEVADA'S MOTION TO AMEND JUDGMENT AND 4 COUNTERMOTION FOR ATTORNEY'S FEES was made on the day of July, 2015, as 5 6 indicated below: 7 [x]pursuant to EDCR 8.05(a), EDCR 8.05(f), NRCP 5(b)(2)(D) and Administrative Order 14-2 captioned "In the Administrative Matter of 8 Mandatory Electronic Service in the Eighth Judicial District Court," by 9 mandatory electronic service through the Eighth Judicial District Court's electronic filing system; 10 by placing same to be deposited for mailing in the United States Mail, in a 11 sealed envelope upon which first class postage was prepaid in Las Vegas, 12 Nevada to Nevada State Welfare, Dept. of Human Resources; 13 by electronic mail; 14 by hand-delivery with signed Receipt of Copy. 15 To the attorney(s) listed below at the address, email address, and/or facsimile number indicated 16 below: 17 Pat Lundvall, Esq. 18 Rory T. Kay, Esq. MCDONALD CARANO WILSON, LLP 19 2300 W. Sahara Ave., Suite 1000 Las Vegas, NV 89102 20 Attorneys for Defendant 21 22 23 24

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AFFIDAVIT OF JAMES J. JIMMERSON, ESQ.

STATE OF NEVADA) ss: COUNTY OF CLARK

James J. Jimmerson, being duly sworn deposes and says:

- 1. I am an attorney duly licensed to practice law in the State of Nevada, and I am a shareholder of the law firm of Jimmerson Hansen, P.C., and counsel for Plaintiffs, JAMES WOLFRAM and WALTER D. WILKES and ANGELA L. LIMBOCKER-WILKES LIVING TRUST, ANGELA L. LIMBOCKER-WILKES, TRUSTEE in the above entitled matter. I have personal knowledge of all matters contained herein, and am competent to testify thereto, except for those matter stated on information and belief, and to those matters, I believe them to be true.
- I am lead counsel on the Wolfram case, for the Plaintiffs, and I know the amount of efforts that has been spent to prepare Plaintiffs' Opposition to Pardee Homes of Nevada's Motion to Amend Judgment and Countermotion for Attorney's Fees, filed July 17, 2015.
- Conservatively speaking, Holly A. Fic, a seasoned 14-year lawyer of our Firm 3. spent an excess of 20 hours at \$400.00 per hour. In addition, the undersigned spent at least 5 hours at the rate of \$595.00 per hour, in reviewing and correcting and amending her work which is excellent, in addition to the amount of costs through the date and time of preparation of this Affidavit.
- 4. I incorporate the argument within the Plaintiffs' Opposition, specifically the law with regard to compensating counsels for services when warranted. Brunzell v. Golden Gate National Bank, 85 Nev. 345, 455 P.2d 31 (1969) and its progeny. These fees

and costs are reasonable and are necessarily incurred.

FURTHER, AFFIANT SAYETH NAUGHT.

JAMES J. JIMMERSON, ESQ.

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this Triday of July, 2015.

NOTARY PUBLIC in and for said County and State

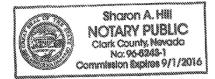


EXHIBIT "1"

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NJUD
PAT LUNDVALL (NSBN 3761)
RORY T. KAY (NSBN 12416)
McDONALD CARANO WILSON LLP
2300 West Sahara Avenue, Suite 1200
Las Vegas, Nevada 89102
(702) 873-4100
(702) 873-9966 Facsimile
lundvall@mcdonaldcarano.com

DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

JAMES WOLFRAM, WALT WILKES

rkay@mcdonaldcarano.com Attorneys for Defendant

Pardee Homes of Nevada

DEPT NO

vs.

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Plaintiffs,

/S.

PARDEE HOMES OF NEVADA,

Defendant.

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

NOTICE OF ENTRY OF JUDGMENT

referenced case on the 3rd day of June, 2015, a copy of which is attached hereto.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that a JUDGMENT was entered in the above-

DATED this 15th day of June, 2015.

McDONALD CARANO WILSON LLP

/s/ Pat Lundvall
PAT LUNDVALL (#3761)
RORY T. KAY (#12416)
2300 West Sahara Avenue, Suite 1200
Las Vegas, Nevada 89102
Attorneys for Defendant Pardee Homes of Nevada

MCDONALD-CARANO-WILSONS
100 WEST LIBERTY STREET, 10" FLOOR • RENG, NEVADA 89301
PO, BOX 2670 • RENG, NEVADA 89301
PHONE 775-788-2000 • FAX 775-788-2020

MCDONALD-CARANO-WILSONS 100 WEST LIBERTY STREET, 100" FLOOR * RENO, NEVADA 89501 PRONE 775-789-2000 • FAX 775-789-2020

CERTIFIC	ATE OF	SERVICE
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I HEREBY CERTIFY that I am an employee of McDonald Carano Wilson LLP and that on this 15th day of June, 2015, I served a true and correct copy of the **NOTICE OF ENTRY JUDGMENT** via Wiznet electronic service as utilized by the Eighth Judicial District in Clark County, Nevada.

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

/s/ Sally Wexler
An Employee of McDonald Carano Wilson LLP

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CLERK OF THE COURT

JUDG
PAT LUNDVALL (NSBN 3761)
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2300 West Sahara Avenue, Suite 1200
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(702) 873-4100
(702) 873-9966 Facsimile
lundvall@mcdonaldcarano.com
rkay@mcdonaldcarano.com
Attorneys for Defendant
Pardee Homes of Nevada

DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

JAMES WOLFRAM, WALT WILKES

DEPT NO.:

CASE NO.: A-10-632338-C

Plaintiffs,

JUDGMENT

VS.

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PARDEE HOMES OF NEVADA,

Defendant.

AND RELATED CLAIMS

On October 23, 2013, the above-referenced matter came on for bench trial before the Honorable Judge Kerry Earley. The Court, having reviewed the record, testimony of witnesses, the documentary evidence, stipulations of counsel, the papers submitted by the respective parties, and considered the arguments of counsel at trial in this matter, entered Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law on June 25, 2014.

In the Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law, the Court ordered the parties to provide supplemental briefing within 60 days detailing what future information Defendant Pardee Homes of Nevada ("Pardee") and its successors and/or assigns should provide Plaintiffs James Wolfram and Walt Wilkes ("Plaintiffs") and their successors and/or assigns consistent with the Court's decision on the accounting cause of action.

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MCDONALD-CARANO-WILSONS
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MCDONALD.CARANO.WILSONS 100 WEY BERT STRET, 10" FLOOR, * RENO, NEWADA 89501 100 WEY DO BOX 2670 * RENO, NEWADA 89501 PHONE TISSTRES.2000 * FRANTS.188.2000 PHONE TISSTRES.2000 * FRANTS.188.2000

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After reviewing the parties' supplemental briefing, the Court then entered an order on April 20, 2015 reflecting its decision on the supplemental briefing (the "Accounting Order") The Notice of Entry of the Accounting Order was filed on May 13, 2015.

In accordance with the Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law entered on June 25, 2014 and the Accounting Order entered on May 13, 2015, the Court finds the following:

Plaintiffs claimed \$1,952,000 in total damages related to their causes of action. Specifically, Plaintiffs claimed \$1,800,000 in damages related to lost future commissions from Pardee's purported breach of the Commission Agreement, \$146,500 in attorney's fees incurred as special damages in prosecuting the action, and \$6,000 in consequential damages for time and effort expended searching for information regarding what Pardee purportedly owed them under the Commission Agreement.

Having considered the entire record, including testimony of witnesses, the documentary evidence, stipulations of counsel, the papers submitted by the respective parties, and the arguments of counsel at trial in this matter, the Court enters judgment as follows:

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED THAT JUDGMENT IS ENTERED against Plaintiffs and for Pardee as to Plaintiffs' claim for \$1,800,000 in damages related to lost future commissions under the Commission Agreement. Pardee has not breached the Commission Agreement in such a way as to deny Plaintiffs any future commissions, and Pardee has paid all commissions due and owing under the Commission Agreement.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED THAT JUDGMENT IS ENTERED in favor of Plaintiffs and against Pardee on Plaintiffs' causes of action for breach of contract and breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing. Plaintiffs are entitled to damages from Pardee in an amount totaling \$141,500.00, of which \$6,000 are consequential damages from Pardee's breach of the Commission

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Agreement and the remaining \$135,500.00 are special damages in the form of attorney's fees and costs.

IT IS HEREBY FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED THAT JUDGMENT IS ENTERED in favor of Plaintiffs and against Pardee on Plaintiffs' cause of action for accounting. Pardee shall provide Plaintiffs with future accountings related to the Commission Agreement consistent with the Accounting Order entered by the Court on May 13, 2015.

IT IS HEREBY FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED THAT JUDGMENT IS ENTERED in favor of Plaintiffs and against Pardee on Pardee's cause of action for breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing.

This Judgment may be amended upon entry of any further awards of interest, costs and/or attorney's fees.

DATED this and day of Way, 2015.

Submitted by:

McDONALD CARANO WILSON LLP

PAT LUNDVALL (NB8N #3761)

RORY T. KAY (NSB #12416)

2300 West Sahara Avenue, Suite 1200

Las Vegas, Nevada 89102

Attorneys for Pardee Homes of Nevada

EXHIBIT "2"

JIMMERSON HANSEN, P.C. 115 South Sixth Street, Sulfe 100, Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Telephone (702) 389-7171 Facetinile (702) 387-1167

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NEOJ JAMES J. JIMMERSON, ESQ. Nevada State Bar No.: 00264 <u>iji@jimmersonhansen.com</u> LYNN M. HANSEN, ESQ. Nevada State Bar No.: 00244 <u>Imh@jimmersonhansen.com</u> 415 South 6th Street, Suite 100 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Attorney for Plaintiffs	Alun & Bunn CLERK OF THE COURT	
DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA		
JAMES WOLFRAM and WALT WILKES, Plaintiffs,) CASE NO.: A-10-632338-C) DEPT: NO.: IV	
Vs.		
PARDEE HOMES OF NEVADA		
Defendant	;,	

NOTICE OF ENTRY OF FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law and Order was entered in the above-captioned matter on June 25, 2014. A true and correct file -stamped copy of said Order is attached hereto.

Dated this day of June, 2014.

JIMMERSON HANSEN, P.C.

JAMES J. JIMMERSON, ESQ.
Nevada State Bar No.: 002644-(25)
LYNN M. HANSEN, ESQ.
Nevada State Bar No.: 00244
415 South 6th Street, Suite 100
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101
Attomeys for Plaintiffs

-1-

JIMMERSON HANSEN, P.C. 415 South Skith Street, Suite 100, Las Vegas, Nevada 69101 Talephone (702) 385-7177 Facsimile (702) 387-1167

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that service of a true and correct copy NOTICE OF ENTRY OF FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER was made on the and day of June, 2014, 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)

X 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.

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ORDR

DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

CLERK OF THE COURT

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27 28 JAMES WOLFRAM and WALT WILKES,

Plaintiffs,

PARDEE HOMES OF NEVADA,

Defendant.

AND RELATED CLAIMS

CASE NO .: A-10-632338-C

DEPT NO .:

Trial Date: October 23, 2013

FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER

On October 23, 2013, this matter came on for bench trial before the Honorable Kerry L. Earley. The Court, having reviewed the record, the testimony of witnesses, the documentary evidence, stipulations of counsel, the papers submitted by the respective parties, and considered the arguments of counsel at trial in this matter, with good cause appearing therefor, the Court now enters the following Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law. Plaintiffs James Wolfram ("Wolfram") and Walt Wilkes ("Wilkes") (collectively "Plaintiffs") filed this action against defendant Pardee Homes of Nevada ("Pardee") alleging claims for breach of contract, breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, and accounting related to a Commission Agreement entered into on September 1, 2004, between Plaintiffs and Pardee (See Second Amended Complaint). As a conditional counterclaim, Pardee alleges against Plaintiffs breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing arising from the Commission Agreement.

I. FINDINGS OF FACT

A. THE PARTIES

Plaintiffs James Wolfram and Walt Wilkes have been licensed real estate 1.

RRY L. EAR STRICT JUD PARTMENT brokers working in Southern Nevada and the surrounding area for over 35 years.

- 2. Plaintiff Wolfram previously worked for Award Realty Group. Plaintiff Wilkes previously worked for General Realty Group. In a previous order, the Court ruled that Wolfram and Wilkes were assigned all claims from Award Realty Group and General Realty Group, and, therefore, had standing to assert the claims at issue.
- Defendant Pardee Homes of Nevada ("Pardee") is a Nevada corporation
 operating as a residential homebuilder constructing homes and other structures in Southern Nevada and elsewhere.
- 4. In the 1990's, Harvey Whittemore, through his then-owned company, Coyote Springs Investment LLC ("CSI") began developing a project to be known as ("Coyote Springs".)

 The project included over 43,000 acres of unimproved real property located north of Las Vegas in the Counties of Clark and Lincoln.
- In 2002, Plaintiffs had begun tracking the status and progress of Coyote
 Springs located in the Counties of Clark and Lincoln, Nevada.
- 6. By 2002, Plaintiffs had become acquainted with Jon Lash, who was then responsible for land acquisition for Pardee's parent company, Pardee Homes. Plaintiffs had previously worked with Mr. Lash in the pursuit of different real estate transactions, but none were ever consummated prior to the Coyote Springs transaction.
- 7. After learning that Mr. Whittemore had obtained water rights for Coyote Springs, Plaintiffs contacted Mr. Lash and asked if he would be interested in meeting with Mr. Whittemore of CSI, for the purposes of entering into an agreement for the purchase of real property in Coyote Springs. When Mr. Lash agreed, Plaintiffs contacted Mr. Whittemore advising they had a client interested in Coyote Springs and wanted to schedule a meeting.
- 8. Mr. Lash agreed to allow Plaintiffs to represent Pardee as a potential purchaser, and a meeting was scheduled to take place at Pardee's office in Las Vegas. Present at the meeting were Plaintiffs, Mr. Whittemore from CSI, and Mr. Lash and Mr. Klif Andrews from Pardee. While this meeting was introductory in nature, it ultimately resulted in plans to structure a

deal between Pardee and CSI to develop Coyote Springs after approximately 200 meetings between Pardee and CSI. During the extensive negotiating process, Mr. Whittemore, on behalf of CSI, expressed CSI's decision to only sell certain portions of real estate at Coyote Springs. Pardee made it clear that it only wanted to purchase the land designated as single-family detached production residential ("Production Residential Property") at Coyote Springs. At that time it was understood by Pardee and CSI, that CSI was to maintain ownership and control of all other land at Coyote Springs including land designated as commercial land, multi-family land, the custom lots, the golf courses, the industrial lands, as well as all other development deals at Coyote Springs.

9. Plaintiffs only participated in the initial meeting, as Pardee and CSI informed Plaintiffs their participation was not required for any of the negotiations by Pardee to purchase Production Residential Property. As such, Plaintiffs were the procuring cause of Pardee's right to

buy Production Residential Property in Coyote Springs from CSI.

B. OPTION AGREEMENT BETWEEN CSI and PARDEE AND COMMISSION AGREEMENT

- 10. In or about May 2004, 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 the terms of the deal, among many others, concerning Pardee's acquisition of the Production Residential Property from CSI at Coyote Springs.
- 11. Prior to the Commission Agreement at issue in this case being agreed upon between Pardee and Plaintiffs, the Option Agreement was amended twice. First, on July 28, 2004, Pardee and CSI executed the Amendment to Option Agreement for the Purchase of Real Property and Joint Escrow Instructions. Subsequently, on August 31, 2004, Pardee and CSI executed the Amendment No. 2 to Option Agreement for the Purchase of Real Property and Joint Escrow Instructions. (The Option Agreement, along with the subsequent amendments, will be collectively referred to as the "Option Agreement"). Plaintiffs acknowledged receiving the Option Agreement and the two amendments.

KERRY L. EARLEY DISTRICT JUDGE DEPARTMENT IV 10 11

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12. At the time of Pardee's and CSI's original negotiations, the land was the rawest of all in terms of land development. No zoning, parceling, mapping, entitlements, permitting, etc., had been accomplished. All of that work had yet to be done. At that time multiple issues were outstanding that would impact the boundaries of any land to be acquired by Pardee from CSI for Production Residential Property. Those issues included, among others, the BLM reconfiguration. Moapa Dace and other wildlife protections, moving a utility corridor from Coyote Springs to federal lands, and the design by Jack Nicklaus of the golf courses. At multiple places in the Option Agreement it was acknowledged by CSI and Pardee that boundaries of various lands would change.

13. At the same time Pardee was negotiating with CSI, Pardee was also negotiating with Plaintiffs concerning their finders' fee/commissions. Pardee and Plaintiffs extensively negotiated the Commission Agreement dated September 1, 2004. Plaintiffs were represented by James J. Jimmerson, Esq. throughout those negotiations. Plaintiffs offered edits, and input was accepted into the Commission Agreement under negotiation, with certain of their input accepted by Pardee. The Plaintiffs' and Pardee's obligations to each other were agreed to be set forth within the four corners of the Commission Agreement. Plaintiffs and Pardee acknowledge that the Commission Agreement was an arms-length transaction.

- 14. The Commission Agreement between Plaintiffs and Pardee provided that, in exchange for the procuring services rendered by Plaintiffs, Pardee agreed to (1) pay to Plaintiffs certain commissions for land purchased from CSI, and (2) send Plaintiffs information concerning the real estate purchases made under the Option Agreement and the corresponding commission payments.
- 15. Since Mr. Wolfram and Mr. Wilkes had already performed services for Pardee, the Commission Agreement placed no affirmative obligation on them.
- 16. The Commission Agreement, dated September 1, 2004, was executed by Pardee on September 2, 2004, by Mr. Wolfram on September 6, 2006, and Mr. Wilkes on September 4, 2004.

- 17. The Commission Agreement provides for the payment of "broker commission[s]" to Plaintiffs in the event that Pardee approved the transaction during the Contingency Period, equal to the following amounts:
 - (i) Pardee shall pay four percent (4%) of the Purchase Property Price payments made by Pardee pursuant to Paragraph 1 of the Option Agreement up to a maximum of Fifty Million Dollars (\$50,000,000);
 - (ii) Then, Pardee shall pay one and one-half percent (1-1/2%) of the remaining Purchase Property Price payments made by Pardee pursuant to paragraph 1 of the Option Agreement in the aggregate amount of Sixteen Million Dollars (\$16,000,000); and
 - (iii) Then, with respect to any portion of the Option Property purchased by Pardee pursuant to paragraph 2 of the Option Agreement, Pardee shall pay one and one-half percent (1-1/2%) of the amount derived by multiplying the number of acres purchased by Pardee by Forty Thousand Dollars (\$40,000).
- 18. The Commission Agreement states that all of the capitalized terms used in the Commission Agreement shall have the exact meanings set forth in the Option Agreement. Copies of the Option Agreement, the amendments including changes to the Purchase Property Price, and the subsequent Amended and Restated Option Agreement were given to Plaintiffs by Stewart Title Company, the escrow company chosen by Pardee and CSI to handle all of its land transactions. Plaintiffs also acknowledge receiving these documents. However, Amendments 1 through 8 to the Amended and Restated Option Agreement between CSI and Pardee were not provided to Plaintiffs until after this litigation was commenced by Plaintiffs.
- 19. The term "Purchase Property Price" was defined in Amendment No. 2 to the Option Agreement as Eighty-Four Million Dollars (\$84,000,000), which was payable in installments over a period of time. The due dates for commissions' payable under paragraphs i and ii were described in the Commission Agreement as follows:

Pardee shall make the first commission payment to you upon the Initial Purchase Closing (which is scheduled to occur thirty (30) days following the Settlement Date) with respect to the aggregate Deposits made prior to that time. Pardee shall make each additional commission payment pursuant to

ICT JUDGE TMENT IV clauses (i) and (ii) above concurrently with the applicable Purchase Property Price payment to Coyote.

- 20. By virtue of Amendment No. 2 increasing the Purchase Property Price from \$66 million to \$84 million, Plaintiffs became entitled to commissions on the increased Purchased Property Price, which they subsequently received.
- 21. Commission payments required under paragraphs i and ii were not dependent upon acreage or location of the lands being acquired, or upon the closing of any land transaction. In sum, when Pardee paid CSI a portion of the Purchase Property Price, under the agreed schedule, then Plaintiffs were also paid their commission. Pardee and CSI anticipated that the Purchase Property would be, and was, cooperatively mapped and entitled before the specific location of any lands designated for single family detached production residential would be transferred by CSI to Pardee.
- 22. The due date for any commissions payable under paragraph iii was described in the Commission Agreement as follows: "Thereafter, Pardee shall make such commission payment pursuant to clause (iii) above concurrently with the close of escrow on Pardee's purchase of the applicable portion of the Option Property; provided, however, that in the event the required Parcel Map creating the applicable Option Parcel has not been recorded as of the scheduled Option Closing, as described in paragraph 9(c) of the Option Agreement, the commission shall be paid into escrow concurrently with Pardee's deposit of the Option Property Price into escrow and the commission shall be paid directly from the proceeds of said Escrow."
- 23. The general term "Option Property" is defined in the Option Agreement as follows: "the remaining portion of the Entire Site which is or becomes designated for single-family detached production residential use, as described below . . . in a number of separate phases (referred to herein collectively as the "Option Parcels" and individually as an "Option Parcel"), upon the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth." The general definition of "Option Property" was never changed by CSI and Pardee in any documents amending either the initial Option Agreement or the subsequent Amended and Restated Option Agreement. The definitions of other capitalized terms found within the Commission Agreement were never changed by CSI and Pardee.

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25 26 KERRY L. EARLEY DISTRICT JUDGE DEPARTMENT IV 27 28

The Commission Agreement requires Pardee to provide Plaintiffs with 24. notifications and information concerning future transactions between Pardee and CSI under the Option Agreement. Specifically, the Commission Agreement states:

> 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. (Emphasis Added)

- After executing the Commission Agreement, Plaintiffs never entered into 25. another agreement with Pardee concerning the development of Coyote Springs.
- 26. Pardee's purchase of the "Purchase Property Price" property and any Option Property designated in the future as single family detached production residential lands was a separate and distinct transaction from any other purchases by Pardee from CSI for unrelated property at Coyote Springs.
- The relationship between Pardee and Plaintiffs was such that Plaintiffs reasonably imparted special confidence in Pardee to faithfully inform them of the developments at Coyote Springs which would impact their future commission payments. Pardee and CSI agreed to designate documents relevant to the development of Coyote Springs as confidential. Among said documents were documents relating to the designation of the type of property Pardee was purchasing from CSI during the development of Coyote Springs that were part of a distinct and separate agreement between Pardee and CSI.
- 28. The designation of the type of property Pardee was purchasing from CSI during the development of Coyote Springs was material to Plaintiffs to verify if the commissions they had received were accurate and, if not, what amount they were entitled as further commissions pursuant to the Commission Agreement.
- Pardee should have known that the Plaintiffs needed to have access to information specifying the designation as to the type of property being purchased by Pardee from CSI during the development of Coyote Springs to verify the accuracy of their commissions.

30. Although certain documents were public record regarding the development of Coyote Springs, the documents referencing internally set land designations for certain land in Coyote Springs were not available to Plaintiffs.

C. PARDEE'S PERFORMANCE UNDER THE COMMISSION AGREEMENT

- 31. Pardee did purchase "Purchase Property Price" property from CSI for \$84,000,000.00. Plaintiffs have been paid in full their commissions on the \$84,000,000.00 Purchase Property Price.
- 32. Plaintiffs were informed of the amount and due dates of each commission payment for the Purchase Property Price: first through Stewart Title Company, and then Chicago Title Company, pursuant to the Commission Agreement.
- 33. Under the express terms of the Commission Agreement, pursuant to paragraphs i and ii, these commissions were based solely on the Purchase Property Price for the land, not the number of acres acquired or the location of those acres. Under the Purchase Property formula, they were entitled to a percentage of the Purchase Property Price. There was no benefit or additional commission for additional acreage being purchased if there is no corresponding increase in price.
- 34. Plaintiffs were paid a total of \$2,632,000.00 in commissions pursuant to paragraphs i and ii of the Commission Agreement.
- 35. Pardee did not pay more than 84,000,000.00 as the Purchase Property Price to CSI under the Option Agreement, the Amended and Restated Option Agreement, or any amendments thereto. CSI has never received more than \$84,000,000.00 as payment under the Option Agreement, the Amended and Restated Option Agreement, or any amendments thereto.
- 36. No commission to Plaintiffs is payable under clause (iii) of the Commission Agreement unless the property purchased fell within the definition of Option Property purchased pursuant to paragraph 2 of the Option Agreement.

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KERRY L. EARLEY DISTRICT JUDGE DEPARTMENT IV Pardee as of the present time has not exercised any options to purchase single family production residential property pursuant to paragraph 2 of the Option Agreement. Therefore, Pardee as of the present time does not owe any commission to Plaintiffs under paragraph iii of the Commission Agreement.

37. The other provision of the Commission Agreement alleged by Plaintiffs to have been breached states as follows:

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.

38. Pardee did provide information relating to the amount and due dates on Plaintiffs' commission payments under paragraphs i and ii. Specifically, Plaintiffs were paid their first commission at the Initial Purchase Closing and then each commission thereafter concurrently with each Purchase Property Price payment made by Pardee to CSI pursuant to Amendment No. 2 to the Option Agreement as was required by the Commission Agreement. Each commission payment was made pursuant to an Order to Pay Commission to Broker prepared by Stewart Title (later Chicago Title) which contained information including the date, escrow number, name of title company, percentage of commission to be paid, to whom and the split between Plaintiffs. Each Order to Pay Commission to Broker was signed by Pardee and sent to either Plaintiffs brokerage firms or Plaintiffs directly. Each commission check received by Plaintiffs contained the amount, escrow number, payee and payer, along with a memo explaining how the amount was determined. When Plaintiffs were overpaid commissions, a letter was sent by Pardee explaining the overpayment and how the amount and due dates to compensate for the overpayment would be handled. An Amended Order to Pay Commission to Broker reflecting these changes was sent to and signed by each Plaintiff. A letter was sent by Pardee to Plaintiffs informing them when Pardee made its last payment of the Purchase Property Price to CSI.

39. However, from the documents in Plaintiffs' possession provided by Pardee,

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KERRY L. EARLEY DISTRICT JUDGE DEPARTMENT IV 27 28 Plaintiffs were unable to verify the accuracy of any commission payments that may have been due and owing pursuant to paragraph iii of the Commission Agreement. The documents in Plaintiffs' possession included the Option Agreement and Amendments No. 1 and No. 2 to the Option Agreement, the Amended and Restated Option Agreement, various Orders to Pay Commissions, and their commission payments. Amendments Nos. 1 through 8 to the Amended Restated Option Agreement were not provided to Plaintiffs until after commencement of this litigation.

- 40. When Plaintiffs began requesting information regarding Pardee's land acquisitions from CSI, the only information provided by Pardee was the location of the Purchase Property purchased for the Purchase Property Price from CSI. All information provided was limited to the single family production property acquisitions. Pardee informed the Plaintiffs that it had purchased from CSI additional property at the Coyote Springs development, but took the position that any documentation regarding the designations of the use of the additionally purchased property was confidential and would not be provided to Plaintiffs. Interestingly, Pardee had already provided to Plaintiffs the initial Option Agreement, Amendments No. 1 and 2 and the Amended Restated Option Agreement, which were also confidential documents between Pardee and CSI.
- 41. Although Pardee co-developed with CSI a separate land transaction agreement for the acquisition of lands designated for other uses than single family detached production residential lots, Pardee had a separate duty to Plaintiffs pursuant to the Commission Agreement to provide information so Plaintiffs could verify the accuracy of their commission payments.
- 42. Without access to the information regarding the type of land designation that was purchased by Pardee as part of the separate land transaction with CSI, Plaintiffs were not reasonably informed as to all matters relating to the amount of their commission payments as they could not verify the accuracy of their commission payments.
- 43. Although the complete documentation when provided in this litigation verified that Plaintiffs were not due any further commissions at this time for the additional purchases of land by Pardee, Pardee still had a duty to provide sufficient information regarding the designation

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KERRY L. EARLEY DISTRICT JUDGE DEPARTMENT IV 27 28

of the type of land that had been purchased to Plaintiffs. Plaintiff Wolfram attempted through public records to ascertain information regarding the additional lands, but he was unable to verify the required information of the land use designations.

Plaintiffs have also contended that they are entitled to a commission if Pardee 44. re-designates any of its land purchased from CSI to single family production residential property. Plaintiffs are not entitled to commissions on any re-designation of lands by Pardee pursuant to the Commission Agreement.

II. CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

A. PLAINTIFFS' CAUSE OF ACTION FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT

- 1. To sustain a claim for breach of contract, Plaintiffs must establish (1) the existence of a valid contract between Plaintiffs and Defendant; (2) a breach by Defendant, and (3) damages as a result of the breach. Richardson v. Jones, 1 Nev. 405, 405 (1865); Calloway v. City of Reno, 116 Nev. 250, 256, 993 P.3d 1259, 1263 (2000) (overruled on other grounds by Olson v. Richard, 120 Nev. 240, 241-44, 89 P.3d 31, 31-33 (2004)).
- Contract interpretation strives to discern and give effect to the parties' 2. intended meaning...before an interpreting court can conclusively declare a contract ambiguous or unambiguous, it must consult the context in which the parties exchanged promises. Galardi v. Naples Polaris, 129 Nev. Adv. Op. 33, 301 P.3d 364, 367 (2013).
- Contractual provisions should be harmonized whenever possible, and construed to reach a reasonable solution. Eversole v. Sunrise Villas VIII Homeowners Ass'n, 112 Nev. 1255, 1260, 925 P.2d 505, 509 (1996).
- The Commission Letter Agreement constitutes a valid and enforceable contract between Plaintiffs and Defendant.

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- 5. Pardee agreed to pay commissions and provide information to keep Plaintiffs reasonably informed as to all matters relating to the amount and due date of their commissions pursuant to the express terms of the Commission Agreement.
- 6. The language of the Commission Agreement required the payment of commissions under paragraphs i and ii according to percentages of the Purchase Property Price. Undisputedly, those commissions were paid.
- 7. The Commission Agreement also required Pardee to pay commissions on the purchase of Option Property if Pardee exercised its option to purchase Option Property pursuant to paragraph 2 of the Option Agreement.
 - 8. Pardee has never exercised any such option.
- 9. Pardee paid Plaintiffs in full and timely commissions on the \$84,000,000.00 Purchase Property Price.
 - The Purchase Property Price was \$84,000,000.00. 10.
- 11. CSI has not received more than \$84,000.000.00 for the single family detached production residential land acquisition by Pardee from CSI at the Coyote Springs project.
- From the very beginning, CSI and Pardee acknowledged that the specific 12. boundaries of the Purchase Property and Option Property may change, for a variety of reasons. There are many references to the changing boundaries of property at Coyote Springs in Pardee's and CSI's Option Agreement. There are many factors that necessitated those changes, including the BLM configuration, moving the utility corridor, mapping, the subdivision process, the entitlement and permitting processes, the Moapa Dace issue and other wildlife issues, and the design by Jack Nicklaus of the golf courses. There were a number of factors that were out of CSI's and Pardee's control that were expected to change and did change the boundaries and configuration of the Purchase Property. As a result of those boundaries changing, so too did the potential boundaries for Option Property change.
- The Plaintiffs' commissions pursuant to paragraphs i and ii were solely based 13. on the Purchase Property Price, not the acreage acquired by Pardee or its location or its closing.

Therefore, the change in boundaries had absolutely no impact on the amount or due date of Plaintiffs' commissions.

- 14. Plaintiffs were also entitled to be paid commissions if Pardee exercised option(s) to purchase Option Property pursuant to paragraph 2 of the Option Agreement. To exercise such an option is a multi-step process involving a myriad of written documents. If such an option had been exercised by Pardee those documents would be found in the public record. Since Pardee as of the present time has not exercised any options pursuant to paragraph 2 of the Option Agreement, no commissions are due at the present time to Plaintiffs.
- 15. In addition, the Commission Agreement required Pardee to keep Plaintiffs reasonably informed as to all matters relating to the amount and due dates of Plaintiffs' commission payments.
- Restated Option Agreement. Although those amendments 1 through 8 to the Amended and Restated Option Agreement. Although those amendments did not change Plaintiffs' commissions due under the Commission Agreement, the information contained in the amendments contained the designation information about the separate land transactions involving multi-family, custom lots, and commercial. This information was needed by Plaintiffs as it was necessary to determine the impact, if any on their commission payments. However, Pardee could have provided the requisite information in various forms other than the amendments. Pardee failed to provide information in any form required by Plaintiffs to determine the accuracy of their commission payments.
- 17. Pardee did not keep Plaintiffs reasonably informed as to all matters relating to the amount of their commission payments that would be due and owing pursuant to the Commission Agreement. Therefore, Pardee breached the Commission Agreement.
- 18. Plaintiffs satisfied any and all of their obligations under the Commission Agreement.
- 19. In order to award consequential damages, the damages claimed for the breach of contract must be foreseeable. See <u>Barnes v. W.U. Tel. Co.</u>, 27 Nev. 438, 76 P. 931 (1904). Under the watershed case, <u>Hadley v. Baxendale</u>, 156 Eng. Rep. 145, 151 (1854), foreseeability requires

such breach of contract itself," and (2) have been in the contemplation of both result of the breach of it." See Clark Co. 101, 106, 16 P.3d 1079, 1082 (2001) another way, the damages claimed for the 20. Plaintiffs suffere keeping Plaintiffs reasonably informed Commission Agreement in the form of owed to them pursuant to the Commission he expended 80 hours of time to obtain

that: (1) damages for loss must "fairly and reasonably be considered [as] arising naturally . . . from such breach of contract itself," and (2) the loss must be "such as may reasonably be supposed to have been in the contemplation of both parties, at the time they made the contract as the probable result of the breach of it." <u>See Clark County School District v. Rolling Plains Const., Inc.</u>, 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. <u>Id</u>.

- 20. Plaintiffs suffered foreseeable damages due to Defendant's breach of not keeping Plaintiffs reasonably informed as to all matters relating to the amount due and owing on the Commission Agreement in the form of their time and efforts attempting to obtain the information owed to them pursuant to the Commission Agreement. The testimony by Plaintiff Wolfram was that he expended 80 hours of time to obtain said information by going through public records and contacting different sources. Using a rate of \$75.00 per hour for Mr. Wolfram's time as a real estate agent, the damages total \$6,000.00.
- 21. Plaintiffs also suffered damages in the form of the attorney's fees and costs incurred as they were necessary and reasonably foreseeable to obtain the requisite information regarding the land designations of land acquired by Pardee from CSI in the Coyote Development pursuant to the separate transaction between Pardee and CSI. Plaintiffs specifically requested numerous times from Pardee information to determine the land designations of these additional purchases, but to no avail. In fact, Mr. Lash on behalf of Pardee instructed a third party that said information should not be provided. CSI was not able to provide the requisite information due to the confidentiality agreement with Pardee. Plaintiffs had no alternative but to file suit, use the litigation process to obtain the requisite information, and request an equitable remedy from this Court to obtain said information in the future. The above-referenced facts allow this Court to award reasonable attorney's fees and costs as special damages. <u>See Liu v. Christopher Homes. LLC.</u> 103, Nev. Adv. Op. 17, 321 P.3d, 875 (2014); <u>Sandy Valley Assoc v. Sky Ranch Owners Assoc.</u>, 117 Nev. 948, 35 P.3d 964 (2001).

Mr. Jimmerson testified regarding the attorney's fees and costs to pursue the

ERRY L. EARLE ISTRICT JUDGE IEPARTMENT 1

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

Case No.: 72371

Electronically Filed Feb 28 2018 12:59 p.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

JOINT APPENDIX – VOLUME 65 OF 88

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Chronological Index to Joint Appendix

Date	Document Description	Volume	Labeled
12/29/2010	Complaint	1	JA000001- JA000006
01/14/2011	Amended Complaint	1	JA000007- JA000012
02/11/2011	Amended Summons	1	JA000013- JA000016
03/02/2011	Answer to Amended Complaint	1	JA000017- JA000023
10/25/2011	Transcript re Discovery Conference	1	JA000024- JA000027
11/08/2011	Scheduling Order	1	JA000028- JA000030
11/29/2011	Order Setting Civil Non-Jury Trial	1	JA000031- JA000032
12/15/2011	Stipulated Confidentiality Agreement and Protective Order	1	JA000033- JA000039
12/16/2011	Notice of Entry of Stipulated Confidentiality Agreement and Protective Order	1	JA000040- JA000048
08/27/2012	Transcript re Hearing	1	JA000049- JA000050
08/29/2012	Stipulation and Order to Extend Discovery Deadlines (First Request)	1	JA000051- JA000054
08/30/2012	Notice of Entry of Stipulation and Order to Extend Discovery Deadlines (First Request)	1	JA000055- JA000060
09/21/2012	Amended Order Setting Civil Non-Jury Trial	1	JA000061- JA000062

Date	Document Description	Volume	Labeled
10/24/2012	Defendant's Motion for Summary	1	JA000063-
	Judgment		JA000082
10/24/2012	Appendix of Exhibits in Support of	1	JA000083-
	Defendant's Motion for Summary		JA000206
10/24/2012	Judgment	1	14.000207
10/24/2012	Declaration of Aaron D. Shipley in	1	JA000207- JA000211
	Support of Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment		JA000211
10/25/2012	Appendix of Exhibits in Support of	2	JA000212-
	Defendant's Motion for Summary		JA000321
	Judgment – filed under seal		
11/07/2012	Opposition to Defendant's Motion for	2	JA000322-
	Summary Judgment and Plaintiffs' Counter		JA000351
	Motion for Partial Summary Judgment		
11/09/2012	Appendix of Exhibits to Plaintiffs'	3-6	JA000352-
	Memorandum of Points and Authorities in		JA001332
	Opposition to Defendant's Motion for		
	Summary Judgment and in Support of		
	Plaintiffs' Counter Motion for Summary		
11/13/2012	Judgment – sections filed under seal	7-12	JA001333-
11/13/2012	Appendix of Exhibits to Plaintiffs' Memorandum of Points and Authorities in	/-12	JA001333- JA002053
	Opposition to Defendant's Motion for		3/1002033
	Summary Judgment and in Support of		
	Plaintiffs' Counter Motion for Summary		
	Judgment		
11/29/2012	Defendant's Opposition to Plaintiff's	13	JA002054-
	Counter Motion for Partial Summary		JA002065
	Judgment Re: Real Parties in Interest		
12/06/2012	Transcript re Status Check	13	JA002066-
			JA002080
01/07/2013	Reply Brief in Support of Defendant's	13	JA002081-
	Motion for Summary Judgment		JA002101

Date	Document Description	Volume	Labeled
01/17/2013	Plaintiffs' Reply in Further Support of Their Counter Motion for Partial Summary Judgment	13	JA002102- JA002144
03/01/2013	Defendant's Motion in Limine to Exclude Plaintiffs' Claim for Attorneys' Fees as an Element of Damages (MIL #1)	13	JA002145- JA002175
03/01/2013	Defendant's Motion in Limine to Exclude Plaintiffs' Claim for Damages in the Form of Compensation for Time (MIL #2)	13	JA002176- JA002210
03/05/2013	Transcript of Proceedings - March 5, 2013	14	JA002211- JA002350
03/14/2013	Order re Order Granting Plaintiffs Countermotion for Summary Judgment	14	JA002351- JA002353
03/15/2013	Notice of Entry of Order re Order Granting Plaintiffs Countermotion for Summary Judgment	14	JA002354- JA002358
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
03/21/2013	Motion to File Second Amended Complaint	15	JA002434- JA002461
04/02/2013	Order re Order Denying Defendants Motion for Summary Judgment	16	JA002462- JA002464
04/03/2013	Notice of Entry of Order re Order Denying Defendants Motion for Summary Judgment	16	JA002465- JA002470

Date	Document Description	Volume	Labeled
04/08/2013	Defendant's Opposition to Plaintiffs' Motion for Leave to File a Second Amended Complaint	16	JA002471- JA002500
04/17/2013	Second Amended Order Setting Civil Non- Jury Trial	16	JA002501- JA002502
04/23/2013	Plaintiffs Reply in Further Support of Motion for Leave to File Second Amended Complaint	16	JA002503- JA002526
04/26/2013	Transcript re Hearing	16	JA002527- JA002626
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
05/10/2013	Defendant's Supplemental Brief in Support of Its Opposition to Plaintiffs' Motion for Leave to File a Second Amended Complaint	16	JA002652- JA002658
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
06/05/2013	Notice of Entry of Order Granting Plaintiffs Motion for Leave to File a Second Amended Complaint	16	JA002665- JA002669
06/06/2013	Second Amended Complaint	16	JA002670- JA002677
07/03/2013	Answer to Second Amended Complaint and Counterclaim	16	JA002678- JA002687
07/09/2013	Transcript re Hearing	17	JA002688- JA002723

Date	Document Description	Volume	Labeled
07/15/2013	Plaintiffs Reply to Defendants Counterclaim	17	JA002724- JA002731
07/18/2013	Plaintiffs' Motion in Limine To Permit James J. Jimmerson, Esq. To Testify Concerning Plaintiffs' Attorney's Fees and Costs (MIL #25)	17	JA002732- JA002771
07/22/2013	Defendant's Motion for Partial Summary Judgment	17	JA002772- JA002786
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
07/23/2013	Transcript re Status Check	17	JA002809- JA002814
08/05/2013	Defendant Pardee Homes of Nevada's Response to Plaintiffs' Motions in Limine #1-5; And #20-25	17	JA002815- JA002829
08/06/2013	Plaintiffs Opposition to Defendants Motion for Partial Summary Judgment	17	JA002830- JA002857
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
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
09/23/2013	Transcript re Hearing	18	JA002875- JA002987

Date	Document Description	Volume	Labeled
09/27/2013	Plaintiffs Supplement to Their Opposition to Defendants Motion for Partial Summary Judgment	19-21	JA002988- JA003203
09/27/2013	Supplemental Brief in Support of Defendant's Motion for Partial Summary Judgment	21	JA003204- JA003209
10/23/2013	Order Denying Motion for Partial Summary Judgment	21	JA003210- JA003212
10/23/2013	Transcript re Trial	22	JA003213- JA003403
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
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit F	23	JA003635- JA003637
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit G	23	JA003638
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit H	23	JA003639- JA003640
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit I	23	JA003641- JA003643

Date	Document Description	Volume	Labeled
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
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit S	27	JA004090
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit T	27	JA004091- JA004092
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit U	27	JA004093
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit V	27	JA004094
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit W	27	JA004095- JA004096

Date	Document Description	Volume	Labeled
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit X	27	JA004097
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit Y	27	JA004098
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit Z	27	JA004099- JA004100
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit AA	27	JA004101- JA004102
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit BB	27	JA004103
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit CC	27	JA004104
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit DD	27	JA004105
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit EE	27	JA004106- JA004113
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit FF	27	JA004114- JA004118
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit GG	27	JA004119- JA004122
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit HH	27	JA004123
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

Date	Document Description	Volume	Labeled
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
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit 1	27	JA004289- JA004292
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

Date	Document Description	Volume	Labeled
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit 9 – filed under seal	27	JA004313- JA004319
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
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit 21	28	JA004454
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit 25	28	JA004455- JA004462
10/24/2013	Transcript re Trial	29-30	JA004463- JA004790
10/24/2013	Trial Exhibit VV	31	JA004791
10/24/2013	Trial Exhibit 26	31	JA004792- JA004804
10/24/2013	Trial Exhibit 30	31	JA004805- JA004811
10/25/2013	Notice of Entry of Order Denying Motion for Partial Summary Judgment	31	JA004812- JA004817
10/25/2013	Plaintiffs Trial Brief Pursuant to EDCR 7.27	31	JA004818- JA004847
10/28/2013	Transcript re Trial – filed under seal	32-33	JA004848- JA005227

Date	Document Description	Volume	Labeled
10/28/2013	Trial Exhibit 15	34	JA005228- JA005232
10/28/2013	Trial Exhibit 18	34	JA005233- JA005235
10/28/2013	Trial Exhibit 19	34	JA005236- JA005237
10/28/2013	Trial Exhibit 20	34	JA005238- JA005254
10/28/2013	Trial Exhibit 23	34	JA005255- JA005260
10/28/2013	Trial Exhibit 24	34	JA005261- JA005263
10/29/2013	Transcript re Trial – filed under seal	35	JA005264- JA005493
10/29/2013	Trial Exhibit 28	36	JA005494- JA005497
10/29/2013	Trial Exhibit 29	36	JA005498- JA005511
10/30/2013	Transcript re Trial	37-38	JA005512- JA005815
10/30/2013	Trial Exhibit 23a	39	JA005816- JA005817
10/30/2013	Trial Exhibit 27	39	JA005818- JA005820
12/09/2013	Transcript re Trial – filed under seal	40-41	JA005821- JA006192
12/10/2013	Transcript re Trial	42-43	JA006193- JA006530

Date	Document Description	Volume	Labeled
12/10/2013	Trial Exhibit WW	43	JA006531- JA006532
12/12/2013	Transcript re Trial – filed under seal	44-45	JA006533- JA006878
12/12/2013	Trial Exhibit XX	46	JA006879- JA006935
12/12/2013	Trial Exhibit 39	46	JA006936- JA006948
12/12/2013	Trial Exhibit 40	46	JA006949- JA006950
12/12/2013	Trial Exhibit 41	46	JA006951- JA006952
12/13/2013	Transcript re Trial - Part 1	46	JA006953- JA007107
12/13/2013	Transcript re Trial - Part 2	47-48	JA007108- JA007384
12/13/2013	Trial Exhibit 31a	48	JA007385- JA007410
06/24/2014	Pardee's Motion to Expunge Lis Pendens – section filed under seal	48	JA007411- JA007456
06/25/2014	Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Order	48	JA007457- JA007474
06/27/2014	Notice of Entry of Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Order	48	JA007475- JA007494
07/14/2014	Opposition to Pardee's Motion to Expunge Lis Pendens	48	JA007495- JA007559
07/15/2014	Reply in Support of Pardee's Motion to Expunge Lis Pendens	48	JA007560- JA007570

Date	Document Description	Volume	Labeled
07/24/2014	Order Granting Motion to Expunge Lis Pendens	48	JA007571- JA007573
07/25/2014	Notice of Entry of Order Granting Motion to Expunge Lis Pendens	48	JA007574- JA007578
07/17/2014	Transcript re Hearing	49	JA007579- JA007629
07/31/2014	Transcript re Hearing	49	JA007630- JA007646
08/25/2014	Plaintiff's Accounting Brief Pursuant to the court's Order Entered on June 25, 2014	49	JA007647- JA007698
08/25/2014	Pardee Homes of Nevada's Supplemental Brief Regarding Future Accounting	49	JA007699- JA007707
05/13/2015	Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law and Supplemental Briefing re Future Accounting	49	JA007708- JA007711
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
05/28/2015	Pardee's Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs	49	JA007718- JA007734
05/28/2015	Appendix of Exhibits to Pardee's Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs	50-51	JA007735- JA008150
06/15/2015	Judgment	52	JA008151- JA008153
06/15/2015	Notice of Entry of Judgment	52	JA008154- JA008158
06/19/2015	Plaintiffs, James Wolfram and Walt Wilkes' Memorandum of Costs and Disbursements	52	JA008159- JA008191

Date	Document Description	Volume	Labeled
06/24/2015	Pardee's Motion to Retax Plaintiffs' Memorandum of Costs Filed June 19, 2015	52	JA008192- JA008215
06/29/2015	Plaintiffs' Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs	52-53	JA008216- JA008327
06/29/2015	Motion to Strike "Judgment", Entered June 15, 2015 Pursuant To NRCP. 52 (B) And N.R.C.P. 59, As Unnecessary and Duplicative Orders Of Final Orders Entered on June 25, 2014 and May 13, 2015, and as Such, is a Fugitive Document	53	JA008328- JA008394
06/29/2015	Plaintiffs' Motion Pursuant to NRCP 52(b) and 59 to Amend The Court's Judgment 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 Whatsoever as Mistakenly Stated Within the Court's Latest "Judgment – sections filed under seal	54-56	JA008395- JA008922
06/30/2015	Plaintiffs' Opposition to Pardee's Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs	57-58	JA008923- JA009109

Date	Document Description	Volume	Labeled
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
07/02/2015	Pardee Homes of Nevada's Motion to Amend Judgment	59	JA009207- JA009283
07/08/2015	Plaintiffs' Opposition to Pardee's Motion to Retax Costs	60-61	JA009284- JA009644
07/08/2015	Errata to Motion to Strike "Judgment", Entered June 15, 2015 Pursuant to NRCP 52(b) and NRCP 59, as Unnecessary and Duplicative Orders of Final Orders Entered on June 25, 2014 and May 13, 2015, and as such, is a Fugitive Document	62	JA009645- JA009652

Date	Document Description	Volume	Labeled
07/08/2015	Errata to Plaintiffs' Motion Pursuant to NRCP 52(b) and 59 to Amend the Court's Judgment 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 Whatsoever as Mistakenly Stated Within the Court's Latest "Judgment"	62	JA009653- JA009662
07/08/2015	Pardee's Emergency Motion to Stay Execution of Judgment: and Ex Parte Order Shortening Time	62	JA009663- JA009710
07/08/2015	Pardee's Supplemental Briefing in Support of its Emergency Motion to Stay Execution of Judgment	62	JA009711- JA009733
07/10/2015	Transcript re Hearing	62	JA009734- JA009752
07/10/2015	Order on Pardee's Emergency Motion to Stay Execution of Judgment; and Ex Parte Order Shortening Time	62	JA009753- JA009754

Date	Document Description	Volume	Labeled
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
07/15/2015	Pardee Homes of Nevada's Opposition to Plaintiff's Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs	62	JA009759- JA009771
07/15/2015	Appendix of Exhibits to Pardee Homes of Nevada's Opposition to Plaintiffs' Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs	63	JA009772- JA009918
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
07/15/2015	Appendix of Exhibits to 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 Plaintiffs' Motion Pursuant to NRCP 52(b) and 59 to Amend the Court's Judgment Entered on June 15, 2015	64	JA009944- JA010185
07/16/2015	Errata to Pardee Homes of Nevada's Opposition to Plaintiffs' Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs	65	JA010186- JA010202
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

Date	Document Description	Volume	Labeled
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
07/24/2015	Declaration of John W. Muije, Esq. In Support of Motion for Reconsideration	67	JA010523- JA010581
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
08/17/2015	Reply Points and Authorities in Support of Motion for Reconsideration	67	JA010670- JA010678
08/24/2015	Minute Order Denying Plaintiff's 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	JA010679
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 to Strike "Judgment" Entered June 15, 2015 Pursuant to NRCP 52(b) and NRCP 59	68	JA010723- JA010767
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

Date	Document Description	Volume	Labeled
00/12/2015	D 1. 11 f.N 1. 1. C 1. 1. 4 1	(0	TA 010012
09/12/2015	Pardee Homes of Nevada's Consolidated	68	JA010812- JA010865
	Reply in Support of (1) Motion to Retax Plaintiffs' Memorandum of Costs Filed		JA010803
	June 19, 2015; and (2) Motion for		
	Attorney's Fees and Costs		
12/08/2015	Plaintiffs' Supplement to Plaintiffs'	68	JA010866-
12/00/2015	Opposition to Pardee's Motion for	00	JA010895
	Attorney's Fees and Costs		011010095
12/08/2015	Notice of Defendant Pardee Homes of	69	JA010896-
	Nevada's Non-Reply and Non-Opposition		JA010945
	to "Plaintiff's Opposition to Pardee Homes		
	of Nevada's Motion to Amend Judgment		
	and Countermotion for Attorney's Fees"		
12/30/2015	Pardee Homes of Nevada's Consolidated	69	JA010946-
	Response to: (1) Plaintiffs' Notice of Non-		JA010953
	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		
01/11/2016	Plaintiffs' Reply to Defendants	69	JA010954-
	Consolidated Response to (1) Plaintiffs'		JA010961
	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		
01/15/2016	Transcript re Hearing	70	JA010962-
			JA011167

Date	Document Description	Volume	Labeled
03/14/2016	Plaintiffs' Motion to Settle Two (2) Competing Judgments and Orders	70	JA011168- JA011210
03/16/2016	Release of Judgment	71	JA011211- JA011213
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
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
04/26/2016	Order from January 15, 2016 Hearings	71	JA011385- JA011388
05/16/2016	Judgment	71	JA011389- JA011391
05/17/2016	Notice of Entry of Judgment	71	JA011392- JA011396
05/23/2016	Plaintiffs' Memorandum of Costs and Disbursements	71	JA011397- JA011441
05/31/2016	Pardee's Motion to Retax Plaintiffs' Memorandum of Costs Filed May 23, 2016	71	JA011442- JA011454
06/01/2016	Pardee Homes of Nevada's Motion to Amend Judgment	72	JA011455- JA011589
06/06/2016	Pardee's Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs	72	JA011590- JA011614
06/06/2016	Appendix of Exhibits to Pardee Homes Motion for Attorney Fees and Costs - Volume 1	73-74	JA011615- JA011866

Date	Document Description	Volume	Labeled
06/06/2016	Appendix of Exhibits to Pardee Homes Motion for Attorney Fees and Costs - Volume 2	75-76	JA011867- JA012114
06/08/2016	Plaintiffs' Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs	77	JA012115- JA012182
06/20/2016	Plaintiffs' Opposition to Pardee's Motion to Retax Plaintiffs' Memorandum of Costs Filed May 23, 2016	77-79	JA012183- JA012624
06/21/2016	Plaintiffs' Opposition to Pardee's Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs	80	JA012625- JA012812
06/21/2016	Plaintiffs' Opposition to Defendant, Pardee Homes of Nevada's, Motion to Amend Judgment and Plaintiffs' Countermotion for Attorneys' Fees and Costs Pursuant to NRS 18.010 and EDCR 7.60	81	JA012813- JA013024
06/27/2016	Pardee Homes of Nevada's Opposition to Plaintiffs' Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs	82	JA013025- JA013170
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
08/02/2016	Plaintiffs' Reply in Support of Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs	83-84	JA013205- JA013357

Date	Document Description	Volume	Labeled
08/02/2016	Plaintiffs' Reply in Support of Countermotion for Attorney's Fees and Costs	84-85	JA013358- JA013444
08/15/2016	Transcript re Hearing - August 15, 2016	86	JA013445- JA013565
09/12/2016	Plaintiffs' Brief on Interest Pursuant to the Court's Order Entered on August 15, 2016	86	JA013566- JA013590
10/17/2016	Pardee's Supplemental Brief Regarding Pre- and Post-Judgment Interest Pursuant to the Court's Order	86	JA013591- JA013602
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
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
01/09/2017	Order and Judgment from August 15, 2016 Hearings Regarding Defendant's Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs	86	JA013619- JA013621
01/10/2017	Notice of Entry of Order and Judgment from August 15, 2016 Hearings Regarding Plaintiff's Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs	86	JA013622- JA013628
01/10/2017	Notice of Entry of Order and Judgment from August 15, 2016 Hearings Regarding Defendant's Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs	86	JA013629- JA013635

Date	Document Description	Volume	Labeled
01/10/2017	Notice of Entry of Order and Judgment from August 15, 2016 Hearings Regarding Defendant's Motion to Amend Judgment	86	JA013636- JA016342
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
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
01/12/2017	Order on Defendant's Motion to Retax Plaintiffs' Memorandum of Costs Filed May 23, 2016	86	JA013649- JA013651
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
02/08/2017	Pardee Notice of Appeal	86	JA013657- JA013659
04/07/2017	Pardee's Motion to Stay Execution of Judgment and Post-Judgment Orders	86	JA013660- JA013668
04/07/2017	Appendix of Exhibits in Support of Pardee's Motion to Stay Execution of Judgment and Post-Judgment Orders, [Volume I]	87	JA013669- JA013914
04/07/2017	Appendix of Exhibits in Support of Pardee's Motion to Stay Execution of Judgment and Post-Judgment Orders, [Volume II]	88	JA013915- JA014065
04/27/2017	Plaintiffs' Response to Pardee's Motion to Stay Execution of Judgment and Post- Judgment Orders	88	JA014066- JA014068

Date	Document Description	Volume	Labeled
05/10/2017	Pardee's Reply in Support of Motion to	88	JA014069-
	Stay Execution of Judgment and Post- Judgment Orders		JA014071
05/12/2017	Plaintiffs' Opposition to Pardee's Motion	88	JA014072-
	Stay Execution of Judgment and Post-Judgment Orders		JA014105
07/12/2007	Supplemental Order Regarding Plaintiffs'	88	JA014106-
	Entitlement to, and Calculation of, Prejudgment Interest		JA014110
07/14/2017	Notice of Entry of Supplemental Order	88	JA014111-
	Regarding Plaintiffs' Entitlement to, and Calculation of, Prejudgment Interest		JA014117
10/12/2017	Amended Judgment	88	JA014118-
			JA014129
10/13/2017	Notice of Entry of Amended Judgment	88	JA014130-
			JA014143
10/12/2017	Order Re: Defendant Pardee Homes of	88	JA014144-
	Nevada's Motion to Stay Execution of		JA014146
	Judgment and Post-Judgment Orders		
10/13/2017	Notice of Entry of Order Re: Defendant	88	JA014147-
	Pardee Homes of Nevada's Motion to Stay		JA014151
	Execution of Judgment and Post-Judgment Orders		
11/02/2017	Pardee Amended Notice of Appeal	88	JA014152-
			JA014154

Alphabetical Index to Joint Appendix

Date	Document Description	Volume	Labeled
01/14/2011	Amended Complaint	1	JA000007- JA000012
10/12/2017	Amended Judgment	88	JA014118- JA014129
09/21/2012	Amended Order Setting Civil Non-Jury Trial	1	JA000061- JA000062
02/11/2011	Amended Summons	1	JA000013- JA000016
03/02/2011	Answer to Amended Complaint	1	JA000017- JA000023
07/03/2013	Answer to Second Amended Complaint and Counterclaim	16	JA002678- JA002687
10/24/2012	Appendix of Exhibits in Support of Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment	1	JA000083- JA000206
10/25/2012	Appendix of Exhibits in Support of Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment – filed under seal	2	JA000212- JA000321
04/07/2017	Appendix of Exhibits in Support of Pardee's Motion to Stay Execution of Judgment and Post-Judgment Orders, [Volume I]	87	JA013669- JA013914
04/07/2017	Appendix of Exhibits in Support of Pardee's Motion to Stay Execution of Judgment and Post-Judgment Orders, [Volume II]	88	JA013915- JA014065
06/06/2016	Appendix of Exhibits to Pardee Homes Motion for Attorney Fees and Costs - Volume 1	73-74	JA011615- JA011866

Date	Document Description	Volume	Labeled
06/06/2016	Appendix of Exhibits to Pardee Homes Motion for Attorney Fees and Costs - Volume 2	75-76	JA011867- JA012114
07/15/2015	Appendix of Exhibits to 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 Plaintiffs' Motion Pursuant to NRCP 52(b) and 59 to Amend the Court's Judgment Entered on June 15, 2015	64	JA009944- JA010185
07/15/2015	Appendix of Exhibits to Pardee Homes of Nevada's Opposition to Plaintiffs' Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs	63	JA009772- JA009918
05/28/2015	Appendix of Exhibits to Pardee's Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs	50-51	JA007735- JA008150
11/09/2012	Appendix of Exhibits to Plaintiffs' Memorandum of Points and Authorities in Opposition to Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment and in Support of Plaintiffs' Counter Motion for Summary Judgment – sections filed under seal	3-6	JA000352- JA001332
11/13/2012	Appendix of Exhibits to Plaintiffs' Memorandum of Points and Authorities in Opposition to Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment and in Support of Plaintiffs' Counter Motion for Summary Judgment	7-12	JA001333- JA002053
12/29/2010	Complaint	1	JA000001- JA000006
10/24/2012	Declaration of Aaron D. Shipley in Support of Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment	1	JA000207- JA000211

Date	Document Description	Volume	Labeled
07/24/2015	Declaration of John W. Muije, Esq. In Support of Motion for Reconsideration	67	JA010523- JA010581
08/05/2013	Defendant Pardee Homes of Nevada's Response to Plaintiffs' Motions in Limine #1-5; And #20-25	17	JA002815- JA002829
07/22/2013	Defendant's Motion for Partial Summary Judgment	17	JA002772- JA002786
10/24/2012	Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment	1	JA000063- JA000082
03/01/2013	Defendant's Motion in Limine to Exclude Plaintiffs' Claim for Attorneys' Fees as an Element of Damages (MIL #1)	13	JA002145- JA002175
03/01/2013	Defendant's Motion in Limine to Exclude Plaintiffs' Claim for Damages in the Form of Compensation for Time (MIL #2)	13	JA002176- JA002210
11/29/2012	Defendant's Opposition to Plaintiff's Counter Motion for Partial Summary Judgment Re: Real Parties in Interest	13	JA002054- JA002065
04/08/2013	Defendant's Opposition to Plaintiffs' Motion for Leave to File a Second Amended Complaint	16	JA002471- JA002500
05/10/2013	Defendant's Supplemental Brief in Support of Its Opposition to Plaintiffs' Motion for Leave to File a Second Amended Complaint	16	JA002652- JA002658
07/08/2015	Errata to Motion to Strike "Judgment", Entered June 15, 2015 Pursuant to NRCP 52(b) and NRCP 59, as Unnecessary and Duplicative Orders of Final Orders Entered on June 25, 2014 and May 13, 2015, and as such, is a Fugitive Document	62	JA009645- JA009652

Date	Document Description	Volume	Labeled
07/16/2015	Errata to Pardee Homes of Nevada's Opposition to Plaintiffs' Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs	65	JA010186- JA010202
07/08/2015	Errata to Plaintiffs' Motion Pursuant to NRCP 52(b) and 59 to Amend the Court's Judgment 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 Whatsoever as Mistakenly Stated Within the Court's Latest "Judgment"	62	JA009653- JA009662
05/13/2015	Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law and Supplemental Briefing re Future Accounting	49	JA007708- JA007711
06/25/2014	Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Order	48	JA007457- JA007474
06/15/2015	Judgment	52	JA008151- JA008153
05/16/2016	Judgment	71	JA011389- JA011391

Date	Document Description	Volume	Labeled
08/24/2015	Minute Order Denying Plaintiff's 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	JA010679
03/21/2013	Motion to File Second Amended Complaint	15	JA002434- JA002461
06/29/2015	Motion to Strike "Judgment", Entered June 15, 2015 Pursuant to N.R.C.P. 52 (B) And N.R.C.P. 59, As Unnecessary and Duplicative Orders of Final Orders Entered on June 25, 2014 And May 13, 2015, And as Such, Is A Fugitive Document	53	JA008328- JA008394
12/08/2015	Notice of Defendant Pardee Homes of Nevada's Non-Reply and Non-Opposition to "Plaintiff's Opposition to Pardee Homes of Nevada's Motion to Amend Judgment and Countermotion for Attorney's Fees"	69	JA010896- JA010945
10/13/2017	Notice of Entry of Amended Judgment	88	JA014130- JA014143
06/27/2014	Notice of Entry of Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Order	48	JA007475- JA007494
06/15/2015	Notice of Entry of Judgment	52	JA008154- JA008158
05/17/2016	Notice of Entry of Judgment	71	JA011392- JA011396
01/10/2017	Notice of Entry of Order and Judgment from August 15, 2016 Hearings Regarding Defendant's Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs	86	JA013629- JA013635

Date	Document Description	Volume	Labeled
01/10/2017	Notice of Entry of Order and Judgment from August 15, 2016 Hearings Regarding Defendant's Motion to Amend Judgment	86	JA013636- JA016342
01/10/2017	Notice of Entry of Order and Judgment from August 15, 2016 Hearings Regarding Plaintiff's Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs	86	JA013622- JA013628
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

Date	Document Description	Volume	Labeled
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

Date	Document Description	Volume	Labeled
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

Date	Document Description	Volume	Labeled
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

Date	Document Description	Volume	Labeled
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

Date	Document Description	Volume	Labeled
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

Date	Document Description	Volume	Labeled
07/18/2013	Plaintiffs' Motion in Limine To Permit James J. Jimmerson, Esq. To Testify Concerning Plaintiffs' Attorney's Fees and Costs (MIL #25)	17	JA002732- JA002771
06/29/2015	Plaintiffs' Motion Pursuant to NRCP 52(b) and 59 to Amend The Court's Judgment 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 Whatsoever as Mistakenly Stated Within the Court's Latest "Judgment – sections filed under seal	54-56	JA008395- JA008922
03/14/2016	Plaintiffs' Motion to Settle Two (2) Competing Judgments and Orders	70	JA011168- JA011210
06/21/2016	Plaintiffs' Opposition to Defendant, Pardee Homes of Nevada's, Motion to Amend Judgment and Plaintiffs' Countermotion for Attorneys' Fees and Costs Pursuant to NRS 18.010 and EDCR 7.60	81	JA012813- JA013024
08/06/2013	Plaintiffs Opposition to Defendants Motion for Partial Summary Judgment	17	JA002830- JA002857

Date	Document Description	Volume	Labeled
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

Date	Document Description	Volume	Labeled
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

Date	Document Description	Volume	Labeled
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

Date	Document Description	Volume	Labeled
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

Date	Document Description	Volume	Labeled
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

Date	Document Description	Volume	Labeled
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

Date	Document Description	Volume	Labeled
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit F	23	JA003635- JA003637
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit G	23	JA003638
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit H	23	JA003639- JA003640
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
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit S	27	JA004090

Date	Document Description	Volume	Labeled
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit T	27	JA004091- JA004092
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit U	27	JA004093
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit V	27	JA004094
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit W	27	JA004095- JA004096
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit X	27	JA004097
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit Y	27	JA004098
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

Date	Document Description	Volume	Labeled
10/28/2013	Trial Exhibit 19	34	JA005236- JA005237
10/28/2013	Trial Exhibit 20	34	JA005238- JA005254
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
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- JA005497
10/29/2013	Trial Exhibit 29	36	JA005498- JA005511
10/24/2013	Trial Exhibit 30	31	JA004805- JA004811
12/13/2013	Trial Exhibit 31a	48	JA007385- JA007410
12/12/2013	Trial Exhibit 39	46	JA006936- JA006948

Date	Document Description	Volume	Labeled
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
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit BB	27	JA004103
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit CC	27	JA004104
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit DD	27	JA004105
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit EE	27	JA004106- JA004113
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit FF	27	JA004114- JA004118
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit GG	27	JA004119- JA004122
10/23/2013	Trial Exhibit HH	27	JA004123

Date	Document Description	Volume	Labeled
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

Date	Document Description	Volume	Labeled
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

Alun to Lann

CLERK OF THE COURT

ERR
PAT LUNDVALL (NSBN 3761)
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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

ERRATA TO PARDEE HOMES OF NEVADA'S OPPOSITION TO PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR ATTORNEY'S FEES AND COSTS

Hearing Date: August 10, 2015 Hearing Time: 9:00 a.m.

AND RELATED CLAIMS

Attached hereto is a revised Opposition to Plaintiffs' Motion for Attorneys' Fees and Costs filed by Pardee Homes of Nevada. The revised Opposition adds the language found at pages 11-12, which had been inadvertently deleted from the

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Opposition filed July 15, 2015. The inadvertent deletion occurred based upon a miscommunication between the author and her assistant.

DATED this 16th day of July, 2015.

MCDONALD CARANO WILSON LLP

/s/ Pat Lundvall

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I am an employee of McDonald Carano Wilson LLP and that on the 16th day of July, 2015, I served a true and correct copy of the foregoing **ERRATA TO PARDEE HOMES OF NEVADA'S OPPOSITION TO PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR ATTORNEY'S FEES AND COSTS,** via e-service through Wiznet as utilized in the 8th Judicial District on the following:

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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

PARDEE HOMES OF NEVADA'S OPPOSITION TO PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR ATTORNEY'S FEES AND COSTS

Hearing Date: August 10, 2015 Hearing Time: 9:00 a.m.

AND RELATED CLAIMS

I. INTRODUCTION

While a mish-mash, it appears that Plaintiffs' Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs (the "Motion") is based on their oft-repeated but baseless assertion that they never sought \$1.8 million in allegedly lost commissions during this litigation. By claiming that this issue never existed, Plaintiffs suggest they were the prevailing party in the lawsuit and are therefore entitled to their attorney's fees and costs based upon the contractual provision found in the parties' Commission Agreement. Notably absent from the Motion's "statement of facts," however, is any citation to the actual filings, transcripts and arguments the Court considered during this case.

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This absence is for good reason because the entire record shows that Plaintiffs consistently and continually claimed \$1.8 million in damages from before they filed the lawsuit up until its conclusion, and reaffirmed that claim in their recent Motion to Strike Specifically, Plaintiffs claimed they were owed additional commission Judgment. payments in the following ways, all of which are verifiable by specific reference to the record:

- Pre-litigation demand letters from Plaintiffs' counsel to Pardee;
- Nine different NRCP 16.1 damages disclosures claiming \$1.9 million in damages;
- Plaintiffs' pre-trial brief;
- Plaintiffs' opening statement;
- Plaintiffs' direct and cross-examinations of witnesses;
- Plaintiffs' closing argument;
- Plaintiffs' proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law; and
- Plaintiffs recent Motion to Strike Judgment.

In each of these, Plaintiffs' core theory was that Pardee had purchased Option Property that translated into additional commissions due under subparagraph (iii) of the Commission Agreement, and that Pardee had re-designated certain land on the Coyote Springs Project. Plaintiffs claimed that when Pardee purchased Option Property and re-designated the land, Pardee owed additional commissions to Plaintiffs under subparagraph (iii) and had failed to pay the same. Plaintiffs also argued that Pardee failed to provide information about the Project, but only because Plaintiffs' believed such information was needed to calculate their purportedly unpaid commissions. Thus, the end in this litigation was always Plaintiffs' claim to \$1.8 million in additional commissions, and the information Plaintiffs demanded was simply the specific information to calculate those commissions.

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When the Court rejected Plaintiffs' contentions of Option Property purchases or re-designation, and therefore Plaintiffs' claims to any additional commissions in its Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law, the Court also ended any credible argument that the Plaintiffs were the prevailing party in this litigation. Plaintiffs lost on the most substantial and important issue in the case. Under Nevada law they are not entitled to their attorney's fees and costs pursuant to the attorney fee provision found in the Commission Agreement. 1

Plaintiffs also premise their request for attorneys' fees and costs upon an Offer of Judgment they served pre-trial. Small problem: the Offer of Judgment is invalid because it contains an impermissible condition and Plaintiffs failed to beat their Offer of Judgment. Nevada law clearly prohibits a conditional offer of judgment. And most important, compliance with that condition would have subjected Pardee to the \$1.8 million in additional commissions sought by Plaintiffs, but rejected by this Court.

ARGUMENT.

Legal Standard For Recovery of Attorney's Fees.

NRS 18.010(1) states that the fees of an attorney for his or her services are governed by agreement, express or implied, which is not restrained by law. Thus, a district court may award attorney's fees only if authorized to do so by statute, rule or contract, and parties "are free to provide for attorney fees by express contractual

Plaintiffs' advance their erroneous claims about the \$1.8 million in lost commissions in five separately filed documents: (1) Motion to Strike, (2) Motion to Amend, (3) Opposition to Pardee's Motion for Attorney's Fees, (4) Opposition to Pardee's Motion to Retax Plaintiffs' Memorandum of Costs, and (5) Plaintiffs' Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs. Rather than consolidate some of these filings to ease the Court's burden, Plaintiffs instead repeat the identical statement of facts, cite and attach the same exhibits, and make the same legal arguments in each of these filings.

Mindful of the Court's busy schedule, Pardee hereby incorporates the statement of facts sections from its Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs and its separately filed Consolidated Opposition to Plaintiffs' Motion to Amend and Motion to Strike, both of which are attached as Exhibits F and G. Because these filings thoroughly discuss the facts proving that Plaintiffs continually claimed \$1.8 million in damages during the litigation, Pardee does not encumber the Court with having to read them again in this current opposition.

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provision." See Davis v. Beling, 128 Nev. Adv. Op. 28, 278 P. 3d 501, 515 (2012). The goal in "interpreting an attorney fees provision, as with all contracts, is to discern the intent of the contracting parties." Id.

In considering which party is the prevailing party under contract analysis, the trial judge should always be mindful that "[c]ontract provisions for the payment of attorney's fees by the losing party provide an incentive to settle and reduce litigation." Dimick v. Dimick, 112 Nev. 402, 405, 915 P.2d 254, 256 (1996). Thus if the contract at issue "does not define 'prevailing party' . . . , [then] a court may base its attorney fees decision on a pragmatic definition of the extent to which each party has realized its litigation objective." Santisas v. Goodin, 17 Cal. 4th 599, 622 (1998). Such analysis reinforces the settlement objectives of attorney's fees provisions.

The term "prevailing party" is "broadly construed so as to encompass plaintiffs, counterclaimants, and defendants." Valley Elec. Ass'n v. Overfield, 121 Nev. 7, 10, 106 P.3d 1198, 1200 (2005). A party prevails if "it succeeds on any significant issue in litigation. . . . " Cole-Monahan v. Salvo, No. 62849, 2014 WL 5686290, at *2 (Nev. Nov. 3, 2014); see also Moritz v. Hoyt Enterprises, Inc., 604 So. 2d 807, 810 (Fla. 1992) ("[T]he party prevailing on the significant issue in the litigation is the party that should be considered the prevailing party for attorney's fees."). This standard requires the trial court to take into account the practical realities of the case. See Wohlgemuth v. Caterpillar Inc., 207 Cal. App. 4th 1252, 1264 (2012) ("[T]he trial court should take a pragmatic approach to determine which party has prevailed. That is, the trial court would determine which party succeeded on a practical level, by considering the extent to which each party realized its litigation objectives.").

In determining how to apportion attorney's fees and costs in cases where neither party was entirely victorious, the trial court has discretion to award fees and costs using its sound judgment. See Gunderson v. D.R. Horton, Inc., 130 Nev. Op. 9, 319 P.3d 606, 616 (noting a trial court's discretion "includes the power to determine questions to which no strict rule of law is applicable but which, from their nature, and the

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circumstances of the case, are controlled by the personal judgment of the court."); see also Univ. of Nev. v. Tarkanian, 110 Nev. 581, 594, 879 P.2d 1180, 1188 (1994) (stating "a trial court must award a reasonable fee, however the method upon which a reasonable fee is determined is subject to the direction of the court."). The Court is free to consider "unsuccessful claims" by the plaintiff and apportion attorney's fees to the defendant on such claims. See Tarkanian, 110 Nev. at 596, 879 P.2d at 1189 ("Tarkanian's unsuccessful claims have been considered at various points throughout this litigation, and the fees were accordingly reduced to arrive at a reasonable fee award.").

- B. Plaintiffs Cannot Recover Their Attorney's Fees and Costs Under Either the Contract Provision Or Their Offer Of Judgment.
 - 1. Plaintiffs did not prevail in this litigation under the Commission Agreement, the Court's Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law, or the Judgment.

Plaintiffs contend that the Court can "simply" look at the Court's Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law to see it is "clear" that Plaintiffs are the prevailing party. See Motion at 10:3-6. Given Plaintiffs' previous attempts to rewrite history in this case, it is understandable why Plaintiffs wish to mis-direct the Court's field of view. But Plaintiffs' actions throughout the entirety of this case make it clear that they sought \$1.8 million in lost commissions in this litigation and failed to prove them at trial.

As one of many examples, Plaintiffs' trial brief repeatedly discusses Plaintiffs' claims to additional unpaid commissions from Pardee. The Plaintiffs clearly argue that Pardee purchased Option Property on the Project, thereby entitling the Plaintiffs to additional commissions. See Plaintiffs' Trial Brief at 6:4-6 ("With these facts at the Court's disposal, the Court will quickly conclude that the land purchased by Pardee is Option Property."), attached as Exhibit A. The Plaintiffs claimed the Court would "learn that Plaintiffs were not paid their commissions according to the appropriate formulas and that only Pardee [had] the information necessary to properly calculate Plaintiffs' commissions." See id. at 3:21-23. The Plaintiffs promised "evidence of how Pardee

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acquired land for which a commission would be owed to Plaintiffs, but that Pardee executed other agreements to avoid paying these commissions." Id. at 3:23-25. Finally, the Plaintiffs argued that they were "entitled to commissions as specified by subparagraph (iii)" of the Commission Agreement." Id. at 13:5. This was because "Pardee still insisted that it had not purchased Option Property and that [the Plaintiffs'] commissions were appropriately calculated and paid," statements the Plaintiffs argued "were false" and purportedly showed that "Pardee [was] in breach of the Commission Letter Agreement." Id. at 9:16-19.

Once trial began, Plaintiffs served Pardee with their Thirteenth Supplemental NRCP 16.1 disclosures between the seventh and eighth day of trial. See Plaintiffs' Thirteenth Supplement to NRCP 16.1 Disclosure of Witnesses and Documents, attached as Exhibit B. In these mid-trial damages disclosures, Plaintiffs were unequivocal in the damages they were seeking: "Plaintiffs calculate their damages to be in excess of \$1,930,000.00 associated with the Defendant's breach of contract and the Defendant's failure to faithfully meet their obligations to the Plaintiffs." See id. at 10:17-19 (emphasis added).

Plaintiffs' counsel also told CSI's former principal during direct examination that counsel was at trial "to talk to [him] about my clients' entitlement to information and whether or not that translates to dollars." See October 24, 2013 Reporter's Transcript of Bench Trial Before the Honorable Judge Kerry L. Earley, District Court Judge at 4:19-21 (emphasis added), attached as Exhibit C. Thus, Plaintiffs were only asking for information because they believed it was evidence to the ultimate end, additional commissions from Pardee.

At the conclusion of trial, the Plaintiffs' Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law asked the Court to conclude that "Defendant materially breached its obligations under the Commission Letter Agreement by purchasing Option Property and failing to appropriately calculate and pay to Plaintiffs the commission owed under the Option Property Formula . . . [and] [p]urchasing Production Residential Property and

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failing to appropriately pay and inform Plaintiffs of the purchases." See Plaintiffs' Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusion of Law and Decision at 15:25-16:8, attached as Exhibit D. In each of these instances, among others, Plaintiffs were resolute that they were seeking \$1.8 million in additional commissions as damages from Pardee.

But the Court entirely denied Plaintiffs' claims to \$1.8 million in additional commissions. Specifically, the Court found that "the complete documentation . . . in this litigation verified that Plaintiffs were not due any further commissions at this time for the additional purchases of land by Pardee " Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law at 10:25-27, attached as Exhibit E. The Court further found that Pardee had not purchased any Option Property, and although "Plaintiffs have also contended that they are entitled to a commission if Pardee re-designates any of its land purchases from CSI to single family production residential property[,] Plaintiffs are not entitled to commissions on any re-designations of lands by Pardee pursuant to the Commission Agreement." Id. at 11:4-7. The Court also concluded that "No commission to Plaintiffs is payable under clause (iii) of the Commission Agreement unless the property purchased fell within the definition of Option Property purchased pursuant to paragraph 2 of the Option Agreement. Pardee as of the present time has not exercised any options to purchase single family production residential property pursuant to paragraph 2 of the Option Agreement." Id. at 8:25-9:4. Thus the Court concluded that "Pardee paid Plaintiffs in full and timely commissions" on the entirety of the land on the Project. Id. at 12:11-13.

Accordingly, by stepping back and viewing the entirety of the documents and arguments both parties presented in this case, it is Pardee and not Plaintiffs who prevailed on the main issue in the litigation. Pardee successfully defeated Plaintiffs'

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- Plaintiffs cannot recover their attorney's fees pursuant to NRCP 68 or NRS 17.115 because their Offer of Judgment was invalid and the Judgment did not exceed their Offer of Judgment.
 - The Offer of Judgment was conditional and therefore invalid.

"An offer of judgment must be unconditional and for a definite amount in order to be valid for the purposes of NRCP 68." *Pombo v. Nevada Apartment Ass'n*, 113 Nev. 559, 562 938 P.2d 725, 727 (1997). Here, the Plaintiffs' Offer of Judgment was hardly unconditional. In Paragraphs 1 and 3, Plaintiffs' Offer of Judgment was expressly conditioned upon the parties deeming certain land as "Option Property," which under the offer's plain terms would have entitled Plaintiffs to the substantial additional commissions they claimed Pardee owed. *See generally* Offer of Judgment at 2:7-4:9, attached as Exhibit H. Specifically, the Plaintiffs noted that, as "part and parcel of this Offer of Judgment," Pardee must accept "the following conditions:"

1. All purchases of real property designated for detached production residential use, which includes, without limitation, all single-family detached production residential lots (which shall include lots of which custom homes are constructed), all land for roadways, utilities, government facilities, including schools and parks (which school and park sites are subject to the provisions of paragraph 7(c) of the Option Agreement for the Purchase of Real Property and Joint Escrow Instructions); open space required or designated for the benefit of the residential development pursuant to the master plan, a habitat conservation plan, or development agreement, drainage ways or any other use associated with or resulting from the development of the Purchase Property and each Option Parcel of the Option Property made in the future, shall be deemed Option Property under the terms of the Option Agreement for the Purchase of Real Property and Joint Escrow Instructions executed May, 2004, Bates stamp numbers PLTF0001-00800; and Pardee shall provide advanced notice of the pendency of an escrow, fourteen (14) days prior to close of escrow, to advise James Wolfram or Walter Wilkes, their heirs, successors or assigns, of the impending purchase, of the date of close of escrow,

As discussed in Pardee's Motion for Attorney's Fees, this \$1.8 million represented over 92% of Plaintiffs' total claimed damages.

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and then to further advise them as to their entitlement to commissions under the terms of the Option Agreement . Notices to Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Wolfram, during their life shall be to them directly, with copies to their counsel, Jimmerson Hansen, P.C., James J. Jimmerson, Esq. and James M. Jimmerson, Esq., and following the passing of either one of the Plaintiffs, to their heirs and assigns to be designated at the appropriate time. Upon request by Mr. Wolfram, Mr. Wilkes, their counsel, or their future designees, Pardee shall provide true and complete copies of executed agreements or contracts concerning the purchase of real property between Pardee Homes of Nevada and Coyote Springs Investment, LLC (or affiliated entities). Mr. Wolfram and Mr. Wilkes and their counsel understand that receipt of the requested documents may require consent to certain confidentiality agreements. Mr. Wolfram, Mr. Wilkes and their counsel agree to be bound by the necessary confidentiality agreements.

3. With respect to any portion of Option Property purchased by Pardee pursuant to this offer of Judgment, Pardee shall pay to Plaintiffs one and one-half percent (1 ½%) of the amount derived by multiplying the number of acres purchased by [Pardee] by Forty Thousand Dollars (\$40,000.00).

See Exhibit H, Offer of Judgment at 2:7-4:9. By accepting Plaintiffs' offer, Pardee would not only be agreeing to pay the express \$149,000, but also the implied \$1.8 million in additional commissions under Plaintiffs' theory that Plaintiffs claimed as lost commissions. Plaintiffs' offer was accordingly conditional and invalid under Pombo for the purposes of NRCP 68 and MRS 17.115.

In Pombo, the Nevada Supreme Court cited to Stockton Kenworth v. Mentzer Detroit Diesel, 101 Nev. 400, 404, 705 P.2d 145, 148 (1985) as support for the legal principle that an offer of judgment must be "unconditional." In Stockton, Stockton sued Mentzer to recover possession of a truck that Mentzer was repairing. 101 Nev. at 401, 705 P.2d at 147. Mentzer issued an offer of judgment offering to buy good title to the truck for \$10,000. 101 Nev.at 402, 705 P.2d at 147. The Court found that the condition requiring Stockton to obtain good title to the truck following acceptance of the offer of judgment was impermissible. 101 Nev. at 404, 705 P.2d at 148. As in Pombo, the condition in Stockton meant that Stockton could not resolve this litigation simply by

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accepting the offer of judgment. As in both Pombo and Stockton, the conditions 1 and 3 from Plaintiffs' Offer of Judgment meant that Pardee could not resolve the litigation simply by accepting the Offer of Judgment.

Additionally, Beattie v. Thomas counsels that "while the purpose of NRCP 68 is to encourage settlement, it is not to force [parties] unfairly to forego legitimate claims [or defenses]." 99 Nev. 579, 588, 668 P.2d 268, 274 (1983). Pardee had a legitimate defense to Plaintiffs' claims to these additional commissions related to Option Property, and in fact the Court corroborated this defense at the trial's conclusion when it found that "the complete documentation . . . in this litigation verified that Plaintiffs were not due any further commissions at this time for the additional purchases of land by Pardee ." Exhibit E, Findings and Conclusions at 10:25-27. Thus, Plaintiffs' conditional Offer of Judgment was nothing more than an attempt to force Pardee to unfairly forego a valid defense. After Pardee rejected this unfair offer, Plaintiffs cannot now punish it for the defense ultimately succeeding at trial, and so Plaintiffs are not entitled to any attorney's fees under NRCP 68.

The Judgment did not exceed the Offer of Judgment.

Plaintiffs play a shell game with their Offer of Judgment as they attempt to argue they beat their \$149,000 Offer of Judgment at trial, when they clearly did not. Plaintiffs falsely inflate the value of the Judgment such that it exceeds their Offer of Judgment, therefore purportedly entitling them to their attorney's fees under NRCP 68. generally Motion at 11:19-12:6. Specifically, they make this leap by increasing their calculation of the Judgment over \$33,000 in purportedly due and owing prejudgment interest, and also by discounting their Offer of Judgment by \$15,741.20, an amount allegedly reflecting the interest included in the Offer of Judgment. See Motion at 11:6-9 ("The final judgment was exclusive of legal interest, and Plaintiffs are entitled to prejudgment interest on that figure, raising the award to a sum in excess of \$175,000"); see also Exhibit 5 to Plaintiffs' Motion.

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But again, the record reveals that such calculations are disingenuous at best. To begin, the Judgment expressly excluded any "awards of interest, costs and/or attorney's fees." See Judgment at 3:11-12, attached as Exhibit E. Contrary to the Plaintiffs' unbridled assumption of \$33,000 or more in prejudgment interest, the Court has yet to award them such interest and so they cannot include it in the Judgment's total for the purposes of NRCP 68 analysis. Moreover, the sum of \$33,000 is premised upon an interest calculation beginning when the complaint was filed. But Plaintiffs' financial award was based almost exclusively on sums incurred after the complaint was filed, so they are <u>not</u> entitled to pre-judgment interest even if requested.

Second, the Plaintiffs have provided no basis in law or fact to discount the value of their Offer of Judgment by the amount of interest they hope the Court may eventually award them. Instead, Plaintiffs' Offer of Judgment is for exactly what it says: \$149,000. With the Judgment being only \$141,500, their recovery did not exceed their offer of \$149,000, and so they have no entitlement to attorney's fees under NRCP 68.

> 3. Plaintiffs have not shown that their attorneys' fees are reasonable and supported by proper evidentiary documentation.

The Court no doubt recalls that it awarded Plaintiffs \$135,000 in attorney's fees as special damages at the trial's conclusion. See Findings and Conclusions, Exhibit D, at 15:2-3. ("The damages for reasonable attorneys' fees and costs are \$135,000.") Yet, in Plaintiffs' Motion, they demand another \$270,517.50, with no indication that they have separated the Court's previous attorney's fee award from the amount they are now claiming. Instead, it appears as if they are double counting or double-dipping the time entries and therefore asking that the Court award them the same attorney's fees twice.

For example, the exhibits attached to Plaintiffs' Motion provide no distinction between the time entries already awarded by the Court and those that the Plaintiffs are now seeking to recover upon, nor does the Motion itself clarify the issue for the Court such that it could award these newly claimed fees. Exhibit 6 includes a "Computation of

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Attorney Fees Damages" section but does not illustrate whether the Court previously awarded those fees or whether they are part of Plaintiffs' new claims. Exhibit 8 includes time entries beginning May 11, 2013, but includes no descriptions as to whether these are new fees or previously awarded fees. Moreover, Plaintiffs make no attempt to show in Exhibit 8 whether the time entries were for the accounting cause of action (which provided the basis for the Court's prior attorney's fees award) or for the breach of contract or breach of the implied duty causes of action.

Compounding the inherent confusion from Plaintiffs' Motions and attached exhibits, Plaintiffs' counsel's declaration states that Plaintiffs incurred \$484,128.98³ in attorney's fees and damages, an amount well in excess of their previous attorney's fee award and the amount they now claim in this Motion.

In the absence of any further explanation on these matters, the Court cannot grant Plaintiffs their claimed attorney's fees because of Nevada Supreme Court Specifically, the Nevada Supreme Court has held that an award of attorney's fees must be supported by "substantial evidence" and that such fees must be reasonable and necessary. Logan v. Abe, 2015 WL 3533249 at *4, 131 Nev. Adv. Op. 31, -- P.3d – (June 4, 2015); see also Shuette v. Beazer Homes Holdings Corp., 121 Nev. 837, 124 P.3d 530 (2005). Here, the Plaintiffs have not proven that their newly claimed attorney's fees are not duplicative of their previously awarded fees, much less by substantial evidence. Without that evidence and explanation, the Court cannot assess the reasonableness of the fees, nor their necessity and must therefore deny them.

This disclosed figure also belies Plaintiff's contention that this was only a case about "documents" and not \$1.8 million in additional commissions as "damages." Under Plaintiff's latest theory, the Court would have to believe that the Court would have to believe that Plaintiffs incurred nearly \$500,000 in attorney's fees solely to recover information that would not entitle them to additional commissions.

Nonsense. Plaintiffs incurred such high legal fees precisely because they were trying to recover \$1.8 million in damages for lost commissions, in an amount that would make the case economically feasible. The information they sought was simply the evidence they believed would prove their entitlement to additional commissions.

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III. CONCLUSION.

Plainly, Plaintiffs have not shown that they are entitled to any attorney's fees or costs in this matter beyond what the Court already granted them as special damages. Plaintiffs were not the prevailing party in the case's most significant issue, cannot use their unfair and conditional Offer of Judgment to recover the same, and did not provide the substantial evidence necessary to justify another award of attorney's fees. Accordingly, Pardee respectfully requests that the Court deny Plaintiffs' Motion and instead grant Pardee's Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs.

DATED this 15th day of July, 2015.

MCDONALD CARANO WILSON LLP

/s/ Pat Lundvall Pat Lundvall (NSBN 3761) Rory T. Kay (NSBN 12416) 2300 West Sahara Avenue, Suite 1200 Las Vegas, Nevada 89102 (702) 873-4100 (702) 873-9966 Facsimile

Attorneys for Defendant Pardee Homes of Nevada

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I am an employee of McDonald Carano Wilson LLP and that on the 15th day of July, 2015, I served a true and correct copy of the foregoing PARDEE HOMES OF NEVADA'S OPPOSITION TO PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR ATTORNEY'S FEES AND COSTS, via e-service through Wiznet as utilized in the 8th Judicial District on the following:

James J. Jimmerson Holly A. Fic Kim Stewart JIMMERSON, HANSEN, P.C. 415 S. Sixth Street, Ste 100 Las Vegas, NV 89101

Attorney for Plaintiffs

and

John W. Muije John W. Muije & Assoc. 1840 E. Sahara Ave., #106 Las Vegas, NV 89104

Co-counsel for Plaintiffs

/s/ Sally Wexler
An Employee of McDonald Carano Wilson
LLP

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1	OPP JIMMERSON HANSEN, P.C.						
2	JAMES J. JIMMERSON, ESQ.	CLERK OF THE COURT					
3	Nevada State Bar No. 000264 HOLLY A. FIC, ESQ.						
	Nevada State Bar. No. 007699						
4	415 South Sixth Street, Suite 100						
5	Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Telephone: (702) 388-7171						
6	Facsimile: (702) 380-6406 jjj@jimmersonhansen.com						
7	Attorneys for Plaintiffs						
8	JAMES WOLFRAM and WALTER D. WILKES And ANGELA L. LIMBOCKER-WILKES LIVING TRUST,						
9	ANGELA L. LIMBOCKER-WILKES, TRUSTEE						
10	DISTRICT COURT						
11	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA						
12		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,					
13	JAMES WOLFRAM and WALTER D. WILKES)						
14	and ANGELA L. LIMBOCKER-WILKES LIVING)						
15	TRUST, ANGELA L. LIMBOCKER-WILKES,) TRUSTEE,)						
16	Plaintiffs,	Case No.: A-10-632338-C					
17)	Dept. No. IV					
	v.)	Date of Hearing: 08/05/15					
18	PARDEE HOMES OF NEVADA,	Time of Hearing: 9:00 a.m.					
19	Defendant.						
20							
21	PLAINTIFFS' OPPOSITION TO PARDEE H	OMES OF NEVADA'S MOTION TO					
22	AMEND JUDGMENT AND COUNTERMO						
23	Disingiffs TAMES WOLED AM and ESTATE OF WALT WILLVES DESCRISED 1						
24	Plaintiffs, JAMES WOLFRAM and ESTATE OF WALT WILKES, DECEASED, by and						
25	through their counsel of record, JAMES J. JIMMERSON, ESQ., of the law firm of JIMMERSON						
26	HANSEN, P.C. hereby submit their Opposition and Countermotion that is based on the pleadings						
27	and papers on file, the documents attached hereto and arguments of counsel at the hearing of this						
	///						

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Motion and Countermotion. The Plaintiffs further request such other and further relief as the Court deems proper in the premises. DATED this // day of July, 2015. JIMMERSON HANSEN, P.C. Nevada State Bar No. 000264 415 So. Sixth St., Ste. 100 Las Vegas, NV 89101 Attorney for Plaintiffs

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I. INTRODUCTION

Defendant Pardee Homes of Nevada's ("Pardee") Motion to Amend Judgment regarding the June 15, 2015 Judgment filed by Defendant is untimely and should not be considered by this Court. Rather, Defendant's motion should be stricken for failure to comply with the ten (10) day time limits set forth in NRCP 52(b) and 59(e). While Plaintiffs believe this so-called June 15, 2015 Judgment is a fiction fabricated by Defendant and a fugitive document in which Plaintiffs timely filed a (1) Motion Pursuant to NRCP 52(b) and 59 to Amend The Court's Judgment Entered on June 15, 2015, et al. and (2) Motion to Strike "Judgment," Entered June 15, 2015 et al., on June 29, 2015, Defendant is untimely in its current motion procedurally and substantially regarding its amendment of the Court's Finding of Facts and Conclusions of Law, and Order filed June 25, 2014 ("FFCLO").

Defendant was the drafter of this alleged "Judgment," which they drafted during May, 2015 and submitted to the Court for signature. *See* Notice of Entry of Judgment, attached hereto as Exhibit "1," page 3 of Judgment, line 13. Said Judgment was signed by the Court on June 3, 2015, yet not filed for eight (8) judicial days. Notice of Entry thereupon was filed on June 15, 2015, with actual notice to both parties on June 15, 2015, and therefore, the ten (10) day time limitations for NRCP 52 and 59 began to toll. Thus, Defendant had more than sufficient and adequate time within which to contemplate and timely submit a motion to amend a judgment, by June 29, 2015. By Defendant's own statements, claiming "[p]ursuant to NRCP 52(b) and 59(e),

¹ Plaintiffs timely filed their motion to amend this Judgment within ten (10) judicial days, having been served on June 15, 2015 with Notice of Entry of the Judgment- the ten (10) judicial days having passed on June 29, 2013. With the Notice of Entry of Judgment, both Plaintiffs and Defendant had only ten (10) judicial days to file any NRCP 52 or 59 motion, or by June 29, 2015 at the latest. Defendant's motion to amend was not filed until July 2, 2015, which is untimely. Since Defendant commenced the time in which the Judgment was entered and notice thereupon, Defendant no longer shall have three (3) days for mailing responsive pleading.

defendant...moves the Court to amend its **findings** and **judgment** awarding plaintiffs...certain attorney's fees as special damages," this being their only basis to amend, Defendant acknowledges their motion is frivolous as Defendant is beyond the ten (10) day time frames required by NRCP 52(b) and 59(e). In fact they are vexatiously and wrongfully attempting to bootstrap this Court's June 25, 2014 FFCLO, which Defendant FAILED to seek to amend or appeal. *See* June 27, 2014 Notice of Entry of Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Order attached hereto as Exhibit "2." The failure to seek to amend or appeal the Court's Order of June 25, 2014, or even the Court's Order of May 13, 2015, render Defendant Pardee's Motion to Amend Judgment devoid of merit.

Moreover, a review of the history of this case will show that Defendant has filed four (4) written briefs, opposed by Plaintiffs, regarding the very same arguments they now present, and Defendant has orally argued the same. Thus, this Court has extensively addressed and considered the very same arguments that Defendant's once again attempt to renew, under the guise that the 2014 *Liu* case somehow denies this Court the authority to award Plaintiffs their special damages. Outrageously, Defendant does this in the face of this Court's specific findings of fact and conclusion which include and address the *Liu* case. *Id.* at 14:24-27. *See*, Exhibit "2" attached hereto. As such, Defendant's motion is vexatious, unwarranted and has unnecessarily multiplied the proceedings, requiring sanctions, considering the parties have extensively argued and briefed this matter, which the Court has addressed and decided thereupon in favor of Plaintiffs, and is therefore, moot.

A review of the Court's June 25, 2014 FFCLO reveals that as to each of the Plaintiffs' claims within its original Complaint and as amended through its Amended Complaint and ultimately through its second Amended Complaint, this Court determined there was a breach by the Defendant for each of the three (3) claims for relief that were properly pled by Plaintiffs from

the outset. This case was about gaining information and documents and was conservatively pled by Plaintiffs, who were forced to file a lawsuit only because of the consistent and willful refusal of Defendant to keep Plaintiffs reasonably informed as the Commission Agreement required during the course of Pardee's development of their residential home construction at Coyote Springs.

The Court will recall that the claims for relief never changed throughout the Complaint, the Amended Complaint, and the Second Amended Complaint. The first count was seeking an accounting by virtue of the superior relationship and knowledge that Pardee had over the Plaintiffs and the information that it had and refused to provide to the Plaintiffs; the second count was for breach of contract for Defendant's failure to provide this information, and the damages that flowed, and within that contract, the breach of the implied covenant and good faith and fair dealing to treat fairly the Plaintiffs with regard to the provision of information to keep them reasonably informed as required by the Commission Agreement between the parties. The Commission Agreement was Exhibit "1" at the time of trial.

Reading of the Amended Complaint and Second Amended Complaint reveals that this was a case about gaining information and the refusal of the Defendant to keep Plaintiffs reasonably informed which was their contractual obligation. The breach of contract was the failure to keep Plaintiffs so informed. Only if, by virtue of the failure of the Defendant to keep Plaintiffs' reasonably informed, it was discovered that Plaintiffs believed that Defendant had exercised its option to acquire additional land outside of the boundaries of the original takedown of properties, for which was additional commissions may be due. It was a breach of contract for the failure to provide information to ascertain whether in fact additional monies, if any, were due by Defendant to Plaintiffs. Defendant knew this sad reality: It foolishly rejected Plaintiffs' Offer of Judgment

in the principal sum of \$133,761.25, which together with interest from the date of service of the Amended Complaint, February 9, 2011, to the date of service of the Offer of Judgment, April 29, 2013, totaled \$149,000.00. By comparison, the Court's final Order granted final Judgment in Plaintiffs' favor for \$141,500.00 plus applicable legal interest, totaling approximately \$187,000.00. See Exhibit "2" attached hereto.

II. PROCEDURAL HISTORY AND STATEMENT OF FACTS

The case was commenced by Plaintiffs' Complaint filed December 29, 2010. An Amended Complaint was filed on January 14, 2011. The Second Amended Complaint was filed, after permission from the Court was received, on June 6, 2013, a copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit "3.". All three (3) Complaints were the same in alleging three (3) Claims for Relief as 1. Request for An Accounting due to Defendant's failure to keep the Plaintiffs reasonably informed; 2. Defendant's Breach of Contract for failing to keep the Plaintiffs reasonably informed; and 3. Defendant's Breach of the Implied Covenant of Good Faith and Fair Dealing for failing to keep the Plaintiffs reasonably informed.

The Second Amended Complaint was filed by the Plaintiffs, after being approved by the Court, to specifically identify a portion of Plaintiffs' attorney's fees as direct damages as result of Defendant's failure to keep the Plaintiffs reasonably informed. With respect to said Complaint, on March 21, 2013, Plaintiffs filed a Motion for Leave to File Second Amended Complaint to include their prayer for special damages as follows:

- 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.

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**.

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.

Id. (emphasis added).

On April 8, 2013, Defendant filed its Opposition to Plaintiffs' Motion for Leave to file a Second Amended Complaint, a copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit "4." Defendant argued that Plaintiffs were not entitled to an award of attorney's fees as special damages because this was a breach of contract case with a prevailing party attorneys' fees provision, and therefore this case did not fall under the narrow exceptions set forth by *Sandy Valley* and *Horgan*. *Id.* at 6-9. *See also*, *Sandy Valley*, 117 Nev. at 948, 35 P.3d at 964 and *Horgan v. Felton*, 123 Nev. 577, 170 P.3d 982 (2007).

Further, on March 1, 2013, Defendant filed a Motion in Limine to Exclude Plaintiffs' Claim for Attorneys' Fees as an Element of Damages (MIL#1), a copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit "5" and a Reply thereto that is attached hereto as Exhibit "6." Defendant's entire argument was based on Sandy Valley and Horgan. Id.

Subsequently, on April 26, 2013, the parties presented "extensive oral argument"

addressing Plaintiff's request to plead attorney's fees as special damages. See April 26, 2013 Court Minutes attached hereto as Exhibit "7" and May 16, 2013 Court Minutes attached hereto as Exhibit "8." The Court Minutes specifically set forth that Plaintiffs argued "the facts as pled established the necessity for attorney's fees under the provisions of Sandy Valley," while Defendant countered that "the claims for attorney's fees were futile, as they were not recoverable." See Exhibit "7." The Court ordered the motion be continued to Chamber's Calendar for written decision, following supplemental briefing on the issue of futility and that discovery was reopened "for the limited purpose of obtaining information as to whether the attorney's fees and costs incurred by James J. Jimmerson's firm were special damages..." Id.

As a result of the April 16, 2013 hearing, the Court allowed the parties to file Supplemental briefs due by May 10, 2013, which the parties complied therewith, and Defendant filed its Supplemental Brief in Support of Its Opposition to Plaintiffs' Motion for Leave to File a Second Amended Complaint, a copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit "9." Once again, Defendant argued that Plaintiffs were not entitled to award of attorney's fees as special damages under the extremely limited circumstances set forth in *Sandy Valley* and *Horgan*. *Id*.

On May 16, 2013, this Court, after considering the extensive oral argument of counsel presented on April 26, 2013, and the May 10, 2013 supplemental briefing by the parties, granted Plaintiffs' motion for leave to file a Second Amended Complaint which included special damages. See Exhibit "3" attached hereto. Consistent with the Court Minutes (Exhibit "8"), the Order Granting Plaintiffs' Motion for Leave to File a Second Amended Complaint was filed on June 5, 2013, with Notice of Entry thereupon on June 6, 2013, a copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit "10," that specifically included the following findings:

...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....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.

See Exhibit 7, page 2 (emphasis added).

The trial proceeded in this matter, and on December 13, 2013, Plaintiffs provided evidence supporting their claim for an award of attorney's fees as special damages. *See* excerpt of the December 13, 2013 Transcript of Trial Proceedings, Volume I attached hereto as Exhibit "11." In addition to oral testimony, Plaintiffs provided Exhibit 31A (Exhibit "O" at trial), in which Plaintiffs "were trying to present, as part of the plaintiff's case in chief, the damages that would speak to a couple of elements..." *Id.* at 103:19-21. The Court requested clarification of the highlighted portions of the exhibit in which James J. Jimmerson, Esq. provided testimony that said highlights supported the first claim for relief for accounting, the second claim for relief for breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing, and the third claim for breach of contract for failure to keep Plaintiffs reasonably informed. *Id.* at 104:5-18. The Court admitted Plaintiffs'

Exhibit 31A, Trial Exhibit "O." *Id.* at 105. Mr. Jimmerson presented full testimony, proving entitlement to the award of attorney's fees as special damages, which this Court addressed and considered as relating to Plaintiffs' attorneys' fees totaling "a little over \$135,000." *Id.* at 105-106:12 through 108.

Following a three (3) week trial commencing on October 23, 2013 and ending on December 13, 2013, the Court took the matter under submission. In the interim, while under submission, the Nevada Supreme Court issued the *Liu vs. Christopher Holmes, LLC* decision. The Court read the *Liu* decision, and concluded its holding that Plaintiff is entitled to include a portion of its attorney fees as money damages. The Court read and understood the holding of *Liu* and found that it supported the Court's decision for granting Plaintiffs' their money damages. The citation to this is found within the Court's FFCLO filed June 25, 2014 at page14, lines 26-27. *See* Exhibit 2. As such, the citing of *Liu* by Defendant as somehow a "new" law is not correct, since the Court, on its own, found *Liu* and considered it, and incorporated it within the Court's FFCLO, filed June 25, 2014. The Court can see the desperation and bad faith of Defendant Pardee in its meritless efforts to fabricate a "Judgment" filed on June 15, 2015, and a phony Motion to Amend the Judgment filed untimely upon grounds that lack any merit whatsoever.

On June 25, 2014 the Court's FFCLO was entered, with Notice of Entry thereupon having been filed on November 27, 2014. See Exhibit "2" attached hereto. The Court found that Defendant had breached its written Commission Letter Agreement of September 1, 2004, by failing to keep the Plaintiffs reasonably informed. Specifically, the Court found that Defendant owed to Plaintiffs an obligation and duty to keep the Plaintiffs reasonably informed with regard to Pardee's purchase of real estate designated for single-family residential use, which the Defendant failed to do. As a result of Defendant's breach of its contract with Plaintiffs, Defendant caused Plaintiffs damages

in the total sum of \$141,500.00, composed of \$6,000.00 in research time expended by Plaintiff, James Wolfram, and \$135,500.00 in attorney's fees that the Court awarded as special damages.

Specifically included in the FFCLO, under "Conclusions of Law" was the following:

21. Plaintiffs also suffered damages in the form of the attorney's fees and costs incurred as they were necessary and reasonably foreseeable to obtain the requisite information regarding the land designations of land acquired by Pardee from CSI in the Coyote Development pursuant to the separate transaction between Pardee and CSI. Plaintiffs specifically requested numerous times from Pardee information to determine the land designations of these additional purchases, but to no avail. In fact, Mr. Lash on behalf of Pardee instructed a third party that said information should not be provided. CSI was not able to provide the requisite information due to the confidentiality agreement with Pardee. Plaintiffs had no alternative but to file suit, use the litigation process to obtain the requisite information, and request an equitable remedy from this Court to obtain said information in the future. The above-referenced facts allow this Court to award reasonable attorney's fees and costs as special damages. See Liu v. Christopher Homes, LLC, 103, Nev. Adv. Op. 17, 321 P.3d, 875 (2014); Sandy Valley Assoc v. Sky Ranch Owners Assoc., 117 Nev. 948, 35 P.3d 964 (2001).

Mr. Jimmerson testified regarding the attorney's fees and costs to pursue the Plaintiffs' claim for acquiring the information from Pardee related to the Plaintiffs' commission amounts based on billings contained in exhibits 31A. The damages for reasonable attorneys' fees and costs are \$135,500.00.

Id. at 14:14-28 and 15:1-3 (emphasis added).

As a result of the Court's conclusions of law, the Court's "Decision" set forth as follows:

Now, therefore, in consideration of the Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law by this Court, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED as follows:

- 1. The Court finds that Defendant Pardee Homes of Nevada is liable to Plaintiffs for breach of contract, breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, and its failure to account to Plaintiffs regarding the information concerning the development of Coyote Springs because it pertained to Plaintiffs' present and potential future commissions. Damages are to be awarded to Plaintiffs from Defendant in an amount totaling \$141,500.00.
- 2. The Court finds that Plaintiffs are not liable to Defendant for breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing. As such, no damages will be awarded to Defendant.
- 3. The Court orders both parties to provide to the Court within 60 days after entry of this order supplemental briefs detailing what information should be provided and under what circumstances by Pardee to Plaintiffs consistent with this decision. The Court will schedule after receiving the supplemental briefs further proceedings to determine what

information should be provided by Pardee to Plaintiffs, and their heirs when applicable, as an accounting.

Id. at 17:23-28, 18:1-9.

The above award for \$141,500.00 included the award of special damages with respect to reasonable attorneys' fees and costs in the amount of \$135,500.00, plus \$6,000.00 for Mr. Wolfram's time, in which the Court specifically addressed oral and written evidence regarding the same at trial. With respect to the Court's third Order above, an Order on Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law and Supplemental Briefing Re Future Accounting ("Supplemental Order"), with Notice of Entry thereupon, was filed on May 13, 2015, a copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit "12." The Supplemental Order did not change, nor affect the award of special damages in the amount of \$135,500.00. Defendant did not file a motion for reconsideration, nor to amend, or appeal of the Court's final order regarding the June 25, 2014 FFCLO (Exhibit "3") and May 13, 2015 Supplemental Order (Exhibit "12").

III. LEGAL ARGUMENT:

A. Defendant Filed Its Motion to Amend Beyond the Ten (10) Days Allowed and Therefore Denial for Untimeliness is Proper.

NRCP RULE 52, FINDINGS BY THE COURT; JUDGMENT ON PARTIAL FINDINGS, provides in relevant part as follows:

(a) Effect. In all actions tried upon the facts without a jury or with an advisory jury, the court shall find the facts specially and state separately its conclusions of law thereon and judgment shall be entered pursuant to Rule 58; and in granting or refusing interlocutory injunctions the court shall similarly set forth the findings of fact and conclusions of law which constitute the grounds of its action. Requests for findings are not necessary for purposes of review. Findings of fact shall not be set aside unless clearly erroneous, and due regard shall be given to the opportunity of the trial court to judge the credibility of the witnesses. The findings of a master, to the extent that the court adopts them, shall be considered as the findings of the court. It will be sufficient if the findings of fact and conclusions of law are stated orally and recorded in open court following the close of the evidence or appear in an opinion or memorandum of decision filed by the court. Findings of fact and conclusions of law are unnecessary on decisions of motions under Rules 12 or

56 or any other motion except as provided in subdivision (c) of this rule. But an order granting summary judgment shall set forth the undisputed material facts and legal determinations on which the court granted summary judgment.

(b) Amendment. Upon a party's motion filed **not later than 10 days** after service of written notice of entry of judgment, the court may amend its findings or make additional findings and may amend the judgment accordingly. The motion may accompany a motion for a new trial under Rule 59. When findings of fact are made in actions tried without a jury, the sufficiency of the evidence supporting the findings may later be questioned whether or not in the district court the party raising the question objected to the findings, moved to amend them, or moved for partial findings. (emphasis added).

NRCP 59, NEW TRIAL; AMENDMENTS OF JUDGMENTS, provides in relevant part as follows:

(e) Motion to Alter or Amend a Judgment. A motion to alter or amend the judgment shall be filed **no later than 10 days** after service of written notice of entry of the judgment. (emphasis added).

As set forth herein, the Court entered its FFCLO on June 25, 2014 and May 13, 2015 for the Supplement Order. Defendant failed to file a request for reconsideration, nor to amend, nor an appeal of the Court's final orders regarding this case. Defendant cannot, after over a year since this Court determined to award Plaintiff special damages, now claim that this Court erroneously awarded the same as it "is not within one of *Sandy Valley's* or *Liu's* three limited exceptions for awarding fees as special damages." *See* Defendant's Motion, page 7, 9:8-10.

On June 15, 2015, Defendant filed a "Judgment" which Plaintiffs have contested as fictitious and wrongful; however, should Defendant want to amend this "Judgment" they should have done so by June 29, 2015. Upon the June 15, 2015 filing of the Notice of Entry of Judgment, Plaintiffs received notice thereof while Defendant's already had notice thereof, and the time for the ten (10) day filings of any motions to alter or amend, and/or reconsider began to toll on June 15, 2015, with June 29, 2015 being the expiration thereof.

Moreover, Defendant was well aware of the contents of the Judgment it drafted in May 2015, and therefore, should had ample time to easily comply with the ten (10) day requirement. Defendant started that ten (10) judicial day rule by service of the Notice of Entry of Judgment period and filing on June 15, 2015. The last day to file any Rule 52 or Rule 59 motion was June 29, 2015. Plaintiffs filed their motion timely on June 29, 2015, while Defendant Pardee did not. It is that simple. *See* NRCP 54 and 58 and NRCP 6 as follows:

NRCP 54, Judgments; Attorney Fees provides in relevant part as follows:

- (a) Definition; Form. "Judgment" as used in these rules includes a decree and any order from which an appeal lies. A judgment shall not contain a recital of pleadings, the report of a master, or the record of prior proceedings.
- (b) Judgment Involving Multiple Parties. When multiple parties are involved, the court may direct the entry of a final judgment as to one or more but fewer than all of the parties only upon an express determination that there is no just reason for delay and upon an express direction for the entry of judgment. In the absence of such determination and direction, any order or other form of decision, however designated, which adjudicates the rights and liabilities of fewer than all the parties shall not terminate the action as to any of the parties, and the order or other form of decision is subject to revision at any time before the entry of judgment adjudicating all the rights and liabilities of all the parties.
- (c) Demand for Judgment. A judgment by default shall not be different in kind from or exceed in amount that prayed for in the demand for judgment, except that where the prayer is for damages in excess of \$10,000 the judgment shall be in such amount as the court shall determine. Except as to a party against whom a judgment is entered by default, every final judgment shall grant the relief to which the party in whose favor it is rendered is entitled, even if the party has not demanded such relief in the party's pleadings.

NRCP 58, Entry of Judgment provides as follows:

- (a) Judgment. Subject to the provisions of Rule 54(b):
- (1) upon a general verdict of a jury, or upon a decision by the court that a party shall recover only a sum certain or costs or that all relief shall be denied, the court shall sign the judgment and the judgment shall be filed by the clerk;
- (2) upon a decision by the court granting other relief, or upon a special verdict or a general verdict accompanied by answers to interrogatories, the court shall promptly approve the form and sign the judgment, and the judgment shall be filed by the clerk. The court shall designate a party to serve notice of entry of the judgment on the other parties under subdivision (e).
- (b) Judgment in Other Cases. Except as provided in subdivision (b)(1) of Rule 55, all judgments shall be signed by the judge and **filed with the clerk**.

(c) When Judgment Entered. The filing with the clerk of a judgment, signed by the judge, or by the clerk, as the case may be, constitutes the entry of such judgment, and no judgment shall be effective for any purpose until the entry of the same, as hereinbefore provided. The entry of the judgment shall not be delayed for the taxing of costs.

(d) Judgment Roll. The judgment, as signed and filed, shall constitute the judgment roll.

(e) Notice of Entry of Judgment. Within 10 days after entry of a judgment or an order, the party designated by the court under subdivision (a) shall serve written notice of such entry, together with a copy of the judgment or order, upon each party who is not in default for failure to appear and shall file the notice of entry with the clerk of the court. Any other party, or the court in family law cases, may in addition serve a notice of such entry. Service shall be made in the manner provided in Rule 5(b) for the service of papers. Failure to serve notice of entry does not affect the validity of the judgment, but the judgment may not be executed upon until such notice is served. (emphasis added)

Should Defendant disingenuously argue that it had three (3) additional days for mailing under NRCP 6(e), the intent and purpose of NRCP 6(e), was to allow three (3) days mailing for service upon the recipient (Plaintiffs herein), and not to allow additional time for the drafter, party who is in possession and **who has actual notice**, such as the Defendant as of June 15, 2015, especially considering the Judgment reflects it was drafted in May, 2015. See Exhibit "1," page 3 of Judgment, line 13.

NRCP 6(e) provides as follows:

Additional Time After Service by Mail or Electronic Means. Whenever a party has the right or is required to do some act or take some proceedings within a prescribed period after the service of a notice or other paper, other than process, upon the party and the notice or paper is served upon the party by mail or by electronic means, 3 days shall be added to the prescribed period.

Moreover, the counterpart for NRCP (6) for the federal rules is also rule 6 whereby courts have considered the purpose of the three (3) day additional period accordingly as follows:

Further support for the Court's chosen construction of these rules can be found by considering the purpose of Rule 6(d). By adding three additional days to the response period of a party required to act following the receipt of a paper served by mail, Rule 6(e) amounts to a legislative presumption that the party is not in receipt of the paper and lacks notice for three days following the mailing of the paper. His response period should be computed, as it otherwise would be, from the point of presumed receipt. Thus,

the length of the party's ten day response period should be computed, applying the less-than-eleven-day provision of Rule 6(a), separately from the three day period allowed by Rule 6(e). The mailing rule should provide three extra days, in addition to whatever period the party would otherwise have, to reflect the presumed lapse in notice because of service by mail.

Nalty v. Nalty Tree Farm, 654 F. Supp 1315, 9 Fed. R. Serv.3d 839 (S.D. Alabama 1987)

B. Regardless, Defendant's Arguments Have NO Merit, Considering this Court Has Previously Extensively Heard These Very Same Arguments from Defendant and Disposed of the Same in Favor of Plaintiffs.

The entire basis for Defendant's current wrongful motion to amend is that this Court did not have the opportunity to review and apply the law from a Nevada Supreme Court, to wit, *Liu v. Christopher Homes*, LLC, 103, Nev. Adv. Op. 17, 321 P.3d, 875 (2014), that was decided after the trial concluded in this matter. First and foremost, Defendant has provided no authority regarding applicability of case law determined after the closure of trial on this matter; that is, that a subsequent ruling applies retroactively to this matter. Regardless, however, a mere perusal of the FFCLO reveals that this Court did actually address and include the *Liu* case, as the basis for the award of attorney's fees as special damages to Plaintiffs. *See* Exhibit "2," 14:24-27

After Defendant had the opportunity to and extensively argued Sandy Valley (Exhibits 4-10), the Court specifically set forth in its conclusions of law under the FFCLO that the award of attorney's fees and costs in the amount of \$135,500.00 as special damages was being awarded because "[t]he above-referenced facts allow this Court to award reasonable attorney's fees and costs as special damages. See Liu v. Christopher Homes, LLC, 103, Nev. Adv. Op. 17, 321 P.3d, 875 (2014); Sandy Valley Assoc. v. Sky Ranch Owners Assoc., 117 Nev. 948, 35 P.3d 964 (2001)." Id. (emphasis added). Thus, the Court considered all evidence, extensively litigated throughout this case on the very issue of attorney's fees as special damages, and taking into account the legal authority provided in BOTH Sandy Valley and Liu, determined to award Plaintiffs these special