Case No. 74275

In the Supreme Court of Nevada

GEORGE STUART YOUNT, individually and in his capacity as owner of George Yount IRA,

Appellant,

VS.

CRISWELL RADOVAN, LLC, a Nevada limited liability company; CR CAL NEVA, LLC, a Nevada limited liability company; ROBERT RADOVAN; WILLIAM CRISWELL; CAL NEVA LODGE, LLC, a Nevada limited liability company; POWELL, COLEMAN AND ARNOLD, LLP; DAVID MARRINER; MARRINER REAL ESTATE, LLC, a Nevada limited liability company; and DOES 1-10.,

Respondent.

Electronically Filed Mar 05 2019 08:53 a.m. Elizabeth A. Brown Clerk of Supreme Court

APPEAL

from the Second Judicial District Court, Washoe County, Nevada
The Honorable N. Patrick Flanagan, District Judge
The Honorable Jerome Polaha
The Honorable Egan Walker
District Court Case No. CV16-00767

APPELLANT'S APPENDIX VOLUME 9 PAGES 2001-2250

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CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF CONTENTS TO APPENDIX

Tab	Document	Date	Vol.	Pages
01	Complaint	04/04/16	1	1–29
02	Affidavit of Richard G. Campbell Regarding Service Pursuant to N.R.C.P. 4(d)(1)	04/05/16	1	30–33
03	Executed Summons – Marriner Real Estate	04/21/16	1	34–36
04	Executed Summons – Cal Neva Lodge LLC	04/21/16	1	37–39
05	Executed Summons – CR Cal Neva LLC	04/21/16	1	40–42
06	Executed Summons – Criswell Radovan LLC	04/21/16	1	43–45
07	Acceptance of Service	04/21/16	1	46–48
08	Notice of Service Pursuant to N.R.C.P. 4(d)(1)	04/25/16	1	49–64
09	Answer of Defendants Criswell Radovan, LLC, CR Cal Neva LLC, Robert Radovan, William Criswell, Cal Neva Lodge, LLC, Powell, Coleman and Arnold LLP to Plain- tiff's Complaint	06/07/16	1	65–75
10	Acceptance of Service	06/06/16	1	76–78
11	Pretrial Order	06/09/16	1	79–86
12	Order Approving Stipulation to Set Aside Default	06/14/16	1	87–88
13	Order Approving Stipulation to Add Additional Defendant to Complaint	07/11/16	1	89–90
14	First Amended Complaint	07/20/16	1	91–120
15	Plaintiff's Case Conference Report	08/08/16	1	121–151
16	Defendants' David Marriner and Marriner Real Estate, LLC's Joinder in Plaintiff's	08/22/16	1	152–154

	Case Conference Report			
17	Order	09/13/16	1	155–161
18	Notice of Entry of Order	09/14/16	1	162–164
19	Second Amended Complaint	09/27/16	1	165–197
20	Scheduling Order	10/11/16	1	198–201
21	Defendants David Marriner's and Marriner Real Estate, LLC's Answer to Second Amended Complaint and Cross-Claim for Indemnity, Contribution and Declaratory Relief Re Apportionment of Fault	10/24/16	1	202–216
22	Order Amending Scheduling Order	12/20/16	1	217–218
23	Motion for Partial Summary Judgment	06/27/17	1	219–250
			2	251–376
24	Defendants David Marriner and Marriner	06/28/17	2	377–500
	Real Estate, LLC's Motion for Summary Judgment or, in the Alternative, Partial Summary Judgment		3	501–548
25	Declaration of Robert Radovan in Support of Motion for Summary Judgment	06/28/17	3	549-552
26	Marriner's Declaration of Counsel and Volume of Evidence in Support of Motion for Summary Judgment	06/28/17	3	553–711
27	Motion for Summary Judgment	06/29/17	3	712–750
			4	751–809
28	Criswell Radovan, LLC, CR Cal Neva, LLC, Robert Radovan, William Criswell, and Powell, Coleman and Arnold LLP's Opposition to Plaintiff's Motion for Partial Summary Judgment	07/18/17	4	810–904
29	Plaintiff's Opposition to Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment	07/19/17	4	905–955

30	Plaintiff's Opposition to Defendants David	07/28/17	4	956–1000
30	Marriner and Marriner Real Estate, LLC's Motion for Summary Judgment or, in the	07720/11	5	1001–1039
	Alternative, Partial Summary Judgment			
31	Defendants David Marriner and Marriner Real Estate, LLC's Reply to Yount's Oppo- sition to Motion for Summary Judgment	08/03/17	5	1040–1046
32	Reply to Defendants' Opposition to Plain- tiff's Motion for Partial Summary Judg- ment	08/04/17	5	1047–1052
33	Defendants' Criswell Radovan, LLC, CR Cal Neva, LLC, Robert Radovan, William Criswell, and Powell, Coleman and Arnold LLP's Reply in Support of Their Motion for Summary Judgment	08/07/17	5	1053–1059
34	Order	08/15/17	5	1060–1068
35	Order	08/15/17	5	1069–1078
36	Order	08/15/17	5	1079–1089
37	Marriner's Trial Statement	08/25/17	5	1090–1103
38	Marriner's Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law	08/25/17	5	1104–1113
39	Defendant's Trial Statement	08/25/17	5	1114–1130
40	Defendants' Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law	08/25/17	5	1131–1143
41	Plaintiff's Trial Statement	08/25/17	5	1144-1156
42	Trial Transcript – Volume 1	08/29/17	5	1157–1250
			6	1251–1359
43	Trial Transcript – Volume 2	08/30/17	6	1360–1500
			7	1501–1545

44	Trial Transcript – Volume 3	08/31/17	7	1546–1750
			8	1751–1775
45	Trial Transcript – Volume 4	09/01/17	8	1776–1878
46	Trial Transcript – Volume 5	09/06/17	8	1879–2000
			9	2001
47	Trial Transcript – Volume 6	09/07/17	9	2002–2133
48	Trial Transcript – Volume 7	09/08/17	9	2134–2250
			10	2251–2298
49	Amended Order	09/15/17	10	2299–2301
50	Notice of Appeal	10/16/17	10	2302–2309
51	Case Appeal Statement	10/16/17	10	2310–2314
52	Transcript of In Chambers Status Conference	11/13/17	10	2315–2325
53	Marriner's Opening Brief Re Post-Trial Proceedings by Successor District Judge	01/16/18	10	2326–2384
54	Plaintiff's Brief Regarding Status of Case	01/16/18	10	2385–2500
	and Appropriate Procedure Going Forward		11	2501–2511
55	Excerpts of Transcripts Cited in "Plaintiff's Brief Regarding Status of Case and Appropriate Procedure Going Forward"	01/17/18	11	2512–2600
56	Defendants' Brief Regarding Post-Trial Procedure by Successor Judge	01/17/18	11	2601–2717
57	Plaintiff's Response to Defendants' Briefs Regarding Case Status	02/02/18	11	2718–2729
58	Marriner's Reply Brief Re Post-Trial Proceedings by Successor District Judge	02/02/18	11	2730–2743
59	Defendants' Reply Brief Regarding Post-	02/02/18	11	2744-2750
	Trial Procedure by Successor Judge		12	2751–2752
60	Judgment	03/12/18	12	2753–2756

61	Notice of Entry of Judgment	03/13/18	12	2757–2759
62	Amended Notice of Appeal	03/23/18	12	2760–2775
63	Amended Case Appeal Statement	03/23/18	12	2776–2780
64	Defendants' Motion to Amend Judgment	03/27/18	12	2781-3000
65	Plaintiff's Motion for Judgment as a Matter of Law, for Relief from Judgment, to Alter and Amend the Judgment, to Amend the Findings, and for New Trial	03/30/18	13	3001–3083
66	Plaintiff's Opposition to "Defendants' Motion to Amend Judgment"	05/08/18	13	3083–3185
67	Defendants' Opposition to Plaintiff's Motion for Judgment as a Matter of Law, for Relief from Judgment, to Alter and Amend the Judgment, to Amend Findings, and for New Trial	05/21/18	13	3186–3214
68	Opposition to Plaintiff's Motion for Judgment as a Matter of Law, for Relief from Judgment, to Alter and Amend the Judgment, to Amend Findings, and for New Trial	05/21/18	13 14	3215–3250 3251–3291
69	Exhibits to Defendants' Opposition to Plaintiff's Motion for Judgment as a Mat- ter of Law, for Relief from Judgment, to Al- ter and Amend the Judgment, to Amend Findings, and for New Trial	05/24/18	14 15	3292–3500 3501–3750
70	Errata to Defendants' Opposition to Plaintiff's Motion for Judgment as a Matter of Law, for Relief from Judgment, to Alter and Amend the Judgment, to Amend Findings, and for New Trial	05/24/18	16 17 18	3751–4000 4001–4250 4251–4265
71	Plaintiff's Reply to Defendants' Opposition to Plaintiff's Motion for Judgment as a Matter of Law, for Relief from Judgment, to Alter and Amend Judgment, to Amend	06/15/18	18	4266–4357

	the Findings and for New Trial			
72	Plaintiff's Reply to Marriners' Opposition to Plaintiff's Motion for Judgment as a Matter of Law, for Relief from Judgment, to Alter and Amend Judgment, to Amend the Findings and for New Trial	06/15/18	18	4358–4467
73	Reply to Plaintiff's Opposition to Defendants' Motion to Amend Judgment	06/20/18	18	4468–4486
74	Motion to Amend the Pleadings to Conform	08/21/18	18	4487–4500
	to the Evidence and Judgment		19	4501–4750
			20	4751–4751
75	Plaintiff's Opposition to Marriner's Motion to Amend the Pleadings to Conform to the Evidence and Judgment	09/24/18	20	4752–4793
76	Reply in Support of Motion to Amend the Pleadings to Conform to the Evidence and Judgment	10/15/18	20	4794–4806
77	Transcript of Hearing on Motions	12/20/18	20	4807–4868
78	Non-Jury Trial Exhibits List		20	4869–4878
79	Trial Exhibit 4		20	4879–4936
80	Trial Exhibit 122		20	4937–4938
81	Trial Exhibit 124		20	4939–4943

ALPHABETICAL TABLE OF CONTENTS TO APPENDIX

Tab	Document	Date	Vol.	Pages
07	Acceptance of Service	04/21/16	1	46–48
10	Acceptance of Service	06/06/16	1	76–78
02	Affidavit of Richard G. Campbell Regarding Service Pursuant to N.R.C.P. 4(d)(1)	04/05/16	1	30–33
63	Amended Case Appeal Statement	03/23/18	12	2776–2780
62	Amended Notice of Appeal	03/23/18	12	2760–2775
49	Amended Order	09/15/17	10	2299–2301
09	Answer of Defendants Criswell Radovan, LLC, CR Cal Neva LLC, Robert Radovan, William Criswell, Cal Neva Lodge, LLC, Powell, Coleman and Arnold LLP to Plain- tiff's Complaint	06/07/16	1	65–75
51	Case Appeal Statement	10/16/17	10	2310–2314
01	Complaint	04/04/16	1	1–29
28	Criswell Radovan, LLC, CR Cal Neva, LLC, Robert Radovan, William Criswell, and Powell, Coleman and Arnold LLP's Opposition to Plaintiff's Motion for Partial Summary Judgment	07/18/17	4	810–904
25	Declaration of Robert Radovan in Support of Motion for Summary Judgment	06/28/17	3	549–552
39	Defendant's Trial Statement	08/25/17	5	1114–1130
24	Defendants David Marriner and Marriner	06/28/17	2	377–500
	Real Estate, LLC's Motion for Summary Judgment or, in the Alternative, Partial Summary Judgment		3	501–548
31	Defendants David Marriner and Marriner Real Estate, LLC's Reply to Yount's Oppo-	08/03/17	5	1040–1046

	sition to Motion for Summary Judgment			
21	Defendants David Marriner's and Marriner Real Estate, LLC's Answer to Second Amended Complaint and Cross-Claim for Indemnity, Contribution and Declaratory Relief Re Apportionment of Fault	10/24/16	1	202–216
56	Defendants' Brief Regarding Post-Trial Procedure by Successor Judge	01/17/18	11	2601–2717
33	Defendants' Criswell Radovan, LLC, CR Cal Neva, LLC, Robert Radovan, William Criswell, and Powell, Coleman and Arnold LLP's Reply in Support of Their Motion for Summary Judgment	08/07/17	5	1053–1059
16	Defendants' David Marriner and Marriner Real Estate, LLC's Joinder in Plaintiff's Case Conference Report	08/22/16	1	152–154
64	Defendants' Motion to Amend Judgment	03/27/18	12	2781–3000
67	Defendants' Opposition to Plaintiff's Motion for Judgment as a Matter of Law, for Relief from Judgment, to Alter and Amend the Judgment, to Amend Findings, and for New Trial	05/21/18	13	3186–3214
40	Defendants' Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law	08/25/17	5	1131–1143
59	Defendants' Reply Brief Regarding Post- Trial Procedure by Successor Judge	02/02/18	11 12	2744–2750 2751–2752
70	Errata to Defendants' Opposition to Plaintiff's Motion for Judgment as a Matter of Law, for Relief from Judgment, to Alter and Amend the Judgment, to Amend Findings, and for New Trial	05/24/18	16 17 18	3751–4000 4001–4250 4251–4265
55	Excerpts of Transcripts Cited in "Plaintiff's Brief Regarding Status of Case and Appro-	01/17/18	11	2512–2600

	priate Procedure Going Forward"			
04	Executed Summons – Cal Neva Lodge LLC	04/21/16	1	37–39
05	Executed Summons – CR Cal Neva LLC	04/21/16	1	40–42
06	Executed Summons – Criswell Radovan LLC	04/21/16	1	43–45
03	Executed Summons – Marriner Real Estate	04/21/16	1	34–36
69	Exhibits to Defendants' Opposition to	05/24/18	14	3292–3500
	Plaintiff's Motion for Judgment as a Matter of Law, for Relief from Judgment, to Alter and Amend the Judgment, to Amend Findings, and for New Trial		15	3501–3750
14	First Amended Complaint	07/20/16	1	91–120
60	Judgment	03/12/18	12	2753–2756
26	Marriner's Declaration of Counsel and Volume of Evidence in Support of Motion for Summary Judgment	06/28/17	3	553–711
53	Marriner's Opening Brief Re Post-Trial Proceedings by Successor District Judge	01/16/18	10	2326–2384
38	Marriner's Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law	08/25/17	5	1104–1113
58	Marriner's Reply Brief Re Post-Trial Proceedings by Successor District Judge	02/02/18	11	2730–2743
37	Marriner's Trial Statement	08/25/17	5	1090–1103
23	Motion for Partial Summary Judgment	06/27/17	1	219–250
			2	251–376
27	Motion for Summary Judgment	06/29/17	3	712–750
			4	751–809
74	Motion to Amend the Pleadings to Conform	08/21/18	18	4487–4500

	to the Evidence and Judgment		19	4501–4750
			20	4751–4751
78	Non-Jury Trial Exhibits List		20	4869–4878
50	Notice of Appeal	10/16/17	10	2302–2309
61	Notice of Entry of Judgment	03/13/18	12	2757–2759
18	Notice of Entry of Order	09/14/16	1	162–164
08	Notice of Service Pursuant to N.R.C.P. 4(d)(1)	04/25/16	1	49–64
68	Opposition to Plaintiff's Motion for Judg-	05/21/18	13	3215–3250
	ment as a Matter of Law, for Relief from Judgment, to Alter and Amend the Judg-		14	3251–3291
	ment, to Amend Findings, and for New Trial			
17	Order	09/13/16	1	155–161
34	Order	08/15/17	5	1060–1068
35	Order	08/15/17	5	1069–1078
36	Order	08/15/17	5	1079–1089
22	Order Amending Scheduling Order	12/20/16	1	217–218
13	Order Approving Stipulation to Add Additional Defendant to Complaint	07/11/16	1	89–90
12	Order Approving Stipulation to Set Aside Default	06/14/16	1	87–88
54	Plaintiff's Brief Regarding Status of Case	01/16/18	10	2385–2500
	and Appropriate Procedure Going Forward		11	2501–2511
15	Plaintiff's Case Conference Report	08/08/16	1	121–151
65	Plaintiff's Motion for Judgment as a Matter of Law, for Relief from Judgment, to Alter and Amend the Judgment, to Amend	03/30/18	13	3001–3083

	the Findings, and for New Trial			
66	Plaintiff's Opposition to "Defendants' Motion to Amend Judgment"	05/08/18	13	3084–3185
29	Plaintiff's Opposition to Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment	07/19/17	4	905–955
30	Plaintiff's Opposition to Defendants David Marriner and Marriner Real Estate, LLC's Motion for Summary Judgment or, in the Alternative, Partial Summary Judgment	07/28/17	4 5	956–1000 1001–1039
75	Plaintiff's Opposition to Marriner's Motion to Amend the Pleadings to Conform to the Evidence and Judgment	09/24/18	20	4752–4793
71	Plaintiff's Reply to Defendants' Opposition to Plaintiff's Motion for Judgment as a Matter of Law, for Relief from Judgment, to Alter and Amend Judgment, to Amend the Findings and for New Trial	06/15/18	18	4266–4357
72	Plaintiff's Reply to Marriners' Opposition to Plaintiff's Motion for Judgment as a Matter of Law, for Relief from Judgment, to Alter and Amend Judgment, to Amend the Findings and for New Trial	06/15/18	18	4358–4467
57	Plaintiff's Response to Defendants' Briefs Regarding Case Status	02/02/18	11	2718–2729
41	Plaintiff's Trial Statement	08/25/17	5	1144–1156
11	Pretrial Order	06/09/16	1	79–86
76	Reply in Support of Motion to Amend the Pleadings to Conform to the Evidence and Judgment	10/15/18	20	4794–4806
32	Reply to Defendants' Opposition to Plain- tiff's Motion for Partial Summary Judg- ment	08/04/17	5	1047–1052
73	Reply to Plaintiff's Opposition to Defend-	06/20/18	18	4468–4486

	ants' Motion to Amend Judgment			
20	Scheduling Order	10/11/16	1	198–201
19	Second Amended Complaint	09/27/16	1	165–197
77	Transcript of Hearing on Motions	12/20/18	20	4807–4868
52	Transcript of In Chambers Status Conference	11/13/17	10	2315–2325
80	Trial Exhibit 122		20	4937–4938
81	Trial Exhibit 124		20	4939–4943
79	Trial Exhibit 4		20	4879–4936
42	Trial Transcript – Volume 1	08/29/17	5	1157–1250
			6	1251–1359
43	Trial Transcript – Volume 2	08/30/17	6	1360–1500
			7	1501–1545
44	Trial Transcript – Volume 3	08/31/17	7	1546–1750
			8	1751–1775
45	Trial Transcript – Volume 4	09/01/17	8	1776–1878
46	Trial Transcript – Volume 5	09/06/17	8	1879–2000
			9	2001
47	Trial Transcript – Volume 6	09/07/17	9	2002–2133
48	Trial Transcript – Volume 7	09/08/17	9	2134–2250
			10	2251–2298

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1
    STATE OF NEVADA
                          SS.
 2
    County of Washoe
 3
         I, STEPHANIE KOETTING, a Certified Court Reporter of the
    Second Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada, in and
 4
 5
    for the County of Washoe, do hereby certify;
 6
         That I was present in Department No. 7 of the
 7
    above-entitled Court on September 6, 2017, at the hour of
 8
    1:30 p.m., and took verbatim stenotype notes of the
 9
    proceedings had upon the trial in the matter of GEORGE S.
10
    YOUNT, et al., Plaintiffs, vs. CRISWELL RADOVAN, et al.,
    Defendants, Case No. CV16-00767, and thereafter, by means of
11
12
    computer-aided transcription, transcribed them into
    typewriting as herein appears;
13
         That the foregoing transcript, consisting of pages 1
14
15
    through 845, both inclusive, contains a full, true and
16
    complete transcript of my said stenotype notes, and is a
17
    full, true and correct record of the proceedings had at said
18
    time and place.
19
20
              At Reno, Nevada, this 10th day of October 2017.
21
22
                              S/s Stephanie Koetting
                              STEPHANIE KOETTING, CCR #207
23
24
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    4185
 2
    STEPHANIE KOETTING
 3
    CCR #207
 4
    75 COURT STREET
 5
    RENO, NEVADA
 6
 7
                 IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT
 8
                    IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE
 9
            THE HONORABLE PATRICK FLANAGAN, DISTRICT JUDGE
10
                                 --000--
11
      GEORGE S. YOUNT, et al.,
12
                    Plaintiffs,
13
                                       Case No. CV16-00767
      vs.
14
      CRISWELL RADOVAN, et al.,
                                       Department 7
15
                    Defendants.
16
17
18
                        TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
19
                            TRIAL VOLUME VI
20
                           September 7, 2017
21
                                9:00 a.m.
22
                              Reno, Nevada
23
24
    Reported by:
                         STEPHANIE KOETTING, CCR #207, RPR
                         Computer-Aided Transcription
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12		
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RENO, NEVADA, September 7, 2017, 9:00 a.m.
1
 2
 3
                                 --000--
 4
               MR. CAMPBELL: I have Mr. Tratner on the video
 5
    screen.
 6
               THE COURT: All right. Mr. Tratner.
 7
               MR. CAMPBELL: Good morning.
 8
               THE COURT: Just a minute, we have to swear in the
 9
    witness.
10
               (One witness sworn at this time.)
                            KENNETH TRATNER
11
       called as a witness and being duly sworn did testify as
12
13
                                follows:
                           DIRECT EXAMINATION
14
15
    BY MR. CAMPBELL:
16
         Q.
               Morning, Mr. Tratner.
17
         Α.
               Good morning.
18
         Q.
               Can you hear me okay?
19
               I can.
         Α.
20
               You're Mr. Yount's accountant, correct?
         Ο.
21
               THE COURT: Can we get his name and spell the last
22
    name.
23
    BY MR. CAMPBELL:
24
               Could you state your name for the record and spell
         Q.
```

```
1 your last name?
```

- 2 A. Kenneth Tratner, T-r-a-t-n-e-r.
- THE COURT: Thank you.
- 4 BY MR. CAMPBELL:

12

13

- 5 Q. You're Mr. Yount's accountant?
- 6 A. That's correct.
 - Q. And how long have you been his accountant?
- 8 A. For over 25 years.
- 9 Q. In July or August of 2015, did Mr. Yount contact
- 10 | you about an investment he was contemplating?
- 11 A. Yes, he did.
 - Q. And what investment did he say he was looking at?
 - A. A project that related to the Cal Neva Hotel.
- Q. And did he ask you to do some investigation on
- 15 | that project?
- 16 A. Yes.
 - Q. What did he ask you to do?
- 18 A. He forwarded some of the offering documentation
- 19 and asked that I take a look at it for overall
- 20 reasonableness.
- Q. When you say overall reasonableness, what were you
- 22 | understanding that to be?
- 23 A. Looking at the financial reports that were in the
- 24 documentation for the investment opportunity and whether the

1 numbers made sense.

- Q. And the numbers, are you talking about budget numbers or revenue numbers?
 - A. It was a combination of the project costs and profit and loss forecast for a period of time.
 - Q. And was specifically Mr. Yount asking for some conclusion as to some aspect of the project?
 - A. It was an overall sort of a, do the numbers make sense from an investment opportunity perspective.
 - Q. Investment opportunity, meaning return on investment?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Were you provided with -- strike that. At some point, did you have either a telephone conversation or an e-mail exchange with a Mr. Robert Radovan?
 - A. I believe I spoke to him.
 - Q. And did Mr. Radovan or one of his employees or associates send you certain documents?
 - A. They did. They sent some updated financial projections on the project.
 - Q. And when you say, updated financial projections, what did that entail?
- A. It was basically a profit and loss for a ten-year time horizon.

- Q. When you say profit and loss, that means the revenue stream versus the expenses and what profit might be shown at the end of that ten-year period?
- 4 A. That's correct. That's correct.
- Q. Were you ever asked to specifically look at budget issues as related to cost overruns, timing of construction, those time of issues?
- 8 A. No.
- 9 Q. Do you remember any e-mail exchanges with
- 10 Mr. Radovan?
- A. There was -- well, I'm not sure if it was direct with Mr. Radovan. Actually, I think he sent me an e-mail acknowledging that he was going to send some additional financial information to us.
- Q. Did you ever have a telephone call with
- 16 Mr. Radovan?

- A. I believe I did, yes.
- Q. And do you remember what was discussed in that call?
- 20 A. Not all the details, but we were asking about the 21 status of the project from a forecasting perspective.
 - Q. And what do you mean by forecasting perspective?
- A. The numbers in the original documentation that we reviewed were from 2014. So we inquired about whether there

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1 | was current information available.
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- Q. Again, related to the pro formas on the revenue and income?
- 4 A. That's correct.
- Q. Did Mr. Radovan mention to you anything about the current status of the project and the amount of change orders on the project?
- 8 A. No, he did not.
 - Q. Did Mr. Radovan mention anything to you about potential delays in the opening date of the project?
 - A. No, he did not.
- Q. If Mr. Radovan had mentioned those issues to you, what would you have done?
- 14 A. I would have discussed them with Stuart Yount.
 - Q. Do you remember any such discussion?
- 16 A. No.

10

11

- 17 MR. CAMPBELL: That's all I have, your Honor.
- 18 | Thank you, Mr. Tratner.
- 19 THE COURT: Mr. Little.
- 20 MR. LITTLE: Thank you, your Honor.
- 21 CROSS EXAMINATION
- 22 BY MR. LITTLE:
- Q. Good morning.
- 24 A. Good morning.

- Q. My name is Marty Little and I represent the
 Criswell Radovan entities in this lawsuit. Just a couple of
 quick questions for you. I assume you don't have any of the
 exhibits in front of you?
 - A. I have some information.
 - Q. Do you have the information -- do you have your file, in other words, the communications that went back and forth between you and Mr. Yount or you and the Criswell Radovan side with respect to this investment?
- 10 A. I have some of them.
- Q. Okay. So I'll represent to you that trial
 Exhibit 19 is a July 26th, 2015 e-mail to you from Mr. Yount.

 Do you have that e-mail accessible?
 - A. July 26th?
- 15 Q. Yes, sir.
 - A. Let me take a look. I don't believe I have that one in front of me.
 - Q. I'll represent to you that Mr. Yount indicated he provided you some information about the project, said his investment would be \$1 million of a 60 plus million dollar project for which he would have a three and a half percent ownership. Is that ringing some bells?
- 23 A. Yes.
 - Q. And then he also indicates that he's attaching the

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offering for your review, which you talk about the those are the private placement documents that you reviewed on his behalf, right?
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A. That's correct.

- Q. And he also indicates in this e-mail that he's attaching notes that he's taken from conversations. Sir, we know from testimony in this case that those notes are trial Exhibit 21 and those are notes that he took as a result of conversations he had with Mr. Radovan and others. Do you recall receiving those notes?
 - A. Yes. I have those in front of me.
- Q. And, sir, those notes provided updated information. In other words, it fast forwarded from where the pro formas and budgets were back in the 2014 documents and talked about cost overruns and financial -- or financing needs that they were seeking, correct?
 - A. There was comment regarding some refinancing.
- Q. In other words, in the notes, he tells you that the project is slightly over \$60 million, right?
 - A. I'm not sure if it says that, no.
- Q. It's at the top of his notes.
- A. Okay. Yes. Project cost something slightly over \$60 million.
 - Q. So you have that document?

1 A. Yes.

- Q. And you considered the additional information that he was presenting to you in your analysis, correct?
 - A. My analysis was comprised primarily of looking at the pro forma documentation that was in the offering.
 - Q. Okay. But you had that information available for you to review and ask questions, correct?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Now, sir, another document that was produced in this case is an August 10th e-mail from a gentleman named Pete Dordick at Criswell Radovan to yourself and Mr. Yount and he's basically indicating that Robert had asked him to forward some pro forma documents to you. And I think that's what you talked about you received, right?
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. At the bottom of the e-mail, he says, please let me know if you have any questions. Sir, you would agree with me at no point in time did you go back to Mr. Dordick, Robert Radovan or anyone at Criswell Radovan to ask for more information, correct?
 - A. I don't believe we did, no.
 - MR. LITTLE: That's all I have.
- 23 THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Little. Mr. Wolf.
- MR. WOLF: Yes, thank you, your Honor.

CROSS EXAMINATION

2 BY MR. WOLF:

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- Q. Mr. Tratner, my name is Andy Wolf. I represent
 David Marriner and Marriner LLC in this action, a couple of
 quick questions. Going to the same e-mail, July 25th, 2016,
 do you recall receiving a copy of a Cal Neva Lodge progress
 report dated July 2015 in conjunction with your due
- 9 A. I am not sure. It doesn't sound familiar, but I'm
 10 not positive. I'd have to look through what we have.
 - Q. If there's an e-mail from Mr. Yount to you listing various attachments, is it fair for all of us to conclude that you received those attachments?
- 14 A. Yes.

diligence?

- Q. In the course of your due diligence, did

 Mr. Radovan and his staff answer all of your questions?
- 17 A. Yes.
 - Q. Was there any information not provided that you had requested from Mr. Radovan or any of his staff?
- 20 A. No.
- 21 MR. WOLF: That's all I have. Thank you,
- 22 Mr. Tratner.
- THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Campbell.
- MR. CAMPBELL: No redirect.

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1 THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Tratner.
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2 MR. LITTLE: Thank you, sir.

THE WITNESS: Okay. Thank you.

4 THE COURT: Can we bring in Mr. Chaney?

Mr. Chaney, you remain under oath. Mr. Campbell, your

6 witness.

7 BY MR. CAMPBELL:

- Q. Mr. Chaney, when we left off last night, we were talking about the Mosaic loan. I wanted to follow up with a couple more questions on that. Can you look at Exhibit Number 122?
- A. Certainly. Okay. I have the exhibit in front of me.
- Q. It's an e-mail from Mr. Jamieson to Mr. Yount. In the e-mail, Mr. Jamieson says, yes, it's approved. They may not be pleased about it, but they authorized such discussions. What makes it imperative is what we have heard from Mosaic about their opinion of CR. This meeting is critical for our benefit, and, frankly, for CR's benefit as well as they want us to consider such an expensive loan.

A couple statements I want to ask you about as to your knowledge. It says, what we have heard from Mosaic about their opinion of CR. Had you heard something from Mosaic about their opinions of CR?

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A. Well, when we met with Mosaic in Sacramento we, EC, Mosaic was, first of all, upset that they hadn't heard from Robert Radovan in three months. And then they heard the project was over budget and delayed. So they were concerned that the developer really knew what they were doing and they had big concerns.
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- Q. And when it says the opinion of CR, do you know what Mr. Jamieson is referring to?
- A. Opinion?

10 MR. LITTLE: Objection, your Honor, foundation.

11 THE COURT: Sustained.

12 BY MR. CAMPBELL:

- Q. Did Mosaic express to you some opinion of CR?
- A. Some opinion --

MR. LITTLE: I'm going to object. It's improper opinion evidence. It's hearsay.

17 THE COURT: Overruled.

18 THE WITNESS: So opinion, you mean an opinion that

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20 BY MR. CAMPBELL:

- Q. That Mr. Jamieson's e-mail says, what makes it imperative is what we have heard from Mosaic about their opinion of CR. Had you heard anything from Mosaic?
- 24 A. Yes. I did hear something from Mosaic about their

1 opinion of CR.

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- Q. Was it good or bad?
- A. It was not good.
- 4 Q. And then later on, it says -- Mr. Jamieson says,
- 5 | this meeting is critical for our benefit, and, frankly, for
- 6 CR's benefit as well if they want us to consider such an
- 7 expensive loan. Do you know what Mr. Jamieson is talking
- 8 | about an expensive loan as related to Mosaic?
- 9 MR. LITTLE: Same objection, foundation.
- 10 THE COURT: Why don't you ask him if he knows
- 11 | about the Mosaic loan.
- 12 BY MR. CAMPBELL:
- Q. What did you know about the Mosaic loan, as far as it's expensiveness.
- 15 A. Well, it was an extremely high interest rate with
 16 extremely high fees, and, frankly, it didn't appear to be
 17 enough money to even finish the project.
 - Q. Your understanding of the -- what was your understanding of the amount that they were going to loan?
 - A. I thought it was 19 million, if my memory serves me correct.
 - Q. Was it somehow conditioned?
- A. It was conditioned upon an appraisal of the property.

1	Q. So after this time frame, the Mosaic meeting and
2	then the e-mails we looked at yesterday about Mosaic sending
3	the e-mail to Mr. Radovan, did CR, Mr. Radovan or any of the
4	investors circle back around and talk to Mosaic?

- A. No. The only time I talked to Mosaic was in that meeting. I didn't talk to them after that.
- Q. Did Mr. Criswell or Mr. Radovan update the investor group about any follow-up conversations with Mosaic?
- A. No. I think they kind of let it die and looked at other options, mainly because they wanted to stay in control of the project. And I think the only way Mosaic would do the loan is if they had someone that was managing it that knew what they were doing.
- Q. Did Mosaic ultimately cease, you know, terminate all further discussions?
- A. As far as I know, because I didn't hear really about it after that.
- Q. Did you receive a letter through the course of your dealings with Mr. Radovan that was sent from Mosaic to Mr. Radovan about terminating the loan going forward?
 - A. Yes.

MR. CAMPBELL: Your Honor, I have a new exhibit.

I believe it's an impeachment exhibit. It goes directly to

the heart of the evidence that we've heard today from

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    Mr. Radovan as to the -- as to what happened with the Mosaic
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    loan. Mr. Chaney provided it to me. I did not get it in
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    discovery. It was not provided in the CR discovery. But I
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    think it goes to the heart of the matter and it should be
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    admitted as an impeachment witness.
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               THE COURT:
                           Show it to counsel. You can provide
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    it to the clerk.
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               THE CLERK: Exhibit 77 marked for identification.
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                          Mr. Little.
               THE COURT:
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               MR. LITTLE: My response is the door is going to
    swing both ways on that. The rules of evidence are clear
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    that you can bring in impeachment evidence if it's truly to
    impeach a witness. I guess I'd ask your Honor, you can
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    separate the wheat from the chaff, we know that.
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    going to object to this, but by the same token when I have
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    impeachment evidence, I'll going to be relying on the same
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    argument.
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               THE COURT: Mr. Wolf, anything to add?
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               MR. WOLF:
                          I have no further comment on it.
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               THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
21
    admitted.
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               MR. CAMPBELL: May I approach, your Honor?
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               THE COURT: You may.
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    BY MR. CAMPBELL:
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- Q. Mr. Chaney, I've handed you what has now been marked as Exhibit Number 77. Is this the letter that you said you just answered to my previous questions about the Mosaic letter to Mr. Radovan?
 - A. That's correct.

- Q. Okay. As a member of the executive committee, were you involved with the refinancing or new financing for the project in this let's call it December through March of 2016 time frame?
- A. Well, I think everyone on the executive committee wished they were more involved, because everything was kept very close to the vest of Radovan and Criswell.
 - MR. LITTLE: Your Honor, I would object and just ask that he talk about himself and not what other executive committee members may or may not be thinking.
 - THE COURT: Fair enough. Just narrow the question, Mr. Campbell.
- 18 BY MR. CAMPBELL:
 - Q. You did have some knowledge of what was going on as far as new money coming into the project?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And you personally?
- 23 A. Yes.
- Q. Personally, did you ever see Mr. Yount try to

- 1 | sabotage the Mosaic loan?
 - A. Absolutely not.
- Q. Did you ever see Mr. Yount ever try to sabotage any other lenders coming into the project?
 - A. Why would he do that?
 - O. So the answer is no?
- 7 A. No.

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- Q. Let's backup to the December 2015 time frame after the December 12th party. I think yesterday you said there was some concern?
- 11 A. Uh-huh.
 - Q. Among the other investors that you were privy to and heard certain conversations, is that correct?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. There are a lot of e-mails in the record back and forth, I'm not going to go through them with you, but do you remember e-mails going back and forth among the various investors talking about different options?
- 19 A. Yes.
 - Q. And what were those options to your understanding?
 - A. Options for the project going forward?
- 22 Q. Yes.
- A. Yeah. The options were for us to sell the project is one option, try to recoup our monies the investors have

- Q. And some of the e-mails that you may see on cross examination talk about strategies of divide and conquer, or good cop, bad cop. Do you remember any of those discussions?
 - A. I do.

- O. What was that about?
- A. Well, Robert and Bill were very defensive about their performance and they obviously wouldn't do what's best for the project. So we were trying to figure out a way to get them to do what's best for the project versus what's best for their own pocketbook.
 - Q. Did they view you as adversaries to them?

 MR. LITTLE: Objection, calls for speculation.

 THE COURT: Sustained.
- BY MR. CAMPBELL:
 - Q. Did they ever tell you that they were your adversaries?
 - A. They never specifically told me that they were an adversary, but I would say they could definitely feel the heat from me holding them accountable for what they needed to do for the project.
 - Q. In the course of those conversations, did the IMC

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group or yourself ever ask Mr. Radovan and Mr. Criswell to disgorge their equity in the project?
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A. Their equity? Well, they had two pieces of equity. They supposedly had invested \$2 million, which I questioned, and I never got detail of, into the preferred \$20 million preferred equity piece. Then there was a 20 percent common piece that was to participate in any equity in the project when it was sold down the line after everyone else was paid out.

And one of the options was if they would step aside and allow a credible manager and developer to come in, we wanted them to give that up and give it to someone else, because they were unable to perform.

- Q. The 20 percent is a back end?
- A. That's correct.
- Q. And just to make clear, was that in the operating agreement?
 - A. That was in the operating agreement, yes.
- 19 Q. So that 20 percent was only paid after the 20 other -- after the other equity investors were paid?
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. Let's go to Exhibit 137.
- 23 A. Okay.

Q. And can you explain to the Court the purpose of

this letter that you sent to Mr. Radovan and Mr. Criswell?

A. Sure. Well, in November, I had sent them a breach letter and everything else we had talked about today about what was going on in November and December. And then I had sent them a notice to inspect the books and records per the operating agreement on December 30th.

And we hired an outside forensic accounting firm to take a look at the books, because we couldn't get financial information, we couldn't substantiate where the money had gone, what money they had taken out improperly.

So we engaged that firm per that notice on the 30th and this was a letter and kind of follow-up of the sequence of those letters. Basically, telling the findings of that forensic accounting firm and then all of the continued breaches that were continuing by them as manager of the LLC.

- Q. Let's backup a little bit. You said sometime in December, you sent them a letter asking for what?
- A. For the books and records per -- inspection of the books and records.
- Q. Was that allowed to your group under the operating agreement?
 - A. Yes, it is.
 - Q. Had you been provided access to those books and

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1 | records before?
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- A. No. We were not getting any financial information of substance from them. So we felt there was some improper things going on. We needed to look at the books and records.
- Q. This exhibit references an attachment, is that correct?
 - A. That's correct.

MR. CAMPBELL: Your Honor, I have another new exhibit. Again, this is a document that was produced by Mr. Yount. It was not attached to this exhibit. I think for a full record, if Mr. Chaney can authenticate that this was the exhibit that was attached to this.

THE COURT: Just provide it to Mr. Little and Mr. Wolf.

MR. CAMPBELL: For the record, for foundation, your Honor, Mr. Criswell -- Mr. Radovan, I believe, testified as to a particular audit that exonerated him. I wanted to follow up, because I believe this is cogent to rebut or impeach that testimony.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Little.

MR. LITTLE: Your Honor, first of all, it's hearsay. We've had no opportunity to depose Darcy Casey. More importantly, this letter is March 9th. It's two days before the breach letter that we're talking about in

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March 11th where they're asking Criswell Radovan to produce records.

MR. CAMPBELL: Well, your Honor, this document, if you look at the Bates number, the document, the exhibit that was actually put into the binder of the defendants specifically refers to, please find attached to this letter a report of findings from Darcy Casey manager of the Casey Nelson.

If you look at the Bates on this letter and in this follow on report, they follow right on behind. So this obviously was produced as one document to the defendants. I don't know why they didn't attach it when it would have been a complete record. But I think it's important now to have a complete record and I think Mr. Chaney can authenticate it as the document that was attached to this e-mail.

MR. LITTLE: Outside of authentication, your

Honor, it's hearsay. And more importantly, it's not

relevant. This is not a mismanagement case. This is a case

about what Mr. Yount knew or didn't know when he invested.

THE COURT: All right. I'll admit it.

MR. WOLF: I have an objection or at least a request that the Court limit. There's been no disclosure of expert witnesses. This is potentially an expert witness report that is now being brought into the matter through Mr.

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Chaney as a witness and it should not be considered as an opinion as to anything stated in it. It might be admissible for its affect on parties to these transactions, but not for the substance of what's in the report.
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THE COURT: Understood.

MR. LITTLE: Again, it precedes the breach letter that Mr. Chaney says he sent on March 11th saying presumably because of this letter that they needed more information.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. CAMPBELL: Obviously, it preceded it. If it was attached to it, it had to precede it in time. It wouldn't have existed. Your Honor, I just want to use it for impeachment purposes, because there was direct testimony from Mr. Radovan about an audit that somehow exonerated.

THE COURT: All right. Ms. Clerk, next in order.

THE CLERK: Exhibit number 78 marked for identification.

THE COURT: That will be admitted.

THE CLERK: Thank you.

20 BY MR. CAMPBELL:

- Q. Mr. Chaney, you've seen Exhibit Number 78 now. Is that in fact the report of findings from Darcy Casey that you attached to the letter to Mr. Radovan?
 - A. It is.

- Q. And in your letter to Mr. Radovan, Exhibit Number 137, you say at the bottom of the first full paragraph, it says, the results of this investigation determine that the accounting records were not reconciled to supporting documentation on a routine basis and accounting requests by Casey Nelson were not supplied. Is that correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- MR. LITTLE: Continuing objection on hearsay and the same objections I raised.
- MR. WOLF: Likewise with respect to the use of an expert opinion by asking him if it's correct and adopting the opinions stated in this. I think that's improper.
- MR. CAMPBELL: I didn't ask him if that's correct.

 I asked him if that's where he got the language.
- THE COURT: All right. The objection is overruled.
- 17 BY MR. CAMPBELL:
 - Q. And, Mr. Chaney, if you go to the second page of exhibit, this letter, Exhibit 137, do you see the bullet points and check points in the second and third page?
 - A. I do.
 - Q. And what were you attempting to convey here?
- A. I was conveying that, one, the books and records
 were not kept accurately and not reconciled. And that we had

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1  not received information from them to even do a full -- to
2  really even see the full picture.
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- Q. Was this the same issue that you testified to yesterday in the October 2015 time frame?
- A. Yes.

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- Q. So this problem was, at least in your mind, was started in October and still hadn't been resolved by March?
- A. It really started back in April. In February, in the first meetings, executive committee meetings in 2015,

 April of -- and February of 2015 when we weren't getting financial information.
 - Q. You weren't in court, but Mr. Radovan has testified that there were allegations of impropriety from some of the investors. Did you hear about those allegations of impropriety?
 - A. Impropriety?
- 17 Q. Financial?
- 18 A. By the managers?
- 19 O. Yes.
- 20 A. Yes. Absolutely.
 - Q. And Mr. Radovan testified that there was some kind of an audit that was done and cleared them of any impropriety. Do you know of any such audit?
- 24 A. The only audit I know is the one that we conducted

- Q. You never seen an additional audit performed by Criswell Radovan that somehow looked through all the books and records and made some conclusions?
 - A. No.

- Q. I'd like you to flip back now to Exhibit Number 64.
- A. 64. Okay.
 - Q. Flip to what would be the very last page of the document and it's entitled, resolution of members of Cal Neva Lodge LLC?
 - A. Okay.
 - Q. In this document, it says that a special meeting of the members held on January 27th, 2016, the undersigned members holding at least 67 percent of the percentage interest approve the following resolution and it goes to the resolution. Was there any special meeting of the members of the Cal Neva Lodge on January 27th, 2016 to approve some type of a resolution?
 - A. There was a -- I believe on January 27th, an update meeting at the Hyatt, which was a very heated meeting. People were very upset and there was no resolution and I've never seen this before.

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	Q.	Was	S	there	a	dis	cussion	at	th	ie me	eti:	ng	reg	gardin	g
some	kind	of	а	resol	ut	ion	approv	ing	a	sale	of	a	CR	share	to
Mr.	Yount?	?													

- A. Absolutely not.
- Q. Did you understand the operating agreement requirement about members transferring their shares?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. What was your understanding of that agreement?
- A. Well, you'd have to have the other members' approval to transfer your shares or sell your shares to someone else.
- Q. Were the other members ever asked to render such -- or make such an approval?
- A. No. Not that I -- the executive committee -- it was never presented to the executive committee and to my knowledge never presented to any body else.
- Q. Would the IMC have voted to approve such a resolution to transfer the CR share to Mr. Yount?
- A. Absolutely not. I mean, it was important to us that the person managing our money had skin in the game.
- Q. But would the other members have approved such a resolution?
 - A. Absolutely not.
- 24 MR. LITTLE: Objection, your Honor, foundation.

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THE COURT: That is speculation.

MR. CAMPBELL: Mr. Radovan gave an opinion, I
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believe, that the other members would have approved it.

THE COURT: The objection is sustained.

MR. CAMPBELL: Okay.

6 BY MR. CAMPBELL:

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- Q. Could you flip to Exhibit Number 51, Mr. Chaney.
- 8 A. Okay.
- 9 THE COURT: 51?

10 BY MR. CAMPBELL:

- Q. 51, your Honor. Thank you. Mr. Chaney, this is an e-mail from Mr. Criswell to Mr. Yount. You're not on it, but I wanted to ask you about some language in there. It says in the last full paragraph, second, if we are unable to find a buyer for your share before we are reimbursed for the money we have loaned to the project, almost \$1 million, which should be reimbursed from the available funds for the new project capitalization. Had the Criswell Radovan group ever told you that they had loaned the project \$1 million?
 - A. No. That would be a huge surprise.
- Q. Was there anything in the offering agreement that would have required some kind of disclosure of that?
 - A. I think disclosure and approval.
- Q. Let's go to Exhibit Number 134.

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- Α. Okay.
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- then some of the other members of the executive committee, it
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- looks like Mr. Criswell and Mr. Radovan. Do you see this?

I do.

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And this pertains to some kind of a financing. Ο.

This is an e-mail from Mr. Jamieson to him and

- What was your understanding of both this letter and in the attach second page of the confidential not for distribution?
 - I'm sorry. Can you ask the question again?
- Just generally, what was your understanding as to Ο. what this was about?
- This was about -- this was, you know, the end of Α. February of 2016 and we were trying to figure out how to either sell the project or refinance it or do whatever to save our money.
- So what is the GBCI buyout that is referenced in Ο. here?
- GBCI was a party that came forward through Robert Radovan that claimed they wanted to pay a large sum for the project.
- Q. And then on the second page of this document, it says GBCI, Today Criswell Radovan signed a PSA for 100 percent of the project that requires a \$5 million payment no later than next Thursday. And it goes on to talk about

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some of the details of that. What was your understanding as
to what Criswell Radovan had signed as far as a GBCI buyout?
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- A. My understanding was, I wasn't sure if they actually signed it or not, but we were signing a purchase sale agreement with GBCI to buy the project, and it was only binding if they actually put \$5 million down, which never happened.
- Q. What happened with that project? Is that the answer?
 - A. The money never showed up.
 - Q. Did the IMC somehow try to sabotage this buyout?
- A. Not at all. It would have been a good deal if it would have happened.
- Q. Were there other financing options after this GBCI that were discussed amongst the group?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. Do you remember any of those?
- A. One was Colombia Pacific, which is another lender out of the Pacific Northwest. I remember they were given, I think, \$150,000 to try to get a deal done, and then they ended up backing out of the deal.
- Q. What happened? Why did they back out of that deal, if you know?
- 24 A. I think they backed out because they didn't have

confidence in Criswell Radovan to do the project and I think
they backed out because the financials were just such a
disarray that I don't think they could get their hands around
it.

- Q. And were there any other deals, so to speak, brought to the table after this one?
- A. I recall another one with a firm called Langham, who were going to buy out the project as well. And then at some point we hired a broker to market the project and so there were a series of others that had looked at the project. So there were probably ten people.

But in all cases, Criswell Radovan wanted to stay involved and it really scared away anybody who wanted to buy it or finance it.

- Q. What happened with the Langham deal?
- A. I think it fell apart because of lack of confidence that the deal was going to get done and that there wasn't skeletons in the closet with the project.
- Q. Mr. Radovan in his testimony also upon questioning from his attorneys asked if he thought you had some kind of grudge or prejudice against him. Do you?
- A. Well, I'm not happy with him at them at all.
 We've lost \$6 million because of them. They represented that
 they were experts in hospitality and building hotels. Turned

out most of their representations were false. I think they committed fraud. I lost my money, not only on this deal, but also in the winery. It was a complete disaster.

- Q. Let's talk about the winery, because Mr. Radovan gave his version of what happened in his direct testimony. Can you tell the Court what happened from your perspective from the winery deal?
- A. Absolutely. It's kind of another rerun of the Cal Neva story in a way. It was Q1 of 2015, Robert came to me and said that he had found a winery in Napa, that he didn't have any money, but he was an expert in the wine business and managing hospitality. If I would put up \$2 million, he would do the day-to-day management of the winery and we would comanage the project, as far as managers of the LLC.

And any money needed after that, because he presented a budget to me of how much money this thing was going to make, it was going to be wildly successful. I said, you have to put in every penny after \$2 million, because you're managing it. You're representing this is going to work. He said, I've got financing lined up. We're going to buy it for \$9.6 million. I put in 2 million, but I first put down a deposit of \$500,000 under representations we had a loan with Commercia Bank. After I put the money into escrow, turned out there wasn't a loan with Commercia Bank and I was

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1 going to lose my half a million dollars.
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So we went to an outside party and got a hard money loan for \$7 million, bought the property at just unbelievable interest rates and then worked for the next eight months to get it refinanced with Rabobank. Rabobank came in and only financed 6 million instead of the full seven. So now we left the hard money lender still owing them \$1 million.

Meanwhile, in the eight months, Robert was supposed to be managing the winery and the winery makes wine for other people as well. So we have about 30 or 40 customers that we have to bill on a monthly basis. He didn't bill those customers at all. So we ended up not collecting any money.

By the time we were going to close this loan with Rabobank, I get a call from their office saying, first of all, we need \$225,000 in the bank account. We don't have it. I know we said we would put in all the money afterwards, but we don't have it. So they said we need to put 225 in and we'll give it back to you right after we close the Rabobank loan. So I put 225 --

- Q. I want to interrupt. You when you say we have to put in 225, Mr. Radovan was telling you --
 - A. Telling me.

- Q. -- that Rabobank wanted 225?
- A. They wanted \$225,000 in the bank account. I put \$225,000 in the bank account. We closed the Rabo loan, still owing the hard money a million bucks. When I asked for my money back, they said, oh, sorry, we paid ourselves back the money we lent the project, so we can't pay you that 225.

At this point, I started getting pretty upset. I went to the office, demanded the books and records, found out they hadn't billed any customers, found out both of our loans were in default. And that if I didn't put in another \$234,000, that we were going to be foreclosed on.

So I put in another \$234,000. And said, Robert, I'm taking over. This is -- you're mismanaging this, just like you're mismanaging the Cal Neva.

So then it came to the end of the year, he said he needed another \$25,000. So I said, if I put this \$25,000, we have to sign a new operating agreement where all the money I put in is going to give me additional ownership in this asset. So he said, that's fine. I gave him the money. We signed a new operating agreement.

And then after the fact, when I showed him that I was actually going to exercise my ability to take a piece of the ownership away from him. He said, well, I don't -- I didn't read that document. I didn't know what it said. So

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then I had to put in another probably half million dollars in this winery. So we got into a dispute and we settled it and I bought him out.

- Q. You talked about a document you provided him. Did you try to hide anything in that document? What was the purpose of this new operating agreement that you sent to him?
- A. The purpose was I wasn't going to continue to put money into this asset and have him take the money out, steal the money, or mismanage the money. I wasn't supposed to put in a penny more than \$2 million and I was already up to \$2.7 million. He was taking money out without my knowledge.

So I needed to have a new operating agreement saying that you can keep your ownership, but if you don't put in the money alongside of me, then you're going to lose some of your ownership.

- Q. Did he sign that operating agreement?
- A. He did sign it.
- Q. Did you coerce him into signing it immediately, not giving him time to review it?
- A. No, not at all. I sent him the document, came by the office, he signed it, I gave him another check to pay bills, and we moved on.
- MR. CAMPBELL: That's all I have, Mr. Chaney.
- 24 Thank you very much.

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1
                           Thank you, Mr. Campbell. Mr. Little.
               THE COURT:
 2
               MR. LITTLE:
                             Thank you, your Honor.
 3
                           CROSS EXAMINATION
 4
    BY MR. LITTLE:
 5
               Good morning, Mr. Chaney.
         Q.
 6
               Good morning.
 7
         Ο.
               You and I have not met and I have not had an
 8
    opportunity to depose you, is that correct?
 9
               That's correct.
         Α.
10
               Sir, would you agree you need to be completely
    honest and truthful whenever you're involved in a legal case
11
12
    such as the one you're involved in now?
13
         Α.
               Of course.
               In fact, you took an oath yesterday to tell the
14
15
    truth, correct?
16
         Α.
               T did.
17
               And you understand that oath carries with it
18
    penalties of perjury?
19
         Α.
               T do.
20
               You agree with me, sir, that obligation to be
21
    truthful to the Court would hold true whether you're a
22
    witness in a case like this, or whether you're a party in a
23
    lawsuit yourself?
24
               Of course.
         Α.
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00203
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- Q. Would you ever lie, stretch the truth, or do
 anything to undermine or subvert the search for the truth in
 a legal case or proceeding if you thought it would advance
 your cause?
- 5 A. No.
- Q. Sir, you're the founder and CEO of a company called Teleconnex, correct?
- 8 A. Yes.
- 9 Q. Your company was sued in federal court in
- 10 Washington in 2012 by a company called Straight Shot,
- 11 | correct?

17

- 12 A. That's correct.
- Q. And Straight Shot was one of your competitors, was it not?
- 15 A. Yes. It was a competitor.
 - Q. And you were personally named in that lawsuit in addition to the company in which you were founder and CEO, correct?
- 19 A. Twas.
- Q. And you and your company were sued for among other things interfering with Straight Shot's contracts with its customers, correct?
- 23 A. That is correct.
- Q. And, sir, isn't it true that a federal judge in

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1
    that case sanctioned your company over $330,000 for bad faith
 2
    spoliation of evidence, for intentional destruction of
 3
    evidence, and intentional failure to produce evidence?
 4
               I don't believe they sanctioned the company, no.
         Α.
 5
               MR. LITTLE: Your Honor, may I approach the
 6
    witness?
 7
               THE COURT: You may. Just make sure you show it
 8
    to Mr. Campbell.
 9
               THE CLERK: Do you want this marked?
10
               MR. LITTLE: Yes, please.
                           Exhibit 214 marked for identification.
11
               THE CLERK:
12
    You want this whole document marked as one?
                            Separate exhibits.
13
               MR. LITTLE:
                           Exhibit 214 marked for identification
               THE CLERK:
14
15
    and Exhibit 215 marked for identification.
16
               THE COURT: Mr. Campbell, any objections?
17
               MR. CAMPBELL: I haven't looked at it. It looks
18
    like an official document. The Court can take judicial
19
    notice of it, so I have no objection.
20
               THE COURT: Exhibits 214 and 215 are admitted.
21
    BY MR. LITTLE:
22
               Have you seen this document before as CEO of the
         Q.
23
    company?
24
         Α.
               I'm sure I have. I don't recall it, no.
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00204
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- Q. And you remember that there was a legal proceeding where the Court was considering whether one of your employees and your company had intentionally destroyed evidence and intentionally failed to produce evidence in that case,
- 5 correct?

- A. I do.
- Q. Can you turn to page 11 of the spoliation findings of fact and conclusions of law?
 - A. Where is that? Which document is that?
- Q. The one that is called spoliation findings of fact and conclusions of law.
 - A. All right.
- Q. I'm going to read paragraphs 25 to 27. First of all, you'll agree that Sommers was your employee, right?
- 15 A. He was our employee. We hired him and he worked out of his home in Seattle.
- 17 O. Okay.
 - A. At the time, I don't know if he was.
 - Q. Well, paragraph 25 says, the Court finds that Sommers knew that he was in possession of the laptop and deliberately and in bad faith made substantial alterations and deletions to the laptop in violation of the February 13, 2009 and February 18th, 2009 temporary restraining orders. Did I read that correctly?

1 A. Yes.

- Q. Paragraph 26, the Court concludes that Sommers failed to timely deliver the Straight Shot laptop and intentionally violated the amended second TRO. Did I read that correctly?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Paragraph 27, the Court finds that at all times material between February 6th, 2009 and March 25, 2009, Sommers was an employee of Teleconnex and was engaged in the performance of duties required of him by Teleconnex. The Court finds that the use of the Straight Shot laptop and the deletion of files was conducted in furtherance of the business of Teleconnex. Did I read that correctly?
 - A. Yeah, you read it.
- Q. Over on page -- paragraph 31, sir. Let's read paragraph 31 into the record. At all times Sommers used a laptop and deleted files between February 6th, 2009 and March 5, 2009, Sommers was an employee of Teleconnex and was acting within the scope of his employment. Accordingly, Straight Shot is entitled to sanctions under the doctrine of respondeat superior against Teleconnex and its successor IXC Holdings or Sommers destruction of evidence on the Straight Shot owned laptop computer and his failure to produce responsive documents. Did I read that correctly?

- 1
- A. I believe so.
- Q. Let's go over to the second document, the order.
- 3 Let's go over to page five of that order, and I want to read
- 4 lines 14 through page six, line two. The Court indicates,
- 5 during the course of trial, the parties stipulated that
- 6 | various e-mails, which were recovered from the despoiled
- 7 laptop that had been issued to and ultimately returned by
- 8 | Sommers were not produced in discovery by Teleconnex.
- 9 Teleconnex' failure to disclose these e-mails, which were
- 10 received or sent by individuals other than Sommers, who were
- 11 associated with Teleconnex, undermines any claim that it was
- 12 | not complicit in or otherwise liable of Sommers' spoliation
- 13 efforts. Did I read that correctly?
- 14 A. Yes.
- Q. Let's go over to page ten, sir. And if you look
- 16 | at section C, lines 2 through 7, you'll see that the Court
- 17 | computed attorney's fees and costs for the spoliation at
- 18 \$330,414.31, correct?
- 19 A. I see that.
- 20 | O. Let's go over to page 23. Let's go over line 8
- 21 | through 12. In it's conclusion, the Court says, the first
- 22 | supplemental judgment shall be in favor of plaintiffs
- 23 Straight Shot Communications, Inc., and Straight Shot RC LLC
- 24 against defendants Joshua and Julie Sommers, Teleconnex,

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00204
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- Inc., and IXC Holdings, Inc., jointly and severally in the amount of \$144,644.59 in attorney's fees and \$184,555.19 in costs, for a total of \$330,414.31 as spoliation sanctions together with interest, et cetera, et cetera. Did I read
 - A. I believe so.

that correctly?

- Q. So you now agree based on reading that, that your company was sanctioned over \$330,000 for intentional spoliation of evidence?
 - A. That's what happened in the Court, yes.
- Q. And, sir, isn't it true that a jury in that case entered a verdict against you personally and your company for \$6,490,000 for tortious interference with a contract and for violations of that state's consumer protection laws?
- A. Portions of that. There were different areas of that verdict, which, you know, I think was untrue, but that's what happened.
- Q. But, ultimately, that jury returned a verdict in the amount of \$6.4 million against you personally and your company for tortious interference with a contract, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Sir, you're not here under any sort of subpoena where you're required to testify, right?
 - A. No.

- 1 Q. You're here to testify voluntarily on behalf of
- 2 Mr. Yount?
- 3 A. Yes.
- 4 Q. In fact, he asked you to testify at this trial?
- 5 A. He didn't ask me, no.
- 6 Q. Did his attorney ask you to testify?
- 7 A. Yes.
- 8 Q. When was that?
- 9 A. I don't know. A few weeks ago.
- 10 Q. Have you met or spoken with either Mr. Yount or
- 11 his attorney prior to giving your testimony yesterday and
- 12 today?
- 13 A. I saw them in the hallway and I saw him at a
- 14 restaurant, ran into him. And I met with Rich Campbell at
- 15 his office.
- 16 Q. When did you meet with Mr. Campbell?
- 17 A. Tuesday.
- 18 Q. Last Tuesday?
- 19 A. Last week.
- Q. How long was that meeting?
- 21 A. I'd say it was about 30 minutes.
- Q. Was Mr. Yount present at that meeting?
- A. He was not.
- Q. Were you shown any documents during that meeting?

2

- A. Not that I recall.
- 3 the anticipated testimony that he was going to ask you here

And you'd agree with me that you discussed some of

4 | in this trial?

Q.

- 5 A. Yes.
- Q. Did you ever have a conversation with Mr. Yount or
- 7 his wife about testifying on their behalf at trial?
- 8 A. Not that I recall, no.
- 9 Q. You'd agree that Mr. Yount shared his complaint.
- 10 And if you don't know what a complaint is, it's the pleading
- 11 | that is filed to initiate a lawsuit. So he shared his
- 12 | complaint against these defendants with you when it was
- 13 | filed?
- 14 A. Yes.
- Q. And, in fact, you gave a copy of that complaint to
- 16 | the mediator during a mediation with the Criswell Radovan
- 17 | folks in connection with the winery dispute?
- 18 A. I don't -- I may have.
- 19 Q. You don't recall doing that?
- 20 A. I don't recall.
- 21 Q. You don't dispute doing that?
- 22 A. I don't dispute it, no.
- Q. Was the purpose to try to intimidate them?
- 24 A. I don't think it was trying to intimidate them,

1 no.

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- Q. Sir, isn't it true that you called Dave Marriner a couple of weeks ago shortly before this trial began and demanded he return all of the commissions from IMC's \$6 million investment or bad things would happen to him?
 - A. That's not what I said at all. I said, this Cal Neva project, based on what you have done, don't you think it would be the right thing to return your commissions to the IMC? And he said, I don't like the way this conversation is going, and he hung up the phone.
 - Q. And, conveniently, this phone call happened a couple of weeks ago right before this trial is going to start, right?
 - A. That's when it happened, yes.
 - Q. But you knew the trial was coming up when you made that phone call, right?
 - A. I didn't know when the trial was.
 - Q. You knew a trial was forthcoming, though?
- A. Well, I knew that there was a lawsuit and there could be a trial.
- Q. And you hadn't reached out to Mr. Marriner, say, in the past year and a half?
 - A. Oh, yeah, I have.
- Q. To talk about this matter?

- 1
- Absolutely. Α.
- 2
- Do you consider calling him a week or so before Q. trial started and demanding that he return his commissions to
- 4

- be witness intimidation?
- 5
- Not at all. Α.
- 6
- What do you call it, then? 0.
- 7
- I call it him trying to do the right thing for Α. defrauding investors.
- 8
- 9 Sir, you and your group, and when I say your
- 10 group, I'm referring to the IMC folks, you made similar
- threats against Mr. Marriner back in late of 2015, early 2016 11

If he says that happened, are you saying he's

- 12
- that either get on your side or bad things were going to
- 13
- happen to him, right?
- 14
- I don't recall that, no.

are going to happen to him.

15

16

lying?

Ο.

- 17
- Is he saying that I said that to him?
- 18
- 19
- 20 to him that he either get on their side and join your side of

That's been the testimony in the case.

know if it was specifically you, but your group made threats

- 21 this matter or bad things are going to happen to him?
- 22
- Α. I don't believe anybody would say bad things No.

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Are you disputing that a call or in person Q.

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conversation was had between IMC and Mr. Marriner where it was suggested that he get on your side?

A. I think someone possibly could have told him, you need to open your eyes and realize that this project is a disaster. And, yeah, I mean, I think -- I think he obviously was motivated by the money more than his fiduciary duty. So I don't think it mattered, really.

Q. Sir, there's been some confusion on my part about your testifying about meetings in October, November,

December, but then you said you were out of the country in Europe. My understanding is you weren't at the meetings in October, November and even that December meeting, is that

accurate?

A. That's not accurate.

Q. Which meetings were you at and which ones were you out of the country?

A. I was just out of the country for the October 21st meeting at the IMC.

Q. Were you present at the meetings in November?

A. I was.

Q. And you were present at the December meeting at the Fairwinds?

A. There were multiple meetings in December. The only one I wasn't present for was the December 12th meeting.

- 1 O. That's -- where all the shareholders --
- A. Basically, the Christmas party. It wasn't really
- 3 a meeting. It was a Christmas party.
- Q. And the October meeting, that's the one where certain members of your investment group went on a tour with
- 6 Dave Marriner and Stuart Yount?
- 7 A. When?
- 8 Q. In late October?
- 9 A. I was not on a tour with Stuart Yount, no.
- 10 Q. Sir, you've made a lot of accusatory allegations
- 11 | against CR Cal Neva, Criswell Radovan. A year and a half,
- 12 | we're a year and a half past when you sent that default
- 13 letter, right? You sent it in March of 2016. We just looked
- 14 | at it.
- 15 A. Yes.
- 16 | Q. It's been about a year and a half, right?
- 17 A. Yes.
- Q. And we're almost two years since you claimed you
- 19 | learned all of these horrible things about the project that
- 20 | weren't disclosed to you, right?
- 21 A. I mean, I think the time line speaks for itself.
- 22 Q. CR Cal Neva is still the manager of Cal Neva
- 23 Lodge, right?
- 24 A. That's correct.

- 1 Q. You're familiar with the operating agreement,
- 2 right?

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- 3 A. Yes.
- Q. You understand that there are procedures to remove them. In fact, you're on the executive committee, and that's one of the executive committee's responsibilities, right?
 - A. The problem is the operating agreement.
 - Q. That's not my question, sir. My question is, you're aware there are procedures to remove them, right?
- 10 A. Of course. Of course.
 - Q. And that's the responsibility of the executive committee of which you sit, right?
 - A. No, it is not.
 - Q. It's not the responsibility of the executive committee?
 - A. It's something of the membership.
 - Q. Is it not a major decision that four of the five executive committee members need to approve?
 - A. If it is, Criswell Radovan had two seats.
- Q. Well, sir, we're now two years later, have you or any of the other investors taken any steps to remove them as managers?
- A. We started that process and they asked us to hold off, because they had this Langham deal and they were going

1 to get us paid off. So we stopped.

- Q. So they haven't been removed?
- A. They have not been removed. Well, it's in bankruptcy.
- Q. But you understand that CR Cal Neva through

 Mr. Radovan, Mr. Criswell have still been actively trying to

 get financing and move this project forward the last year and

 a half on behalf of all the investors?
 - A. I don't think they're doing it on behalf of all the investors. I think they're doing it for their own pocketbooks.
 - Q. Nonetheless, even though the project is in bankruptcy, they're still out actively trying to market the property and either get it sold or financed. You don't dispute that, right?
 - A. I haven't seen any -- them bring anything to the table in the bankruptcy court.
 - Q. Sir, let's talk about the winery lawsuit. You said the purchase price was 9.6. Wasn't it \$8.7 million?
 - A. Well, I would factor in the cost of capital, because we had to get some hard money loans.
 - Q. Yes or no, Mr. Radovan had arranged a buyer to purchase that property for nearly double the purchase price?
- 24 A. It wasn't a real buyer.

- Q. You had an executed letter of intent, correct?
- 2 A. Yeah, but he had no money.
 - Q. And you were working on -- you say that, but you were working on a purchase and sale agreement, correct?
 - A. Robert Radovan was marketing the property without my knowledge to sell the property in violation of our operating agreement.
 - Q. Okay. But you don't dispute that there was a letter of intent to sell the property for \$15.1 million?
 - A. There was a letter of intent, yes.
 - Q. And, sir, one of the initial investors in the project was an offshore company called BPB, right?
 - A. I don't know if BPB was the investor or not. It was -- that is one of my companies, though.
 - Q. Well, I can show you the operating agreement if you'd like. They're showing when the company was formed, they had a ten percent interest. Do you recall that?
 - A. I do, but then that was transferred back to the main LLC.
 - Q. That's because the lender on the project had a problem loaning money when there was an offshore company involved, correct?
- A. I think we thought it would be cleaner to get a loan if there wasn't an offshore company, yes.

- Q. And isn't it true, sir, that you took it upon yourself to amend the operating agreement to reflect the assignment of this ten percent that BPB held back to your entity?
- A. No. I think that was prepared by Heather Hill in Radovan's office.
- Q. It's your testimony that the operating agreement, the red lines through the operating agreement were prepared by Criswell Radovan and not yourself?
 - A. For BPB?
- Q. Well, there came a point in time where there were amendments made to the operating agreement, correct?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And one of those amendments was to reflect this ownership change between BPB and basically pushing that ten percent back to you, correct?
 - A. It was just a house cleaning effort.
- Q. And, ultimately, instead of having a 50 percent, you would now have a 60 percent interest and the Criswell Radovan folks would have a 40 percent interest, correct?
- A. We already had a 60 percent interest. It was in two entities. So we were consolidating them.
- Q. Isn't it true, sir, that you sent red lines back to either Heather Hill or Robert of the operating agreement?

- 1 A. I don't know in reference to what.
 - Q. This change that was made.

- A. Maybe on the schedule, taking BPB off. I don't recall if I sent it or if Heather Hill did it, but those changes were made, yes.
 - Q. You don't recall sending red line changes over to Heather or Robert to the operating agreement?
 - A. I'm not saying I didn't. I'm just saying that the change would be to update the list of entities that held membership, yes.
 - Q. And isn't it true that the red line version you sent over to them contained red lines showing this change, this assignment, but you also made changes to sections 8.1 and 12.1 without red lining them?
 - A. I don't know. What time period?
 - Q. Well, sir, do you remember getting a letter from Criswell Radovan's attorney telling them -- telling you that you had defrauded them by sending over red lines, making certain changes, but then making changes to the operating agreement and not red lining them. Do you recall receiving that letter?
 - A. I do.
 - Q. And, in fact, that letter accused you of fraud and said you better fix the situation or you were going to get

1 | sued in a couple of days, right?

- A. I don't recall the letter, no.
 - Q. Well, you don't recall receiving the letter?
 - A. No. I don't recall the specifics of the letter.
- Q. Well, do you recall getting that letter and then rushing out and filing suit first?
- A. No. I recall writing numerous checks to Robert
 Radovan and saying I'm only going to continue to write more
 checks if we change the operating agreement.
- Q. The changes that were made to section 8.1 and 12.1 of the operating agreement that weren't red lined, the purpose of those was to dilute their interest or squeeze them out eventually, basically, what you said when counsel was asking you questions?
 - A. No. It was for them to participate along with me per our agreement and put money in when I put money in, yes.
 - Q. But those provisions, in particular 12.2, reduced an approval for transfers of interest from 60 percent -- or from 90 percent in the original agreement down to 60 percent, right? So that now you would have the approval, because you now held 60 percent?
- A. The approval for what? To dilute someone's interest?
- 24 Q. Yes.

- 1 That's correct. Α. Yes.
- 2 And after Mr. Radovan signed the operating Q. agreement, you in fact tried to use those provisions against 3 him to dilute his interests? 4
- Yes, because I put in another \$125,000, and he 5 6 refused to put money in.
- 7 Ο. And you don't dispute that your lawsuit was settled, and I understand there may be confidentiality, but you paid them, right?
- 10 MR. CAMPBELL: Objection, I think he's trying to honor the terms of the confidentiality agreement. 11
- MR. LITTLE: Your Honor, he's under oath here. 12
- 13 THE COURT: Overruled.
- BY MR. LITTLE: 14

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- I'm not asking the amount. You paid them, right? Q.
- 16 I paid them a sum of money for their interest as a Α. 17 settlement.
- 18 O. Sir, let's talk about the July 2015 investor 19 meeting. And as I understood your testimony yesterday, you 20 said this was really more of a social gathering, right?
 - Α. July 2015?
 - The July 2015 investor meeting? 0.
- 23 Yes, I would characterize it as a social Α. 24 gathering. Yes.

- Q. And you said there was only, I think your words
 were a brief impromptu executive committee meeting that same
 day?
 - A. Yeah. We stepped into a different room and sat down for a few minutes.
 - Q. And if I understood your testimony, correct me if I'm wrong, I wrote it down, that there was little to no discussions of changes on the project, the budget or financing, correct, at either of those meetings?
 - A. I said there was some discussion about refinancing a mezzanine in that and there was some discussions about the budget, but we had no numbers.
 - Q. In fact, I wrote down, you said that Robert only insinuated that Starwood might want to spend some more money to enhance the project and the affect on the budget would be somewhere in the neighborhood of 1 to \$2 million, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. Sir, were you at the July meeting?
- 19 A. I was.
 - Q. Aren't you confusing what was discussed at that meeting with what was discussed back in the February and April meetings?
- 23 A. No. Absolutely not.
 - Q. So you're confident that in both the July

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1 investigator meeting and subsequent impromptu executive
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- 2 | committee, there was no detailed discussion about changes on
- 3 the project, costs, budgeting, financing, anything of that
- 4 | nature?

- 5 A. At what time period?
- 6 Q. The July meeting.
 - A. There was nothing at the July?
- 8 O. Yeah.
- 9 A. I think I testified that there was discussion
 10 about refinancing the mezzanine loan and some cost overruns
 11 and some additional costs that they might want to spend per
 12 Starwood.
- Q. Your testimony is as of that meeting, you're only aware of 1 to \$2 million of cost effect on the budget,
- 15 | correct?

- 16 A. No. They had said that there was some cost
 17 overruns and they were trying to quantify them.
- Q. Well, I thought you said that the discussion was a 19 1 to \$2 million number?
 - A. That was for the upgrades.
- Q. Okay. So it's your testimony that there was also a discussion that there were going to be other changes to the project, but they weren't quantified?
- 24 A. He had -- he had -- he, when I say he had, Robert

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1 Radovan said there were some codes, some fire codes that
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- 2 | required them to upgrade some fire stuff. There was some
- 3 unforeseen things. I mean, there might have been kind of an
- 4 Excel spreadsheet of some of those things. There was no
- 5 detail to it. So he said, but it's not a big deal.
- 6 Q. Sir, as a majority member and a member, in fact,
- 7 of the executive committee, you're familiar with the
- 8 operating agreement, right?
- 9 A. Yes.
- 10 Q. In fact, you were the one that signed it on behalf
- 11 of IMC, correct?
- 12 A. That's right.
- Q. Can you go over to Exhibit 5 and I want to go to
- 14 the section 8.2 and 8.3.
- 15 A. Exhibit 5?
- 16 Q. Yes, sir.
- 17 A. Okay.
- 18 Q. If you go to page 42, you signed this operating
- 19 | agreement on behalf of IMC?
- 20 A. I recall signing the operating agreement, yes.
- 21 Q. Let's look at sections 8.2 and 8.3 on page 22.
- 22 A. 8.3. Okay.
- Q. Let's start with 8.2. It says, the members and
- 24 manager have agreed to designate a committee, the executive

1 | committee, to make major decisions, right?

- A. That's correct.
- Q. And under 8.3, it says, the following constitute major decisions, as such term is defined herein, requiring the approval of four of the five members of the executive committee, right?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And we look at 8.3.5, it says, approving the amount, terms, conditions and provisions of the construction loan or any other financing of the property or any equity contributions to the company. Do you understand that was a major decision that required the approval of the executive committee?
- 14 A. Yes.

- Q. And if we look down at 8.3.8, it says that the -it was also a major decision to be decided by the executive
 committee to approve the operating budget and any amendments
 thereto, right?
- 19 A. Which we never saw.
 - Q. You understood as an executive committee member that you were responsible for the budget?
 - A. We were responsible for decisions, approving the budget, not preparing the budget.
 - Q. And decisions regarding any sort of financing on

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1 | the project, correct?
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- A. That's correct.
- Q. Let's go to trial Exhibit 10. This is a July 2015
- 4 | monthly status report prepared by two third-parties,
- 5 | Thannisch Development and Case Development. Are you familiar
- 6 | with those companies?
- 7 A. I am.
- 8 Q. Do you understand that they were construction
- 9 managers on this project?
- 10 A. Yes.
- 11 Q. And the testimony in this case, sir, has been that
- 12 | this construction report was provided to all of the
- 13 investors, obviously, members of the executive committee in
- 14 July, and, in fact, it was even provided to Mr. Yount. Is it
- 15 | your testimony that you and the IMC never received this
- 16 | document?
- 17 A. No.
- 18 Q. So you did get it?
- 19 A. I recall seeing this document, yes.
- 20 O. Do you recall getting it in July, right?
- 21 A. I don't know when I received it, but I remember
- 22 getting it.
- Q. Did you read the document when you got it?
- 24 A. I looked over it, yeah.

- Q. Well, as I understood your testimony yesterday, you really didn't seem to have much of a clue what was going on in the project in terms of changes. Is that a mischaracterization of what you testified?
- A. No. I would say we didn't have a good idea what the cost implication of the changes to the schedule, yes.
- Q. Sir, let's turn over to page 16 of this document, please.
 - A. Uh-huh.
- Q. And if we look at the second paragraph, it says, the construction schedule is being compressed due to some delays caused by scope changes, many of which were the result of value engineering exercises, as well as unforeseen issues.

Then two paragraphs down, it goes on to say, the original budget was has been adversely impacted due to such items as, and it lists 16 or more items there, correct?

- A. Correct.
- Q. And you'd agree that there were a host more of these budget impact items than had previously been known and discussed at the February and April 2015 executive committee meetings?
- A. I see no numbers here. All I see is a list of some things that say that were potential things to impact. I see it says that everything is on target for an opening in

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December 12th and I see that there are some things here, but there's no dollar amounts attached to it.
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- Q. Sir, that's not my question. My question was, back in February and April, there was a discussion of some impacts to the budget because of unforeseen issues, code upgrades, things like that, but what was being presented here in July was much more substantial. Do you disagree with that?
- A. I don't recall any discussions in February or April saying there were any material cost overruns on the project.
- Q. What do you define as material? Are you suggesting that at the February and April executive committee meetings, there wasn't a discussion about some impacts, cost impacts that had occurred to the project?
- A. What I recall on the April and the February meeting is Robert, Dave Marriner, Bill saying this project is going great, everything is on target, we're on budget.

 That's what I recall from those meetings.
- Q. Do you disagree that far more budget cost impacts were presented through this report in July than had been previously discussed in February and April?
- A. Well, keep in mind this report was e-mailed, but it was not discussed at the meeting. It was kind of just

sent over and then the voice over to the group was, everything is great.

- Q. So your testimony is at this July meeting, there was no discussion by Robert or presentation where he went into detail about the cost impacts that are identified here on page 16 of this document?
- A. There's no detail in Robert Radovan's presentation to the members.
- Q. And you had no understanding at that point in time in July what those cost impacts were going to be?
 - A. No. We really did not know.
- Q. And as a member of the executive committee, did you think that maybe you should ask questions?
 - A. We were asking questions, demanding answers.
- Q. Did you go talk to the construction manager and asked them?
- A. We actually went to the fire marshal and talked to the fire marshal and said, hey, Robert is telling us that there's all these code changes. And the fire marshal -- first of all, he said there's a new fire marshal. Then we went to talk to the fire marshal, and the fire marshal said there's no changes. We haven't made one change. So then we're like scratching our head, what's going on here?
 - Q. Sir, that's not my question, and first of all, you

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said something I want to clarify. If we look at Exhibit 10,
page 16, these aren't Robert's comments. These are comments
by the third party construction manager, right?
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- A. These are comments by managers of the project hired by Robert Radovan. He's responsible for it.
- Q. Exhibit 10 was prepared by a third party construction manager, right?

- A. The construction manager is Criswell Radovan.
- Q. Okay. So I presume Criswell Radovan in your opinion owns Thannisch Development and Case Development Services?
 - A. No. They hired them to help them in their effort.
- Q. And you don't dispute that on page 16 of Exhibit 10, the construction manager is listing out all of these items that they understand and believe have impacted the budget. You don't dispute that's in here, right?
- A. I'm not disputing there aren't a list of items on a project that are potential issues. There's no dollars attached to it.
- Q. And nobody held a gun to your head and prevented you from going and talking to Penta about these impacts, right?
 - A. No. That's the job of Robert Radovan.
- Q. And nobody held a gun to your head and prevented

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1  you from going and talking to the architect about these
2  changes, correct?
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- A. I don't even know the architect. I didn't have a contact at Penta. I mean, that was the job of Robert Radovan was to keep us informed, and that's why he was earning a 20 percent back and carry on this project as the development manager.
- Q. Sir, if you felt you weren't getting answers from Robert Radovan as you testified to yesterday and today, nothing stopped you from going and talking to the third parties like the construction manager, the architect, or Penta to get answers to your questions, right?
- A. Eventually, down the line, we had called with Robert Radovan and Penta.
- Q. That's not my question. My question was, nothing prevented you from going to these parties and asking questions if you felt you weren't getting sufficient answers from Mr. Radovan, yes or no?
 - A. Nothing prevented me, no.
- Q. Sir, you said and keep saying you couldn't get answers from Mr. Radovan, he wasn't responding to you, he disappeared, right?
 - A. Right.

Q. Isn't it true in the summer of 2015, you had an

- 1 | office in Criswell Radovan's office in St. Helena?
 - A. I went down there regularly.

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- Q. You had an office there. They gave you an office in their corporate offices, correct?
 - A. I did not have an office, no.
 - Q. You used their offices regularly during the summer of 2015, did you not?
- A. I went down there to watch the winery project. It had nothing to do with the Cal Neva.
 - Q. During that period of time, you were regularly using Criswell Radovan's offices in St. Helena?
 - A. I was going there probably every other week for two or three days.
 - Q. And nothing prevented you from walking ten feet down the hall to talk to Mr. Radovan, did it?
 - A. I did all the time. I asked him tons of questions. And he had no answers.
 - Q. Sir, what was your understanding in July 2015 as to the costs associated with all of these adverse impacts that we saw on page 16 of Exhibit 10?
 - A. What I knew is that no one had a good handle on what these costs were.
 - Q. So you had no clue what they were going to cost?
- 24 A. I really didn't. I couldn't -- I didn't think

- Q. Sir, can you turn over to Exhibit 14?
- 4 A. Sure.

- Q. I want you to look at the bottom. This is

 July 15, 2015 e-mail that Mr. Yount sent to Robert and Dave

 Marriner. I'll represent to you that the testimony is

 unequivocal that this e-mail was sent before Mr. Yount had

 ever spoken to Mr. Radovan.
- 10 A. Okay.
- Q. Down at the bottom, Mr. Yount is saying, as I
 understand it, you're over budget by more than \$5 million so
 far. Where will that and likely more funding needs come
 from? Did I read that correctly?
- 15 A. It looks like.
 - Q. Sir, can you explain how Mr. Yount knew the project was over budget by more than \$5 million so far and it was going to need more funding in July and you have as a member of the executive committee didn't know that?
 - A. That's a very good question.
 - Q. Can you explain how he knew this information without even having had the benefit of speaking to Mr. Radovan?
 - A. Because Dave Marriner and Robert Radovan are

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attached at the hip. They were trying to raise money from
Stuart Yount and they gave everyone a different story.
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- Q. You don't know that he got that information from Mr. Marriner, do you?
- 5 A. I'm sorry?

- Q. You don't --
 - A. It says right here, it says Dave Marriner.
 - Q. No. It says, as I understand it, you're over budget by more than \$5 million so far. Where will that and likely more funding needs come from? It doesn't say where he got that from.
 - A. I'm just assuming based on that e-mail.
 - Q. Sir, is it really your testimony here today under oath that Mr. Yount knew more about the budget impacts than you did as a member of the executive committee?
 - A. Well, I think it's very possible, because he was -- they were trying to get money from Stuart Yount.
 - Q. Isn't it true as a member of the executive committee that you received copies of monthly reports from Mark Zakuvo approval?
 - A. I think we received a report from them, or two.
 - Q. And Mark Zakuvo was a third party firm that was acting on part of Hall, correct?
 - A. I believe so, yes.

- Q. They had nothing to do with and they weren't hired by Criswell Radovan, right?
 - A. Well, I mean, I questioned. I think Hall and Criswell Radovan are very tight, because Bill Criswell's father was very tight with Hall's father, come to find out.
 - Q. Sir, turn over to Exhibit 13, please. This is an e-mail Mr. Yount sent to Peter Grove, who I assume you know is the project architect?
 - A. I believe so, yes.

- Q. Have you ever spoken to Mr. Grove?
- A. I don't think so, no.
- Q. Mr. Yount is asking Mr. Grove what the project's chances of success are in mid July. And up at the top, you see that he responds, I'm going to say pretty good. Short term, they're in fund raising mode. Construction costs are exceeding the budget and they, we, are trying to get our arms around it and keep it in check. Did you have that similar understanding where the project was situated in mid July?
- A. Like I said, there were some items that were going to be over budget, but they were positioned as not being material, especially not \$21 million.
- Q. Sir, yesterday, I thought I understood you to testify that Criswell Radovan oversubscribed the founding shares somehow. Is that your testimony?

- A. Yes.
 - Q. And I thought you said that they oversubscribed it when they sold a \$1.5 million founders share to Les Busick?
 - A. It was either when they sold it -- probably when they sold the million dollar share to Stuart Yount.
 - Q. Correct me if I'm wrong, you seemed yesterday to feign ignorance in the July to December time frame whether there was a million and a half founders share left under the subscription agreement?
 - A. I knew there was some money left. I didn't really know how much. So when I heard that Les Busick had put more money in, I was like, okay. But the whole cap table and how much money was raised was very fuzzy. We got very -- not a clear picture from Robert Radovan.
- Q. You understood that CR Cal Neva had \$2 million of the \$20 million subscription?
 - A. Yeah, and I really questioned that. We asked for backup and never got that.
- Q. Well, you signed the operating agreement that reflected that, did you not?
 - A. We did.
- Q. And you also understood at the time that the Pay or Fairwinds and Mr. Marriner's commission of that \$2 million was not part of that subscription. You understood that,

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1 right?
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- 2 A. I didn't really understand that, no.
 - Q. You didn't understand one way or the other?
- 4 A. No. It wasn't clear.
- Q. Well, everyone else has testified that they were not part of this subscription. Are you saying that's not
- 7 true?
- 8 A. I'm sorry?
- 9 Q. Everyone else in this case has testified
 10 unequivocally that Pay and Marriner's piece, that collective
 11 \$2 million, was not part of the \$20 million subscription.
- 12 Are you saying that's not true?
- 13 A. The \$21 million subscription?
- 14 Q. No. There's a \$20 million subscription, right?
- 15 A. Okay.
- Q. And the testimony in this case has been that Pay,
- 17 the Pays, their part, their capital contribution, so to
- 18 speak, as well as Mr. Marriner's commission for that,
- 19 | \$2 million collectively, was not part of the \$20 million
- 20 subscription. That's been the testimony. Are you saying
- 21 | that's not true?
- 22 A. I'm not saying that's not true.
- Q. Sir, in your testimony yesterday and today that
- 24 | Criswell Radovan basically pushed Mosaic to the side and

didn't talk to them for a period of three months. Is that
your testimony?

A. That's what Mosaic told me.

- Q. Isn't it true, sir, at one of those November meetings, in fact, in the November 9th executive committee meeting, that the Mosaic term sheet was reviewed and discussed and Robert was told to tell Mosaic to halt all due diligence in drafting loan documents until the other executive committee members had the ability to explore other options.
- A. No. What I recall was we did not want to have any kind of penalty or binding commitment with any lenders that would not allow us to look at other options.
- Q. And wasn't Robert -- you disagree that there was a term sheet with Mosaic that was presented and discussed at the November 9th meeting?
- A. I personally never saw the term sheet. I looked back to my e-mails and it was kind of buried into an e-mail, I believe, in November. But I don't -- I didn't recall getting it to be honest. And we --
- Q. Do you dispute discussions during these meetings that Mosaic was prepared to close by the end of the year?
- A. I don't recall that they were ready to close by the end of the year.

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- Q. Do you dispute that the executive committee members told Robert to go tell Mosaic to halt any due diligence so you guys wouldn't be on the hook for this million dollar separation fee while the executive committee members looked at other financing?
- A. I recall saying we don't want to be bound to a million dollar -- any kind of a commitment to those guys.

 And we did not say, don't call him back for three months and piss them off. We said, you know, let's look at all of our options here. Let's not commit ourselves to one bank.
- Q. And isn't it true, sir, at the December 4th executive committee meeting that the executive committee told Robert to go back to Mosaic with a larger budget and that they were ready to close by January, mid January?
- A. I can make one thing clear is that the executive committee was never telling Robert Radovan what to do. He was doing what he wanted to do.
- Q. But you're saying it was never discussed at a December executive committee meeting that, Robert, go back to Mosaic and try to get more money under the loan?
- A. I do recall discussions that the Mosaic loan was not enough to finish the project, yes.
- Q. And you don't dispute that IMC was pursuing other lenders such as North Light?

- A. The IMC -- not the IMC. There were, I'd say,
 multiple members that were trying to bring other parties to
 the table, yes.
 - Q. Now, you testified that someone from Mosaic called you about a meeting, correct?
 - A. That's correct.

- Q. And is it your testimony they wanted to meet with you, even though the executive committee had already approved and Robert had set up a meeting between Mosaic and the full executive committee?
- A. I got a call from Mosaic saying they would like to meet with the executive committee without Robert Radovan, because they hadn't heard from him. Actually, they started out the call by saying, you know you're on the hook for a million dollar break-up fee? I said that's not what I understand.
 - Q. Who was this call with?
 - A. It was with someone by the name of Howard.
- 19 Q. What's Howard's last name?
- 20 A. I don't recall.
 - Q. What's his position with the company?
- 22 A. I don't know.
- Q. You had never met or spoken with anyone at Mosaic before this call, correct?

- 1 A. No.
- Q. Do you know how they got your name and number?
- 3 A. I do not.
- 4 | Q. Sir, have you ever heard of a lender going around
- 5 | the manager and meeting with only a select number of
- 6 | investors?
- 7 A. I think they were trying to figure out why --
- 8 Q. I'm not asking what you thought. I'm asking you
- 9 | if you ever heard of that?
- 10 A. I don't know.
- 11 Q. Wouldn't that expose them to liability?
- 12 A. I don't know.
- Q. You don't dispute that you didn't tell Robert and
- 14 | Bill about this meeting?
- 15 A. No, I don't dispute that.
- Q. And you don't dispute that nobody in your group
- 17 | told Robert and Bill about this meeting?
- 18 A. No, anyone from the executive committee.
- 19 Q. And you all went to this meeting without them, you
- 20 | don't dispute that?
- 21 A. No, I don't dispute that.
- 22 Q. And the very same day as your meeting with Mosaic,
- 23 Mosaic sent an e-mail to Robert tearing up the term sheet,
- 24 | you don't dispute that?

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- A. No. That was actually a good thing.
- - Q. That's not my question. You don't dispute that
- 3 | the same day as your meeting with them, they sent an e-mail
- 4 to Robert saying, we don't need to have a meeting anymore,
- 5 and they tour up the term sheet? That happened, right?
- 6 A. I don't know the specific dates, but it was close,
- 7 I'm sure.
- 8 Q. Well, your meeting was on February 1st, was it
- 9 not?
- 10 A. I believe so, yes.
- 11 Q. So let's nip this one in the bud. If you could
- 12 turn over to Exhibit 124? Let's go over to the third page of
- 13 | that exhibit.
- 14 A. 124?
- 15 Q. Yes. Third page.
- 16 A. Okay.
- 17 Q. This is an e-mail from Sterling Johnson of Mosaic
- 18 to Robert, correct?
- 19 A. That's correct.
- Q. And it's dated February 1st, the same day as your
- 21 meeting, right?
- 22 A. Yes.
- Q. And in the first paragraph, he explains that they
- 24 | told you guys how they issued the term sheet and how Robert

executed it, and then they go down to indicate that they're tearing it up, correct?

A. So 124?

- Q. Yeah, the third page. All I'm asking is, Mosaic sends a letter to Robert on the same day as your meeting, question number one. You already said yes, right?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And in that e-mail or letter, they tell Robert they're tearing up the term sheet, yes or no?
- A. Yes. I don't know if they said saying they're tearing up the term sheet. Is that is what they said?
- Q. Let's look at the second paragraph. We are going to take a step back, tear up the executed term sheet, blah, blah, blah, that's what it says, right?
- A. What I see is, we also told them that for the better part of three months, we have not heard much from you or your team. Go on to explain a history of the deal, from our perspective, to tell you the truth, seems a little bit messy right now.
- Q. Just so we're clear on that point, is it your testimony that the executive committee did not instruct Robert Radovan to tell them to put on the brakes while you all considered other financing options, is that your testimony, in November and December?

- A. What we told Robert is we did not want to be committed to a single lender with a break-up fee. That's what we told Robert.
 - Q. Can you go over to Exhibit 129, please, sir, the second page?
 - A. Okay.

- Q. And this is Mr. Sterling sending an e-mail the next day. This time it's to Paul Jamieson, who is in your group, right?
 - A. What page?
 - Q. Second page. Paul is within your group, right?
 - A. Paul is an executive committee member, yes.
- Q. And they indicate that they can't offer the loan and they cite as reasons, one, instability of the ownership group, two, absence of transparency, and, three, lack of faith in the budget and the management team. Do you see that?
 - A. You said this was from Sterling or from Paul?
- Q. Up at the top, the reasons or impediments they cite for not approving the loan include, one, instability in the ownership group, two, absence of transparency, and, three, a lack of faith in the budget and the management team, correct?
- 24 A. Yes, I see that.

- Q. You would agree those are the very same issues you had with Criswell Radovan, correct?
 - A. Those are some of the issues.

- Q. Sir, isn't it true that the source of this information came from you and other members of the executive committee who attended this meeting?
 - A. No. I don't believe so. No.
- Q. You're saying it's pure coincidence that the day you meet with them, they send this letter cancelling the Mosaic loan for these reasons?
- A. I think they've heard from other sources, the lenders, the subs that weren't getting paid. I mean, it was, you know, the fact that it was supposed to open in December and it didn't. I mean, there was just a lot of chatter out there that made them nervous.
- Q. Sir, there's been thousands of e-mails produced in this case and there's not a single e-mail where you, anyone from IMC, or anyone else on the executive committee ever attempted to resurrect the Mosaic loan from the ashes. You don't dispute that, do you?
- A. I mean, I -- it's my belief that Mosaic would have done a loan if Criswell Radovan weren't the managers.
- Q. Well, that wasn't my question. You don't dispute that at no point in time after February 1st, did you, anyone

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from the IMC, or anyone else on the executive committee try
to resurrect the Mosaic loan?
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- A. We didn't have direct -- we did not manage directly the relationships with the lenders. That was something that we were only reacting. The only reason we were talking to Mosaic is because they reached out to us, because they couldn't get the answers from Robert, and we were a governing body that would approve major decisions like a financing.
- Q. Sir, Paul and other members of your group were talking to other potential lenders, right?
- A. Of the executive committee? Yes, the executive committee would introduce Robert to other lenders to take them through a diligence process. We didn't have access to the diligence information. We didn't have -- we didn't put together the budgets. We didn't do that. We were trying to help by introducing Robert to lenders that he could try to take through the process.
- Q. So to answer my question, you don't dispute that you, IMC, or anyone else in the executive committee did not attempt to resurrect the Mosaic deal after February 1st, 2016, yes or no?
 - A. I had no conversations with Mosaic after that, no.

 MR. LITTLE: That's all I have. Thank you, your

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    Honor.
 2
               THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Wolf.
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               MR. WOLF:
                          Yes, thank you, your Honor.
 4
                           CROSS EXAMINATION
 5
    BY MR. WOLF:
 6
               Mr. Chaney, I represent Dave Marriner and Marriner
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    Real Estate LLC in this lawsuit. I just have a few questions
 8
    for you.
               What is the date, the calendar date on which you
 9
    met Mr. Campbell prior to testifying in this case?
10
               What was the calendar date?
         Α.
               The date.
11
         Q.
               I don't know.
12
         Α.
               Month, day and year in which you met Mr. Campbell
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         Q.
    at his office?
14
15
               I met -- I'd have to look at a calendar, I guess.
         Α.
16
               How long ago did it happen?
         Q.
17
               I met with him about being a witness last week.
18
         Q.
               Last week. So you can't tell me what day last
19
    week you met Mr. Campbell?
20
               I believe it was Tuesday.
         Α.
21
         Q.
               So Tuesday, August 29th, 2017?
22
               That sounds right.
         Α.
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Do you recall the date on which you scheduled that

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meeting to meet with Mr. Campbell?

- 1 A. It was probably the week prior.
- Q. So would that be approximately August 22nd,
- 3 August 21st, that week?

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- A. That's possible, yeah.
- Q. Possible. What's your best recollection of the day you arranged the meeting to meet with Mr. Campbell?
 - A. It was probably a week prior to last Tuesday.
 - Q. Now, you called David Marriner on August 26th, Saturday, 2017, is that correct?
- 10 A. That's not when I talked with Dave Marriner.
- 11 Q. What is the date on which you called Mr. Marriner?
- 12 A. I would say it was probably late July, maybe 13 July 26th.
 - Q. So a month ago is when you called him?
 - A. Yeah.
 - Q. And asked him to do the right thing?
- 17 A. Yeah. He hung up on me. And I tried to call him
 18 back and he blocked my phone number.
 - Q. So it's your testimony under oath here today that the last day in which you contacted Mr. Marriner by telephone or participated in a telephone call with him was more than a month ago?
- 23 A. Yes.
- Q. What was the purpose of your call?

- A. What was the purpose of my call?
 - Q. To Mr. Marriner.

- A. The purpose of my call was to see if he would pay back the commissions he earned from our \$6 million.
- Q. And what were the exact words you stated to him during the phone call?
- A. To the best of my recollection, exactly what I said to him was, Dave, you know, it looks like this bankruptcy is a complete disaster. This project has been a complete disaster. I said, did you earn commissions? Did you earn commissions on our \$6 million dollars? And then he kind of went, he talked about, well, I was only supposed to raise 5 million and I ended up raising more. And I said, but did you make commission? And he said, yes, I did. I said, was it \$180,000? He said, yes. I said, don't you think it would be the right thing to do to pay that back? And he said, I don't have \$180,000. And he said, I don't like the way this conversation is going, and he hung up.
- Q. And that was in late July?
 - A. That was in late July.
 - Q. Was that the last time you called him?
- A. I tried to call him back, but it goes directly to voicemail. It appears that he's blocked me on his IPhone.
 - Q. To your knowledge, did anybody else from the IMC

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1 group contact Dave Marriner within the last two weeks?
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- A. Not to my knowledge, no.
- Q. What telephone number did you use to call Mr.
- 4 Marriner?

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- 5 A. Probably my cell phone.
 - Q. What number is that?
 - A. (775) 800-8888.
- 8 Q. Why are you volunteering to testify on behalf of
- 9 Mr. Yount in this lawsuit?
- 10 A. I volunteered to testify because I have a story to
- 11 | tell of what happened in this case. And I feel that Robert,
- 12 | Bill, Coleman's law firm and Dave Marriner defrauded Stuart
- 13 and us. I believe that.
- 14 MR. WOLF: Your Honor, I have nothing further.
- MR. LITTLE: Your Honor, I apologize, there were
- 16 | two brief areas that I overlooked.
- 17 THE COURT: All right.
- 18 CROSS EXAMINATION
- 19 BY MR. LITTLE:
- 20 O. Can we look at Exhibit 78, which was the letter
- 21 | that was sent from Darcy Casey to members of the IMC group.
- 22 | It was the new one that counsel gave you, so it's not going
- 23 to be in the book.
- 24 A. Okay.

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- Q. And in that letter, you agree that letter preceded the default letter you sent to Criswell Radovan?
 - A. The first letter sent was -- around this matter was on December 30th, saying we wanted the books and records and access to them. And we received this on March 9th and then I sent a breach letter on March 11th.
 - Q. Okay. And this letter says that the auditor has completed phase one of their engagement, right?
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. And it says that they determined that the accounting records were not reconciled to supporting documentation on a routine basis, correct?
- A. Correct.
 - Q. It doesn't say that improprieties were found in terms of spending. It just says that they needed more records, right?
 - A. Yes. Basically, what the report says -- well, there's some other stuff it says, as well, but it also says that they weren't given information.
 - Q. And, sir, did you engage them to complete phase two?
- A. We didn't, because we couldn't get the information from Robert Radovan to do it.
 - Q. Sir, we've established you're on the executive

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committee, right?
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- 2 Α. Yes.
- 3 Q. And it's been more than a year and a half since 4 this letter, right?
- 5 That's correct. Α.
- 6 And isn't it true that there were audited Ο. 7
- financial statements completed for 2015?
- 8 Α. I believe so, yes.
 - And have you seen those? Ο.
- 10 I have. Α.

11

- Did you send them to Darcy to review? Q.
- 12 Α. No. Because if you read that report, it says that they disclaim that the information -- they're representing 13 the information that was given to them by Criswell Radovan is 14 15 true information.
- 16 Well, it's a third party audited report, correct? Q.
 - I don't know the scope of their audit, no.
- 18 And you didn't send it to Darcy to look at it, Q.
- 19 correct?
- 20 Because it was going to cost money and that Α. 21 is not detail information, that's a summary report.
- 22 Sir, isn't it true after receiving the audited Ο. 23 financials, that Paul Jamieson and Phil Busick switched sides 24 and started supporting Mr. Radovan and Mr. Criswell and your

- 1 IMC group's continued tirade against them?
- 2 A. I wouldn't say that, no.

- Q. You dispute that is true?
- A. I don't think there are sides. I think everyone was trying to do what's best for the project.
 - Q. Sir, there was some discussion about transferring shares to Mr. Yount and you said you're familiar with the operating agreement and you're familiar with the transfer sections, right?
 - A. I mean, I guess from a cursory level, yes.
 - Q. Then you would know that the approval is to be obtained at the annual meeting of the shareholders, right?
- 13 A. I don't know.
 - Q. And the annual meeting is held in April, right?
 - A. I don't know.
 - Q. And, sir, is it really your testimony, despite it, and we can go through them if you want, all the e-mails about IMC playing good cop, bad cop with Mr. Yount in forming this cohesive unit, that you would not have approved him as a founding member of Cal Neva Lodge?
 - A. I would not have approved Robert Radovan and Bill Criswell selling their so-called shares for the equity to getting money out of this project.
- Q. Sir, isn't it true they were only selling

- 1 Mr. Yount one of the two shares?
- 2 A. It doesn't matter.
- Q. That's not my question. You don't dispute that, right, they were selling one of two shares?
- 5 A. That's correct.
- Q. And you signed off on the operating agreement and the private placement memorandum and the subscription agreement, correct?
- 9 A. I signed off on it?
- Q. Your company signed off on those. You acknowledged you received them and understood those documents?
 - A. I acknowledged that I received the private placement memorandum.
 - Q. Then you understood, sir, that Criswell Radovan or CR Cal Neva was only required to hold a \$1 million share in the company?
- 18 A. That wasn't my understanding.
- 19 Q. Sir, as a member of the executive committee, you 20 reviewed and approved the Ladera loan, did you not?
 - A. I did not.

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- 22 Q. You never saw that document?
- A. I did not see that document. That was done prior to us investing.

- Q. Were you aware that that document says they're only required to have a \$1 million skin in the game?
- A. No. Because they never shared that document with us. Nor did they share that they had pledged our membership interest to Ladera. That was another issue.
- 6 MR. LITTLE: That's all I have. Thank you.
- 7 THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Campbell, I'd like to 8 finish this witness this morning.
- 9 MR. CAMPBELL: I'll do my best, your Honor. I
 10 think I can do it.

11 REDIRECT EXAMINATION

- 12 BY MR. CAMPBELL:
- Q. Mr. Chaney, let's go back to Mr. Little's cross examination about the Straight Shot lawsuit.
- 15 A. Yes.

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- Q. And if you read what he read through in those various documents, it appears that the spoliation was occasioned by an employee of yours, I'll get his name here, Sommers?
- 20 A. Yes.
- Q. Tell me about Mr. Sommers. Did he -- I think you testified he worked in a remote office?
- A. Yes. So we tried to buy Straight Shot in 2008.
- 24 Sommers was an employee of Straight Shot. And that was

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- during the mortgage crisis. So in the middle of that
 transaction, Straight Shot went out of business, and they
 provided the life blood of a lot of customers that process
- So he worked for Straight Shot and then they laid
 off all of their employees, let them go, and we hired

 Mr. Sommers and he worked out of his home in Seattle and we
 were in San Francisco.
 - O. So you didn't daily interact with him?
 - A. I did not daily interact with him, no.
 - Q. And what did you he do for you?
 - A. He was an engineer.

credit card transaction.

- Q. And then the Court made a finding that he spoiled or deleted evidence on your company's laptop, correct?
- A. When he came on board, we had sent him a

 Teleconnex laptop and he also had a Straight Shot laptop. So

 I don't recall. There was -- then he started using both

 laptops. So the spoliation was him deleting files in one or
 the other.
- Q. Did you instruct him to delete files on the laptop?
- A. Absolutely not. We actually instructed him to comply with any discovery orders.
- Q. And did any of your subordinates, anybody working

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1 under you tell him to delete the files?
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- 2 A. No.
- Q. And the reason that the Court held in holding the company liable is because under the theory of respondeat
- 5 superior --
- 6 A. That's correct.
- 7 MR. LITTLE: Your Honor, lack of foundation. The 8 document speaks for itself. It doesn't say that at all, 9 actually.
- 10 THE COURT: Sustained. Go ahead.
- 11 BY MR. CAMPBELL:
- Q. But you individually were never sanctioned for spoliation of evidence?
- 14 A. I was not.
- Q. And, ultimately, the Court did enter a judgment on the underlying lawsuit?
- 17 A. It did.
 - Q. And individually and your company?
- 19 A. That's correct.
- Q. And that was all related to the business
- 21 | transaction?

- 22 A. That's correct.
- Q. Mr. Marriner's attorney asked you about the
- 24 telephone call to Mr. Marriner.

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Yes.

- 2 Can you explain that? Was there a reason you were Q. 3 calling him at a certain point?
 - Because I keep getting reports from the bankruptcy court of what's going on in this case. So it's tickling me all the time. And I think it was right after we learned that Larry Ellison was -- when they scheduled the auction of the Cal Neva and the stalking horse was Larry Ellison, so it was just a -- you know, it really was an emotional thing in the sense that once that finalization came, where it's very evident where the money is completely lost that we invested and really feel that Dave Marriner misled us. And so I called him up to say, hey, you should pay the money back.
 - Okay. And your testimony was that you asked him if he had received a commission. Did you know whether or not he had received a commission?
 - Α. We never saw any kind of commission with, you know, what Dave Marriner was receiving. I never saw any financials, even after the fact that. I don't know where that was buried, but it's my knowledge that Dave Marriner made hundreds of thousands of dollars and investors lost everything based upon his representations.
 - Q. But just follow-up. You never saw that in any financials about the amount of the commission?

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- A. I never saw anything, no.
- Q. And just to be clear, on your -- your testimony
- 3 about when you called him, is that your best recollection?
- 4 Did you review your phone logs? Did you review your call
- 5 logs?
- 6 A. I didn't. That's my best recollection.
- 7 Q. Could it have been a different time?
- 8 A. It could have been.
- 9 O. I'll talk a little bit about your testimony on the
- 10 Fairwinds Winery, just so we're clear. BPB is the entity
- 11 | that Mr. Little was asking you about.
- 12 A. That's correct.
 - Q. And BPB is a company that you own?
- 14 A. I do.
- Q. And you own it entirely?
- 16 A. I own it with a partner.
- Q. And in the original deal with Fairwinds, BPB took
- 18 | an ownership interest?
- 19 A. Yeah. We had two LLC's that we owned 100 percent
- 20 of. One was IMC Investment Group, FE Winery, and the other
- 21 one was BPB.
- 22 Q. The IMC Investment Group, is that the same group
- 23 that invested in the Cal Neva?
- 24 A. Yeah. That was just the name of the entity.

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- Q. Was it primarily you and one partner?
- A. It was just me and one partner, yes.
- Q. And so in the original operating agreement, my understanding, BPB had a piece and IMC, this new IMC entity had a piece?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. So initially you controlled a certain percentage under the operating agreement?
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. And what was that percentage?
 - A. 60 percent.
- Q. And when the changes that were made to the agreement, it was my understanding that the change was just to transfer the BPB interest to the IMC?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Effectively, you had the same percentage of control, it was just a consolidation?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And then there were additional changes to the operating agreement later, right?
- A. That was in January or late December or January, yes.
- Q. Is that where the changes were made to give you the ability to dilute Mr. Radovan or CR?

- 1
- A. That's correct.
- Q. And that was because of cash you were infusing in
- 3 the company?
- 4 A. Yes. When they were managing it, it was
- 5 | mismanaged and I kept having to write checks, even though I
- 6 was assured I wouldn't have to. So at some point, I had to
- 7 put a stop to it.
- 8 Q. And that's why you amended the operating
- 9 agreement?
- 10 A. That's correct.
- 11 Q. Let's go to your July investor meeting. And I
- 12 | believe your testimony was yesterday that you were told that
- 13 | there were change orders or changes in the project that were
- 14 going to cost the project money?
- 15 A. Yes.
- 16 | O. Correct?
- 17 A. Yes.
- 18 Q. There was no quantification of dollars, these
- 19 | change orders are X million dollars?
- 20 A. Yeah. It wasn't detailed whatsoever.
- 21 Q. And I believe your testimony was also that the --
- 22 | it was going to be a refinance of the Ladera mezzanine loan,
- 23 | correct?
- 24 A. That's correct.

- Q. And that was going to be -- you understood it to be \$15 million?
 - A. That's right.

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- Q. And I think yesterday you said that 15 million would in fact pay off the Ladera loan?
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. And your testimony, I think, yesterday was that it would be 7 or \$8 million?
- 9 A. That's right, because there was fees and interest 10 on top of it.
 - Q. The loan was only six, right?
- 12 A. Right.
 - Q. And you knew there were fees and interest?
- 14 A. Yes.
 - Q. And you also said yesterday that Robert discussed what these loan proceeds were going to go forward with the condo development?
 - A. Yes. I recall them having plans there for the condominiums, and actually Dave Marriner was showing those plans. And, you know, the lion's share of that money was going to move the condo project forward, so we could get that money in sooner.
- Q. And I think your testimony yesterday, he also talked about design upgrades?

- 1 A. Yes.
- 2 Q. Can you look at Exhibit 18?
- 3 A. Certainly. Okay.
- 4 Q. Do you see the middle paragraph under where it
- 5 | says total \$55.5 million?
- 6 A. Yes.
- Q. Can you just read that, review that, read that to
- 8 yourself?
- 9 A. Okay. You mean the paragraphs below?
- 10 Q. Just the one paragraph, we are refinancing.
- 11 A. Okay.
- 12 Q. Is this paragraph that Mr. Radovan is telling
- 13 Mr. Yount similar to what you were told in that July meeting
- 14 by Mr. Radovan?
- 15 A. Yes.
- 16 Q. And there's no numbers in this paragraph, right?
- 17 A. No.
- 18 Q. What was your understanding of the condo
- 19 development cost?
- 20 A. Well, I don't really -- I don't recall. They were
- 21 talking about bringing someone in to build it for four or
- 22 | \$500 a square foot, and they're 1,200 square foot units,
- 23 duplexes, so 2,500 square foot per building, 14 buildings.
- 24 | So, I mean, what we didn't really know and I still frankly

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don't know is what's really entitled? Do we really have approval to do it?
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- Q. And in both Exhibit 18 and in the discussion you had in the July meeting, that was never quantified how much that cost might be?
- A. No, it was not quantified.
- Q. Let's go back to the Mosaic, some questions that Mr. Little cross-examined you on.
- 9 A. Okay.

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- 10 Q. Exhibit 129.
- 11 A. Okay.
- Q. Mr. Little asked you about Mr. Johnson's follow-up e-mail, which would have been the day after he sent his first e-mail, which is February 1. That's also contained in this e-mail, right?
- 16 A. Yes.
 - Q. And in that follow-up e-mail from Mr. Johnson to Mr. Jamieson, he's going back to Mr. Jamieson in talking about the meeting that you were at?
- 20 A. Paul was?
- Q. No. Mr. Johnson.
- 22 A. Okay. Yeah.
- Q. And if you look at the top of the second page, without going through the detail in there, is that an

1 | accurate conversation what transpired in that Mosaic meeting?

A. I think so.

- Q. So in that meeting, did Mosaic have some information already and were asking you to corroborate things?
 - A. They did. I mean, they knew that this project was supposed to open and it didn't. They knew that the information that they had received from Robert Radovan and Bill Criswell did not look like a well managed project and they had concerns about it and they had concerns they weren't getting calls back.

I think they were very interested in doing a loan. They really liked the project. I mean, it's a very sexy project and they wanted to do something. I think -- I mean, the fact was it was mismanaged.

- Q. But they were specifically asking you questions about what they had already heard, is that your impression?
 - A. Absolutely.

MR. LITTLE: Objection, calls for speculation.

THE COURT: Sustained.

21 BY MR. CAMPBELL:

Q. You earlier testified in response to a cross examination question that the tearing up the term sheet was a good thing. What do you mean by that?

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- A. Because when they reached out to us, they said, you're on the hook for a million dollars bucks as a break-up fee. You're obviously not doing a loan, because you're not calling us back. And so the executive committee by no means wanted to torpedo the loan with Mosaic. What we were trying to do is keep all our options open and keep Mosaic going. If they're calling us, instead of the person that is supposed to be managing that, there's a problem. In that meeting, we
- Q. Your earlier testimony was that in December or I think it was November or December meeting, you remember discussions where you told Robert not to commit the project to a break-up fee?
 - A. Right.

were selling the Cal Neva.

- Q. Was this news to you in this Mosaic meeting now there was a break-up fee?
 - A. Yes, it was news to me.
- Q. So you had not been told that Mr. Radovan had committed the project to a break-up fee with Mosaic?
- A. He said that he had not committed the project to a break-up fee specifically when asked.
- Q. And Mr. Little asked you if after this

 February 2nd time frame, I guess up until the exhibit, the

 letter from Mosaic, which is, I think, Exhibit 77, that you

didn't have any evidence that or IMC didn't have any evidence that they went back and reached out to Mosaic, correct?

- A. No. I didn't have any evidence one way or another.
- Q. Do you have any evidence or have you seen any document in these numerous e-mails Mr. Little has asked you that Criswell Radovan went back and reached out to Mosaic?
 - A. No. Not to my knowledge, no.

- Q. And then just one final area. You said something when Mr. Little asked you about the Ladera loan and you said you didn't know that Robert had pledged the membership interest to Ladera. What are you talking about?
- A. So when the Ladera loan went into default, Ladera sent notice to have a sheriff's sale of the membership interest. And, frankly, we didn't even see that letter until it was like the day before it was going to sale by the sheriff.

And we were able to convince the Ladera folks not to harm us, because, you know, a lot of the people had invested in Tahoe or -- he didn't want to upset all the investors, right, in foreclosing on our membership interests. That's when we learned that our membership was pledged as collateral. And the Ladera loan was signed prior to us investing, but he didn't disclose those documents to us.

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               MR. CAMPBELL: Okay. That's all I have.
                                                         Thank
 2
    you.
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              MR. LITTLE: Your Honor, two brief questions.
 4
               THE COURT: All right.
 5
                          RECROSS EXAMINATION
 6
    BY MR. LITTLE:
 7
         O.
               Sir, counsel tried to infer that the bad faith
 8
    spoliation sanctions came against your company because you
 9
    were somehow a victim of a roque employee. Can you turn over
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    to the exhibit we entered, the one that is called order?
               THE COURT: Which exhibit number?
11
12
               MR. LITTLE: I don't remember which one.
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               THE WITNESS: That is correct. That is what
    happened.
14
15
    BY MR. LITTLE:
16
               Sir, turn, over to page five of that document.
         Q.
17
               MR. CAMPBELL: The order or the spoliation?
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               THE CLERK: The order is Exhibit 215.
19
    BY MR. LITTIE:
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               Exhibit 215, page five, and I'm going to read,
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    sir, lines 14 through page six, line two, and then we'll let
22
    the Court judge if you were a victim. The Court indicated,
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    quote, during the course of trial, the parties stipulated
24
    that various e-mails, which were recovered from the despoiled
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1 laptop that had been issued to and ultimately returned by
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- 2 | Sommers were not produced in discovery by Teleconnex.
- 3 | Teleconnex' failure to disclose these e-mails, which were
- 4 either received or sent by individuals other than Sommers,
- 5 | who are associated with Teleconnex undermines any claim that
- 6 | it was not complicit in or otherwise liable for Sommers'
- 7 | spoliation efforts, end quote. Did I read that correctly?
- 8 A. I'm sure you did.
- 9 Q. Sir, I have the original Fairwinds Winery
- 10 operating agreement. And I have the red lined version you
- 11 | sent over. I'm happy to put these in front of you and make
- 12 these exhibits. You'd agree with me that you sent over to
- 13 Criswell Radovan, Heather, whoever, proposed red line changes
- 14 to that agreement, right?
- 15 A. No, we didn't. I sent over a document and we also
- 16 | had a working copy in the office as well.
- Q. But you sent over red lines to that operating
- 18 | agreement?

- 19 A. No. I sent over red lines and we printed it out
- 20 and did it in the office.
- 21 Q. Okay. And in addition to sending over red line
- 22 changes in section 8.1, you changed the document. That
- 23 section talks about powers of members and it said that -- the
- 24 original document said that major decisions need to be

- 1 approved by both FE, which was Criswell Radovan, right?
- 2 A. Right.

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- Q. IMC and BPB. That's what it says and I can show it to you. Do you recall that?
 - A. That's okay.
 - Q. In the document you sent over that had other red lines, that document now took out FE and BPB and it just said major decisions approved by only IMC. Do you recall making that change?
 - A. So there were changes that were made that were accepted and then there were additional changes made.
 - Q. That change wasn't red lined, was it?
 - A. No. Because it was done literally in the office sitting with him.
 - Q. Okay. And then over in section 12.1, in the original document, the agreement required a 90 percent approval and you changed it to 60 percent, but didn't red line that section, correct?
 - A. Again, that's because those were accepted changes prior to that red line.
 - Q. Or at least that's your testimony, right?
 - A. No. That's what happened, yes.
- 23 MR. LITTLE: Nothing further. Thank you, your
- 24 Honor.

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THE COURT: Mr. Wolf.
1
 2
               MR. WOLF: Nothing further, your Honor.
 3
               THE COURT: Thank you very much, Mr. Chaney.
 4
    Watch your step going down. Gentlemen, I have a brief status
 5
    hearing scheduled for 1:30. So if you can be back here at
    1:30, it won't take too long, and we pick up there.
 6
 7
    we go from here, Mr. Campbell?
 8
               MR. CAMPBELL: Plaintiff rests. There's no
 9
    further witnesses to call.
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               THE COURT: I imagine you'll have some witnesses?
                            Since they rest, yes, we intend to
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               MR. LITTLE:
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    call back Robert Radovan very briefly, your Honor, maybe 15,
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    20 minutes.
               THE COURT: Mr. Wolf.
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15
               MR. WOLF:
                          I'm not sure.
16
               THE COURT: Why don't you think about it.
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    we'll carve out as much time as everybody needs to put on the
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    case they feel is appropriate.
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              MR. LITTLE: I expect maybe 30 minutes or so, 30
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    to 45 minutes for closing.
               THE COURT: All right. Okay. Well, I appreciate
21
22
    that.
23
               MR. LITTLE: Are we able to go past five today if
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    we need to?
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               THE COURT: No, not today. Ms. Clerk, let's look
 2
    at our calendar.
 3
               THE CLERK:
                           Tomorrow, your Honor?
 4
               THE COURT:
                           Tomorrow.
               THE CLERK:
                           We have a 10:00 and a 10:30.
 5
 6
                           Let's move those and we'll give you
               THE COURT:
 7
    all morning.
 8
               MR. LITTTLE:
                            I hate to be in a situation where we
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    start somebody and we don't get through it. Let's just do
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    closing together.
               THE COURT: What I would like to do, I prefer to
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    do is get all the testimony in this afternoon, close up our
    testimony, give you the rest of the day to work on your
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    closings, compile the exhibits you think are going to be
14
15
    important for the presentation. I don't know if there will
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    be some Power Points. And then let's just start at 9:00
17
    tomorrow morning with closing arguments and we'll go as long
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    as possible.
19
               I've got a judge's meeting.
                                            I know when it will
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            I don't know when it will end. But we could probably
21
    reconvene probably about 1:30. I'd like to give it some
22
    thought, but it was my intention to issue a ruling from the
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    bench and it's still my desire to do that. But I want to
24
    hear from everybody before I make that decision.
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               MR. LITTLE:
                            Thank you, your Honor.
                                                    1:45?
 2
               THE COURT: Let's go 1:45.
 3
               MR. LITTLE:
                            Thank you, your Honor.
 4
               THE COURT: Court's in recess.
               (A lunch break was taken.)
 5
 6
               THE COURT: Mr. Little.
 7
               MR. LITTLE:
                            Thank you, your Honor. I'm going to
 8
    call Robert Radovan and I promise it will be brief.
 9
               THE COURT: Don't worry about it.
10
               MR. LITTLE: We've beat these issues to death.
11
               THE COURT: Yes, we have. Mr. Radovan, you remain
    under oath.
12
13
               THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.
               THE COURT: Mr. Little.
14
15
               MR. LITTLE:
                            Thank you, your Honor.
16
                          DIRECT EXAMINATION
    BY MR. LITTLE:
17
18
               Mr. Radovan, you heard Mr. Chaney say that you
19
    kept him in the dark about just about everything. Yet he
20
    claims you told him in October that you guys had recently
21
    taken $480,000 in developer fees out of the project. First
22
    of all, did you ever tell Mr. Chaney that?
23
               Absolutely not.
         Α.
24
              More importantly, did that ever happen?
         Q.
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1 A. No, it didn't.

- Q. And you recall that counsel showed you a budget or I don't know if he showed it to you or Mr. Criswell or anybody else, but there was a budget at the end of 2015 that showed a \$480,000 developer fee as due to you guys, which was then cleared out at the end of 2015? Do you recall that?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Can you explain to the Court what that was?
- A. Yes. That was a \$480,000 developer fee due to CR that was miscategorized. We did a journal entry. It was discovered by our accountant that had been fees that were drawn pre Canyon, during that period of the predevelopment Canyon period. Those funds were taken and spent on project expenses capitalized within the equity structure. So it was double counted between New Cal Neva Lodge and Cal Neva Lodge where the equity sat. So we did a journal entry to fix that issue.
- Q. Did you go back and get financial records within the last day or so to confirm this?
 - A. Yes.
- 21 MR. LITTLE: Your Honor, may I approach the
- 22 witness?
- THE COURT: Yes, you may.
- 24 BY MR. LITTLE:

	Q.	Sır,	while	counsel	ıs	looking	at	that,	would	a
disb	urseme	ent in	the m	nagnitude	of	\$480,00	00 h	ave r	equired	any
sort	of ap	pprova	ls?							

A. Any disbursement at all had to go through a number of levels to be approved, because everything -- Hall had to approve everything, Mark Zakuvo had to approve everything.

So every draw that was done, any one dollar that went through the accounts had to be approved by Hall and then Mark Zakuvo.

So as a general rule, I would say probably at least 90 percent of each draw was paid directly from Hall out to everyone else, whether it would be Penta or the main subs and those type of folks. We actually kind of went through the Cal Neva accounts that we were writing checks out of. It was less than ten percent. It was about \$60,000 a month almost.

- Q. So if I'm understanding you, if you guys were going to take out a fee of that magnitude, Hall would have had to approve that?
 - A. Certainly.

- Q. And in the September, October, November time period, I know this didn't happen, but do you think Hall would have approved a disbursement like that?
- A. Not without questioning it heavily. Every draw is shown.

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1 MR. LITTLE: May I mark this?
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THE COURT: Yes.

THE CLERK: Exhibit 216 marked for identification.

4 BY MR. LITTLE:

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- Q. Sir, I'm going to show you what has been premarked as trial Exhibit 216. Can you tell us what this document is and what it purports to show?
 - A. Yes. This is the journal entry taking it from a -- functionally a debit to CR Cal Neva to basically capitalizing it as equity that had been drawn previously two years earlier.
 - Q. If I'm understanding you, it's a journal entry on the books?
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. It's taking the \$480,000 that was shown as due and payable to you guys and moving it to a different column on the books, basically into your equity?
 - A. Correct. The funds had already been drawn two years earlier and it was just double counting.
- 20 MR. LITTLE: Your Honor, I move for the admission of Exhibit 216.
- 22 THE COURT: Mr. Campbell.
- 23 MR. CAMPBELL: I don't have any objection.
- 24 THE COURT: 216 is admitted.

1 BY MR. LITTLE:

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- Q. Sir, when was the last time you took a developer fee on this project?
 - A. I believe it was July of 2015.
 - Q. And how much was that?
- A. It would have been \$60,000 for the entire company monthly.
- Q. And, sir, contrary to taking out money, did you in fact put money back into the project in the October time frame?
- 11 A. October, November, we loaned, you know, 250, 12 300,000 back to the project.
 - Q. And that was money that you got from the sale of your share to Mr. Yount?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. Can you explain to the Court -- well, can you
 explain to the Court what you've been doing over the past two
 years on behalf of Cal Neva Lodge without pay?
- A. Well, I'm trying to initially refinance. I went through, I would say three very strong contenders.
- 21 Mr. Chaney talked about, obviously, Mosaic, Colombia Pacific,
- 22 and Langham. Langham was a hotel company. And then those
- 23 | two ended up -- I'll come back to those in a second. But
- 24 | those two ended up in a situation where when the filing

happened, we were forced to do a Chapter 11 filing, they both kind of fizzled out.

Since then, I've been trying, Bill and I and the whole company has been trying to find a way to refinance, sell, any form or fashion, basically, save the project, save the equity in the project. I can tell you that every single scenario that we have gone through would not have included us being in the project, that being Criswell Radovan or CR.

- Q. What do you mean by that? Because you heard

 Mr. Chaney saying, well, you were just trying to advance your

 own interest?
- A. Not one scenario would have kept us in the project and we worked tirelessly to do that. Like I said, this has been going on two years now, a year and a half under the Chapter 11. And it's just -- it's a strange process, I'll put it that way.

I will say on the Langham situation, Langham got pretty far down the line, actually to the point where their issue was that they wouldn't go forward while having the IMC, Molly and Yount in there. So they actually signed option agreements with the IMC and with Molly, I don't believe they did it with you, Mr. Yount, but option agreements were signed by Langham and negotiated with the IMC and Molly to purchase their interests.

Q. So on that point, Mr. Chaney kind of left the
impression that the project would have got funded but for yo
guys, somehow you're the poison that is preventing people
from investing. What is your response to that?

A. That's certainly not the impression we had gotten. Like I said, Langham is a good example. This is a very, very large, well-funded international hotel company, probably 20 properties around the world, all five star, owned by one of the wealthiest people in the world, a billionaire out of Hong Kong. And they always wanted to keep us in as an experienced developer.

We had always said at each of the investor meetings that if the circumstance presents itself that is the best for the project, best for investors, we will exit. But nobody ever came up with one. But we always have maintained that and always said that.

- Q. What's your understanding of why Langham didn't go forward?
- A. It was first working through the IMC, Molly and that situation, they just saw them as being a troubling aspect to the project. So that took a while to get them under option. They negotiated that through JMBM, our attorneys. And at the end of the day, as when we -- it was interrupted by the Chapter 11 filing.

Q. SII, let's switch gears. Tou heard Mr. Chaney
testify that you guys pushed Mosaic to the side. You guys
did that, you ignored them for three months, and you were
ultimately responsible for them backing out. Is any of that
true?

A. Absolutely not. We had -- we were told basically by the executive committee to do a couple of things. This is in November, starting in November. Basically, get more money, make sure we're not on the hook for the million dollar break-up fee. Those are the two main ones.

So I did go back, accomplished both of those things. And really the whole holdup was the basically the executive committee approval of it. And I was communicating with them. That it wasn't some -- I was told to step down from due diligence, stop due diligence while they look at other prospects. So I had to put them on hold, because that is what I was functionally ordered to do.

- Q. Now, you heard Mr. Chaney say that one of the reasons Mosaic backed out is because they didn't know about cost overruns. How do you react to that?
- A. That's absurd. That's the entire reason why we were doing the financing. They knew -- I mean, that was the entire reason for the financing was the cost overruns. To say they didn't know about cost overruns is that kind of

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1 silly.
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- Q. Sir, in November of 2013, was Mosaic prepared close this loan by year's end?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Do you have any proof of that?
 - A. I do. I have a voicemail from Ethan Penner, the CEO of Mosaic, from November 19th saying that they're willing to close by the end of the year.
- 9 MR. LITTLE: Your Honor, I'd like the Court to 10 listen to that voice message.
- 11 MR. CAMPBELL: Your Honor, I got to object.
- 12 THE COURT: Go ahead.
 - MR. CAMPBELL: This is totally unverified. If they wanted to have Mr. Penner here to testify, they should have had him testify. I never seen a voice message off a phone. It's so hard to authenticate something like that. I don't think it's right to allow him to do that.
 - THE COURT: It's his phone?
- MR. LITTLE: Exactly, it's his phone. He can
 authenticate it. It's self-authenticating by the gentleman
 identifying himself and talking. It's impeachment evidence.
 We didn't know that Mr. Chaney was going to come in here and
 say that Mosaic wasn't going to close and we pushed them to

the side and somehow we're to blame for it. So it's

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1 impeachment evidence.
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- THE COURT: Have it marked and I'll admit it and we can play it. Let's have the clerk mark it.
- 4 MR. LITTLE: I don't have it, your Honor. I don't
- 5 | have a written transcript of it. I just have the message
- 6 | itself. I mean, I can have that transcribed, but I wanted to
- 7 | play it to the Court.
- 8 THE COURT: Okay. Well, I'd like to have some
- 9 physical exhibit.
- 10 MR. LITTLE: Okay.
- THE COURT: So let's go ahead and have it played
- 12 | and my court reporter will transcribe it and we'll print it
- 13 out.
- 14 BY MR. LITTLE:
- 15 Q. Let's identify what date this is.
- 16 A. This is November 19th, 2015, at 2:55 p.m..
- 17 | O. And it's from who?
- 18 A. From Ethan Penner who is the CEO of Mosaic.
- 19 Q. What's the phone number?
- 20 A. (310) 926-4600, which is the Mosaic line.
- 21 Q. Let's go a head and play it.
- 22 (Hey, Robert, Ethan Penner. I'm calling because I
- 23 | heard that we haven't connected with you in more like than a
- 24 | week and I know that a lot of work has been expended on both

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sides and a lot of enthusiasm exists on our side to get this
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   deal done for you. So I don't want to -- I want to make sure
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   we don't lose that window of opportunity to kind of get it
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   done in the time frame that you need. We also need to kind
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   of budget our resources, not just capital, but time, so
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   because there are other deals that also are aiming for a
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   year-end close. So please get back to me, either cell
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   (310) 702-0135 or the office, and I look forward to our
9
   partnership.)
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- Q. Sir, did you or Mr. Criswell stand in the way of Mosaic not closing by year end or early January?
 - A. Absolutely not.

THE CLERK: Your Honor, that would be, after it's transcribed, it will be Exhibit 217. You said that's admitted?

THE COURT: Yes.

THE CLERK: Thank you.

18 BY MR. LITTLE:

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- Q. I want to move on to another topic. You heard Mr. Chaney say that there was no detailed discussion of cost overruns at the July 2015 meeting. Do you recall hearing that?
- 23 A. Yes.
 - Q. In fact, the Court can interpret his testimony for

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himself, but his testimony changed between yesterday and
today. What was discussed at that July 2015 meeting?
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- A. Basically, what the update was. You know, that was in the document. It was going through all the issues.
 - Q. Let's stop there. You say the document?
 - A. The update from Thannisch and Case.
 - Q. Exhibit 10?

- A. And going through those issues, what they were, what we knew of the cost scenarios at that point, which was over five and definitely more coming. And that we were proposing to raise an additional nine, along with basically the 15 million mezzanine financing.
- Q. Now, yesterday when Mr. Chaney was talking about only knowing 1 to \$2 million costs in this July meeting when he was talking about for Starwood upgrades, was he confused about which meeting?
- A. We did have a meeting in April, which sounded -that's about the discussion we had at that point in time. We
 knew there were some scenarios out there and they were in the
 1 to \$2 million range that we were discussing at that point.
- Q. You also heard him say many times that you kept him in the dark and you dodged his questions, is that true?
- A. Absolutely not. He had an office ten feet away from my office in our office. He was there every other week

1 | at least from July -- June, July through early February.

- Q. Did he come to you and express all the concerns you heard him say in his testimony?
 - A. No.

- Q. Now, one last topic. You heard Mr. Yount say yesterday that someone on the unsecured creditors committee in the bankruptcy raised some issue about some \$11.5 million. Are you involved in the bankruptcy?
- 9 A. Yes. I'm the debtor in possession.
 - Q. And do you have an attorney representing you?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Have you ever heard anything like that?
 - A. Absolutely not. And I actually after hearing that yesterday, I spoke to Peter Beneventi, who is our lead counsel, and asked if he's heard of anything of that type, and he confirmed he did not. And he actually sent me an e-mail confirming that as well with all the rest of the legal team that we've never seen or heard of anything of that type.
 - Q. Now, there was some discussion yesterday about not having audited financials until 2014 for some period of time. Do you have an explanation for that?
 - A. The 2014, it was a stub year, for lack of a better term. So we had the two entities, New Cal Neva Lodge and Cal Neva Lodge. Cal Neva Lodge came in as the equity holder.

New Cal Neva Lodge was actually owned by Canyon Capital. So when we took them out in September -- I'm sorry. It was two months prior, July, we had this stub year. So both of those entities were functioning as one as far as financial records went. So we were not able to do fully audited, because we didn't own the entity for that year. So there was not a fully audited financials for New Cal Neva Lodge until early 2014 and that work had been done.

- Q. Had there been audited financials performed by an outside auditor for 2015?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And had both of those years' financials been shared with investors?
 - A. Yes. Every single number they got us.
- Q. And since those audited financials have been provided to investors, has there been any change in any of the way some of the investors have viewed or treated you?
- A. Well, you know, I'd say after all of those issues kind of came out and went through that and then having Paul Jamieson, who is part of the IMC, and Phil Busick, they were very active. They actually sat in our offices, I think it was in March, for the better part of a week to ten days. And they took the attitude after that, they actually personally apologized to my entire staff for the way that they had been

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treating them and really kind of gone on our side and
basically we all started working for the best interests of
the project and get it done.
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- Q. We've gone over this, there's procedures under the operating agreement to remove CR Cal Neva as managers?
- A. Certainly. We can be removed for no reason at all at any point in time.
- Q. And to your knowledge, has there ever been any sort of a vote to remove you as managers?
 - A. No. Not that I'm aware of.

- Q. Sir, just so we're clear, why do you believe this project did not get funded and open?
- A. Well, I think that the EC committee had approved the Mosaic loan, and if not for, honestly, the IMC, Molly and Mr. Yount, I think that loan would have closed. There was absolutely no reason to have a pre meeting with them. Never heard of a lender doing anything of that type or anyone trying to do that.

This hotel should have opened on Father's Day. Given the closing after the delays, it might have taken a little longer, but we should have been open for the better part of a year now.

- MR. LITTLE: Thank you. No further questions.
- 24 THE COURT: Mr. Campbell.

CROSS EXAMINATION

2 BY MR. CAMPBELL:

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- Q. Mr. Radovan, you just said that the you believe the Mosaic loan would have closed. Do you have any documents at ally other than what we've seen in this trial where there was an indication that the Mosaic loan was going to close?
 - A. They wanted to move forward.
 - Q. Do you have any documents is the question?
- 9 A. No.
- Q. And when you played the tape -- well, prior to playing the tape or the voicemail, you said that Mr. --
 - A. Penner.
 - Q. -- Penner. Your testimony was he had told you that it was going to close by year end?
- 15 A. Yes, sir.
- 16 Q. Could you play that tape again?
- 17 A. Uh-huh.
- 18 MR. CAMPBELL: Is that okay, your Honor?
- 19 (Voicemail played at this time.)

20 BY MR. CAMPBELL:

- Q. Mr. Penner didn't say that your deal was going to close. He actually said that he has other deals that were going to close towards of end of the year, correct?
- 24 A. That is correct. He was referring to our deal in

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1 that same time frame.
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- Q. We heard his testimony, he said other deals,
- 3 | didn't he?

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- 4 A. Uh-huh.
- 5 Q. Exhibit 216 was the sheet that was provided that
- 6 has the book entry between New Cal Neva and Cal Neva?
- 7 A. Correct.
- 8 Q. Who prepared that?
 - A. That was done by Lisa Pacey.
- 10 Q. At your direction last night?
- 11 A. No.
 - Q. This was a document that was --
 - A. This has been around since September.
- Q. And so it's my understanding that it was a problem
- 15 | with New Cal Neva versus Cal Neva, right?
- 16 A. There was a double entry, as I understand. I'm
- 17 | not an accountant, so I'm not going to -- but as I
- 18 understand, it was a double entry where it showed the
- 19 \$480,000 in two different places.
- 20 O. Isn't it true that the New Cal Neva and the Cal
- 21 | Neva, although separate entities, really kept a consolidated
- 22 | set of books, had one bank account?
- 23 A. Yes.
- Q. There's no real separation on the money between

1 | the two entities?

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- A. There was originally and then once we closed, we always treated them the same.
 - Q. I just want to make sure again. You understand you're under oath today and you testified under oath that there is absolutely no truth, you've never heard anything in the bankruptcy proceeding about 11.5 million shortfall?
 - A. I never heard that, never.
- Q. If there's a document out there that says that, you haven't seen it?
- 11 A. I haven't seen it and our attorney says he has not 12 seen nor heard of it.
 - Q. And you don't believe you've ever been asked?
 - A. No.
 - Q. And likewise under oath, you said that every one of the bankruptcy plans did not include you?
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. So if I pull all of the bankruptcy plans, I can see that you would have no involvement whatsoever in the bankruptcy plan?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. But in the Langham deal, you were involved in that?
- 24 A. The Langham, we would have stayed in. That was

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1 pre bankruptcy.
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- Q. But the Langham deal blew apart when the bankruptcy was filed?
- 4 A. Correct.
- Q. One last area. I believe your testimony was that you were providing all the information to Brandon that they were requiring in the summary, fall of 2015?
 - A. Anything that he asked for, he would have gotten.
 - Q. You remember in the October time frame that there was an e-mail exchange between you and Troy Gillespie?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. About request for documents?
- A. Uh-huh. Yes.
- Q. And didn't Mr. Gillespie request a litany of documents?
- A. Yes.
 - Q. And didn't you admit in the e-mail that everything he asked for, you were at fault and had not provided those?
- A. On -- I'm not sure which e-mail you're talking about. When he asked us for information, we got the information as quickly as we could.
- Q. Okay. You're saying that in the summer when you met with Mr. Chaney, you were giving him all the information that he needed?

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I don't think that's what he said.
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               MR. LITTLE:
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               THE WITNESS: Anything he asked for.
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               MR. LITTLE:
                            Exactly.
    BY MR. CAMPBELL:
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               And did you admit to Mr. Gillespie that in fact or
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    to the IMC group that you had breached the operating
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    agreement by not providing documents?
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         Α.
               That there were some -- we failed on some of the
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    reporting in September, October. Well, it was October, so
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    September.
               And you agree that that failure to provide
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         Ο.
    documents was a breach of the operating agreement? You admit
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    that?
               It was -- he admitted that, we failed to do that.
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               Did you admit it?
         Q.
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              Not that I recall. He was telling me.
         Α.
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               MR. CAMPBELL: I just want to use this to refresh
    his recollection here.
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               THE CLERK: Did you want that marked? Exhibit 79
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    marked for identification.
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               THE COURT: Mr. Little, any objection?
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               MR. LITTLE: No, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: 79 is admitted, Ms. Clerk.
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    BY MR. CAMPBELL:
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Q. Mr. Radovan, this is an e-mail between you and Troy Gillespie. It starts out with some bullet points. Do you see those?
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A. Yes.

- Q. And then it says at the very last page, IMC group informed Robert verbally that there had been breaches of the OA to date and your verbally acknowledged. And then Mr. Gillespie later asked you in the e-mail, I want you to confirm all of these points. And what do you say?
- A. Right here it says, thanks for doing this. I think it reflects our conversation. I'd like to discuss the financing with you as we've done an extensive search. Do you have time in the next week, next day or so to discuss?
- Q. So you didn't dispute any of the bullet points that was in Mr. Gillespie's e-mail below?
 - A. No.
 - Q. You agreed with them?
 - A. I suppose so.
- 19 MR. CAMPBELL: That's all I have.
- 20 THE COURT: Go ahead.
- 21 REDIRECT EXAMINATION
- 22 BY MR. LITTLE:
- Q. On page two of this document, this guys's name,
 Mr. Gillespie, he's telling you that as of late October that

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the cost overruns are $9 million so far, right, $5 million
for fire code requirements, 3 million for surprises and
accelerated aspects, 1 million for Starwood, 9 million total,
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4 right?

- A. I don't have the document in front of me, but that sounds about right.
 - Q. These are his words, not yours, right?
- 8 A. Right. Correct.
- 9 Q. That's what you forecasted to investors way back 10 in July, right?
- 11 A. Correct.
- MR. LITTLE: That's all I have, your Honor.
- THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Radovan. You may step
- 14 down. Let me get my notes up-to-speed. Thank you.
- 15 Mr. Little.
- 16 MR. LITTLE: Your Honor, we rest.
- 17 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Counsel, we'll
- 18 | convene at 9:00 for closing arguments, but beforehand I'd
- 19 | like to make a couple of personal observations, if I may,
- 20 | with your permission.
- 21 MR. LITTLE: Yes, your Honor.
- 22 THE COURT: These types of cases present unique
- 23 challenges. They involve complex financial transactions, in
- 24 | this case, an iconic landmark in our nation's history. When

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I was a baby lawyer, I joined a large law firm and I was encouraged to meet one of the senior partners there by the name of Rex Jamieson. He was a legend in the Nevada Bar. And he had a few rules of practice that he wanted to impart upon the young lawyers under his tutelage, many of which I remember to this day.
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And this was one of them. He said, in your career, you will handle cases in which there are thousands of dollars in dispute. Then as your career advances, you will handle cases in which tens of thousands of dollars and then hundreds of thousands of dollars and then millions of dollars will be in dispute. But never forget behind every one of these cases is a human being.

These cases present unique challenges to any trier of fact, because often times they involve very good people with the best of motives on all sides. It takes a very special kind of lawyer to handle these types of cases. We have about 11,000 licenses to practice law in the State of Nevada. Of those, probably 8,000 are in state. The largest law firm in our state is the Attorney General's Office. You add up the Clark County District Attorney's Office, the Washoe County District Attorney's Office, the Public Defender's Offices and all the other public offices, probably takes up about a third of all the licenses to practice law.

1 But most lawyers don't practice in a court of law. 2 Many of them are transactional lawyers, never step in a 3 courtroom. Many of them do trusts and estates, taxes. Personal injury cases are more likely than not to settle. 4 5 So that leaves a very discreet subset of lawyers 6 they call trial lawyers, not litigators, trial lawyers. 7 These are lawyers who have acquired the skill in taking complex cases, synthesizing them down in readily 8 9 understandable units, and presenting them to any trier of 10 fact, bench or jury. We rely upon these lawyers. Our whole system of justice relies upon these lawyers. 11 I don't know as I sit here now how this case is 12 going to resolve itself, but I want all sides to know that in 13 14 this Court's opinion, they have been represented by some of 15 the finest lawyers to come before this Court. And I thank 16 them for their hard work and dedication on behalf of their 17 respective clients. All right. With that, ladies and gentlemen, I'll 18 19 see you at 9:00 tomorrow morning. Court's in recess. 20 --000--21 22 23 24

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    STATE OF NEVADA
                          SS.
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    County of Washoe
 3
         I, STEPHANIE KOETTING, a Certified Court Reporter of the
    Second Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada, in and
 4
 5
    for the County of Washoe, do hereby certify;
 6
         That I was present in Department No. 7 of the
 7
    above-entitled Court on September 7, 2017, at the hour of
 8
    9:00 a.m., and took verbatim stenotype notes of the
 9
    proceedings had upon the trial in the matter of GEORGE S.
10
    YOUNT, et al., Plaintiffs, vs. CRISWELL RADOVAN, et al.,
    Defendants, Case No. CV16-00767, and thereafter, by means of
11
12
    computer-aided transcription, transcribed them into
    typewriting as herein appears;
13
14
         That the foregoing transcript, consisting of pages 1
15
    through 977, both inclusive, contains a full, true and
16
    complete transcript of my said stenotype notes, and is a
17
    full, true and correct record of the proceedings had at said
18
    time and place.
19
20
              At Reno, Nevada, this 12th day of October 2017.
21
22
                              S/s Stephanie Koetting
                              STEPHANIE KOETTING, CCR #207
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    STEPHANIE KOETTING
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    CCR #207
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    75 COURT STREET
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    RENO, NEVADA
 6
 7
                 IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT
 8
                    IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE
 9
            THE HONORABLE PATRICK FLANAGAN, DISTRICT JUDGE
10
                                 --000--
11
      GEORGE S. YOUNT, et al.,
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                    Plaintiffs,
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                                       Case No. CV16-00767
      vs.
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      CRISWELL RADOVAN, et al.,
                                       Department 7
15
                    Defendants.
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                        TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
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                                TRIAL VII
20
                           September 8, 2017
21
                                9:00 a.m.
22
                              Reno, Nevada
23
24
    Reported by:
                         STEPHANIE KOETTING, CCR #207, RPR
                         Computer-Aided Transcription
```

1	APPEARANCES:	
2	For the Plaintiff:	
3		DOWNY BRAND
4		By: RICHARD CAMPBELL, ESQ. 100 W. Liberty
5		Reno, Nevada
6	For the Defendant:	HOWARD & HOWARD
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8		Las Vegas, Nevada
9		ANDREW WOLF, ESQ. Attorney at law
10		264 Village Blvd. Incline Village, Nevada
11		J.
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RENO, NEVADA, September 8, 2017, 9:00 a.m.
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               THE COURT: Good morning, ladies and gentlemen.
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    Thank you for your indulgence. As I was reviewing the files
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    and exhibits last night, I had some questions that I thought
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    perhaps I'd start them off and it may assist counsel in
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    narrowing its arguments to the Court. I'll start with
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    Mr. Campbell. Is Cal Neva Lodge LLC in bankruptcy?
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               MR. CAMPBELL: Yes, it is, your Honor.
                          Is it subject to the automatic stay?
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               THE COURT:
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               MR. CAMPBELL: Yes, your Honor.
               THE COURT: So the charge against it should be
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    dismissed?
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               MR. CAMPBELL: I don't know about dismissed.
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    think it probably or have to be litigated as a claim in the
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    bankruptcy court.
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               THE COURT: I'm just talking about in this Court.
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               MR. CAMPBELL: Here this court, yeah.
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               THE COURT: Second question, the subscription
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    agreement, is that between Cal Neva Lodge LLC and the
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    plaintiff?
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               MR. CAMPBELL:
                              That's correct, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Would you concede, then, that CR Cal
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Neva LLC, Criswell Radovan LLC are not parties to this contract? MR. CAMPBELL: To the subscription agreement? THE COURT: Yes. MR. CAMPBELL: I believe its managers and members of the LLC, they are parties to the contract. They were the agents and operating on behalf of the Cal Neva. They were the managing entities. THE COURT: Have you pled an alter ego theory in

this case?

MR. CAMPBELL: I pled that the defendants have

individual liability.

THE COURT: The next question I had dealt with the

seventh cause of action, which is the securities fraud pursuant to NRS 90.570. Mr. Campbell, are these securities?

MR. CAMPBELL: Yes, they are, your Honor. If you look at Exhibit Number 3, which is the private placement memorandum.

THE COURT: I've looked at it.

MR. CAMPBELL: The very first page says it's a securities offering with the exception that applies under the statute as far as registration of the security with either the federal or state government, but it doesn't mean it's not a security. It is a security. That's what was being sold

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1 under the PPM.
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THE COURT: But isn't this one, don't those disclaimers state that this is essentially a real estate investment and securities?

MR. CAMPBELL: I don't think a person would get a -- beyond being on the deed or be entitled to a real property interest here. They're a member of an LLC and hold a share, so to speak, in that, in that LLC. If they were -- if you were buying a piece of real estate, you would get, you know, it would be designated as an owner of that piece of real estate.

THE COURT: Doesn't this qualify as a private placement under section 482 of the Securities Act of 1933? I mean, we have less than 35 investors, because we have 20. These are sophisticated investors, as defined in the statute itself, and it's not for public solicitation.

MR. CAMPBELL: Your Honor, I don't think that means as far as registration statements, a security is a security under my understanding and that's what's represented in the PPM. This securities offering is what the language says.

THE COURT: Okay. Let me see if there's any other questions I have here before we begin. I think that answers some of the questions I have. Thank you. Mr. Campbell, you

1 have the floor.

MR. CAMPBELL: Thank you, your Honor. During the course of this trial, the defendants have really attempted to shift the focus of this case on what happened after October 13th of 2015. I think they've done that in an attempt to not have this Court focus on what happened to Mr. Yount.

What I see are the inexcusable acts of the defendants prior to or about the time that he made his investment. The real focus on this, your Honor, should be what happened prior to October 13th or at about that same time frame.

THE COURT: Just a minute here. Go ahead.

MR. CAMPBELL: They shifted that focus. What I believe the facts have shown in this case, I think, let's go back and focus on what really happened on the October 13th time frame. Let's start with the Powell Coleman law firm. Despite what Mr. Coleman said, he was acting as an escrow agent. You don't take money in a two party transaction, put it into your trust account as for no other reason, it's -- it's an escrow. You're holding money in an escrow.

And even more in this case, he was holding it in his trust account. And as your Honor knows, there's sacred duties related to a trust account. You just don't have money

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next day. Those rules are pretty consistent both under the
Texas Bar Rules, and in addition in our trial brief, I cited
what the Texas rules consider an escrow holder.
          THE COURT: How did he breach the instructions?
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go into your trust account and willy-nilly send it out the

He did exactly what he was instructed. MR. CAMPBELL: There were no instructions.

That's the problem. There was no writing whatsoever.

THE COURT: This is a new age, people write contracts in cyberspace instead of paper.

MR. CAMPBELL: I'm not talking about paper. not talking about anything in cyberspace. There was no indication in there that Mr. Yount agreed to purchase a CR share.

THE COURT: That's true.

MR. CAMPBELL: So he gets money into his trust account. He's got no documentation as to what this money is for or whether there's any kind of an agreement. And then he just willy-nilly releases it the next day based on his client's word.

THE COURT: Instructions.

MR. CAMPBELL: His client's word, nothing else. We've got the approval. What's really important, though, your Honor, is that he was telling his clients before that time that they needed to get some documentation regarding
this. He was assuming it was a CR share, but he still said,
you need to document this, you need to get the approval.

THE COURT: Well, it was a CR share.

MR. CAMPBELL: That's what purportedly they tried to sell. That's certainly not what Mr. Yount agreed to.

THE COURT: No. But that's what they sold. They sold a CR share.

MR. CAMPBELL: So he's got a duty to Mr. Yount. He's got a duty, I think, to the members of the LLC. He's representing the LLC, ostensibly, even though Mr. Yount is buying something different than what he thought he bought, he will become a member of the LLC, so he is owed duties both as a member and as an escrow holder and as someone who has deposited a million dollars into Mr. Coleman's trust account.

And I think that duty becomes even more evident, your Honor, when we look at what happened back in January and February of 2016 both. That's Exhibit Number 33, which is the -- well, first, if you go back to what he told his clients in Exhibit Number 33, which is the e-mail string with his clients about what needed to be done.

And if you fast forward to Exhibit Number 64, which are the documents that Mr. Coleman sent to Mr. Yount, and aside from the misrepresentations and the untruths in

these documents, it's very telling that when he drafted a purchase agreement, albeit in this case he was trying to paper the transaction back from CR -- from Mr. Yount back to CR, he drafts a purchase agreement. He knows that you -- he's a sophisticated transactional attorney. He knows you do transactions with documents.

And he put in the purchase agreement, section four, the closing of this transaction described herein is contingent upon the agreement receiving the approval of the members who collectively own 67 percent. Such approval must be in writing and pursuant to the terms of the operating agreement. And he knows, and on his examination, when I questioned him, he understands what a closing is. You get the documents all signed, you get everybody signed up, then you release the funds.

That didn't happen here. He gets a million dollars into his trust account. He has no documentation. He has no corroboration at all as to what Mr. Yount has agreed to or not agreed to and he willy-nilly releases the funds. I don't think that could be a clearer breach of the duty he owed to Mr. Yount and the duty he owed to the other members of the Cal Neva Lodge LLC.

It's astounding to me to do something like that without some writing. And why in the first place, why would

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the money ever go to the trust account if there was a side deal? There was no reason for that to go into his trust account. So he obviously gave him some kind of notice as, is there something going on. He tells his clients, you got to have documents to paper this deal. He doesn't. And then we know what documents he knows he thinks need to paper that deal, because he sends them.
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THE COURT: His testimony is that this was a private transaction, an owner selling to a buyer, happens every day.

MR. CAMPBELL: Sure, it does, but not without notice to the other party, not without some agreement either oral, some kind of an agreement. He had no indication whatsoever that there was any agreement with Mr. Yount and CR, Criswell Radovan or any of those entities. And he's got a clear conflict of interest here. He's been representing CR or Mr. Criswell for a number of years and now he's representing the entity, which includes its members. Why isn't he looking out for those members?

Why isn't he -- why is he so adamant about just trusting his client's word to go ahead, we got approval, send me the money, and then he doesn't send it to CR. He sends it to CR's attorney when CR is buying the shares. The whole thing doesn't make any sense, your Honor. I think Mr.

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Coleman's law firm has breached the duties, and under the breach of the fiduciary duty and the negligence claims we asserted, I think the facts in this case and the evidence are squarely on point to prove that he's guilty of those two counts.

THE COURT: All right.
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facilitator. I think the evidence shows otherwise. He was deeply involved in getting Mr. Yount to invest under the PPM, where are you, let me help you get a trust agent. Mr. Marriner was the feet on the ground, boots on the ground, and he was in charge of getting the investors into the fold. The evidence doesn't show that it was a handoff deal, here's Mr. Yount, I'm not going to have anything more to deal with him, it's yours, Mr. Radovan, you take care of it.

MR. CAMPBELL: Moving to Mr. Marriner was merely a

THE COURT: What about the e-mail from your client, I'm dealing now with Robert?

MR. CAMPBELL: He's dealing with him related to getting documents on the pro formas. That's what that related to.

THE COURT: What about the e-mail from Mr.

Marriner, which says, if you have any -- after your client sends a list of questions, the e-mail from Mr. Marriner says,

I'm sending these on to Robert for him to answer, and then

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1 Mr. Radovan answers those questions.
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MR. CAMPBELL: But that doesn't excuse or change
Mr. Marriner's role in this function. I think a real telling
indication of what he really was doing, despite his
representations that he was merely a facilitator is, you
know, Exhibit 8. He says, our signature pages, we would like
to have you on our team is what he says in that exhibit.

Exhibit Number 11, he says, we expect the hotel to sell within seven years. We project that the net profit may be 100 million or more. He goes on, we project to have the hotel refinanced. He's representing himself as a member of the team. Even Exhibit 14, he goes on to say the same type of thing.

And then, importantly, in Exhibit 45, he's writing -- Mr. Marriner is writing to Mr. Radovan and Mr. Criswell, he says, please keep in mind these are my friends and neighbors and they look to me for advice and protection. Those are his own words. He's telling Mr. Radovan, Mr. Criswell as what he saw as his role in getting people into this project.

THE COURT: Isn't his role to find -- in Exhibit 1, he's a broker real, estate broker for this project.

MR. CAMPBELL: But Exhibit 1 also includes his

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role as selling shares of the PPM and it says in that exhibit
that he has full authority to do so. I mean, you've seen the
language in it.
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THE COURT: I agree. It said that he was and I think he testified that he had been asked to raise \$5 million for the PPM.

MR. CAMPBELL: And that he had full authority to do whatever is necessary. I don't have the exact quote.

You've seen it. It's not limited to a handoff. And I think his testimony is just trying to walk away from the responsibilities he had under this, the duties he had, and what he actually did in the project.

So when you look at that Exhibit 45, Mr. Marriner says he's the advisor and protector.

THE COURT: Well, these were his friends. He's been involved in that community for, what did he testify, 20, 25 years. And I'm sure he's imploring Mr. Radovan to make it right. He's got to live in that community. He's got to go to the grocery store. He sees the people at the post office.

MR. CAMPBELL: Sure. And I think he felt bad.

Did he really protect his client when he knew the change orders were \$9 million and didn't tell Mr. Yount? Did he protect his clients when he was buying his share under the PPM and instead Mr. Radovan says, no, no, they both know the

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PPM isn't full, with Mr. Busick's investment? Did he protect him when he failed to tell him?
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And I believe Mr. Marriner's testimony on this point is that when Mr. Radovan said, don't tell him that, I believe he probably said that, because Mr. Radovan didn't want him to know. But that doesn't excuse not telling him.

As you heard Mr. Criswell's testimony, there was nothing in the nondisclosure agreement that would somehow limit Mr. Marriner from telling Mr. Yount, hey, just want to let you know, the PPM has been fully subscribed and Robert has a different deal for you, so you should talk to him. You know, that's a simple phone call, that's a simple e-mail, and we probably wouldn't even be here today. Because it was a material change and it was not what Mr. Yount had been negotiating with both Mr. Marriner and Mr. Radovan since July, mid July. So for all the chatter and all the correspondence that took place in that two and a half month time frame, we're selling you a PPM share, that's a material change when they're not selling him a PPM share.

THE COURT: One of CR's shares.

MR. CAMPBELL: So I really think that it's amazing that Mr. Marriner painted himself as the victim in this case at the end of his direct testimony. The victim here is Mr. Yount. He's the one that is out \$1 million. Mr.

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Marriner is the one that his firm made half a million dollars
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    from selling the shares under the PPM. Yeah, that simple
    phone call, and I don't think there would have been any
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    prohibition from him doing that. I think it was a clear
    breach of his duty, it was fraud, it was fraud by omission.
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               You don't tell someone that they're going to buy
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    something for a two-and-a-half-month-period and it comes to
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    your attention that's not the case, and you walk away from
         That's a material -- that's an omission of a material
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    fact that was very, very important.
               THE COURT: I understand your argument.
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               MR. CAMPBELL: I think if Mr. Marriner had done
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    what he should have done, like I say, we wouldn't be here.
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               I'll touch on the securities fraud issue, your
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            My interpretation of NRS Chapter 90 is even if it is
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    a private placement, the 90.570, about fraudulent or
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    prohibited acts, 90.570, with the offer to sell a security a
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    person shall not directly or indirectly make an untrue
    statement of a material fact or omit the material fact, not
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    misleading in light of the circumstances.
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               THE COURT: What's misleading about the
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    statements?
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               MR. CAMPBELL: It's a material omission.
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               THE COURT: What is material?
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MR. CAMPBELL: That Les Busick filled out the PPM
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    and the negotiations we've had for the last two and a half
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    months, we don't have a -- we don't have a share of the PPM
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    to sell you, so Mr. Radovan will sell you one of his shares.
              THE COURT: Would you concede that CR held two
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    founders shares?
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              MR. CAMPBELL: There's no doubt that they held two
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    founders share.
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              THE COURT: Would you concede that CR sold one of
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    those founders shares to Mr. Yount?
              MR. CAMPBELL: In their mind. There was never a
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    meeting of the minds.
               THE COURT: Yes or no, did Mr. Yount acquire one
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    of CR's founders shares, yes or no?
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              MR. CAMPBELL: That's a tough question to answer.
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    What I learned in contract languages is both parties had to
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    agree to a deal. This was a one-sided transaction.
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              THE COURT: Take a step back. Did Mr. Yount want
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    to buy a founders share?
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              MR. CAMPBELL: He wanted to buy a founders share
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    under the PPM.
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               THE COURT: That's fine. PPM covers 20 shares,
    million dollars a share. CR had two shares.
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                                                   The Ladera loan
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    required CR to have at least 1 million invested, skin in the
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game, as has been bantered about in this courtroom. They had 2 million, 2 founders shares. When Mr. Yount was able to free up the cash from his IRA, his 401K and had the million dollars to invest, and he wanted a CR -- I mean, he wanted a founders share. Did he not pay $1 million for a founders share? The answer is yes, that's what he wanted. Isn't one of CR's two shares a founders share?
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MR. CAMPBELL: Yes, it is, your Honor.

THE COURT: Didn't he then acquire a founders share which he sought from the beginning?

MR. CAMPBELL: If you consider only one party agreeing to a transaction and making a contract, I guess he did, but it's --

THE COURT: This is not one party's agreement. He wanted a founders share -- let's just take CR out. Let's reverse this. Let's just say that Mr. Yount had two founders shares and the subscription had been sold out. And Mr. Criswell says, this Cal Neva Lodge is a beautiful project. It's going to launch the North Shore of Lake Tahoe internationally and whoever is on the ground floor is going to be making a lot of money. I want in. I want a founders share.

And Mr. Marriner says, I'd love to help you, but they're all sold out, however, I happen to have heard that

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1 Mr. Yount has two shares, two founders shares. Let me ask
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- him if he's willing to sell it to you. Goes to Mr. Yount,
- 3 Mr. Yount says, for a million bucks, you bet.
- 4 So Mr. Criswell sends a million dollars to
- 5 Mr. Yount's attorney's trust account and says, upon the
- 6 execution of the transfer of the share, send the million
- 7 dollars to Mr. Yount. That transaction occurred. Didn't
- 8 Mr. Criswell acquire a founders share?
- 9 MR. CAMPBELL: Again, your Honor, if you have
- 10 Mr. Criswell assuming he is buying under the PPM.
- 11 THE COURT: There's 20.
- 12 MR. CAMPBELL: Moneys go into the project when
- 13 | you're buying under the PPM, your money goes into the
- 14 project. It isn't taken out of the project. You do a
- 15 transaction like that, there's conditions to get it approved.
- 16 THE COURT: All right. At the next shareholder
- 17 | meeting or in writing?
- 18 MR. CAMPBELL: It's just a different situation.
- 19 You can't tell someone you're selling them a Cadillac and
- 20 | then -- a new Cadillac and then without telling -- when you
- 21 drive up in the car, it's a ten-year-old Cadillac. It's a
- 22 different deal than what Mr. Yount assumed he was buying
- 23 into.

24 THE COURT: But in this case, Mr. Yount has the

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two brand-new Cadillacs. There's 18 brand-new Cadillacs out
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    there. Mr. Yount says, I can only drive one at a time and
    I'll sell mine to Mr. Criswell. Doesn't Mr. Criswell get a
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    brand-new Cadillac?
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               MR. CAMPBELL: Not if he wasn't delivered a
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    brand-new Cadillac, not if he was delivered a ten-year-old
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 7
    Cadillac.
               THE COURT: Tell me, and nobody has explained it
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    to me, tell me if I laid that founders share from
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    Mr. Criswell and Mr. Radovan right next to the founders share
    of Mr. Busick, what difference is there?
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               MR. CAMPBELL: Well, there's a big difference with
    it if there's no shareholder approval as we saw in the
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    document.
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               THE COURT: I'm not talking about the process, the
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    shareholder approval set out in the operating agreement.
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    What's the difference between those two shares?
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               MR. CAMPBELL: Functionally, there is no
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    difference.
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               THE COURT: So didn't Mr. Yount get what he
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    wanted, which was a founders share?
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               MR. CAMPBELL: No. He wanted a founders share
    under the PPM, and that's the difference, and that's the
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24
    material difference.
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THE COURT: If there's 20 shares under the PPM and
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    he gets one of them, where are the damages?
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               MR. CAMPBELL: Because Mr. Yount would have never
    invested $1 million if he knew that he was buying a CR share.
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    His testimony was pretty clear on that. He would not have --
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               THE COURT: But he wanted a founders share.
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               MR. CAMPBELL: But he would not have bought a
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    share from CR that would indicate to him that CR was taking
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    money out of the project instead of a million dollars going
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    in to help the Cal Neva get to the finish line.
               THE COURT: I understand that argument, but nobody
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    as yet told me -- I guess you have. There is no difference
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    between the CR share, founders share and Mr. Busick's
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14
    founders share.
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               MR. CAMPBELL: Assuming you have shareholder
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    approval.
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               THE COURT: Correct.
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              MR. CAMPBELL:
                              Which never happened in this case.
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               THE COURT: Well, that's a matter of opinion.
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    ahead.
            Next argument.
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               MR. CAMPBELL: Let's move to CR.
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               THE COURT: With respect to Mr. Criswell as to the
    causes of action three, six and seven, isn't it Mr. Yount's
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    testimony that the first time he ever met William Criswell
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was at the December 12th, 2015 meeting after he had already
invested his money?

MR. CAMPBELL: That's correct, your Honor.
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THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. Go ahead.

MR. CAMPBELL: But Mr. Criswell was a partner and knew about the sale of the CR share to Mr. Yount.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. CAMPBELL: His testimony was pretty clear on that. So I think, your Honor, you've heard a bunch of different people talk about that December 12th meeting and I think there's only one conclusion, that if you link it altogether, that Mr. Yount was shocked and dismayed and upset and by then he didn't even know about the sale from CR to him instead of under the PPM.

THE COURT: I think Mr. Yount characterized it as rousing.

MR. CAMPBELL: That doesn't happen if all the members and Mr. Yount had already known what was conveyed to them. So I think the proof is in the pudding there as to what happened in that meeting and what was disclosed in that meeting and what had not been disclosed prior to that time.

I don't think there's any evidence that it was a staged revolt. It was a reaction to what they had heard both from Mr. Radovan and Mr. Criswell trying to smooth it over

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1 | when people were so upset.
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They were rightly upset. These people together had a collective \$18 million into this project and the project was going forward without new financing. It was considerably over budget. The construction budget alone was probably, if you round it to 10 million out of a 17 million construction budget, that's a 60 percent increase, close to a 60 percent increase in a budget that was in the documents that said was ironclad and we've vetted it.

THE COURT: That's the price.

MR. CAMPBELL: That's a big shock to me. It would be a big shock to anybody, I would believe.

Let's move to the fraud as to the CR's entity. You know, active omission of a material fact can be fraud. There's no doubt about that under the law. And I think in this instance, especially in light of the recommendations and assurances that were provided to Mr. Yount prior to making the investment and the change in circumstances or the information that Mr. Radovan knew, I think this was actionable fraud.

As we know about the change order in September, if you look at the actual change orders that were signed and the documents that show the change orders that have at least been approved by the construction manager, but had not been signed

off, there was close to over \$10 million in change orders that were approved or were in the works.

And Mr. Yount's testimony and I think it was clear and it was corroborated by the evidence is he never knew that there was that kind of change orders. That's a material omission. You know, what's the problem in calling Mr. Yount, there's a lot of chatter, a lot of e-mail going back and forth with Mr. Marriner and Mr. Radovan at this time, just want to let you know we confirm the change orders we talked about in July are now pushing up to \$10 million.

THE COURT: Wasn't he informed of that not only in the July construction report --

MR. CAMPBELL: No, your Honor. I'll address that. That's the argument that Mr. Marriner, he made that early on in the project. It's the argument that we've heard repeatedly through this that somehow Exhibit Number 18 tells Mr. Yount that the project is \$9 million over. And in exhibit -- we have all memorized Exhibit 18 pretty much, and, you know, surprisingly, Mr. Chaney had a very similar recollection of what happened in that July time frame in that investors meeting.

The exhibit says, okay, we're going to refinance this mezzanine for 15 million with a less costly loan. So the mezzanine is six, but we know there's interest on top of

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that, so that's seven plus, who knows, it's not quantified,

but it's not just $6 million. He goes on, we have some code

issues that we have to deal with, we have to use some of this

finance for that. Doesn't quantify that.
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So what are those code issues? Mr. Yount believed them to be \$5 million plus at that time. That's what was in his e-mails and that's what was told to him. So he whether it was told then or before, he knew that there was some change orders and it was going to be in his -- what he's documented as \$5 million plus.

We know that the same e-mail says, now we're going to release some funds for the condo development, not quantified, but --

THE COURT: They had it down to the square foot.

MR. CAMPBELL: It wasn't quantified from a dollar amount. What does that mean, the condo development? If you look at Exhibit 4, the condo development in the second box in Exhibit 4, where it says, once we get 20 million, we're going and start doing the condos.

THE COURT: Correct.

MR. CAMPBELL: That was a \$2 million number. How much was that condo development? So there's all these things, and then Mr. Radovan and Mr. Marriner tried to lump in Exhibit 10 as kind of the tandem notice that if you look

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at 10 with all the litany of change orders, again, not quantified in dollars, and the Exhibit Number 18, which says we're going to refinance for 15 million, you can't just add 6 million of the Ladera loan and assume that 9 million means there's a $9 million change orders.
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If that was the case, that e-mail should have said that. It should have said, we're going to have 8 or \$9 million and the entirety of the difference of paying Ladera off is going to the change orders. But it doesn't say that. It says we're going to do a bunch of things we're going to do and no one ever quantifies it. And what we know is that Mr. Yount was told it was 5 million plus.

And he also was told, well, Mr. Radovan said we'd like to have some cushion. Well, great, we'll have some cushion. We don't know what that is, but it's at least a little extra money if you consider all of the other things.

As we know, refinancing alone is not free. You have upfront costs. What was that 15 million going to go for? Certainly never in any document said that 15 million refinance -- nine of it was going to change orders that were never in existence. So that's a material change from that was told in July to what Mr. -- from what Mr. Marriner and Radovan knew come September, weeks before he invested in this project.

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loan, that was the only time that anybody told Mr. Yount
about a refinance, those terms that we were going to get a
better terms. But we know Mr. Radovan testified here and,
again, in deposition that he knew in September, maybe even as
early as August, that they needed to refinance the entire
project. And if they didn't refinance that entire project,
they were not going to finish this deal.
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And, in addition, that refinance of the mezzanine

And he never told Mr. Yount that. Telling
Mr. Yount that we're going to do a 15 million mezz refinance,
which, six plus will go to payoff, and going to a total
refinance of the project with substantial additional funds,
somewhere between 16 million more than the budget, that's a
material fact. I mean, if I was an investor, anybody who was
an investor, they would want to know that the project was now
going to have to be refinanced and it's not going to go
forward.

THE COURT: But wasn't this discussed amongst the EC for months? I mean, they had been in negotiations with Mosaic in November. Those individuals were clearly aware that that was one of the options, the total refi was one of the options, the mezz was another, a capital call was a third. Would you argue that having all of those options on the table is a dereliction of the duty of the management,

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that they would be deficient in their duty if they didn't
explore all these options and lay it out.
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As a matter of fact, I think the testimony from everybody was that the EC was actively involved and knowledgeable, particularly with the Mosaic loan, because they asked tough questions of Mr. Radovan. Asked him to go back, see if he couldn't negotiate a way that the bank would waive the fee, asked him to go back, tell Mosaic to hold off while they explore other options, asked him to go back to see if he couldn't raise the limit of the money. Doesn't seem to me that the EC was operating in the dark at all.

MR. CAMPBELL: I tend to agree with you somewhat.

I know from some of the e-mails that one of the late exhibits we introduced yesterday, that the EC was asking for a lot of information.

THE COURT: And that's their duty.

MR. CAMPBELL: I don't have a problem with that.

But Mr. Yount is not on the EC. He's not even an investor at that time. He's leading up to his investment. If that knowledge is out there, and certainly Mr. Radovan knew and, perhaps I don't know when the EC actually knew, the e-mail we looked at the late exhibit yesterday was late October 27th, I believe. Exhibit 78, I believe it was.

Yeah, they knew, but Mr. Yount never knew. He

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wasn't privy to the EC communications. He wasn't negotiating. He didn't even know probably who was on the EC at that time. He was talking to Mr. Marriner and Mr. Radovan and those are the guys that tell him that -- that need to tell him, that have a duty to tell him in light of the previous representations that, hey, we're now -- we're closing in on 10 million in change orders. If we don't get a refinance, we're not going to go forward on this thing.
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That just astounds me that you couldn't consider that as a material omission of fact before Mr. Yount puts a million dollars into this project, that an investor wouldn't want to know those kinds of facts and it wouldn't affect his decision. He testified it certainly would have affected his decision. He would not have gone forward or he would have figured out more.

The mere fact that you have a budget increase of that magnitude and a potential stop work unless you get some refinancing, those are things that Mr. Marriner, Mr. Radovan knew and were not disclosed to Mr. Yount. And those were important, important facts that would have been a very big part of his decision making.

So when you add that into the total lack of any communications regarding the switching of the sale, the PPM being full up, I mean, those are three pretty big facts that

would have factored into Mr. Yount's decision making process and which he testified he would not have gone forward with those facts in mind.

So I think it's very telling as to what Mr. Yount knew and didn't know. I mean, there's no mistake that when Mr. Yount was sent those documents in February by Mr.

Coleman, that he had never agreed to any of this stuff.

Furthermore, I think, your Honor, I think there's a couple of different arguments that they've made that, the defendants have made through trial that I think are real important, too, is somehow the language in the PPM documents exonerates the reliance argument. And I think your Honor has already ruled on that issue in the Marriner order on summary judgment where you said that the Court does not find that the PPM and subscription agreement effectively disclaim reliance. Rather, that notice is limited to the disclosure with the risk associated with the investment.

You're right. Those risks set forth in the PPM are risks that once you're in the project, you could have a capital call, you could be diluted.

THE COURT: You could lose your entire investment.

MR. CAMPBELL: You could lose your entire investment, but that's not the same as fraudulent omission or misrepresentations. Those language does not excuse actions

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of someone to sell a security to someone prior to that you can't rely on that kind of exculpatory language. Sure, if it was after the fact, that's a little different situation.

I think defendants also take the position that I think is untenable is that Mr. Yount could have done more due diligence on this project. First of all, Mr. Yount did due diligence. You saw that July e-mail string. There was a lot of due diligence. There were questions and there were questions answered.

THE COURT: He talked to his CPA, he took a tour of the site.

MR. CAMPBELL: Sure. He did a lot of due diligence. And he was told in that time frame, he was told we're about 5 million over budget. We're going to do a refinance of the mezz to cover some of these costs without any particularization of what they were. So he did do due diligence.

THE COURT: Talked to the architect.

MR. CAMPBELL: So when he gets those answers from the developer, I don't think he has a duty to follow up a couple of weeks before his investment and say, well, you know, have the change orders -- has the number of the change orders? Are we still on schedule? In fact, he did ask, are we still on schedule?

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And according to Mr. Yount's contemporaneous documents, the schedule was going to be a soft opening, but the only schedule change was because of a light winter and the lack of revenue if they opened in December.

For all intents and purposes, he was told several times, yeah, we're ready to open. We can do it on the 12th. We're not going to, because of the bad winter that might occur that we've had in the past years and the lack of revenue. We'll do a soft opening and move on. But, you know, that's far different than what he's told.

So I don't think as an investor, he's made those representations, those representations are made to him, he relies on them, I don't think the day before he makes his investment he has a duty to follow up. I think the duty lays on the people that gave him the representations in the first place to follow up and say, hey, look, those things we told you back in July, it's not true anymore. Things have changed. And we want to let you know before you make your investment. That's the duty.

And, finally, as to due diligence, how do you do due diligence when someone switches what you bargained for to buy something under the PPM and instead you get a CR. I don't know how you do due diligence on something like that.

By the way, is there room under the PPM? Can I still buy?

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That's a duty to tell Mr. Yount that Busick closed out the PPM.
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Again, we have Mr. Radovan painting himself as a victim in this case. While they were able to put a million, Mr. Radovan and Mr. Criswell, their entities were able to put a million dollars in that, Mr. Yount is that out a million dollars. I don't see how they are the victims.

Again, this would have been so easy to avoid this whole trial. Mr. Radovan picks up the phone and says, hey, Stuart, guess what, Busick just closed out the PPM, but if you still want a share, I can sell you one of my shares. Is that okay with you? Can we agree to that? You want to sign a document or I'll confirm it in an e-mail? That never happened, your Honor. That never happened. I find that inexcusable.

And then what makes it even worse is that they don't tell him at all.

THE COURT: Well, that's an interesting point that you bring up, Mr. Campbell, because the uncontroverted testimony is that Mr. Radovan thought Mr. Marriner told Mr. Yount, and Mr. Marriner thought Mr. Radovan told Mr. Yount. In fact, neither of them told Mr. Yount, but it doesn't seem to have any evidence in the record that either Mr. Marriner or Mr. Radovan got together and said, let's not

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1 | tell Mr. Yount.
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MR. CAMPBELL: Well, Mr. Marriner testified that Mr. Radovan told him not to tell, not to discuss it. And I believe Mr. Marriner on that, because I think Mr. Radovan needed that million dollars and he saw an opportunity here to sell one of the shares.

THE COURT: I believe the testimony from Mr.

Radovan is that he wanted Mr. Yount to participate, founder of Napa Valley, unquestioned pillar of the community, a sterling character.

MR. CAMPBELL: Sure.

THE COURT: Absolutely a gem and somebody you would want on your board or involved in your company no matter what the enterprise is, a board member of the TRPA. Who wouldn't bend over backwards to help Mr. Yount be part of the Cal Neva, an iconic project like that on the North Shore some 300 feet from his property?

MR. CAMPBELL: Wouldn't you ask? Wouldn't you ask that person?

THE COURT: Well, sure, you want to be part, you want a founders share?

MR. CAMPBELL: You want to buy one of my shares?

THE COURT: Do you want to buy a founders share?

24 We diverge on that point. I respect that decision.

1 MR. CAMPBELL: I mean it would have been an easy 2 fix.

THE COURT: Clearly.

MR. CAMPBELL: And it would have been the right thing to do and it would have been the easy thing to do. And as Mr. Criswell testified, he's been in a -- he's done a ton of deals in his day. And when you get an agreement, especially a million dollar transaction, you at least get a handshake. We don't have a handshake. We don't have a wink or a nod in this case, your Honor.

THE COURT: Didn't even go furniture shopping.

MR. CAMPBELL: Let's move to the conversion next, your Honor. I think what CR did in this fits all the elements of conversion also. They took the money. There was no agreement to take the money. Once this ruse was found out -- and it's interesting, I think that's an important point to make, your Honor, is that, you know, Mr. Yount took a tour with Mr. Radovan, I think they had breakfast together, a week or so after he closed. Does he tell him, hey, I'm going to confirm, you know, I'm going to send you a share, a certificate or confirmation that the deal has gone through. Doesn't tell him anything.

Doesn't tell him at all. In fact, Mr. Yount doesn't even know until if you look at Exhibit Number 60, at

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page 172, Mr. Yount says, I'm looking at this cap table and the cap table has a footnote, Stuart Yount holds 1 million within the CR 2 million. Mr. Yount says, this is in error. If you look back of the communications up to the sale, as well as who my IRA check went to, I was buying 1 million of the original founding investment, which I was told out of the 15.5 available out of the 20. Please correct the cap table and show my preferred interest as one of the original investors.

We know what Mr. Yount is thinking. This is the first time, we're talking about three or four months after his investment, that any indicia comes to him that he's told that he may have bought a CR share instead of one of the PPM. To me, that silence just proves to me what Mr. Radovan was doing was trying to hide the ball on this deal.

And when they got caught, when they had that meeting at the Hyatt on the 27th, they talked about, okay, we're going to buy back your share. We'll get some money to buy back your share.

THE COURT: Once we get reimbursed.

MR. CAMPBELL: We'll send you some documents to do that. What documents do they send him? They send him these documents that are totally inaccurate. There's no mistake. They're trying to get Mr. Yount to sign a document that he

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was mistaken in his belief that he was buying a PPM or he mistakenly signed the subscription agreement and that the parties' real intent was to have him buy a CR share.
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Why would you put something in that document so untrue and try to get Mr. Yount to sign a document like that other than to cover what you had done back in October.

Because they knew, they knew they didn't have an agreement and they were trying to paper this transaction, trying to get another falsehood into the document, that we've had a shareholder meeting and all the shareholders have approved that.

That just didn't take place. That is egregious.

And I think it goes to prove the point they were never going to tell him unless they got caught. And when once they got caught, they tried to paper the deal that Mr. Yount never agreed to get involved in.

Back to the conversion, your Honor. I think, your Honor, the tenor of the members, I don't think they would have ever approved this transaction that was supposed to be required, whether it be at a special meeting or the annual meeting. Mr. Chaney's block, I don't think -- he was certainly upset, and I think from the e-mail chatter we've seen, so were the other investors pretty upset over this whole thing.

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You can't buy Mr. Radovan's testimony that the
members would have approved this. They never did. Mr. Yount
demanded his money back. There was no approval from the
members. There was no contract. When they refused to give
him his money back, that's conversion, plain and simple.
Couldn't be any clearer, I think. So that's just to me, it's
a classic case.
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Your Honor asked earlier about the individual liability, and my understanding of the pleading rules is that piercing the veil is not an actual pleading requirement. But we did say that Criswell Radovan individually were liable under the case, and I think the facts in this case have demonstrated under Nevada law as far as piercing the corporate veil, we're there. These businesses were not capitalized. CR and Cal Neva -- CR Cal Neva, Criswell Radovan LLC, Mr. Criswell said these are really just shell entities.

THE COURT: To the projects, to the various projects.

MR. CAMPBELL: We don't have any employees. Your Honor knows the elements. They're pretty well spelled out in the McCleary Cattle Company case and I think the Lumos, the LLC Marketing versus Lumos. As your Honor knows, there's three or four things you had to do, and there's a whole

checklist that the courts have looked at to help them in making a determination.

The three elements are whether the corporation is influenced or governed by the stockholders, there's such a unity of interest that the company and the stockholders are the same, and adhere to a corporate fiction or separate entity to sanction fraud or promote a manifest injustice.

If your Honor renders a judgment against one of these entities here, he'll never be able to collect. These are not capitalized. They have no assets. And that's -- there's a 14-part test that the courts have used kind of to help them in the determination, again, capitalization, non-observance of corporate formalities, insolvency of the corporation at the time of the litigation, intermingling of funds.

Here's a great example of intermingling of funds.

If CR sells a share and their attorney sends it to Criswell

Radovan, clearly ignoring corporate formality, the money back

and forth, the bank accounts were intermingled. So, yeah, I

think the use of the same address, employment of the same

attorneys and employees for all different entities.

So I think in this case, what we've got here is that the Court should ignore the corporation and pierce the veil, if it's so inclined to enter a judgment and both Mr.

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    Criswell and Mr. Radovan are individually liable in this
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    case.
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               I'm going to move to the Mosaic loan issue.
               THE COURT: We want to make sure that we give the
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    other side sometime as well.
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               MR. CAMPBELL: I can wrap this up pretty quick,
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    your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Go ahead.
               MR. CAMPBELL: I think the Mosaic loan issue is a
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    red herring. That happened way after the fact. There was no
    counterclaim against Mr. Yount for somehow derailing that
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    loan and there's no evidence that he was involved in any
    discussions with Mosaic. Obviously, all the investors were
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    concerned. We've got the e-mails. They're trying to work
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    out a strategy. Mr. Yount has no -- what incentive would he
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    have to undermine the Mosaic loan? Mr. Criswell tells him in
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    exhibit --
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               THE COURT: Clearly none.
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              MR. CAMPBELL:
                              51.
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               THE COURT: I think everybody testified that
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    Mosaic was the best option. Mr. Chaney said it as well.
                                                               Ιt
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    was the best option to rescue the project.
23
               MR. CAMPBELL: We have the best evidence in this
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case as to what happened with Mosaic, their own words in the

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e-mail, which are --

THE COURT: 124.

MR. CAMPBELL: The new one yesterday, the Mosaic

termination letter that surprisingly wasn't produced.

THE COURT: February 24th.

MR. CAMPBELL: Very material to these facts. I

think it is a sideshow. That doesn't apply to what happened
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think it is a sideshow. That doesn't apply to what happened in October 13th. There's no evidence that Mr. Yount interfered in that. Mr. Radovan says he thought he did and the loan would close. Even that tape recording yesterday or the message, Mr. Radovan tried to tell the Court that voice message said we can close at the end of the month. You heard it twice.

THE COURT: At the end of the year.

MR. CAMPBELL: You heard it twice. It didn't say that. It said, we've got other things to do and we've got other deals to close, where are we on this deal? We haven't heard from you for a while. So it's a sideshow. It shouldn't at all be considered as to whether Mr. Yount was defrauded, whether his money was converted from him, whether there was a breach of duties. A total sideshow that I don't think is relevant to this case.

Same with Mr. Chaney's credibility. We spent a lot of time yesterday on his credibility. He came here

forward, because he was mad, too, and rightly should be mad. I think he does have a prejudice. Who wouldn't? And so I think his testimony was helpful to the Court. It confirmed how the Mosaic meeting was set up. Certainly told the Court that Mr. Yount wasn't involved and corroborated the evidence as to what actually happened to the Mosaic loan.

I think also the July meeting was very informative, because the testimony Mr. Chaney gave and in comparison with Exhibit 18, almost identical, same thing. We're over budget, no quantification. We're going to get a mezz loan refinance, get better terms, and we'll have to pay off the original one. We're going to release some money for the condos. We've got some code issues that we've got to deal with. And we're going to have a little cushion. So, you know, very consistent. So, again, Mr. Chaney's credibility I don't think goes to the heart of this matter.

Again, I think the best evidence in this case is the e-mail exchange with Mosaic and Mr. Radovan and the other members of the EC.

Two more issues to briefly address. I think attorney's fees in this case are proper both under the operating agreement that provides for prevailing party attorney's fees and also under NRS Chapter 90 -- I think it's 660, that provides prevailing party attorney's fees for

1 | securities fraud, which I think fits this bill.

Finally, punitive damages. I think CR's actions to take Mr. Yount's money under false pretenses was proven by clear and convincing evidence and that those individuals were guilty of egregious conduct. Again, the best evidence here, I think, is, your Honor, Exhibit Number 34.

Exhibit 34 is that e-mail string that was -- where Mr. Little tried to point, where there was some confusion or some notice to Mr. Yount that he was buying a CR share. So we get some differing instructions. And what does Mr.

Radovan do?

He sends a message to Mr. Yount, actually, the funds, and this is October 3rd, so the Busick deal is closed, he sends an e-mail to Mr. Yount, actually, the funds, your million dollars should be wired into our attorney's account which was, you know, which would have been evident from the subscription agreement that Mr. Yount says -- that Mr. Yount signed.

And he says, in accordance with the documents, those documents are the subscription agreement. He intentionally says, send the money in accordance with the subscription agreement, the subscription agreement to buy under the PPM. Why doesn't this say, here's a new set of documents for you to buy one of our shares. I think it was

an intentional, malicious act so they could hide this from Mr. Yount and keep that money for themselves.

And it's corroborated by the fact that they don't tell him at all until he finds out in late January and then they try to paper the transaction that they easily could have done in this e-mail by saying, here's the documents you really need to sign, because the PPM is filled up.

So I think punitive damages are -- should be awarded in this case to punish that kind of egregious activity. Again, simple fix, little teeny notice, just too bad it didn't happen.

In summary, your Honor, I want to conclude, I want to thank the Court for its patience, a lot of testimony, a lot of documents to look at. And as the Court well knows, the best evidence in a case is the contemporaneous documents that were made at or about the time of when events transpired.

And if you look to what the documents in this case, and especially Mr. Yount's documents, those documents were made at that time. I think they're very honest and forthright. It tells a very true and accurate story of what Mr. Yount was told, what he believed, what transpired at that time in that time frame.

On the flip side, the defendant's documents,

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1 | there's a paucity of documents to support their position.
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- 2 Mr. Radovan says, I told Ken Tratner in a telephone
- 3 | conversation about the amount of the change orders and the
- 4 | schedule change. Never happened. No documents to support
- 5 | that. Mr. Tratner totally contradicts that.
- 6 Marriner e-mails back and forth who told what,
- 7 | when like school kids in third grade. No documentation of
- 8 that. In fact, the documents they do have, which I just went
- 9 over, was Mr. Radovan telling Mr. Yount, sign the
- 10 subscription agreement and send the money to our attorney as
- 11 to what is set forth in the PPM.
- 12 I think the same with the Marriner documents.
- 13 Those documents tell the story of what Marriner thought he
- was doing and what kind of a team he was on and what his
- 15 responsibilities were at the time.
- 16 So I think even yesterday on the message, there's
- 17 | such a paucity of evidence from their side and such a strong
- 18 story from the real documents, the best evidence in this case
- 19 as to what happened. And I think if the Court focuses on
- 20 this, it's an easy way to make a decision that what actually
- 21 | happened to Mr. Yount, how Mr. Yount was really defrauded out
- 22 of his money and should not have been. Thank you, your
- 23 Honor.
- 24 THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Campbell. Let me get

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   my notes up-to-speed here. I think I've got everything down.
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   Thank you. Mr. Little.
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MR. LITTLE: Thank you, your Honor.

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THE COURT: Hang on a second. Everybody, stand Those are tough chairs back there.

All right. Thank you very much, ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Little.

MR. LITTLE: Thank you, your Honor. This is a very serious case and there are some very serious allegations made or levied against my clients and because of that, I need to spend sometime going through their cause of actiones and the evidence, and I appreciate the Court's indulgence in advance for allowing me to do that.

Before we get into the weeds, I think it's important to step back and really wrap our arms around not only what happened at this trial, but what didn't happen. fact, your Honor, I think it is absolutely critical to step back and look not only at who was called by Mr. Yount to support his claims, but who wasn't called.

Now, we know and I won't waste a lot of time on it, that the only witness that Mr. Yount put forward other than himself is Mr. Chaney. However, Mr. Chaney was not only shown to have a massive ax to grind, he was at the helm of a corporation that was found to have intentionally destroyed

evidence and intentionally withheld evidence.

Counsel tried to rehabilitate him by saying, wait a minute, they were just a victim of some rogue employee.

But we went back through that. That federal judge meticulously went through the facts and went to great lengths to show his company's detailed involvement. Such involvement, your Honor, that they were sanctioned \$331,000, and as lawyers, we know that is a significant sanction.

Now, Mr. Chaney was also personally found liable for intentionally interfering with a contract. Your Honor, that is a eerily similar to what we heard and seen happen in this case with respect to the Mosaic loan.

Mr. Chaney aside, your Honor should be asking yourself, where was the unbiased members of the executive committee testifying at this trial on behalf of Mr. Yount saying they were defrauded, kept in the dark, duped, things of that nature? Where was Mr. Busick, a member of the executive committee, a man that Mr. Yount admittedly knew very well, a man with a construction background who invested another million and a half dollars into this project after going on the site with Penta and going through the change orders.

Mind you, this happened a couple of weeks before Mr. Yount invested his money. Where was Mr. Busick

1 testifying that he was mislead, duped, kept in the dark.

More importantly, where was Mr. Busick or any of the investors to support Mr. Yount's supposition that this project was failing when he made his investment? After all, your Honor, this supposition, this belief by Mr. Yount that the project was tanking is the one fact that is necessarily holding up his causes of action. If you take away that fact, they crumble.

You should also be asking yourself not only where was Mr. Busick and the other investors, where was Penta, where was Peter Grove the project architect? If this project was truly crumbling when he invested, where was the Penta or the architect here saying they weren't being paid, they were threatening to walk off the job, or they lacked confidence in the project.

Your Honor, none of those people were here and that should sound a massive red flag to this Court that the things in this case were not as Mr. Yount believed them to be with the benefit of hindsight and after drinking IMC's Kool-Aid.

Now, Mr. Campbell may come back in his redirect and say, why didn't you call these people? The answer is simple, your Honor, we did not need to. This is their case, not ours. It's their burden of proof, not ours. We knew

what these people were going to say. There is no evidence that this project was crumbling and I'll go through that.

Your Honor, as lawyers, we know that jurors are instructed to bring their common sense to evaluating the evidence and I would ask your Honor to do the same thing. Let's step back before I get into the weeds, let's look at the case from a 30,000-foot level.

Common sense, your Honor, says a sophisticated investor like Mr. Busick, who is on the executive committee, he's not going to put a million and a half into the project a mere week or so before Mr. Yount does if he believes, mind you after walking the project, not with Robert Radovan, after walking the job with Penta, he's not going to make that kind of investment if there's some belief out there that this project is failing.

Moreover, nobody in their right mind, your Honor, believes this project isn't going to get funded after hearing that phone message that we heard twice yesterday. That is a majorly deflating piece of evidence to Mr. Yount's case.

That is the CEO of Mosaic saying, both sides, Mr. Radovan and them, had been working very hard on securing that loan. That didn't happen overnight. That happened over a period of time, your Honor.

That phone call was in mid November. They had

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been working hard for some period of time. And he told you on the -- or he told us on the phone that Mosaic was very enthusiastic about closing that loan. Your Honor, that is a critical piece of evidence that shows you have to step back and put yourself in our minds and you're being asked to -- by the plaintiffs to say that they knew this project was tanking, this was a bait and switch. Put yourself back in that context. This is what is happening with the Mosaic loan. They didn't believe that. Common sense says that.
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Common sense also says, my clients aren't going to be putting money back in the project in October as the evidence is undisputed that they did if they felt that the project was tanking.

Common sense also says, if my clients were a fraction as bad as Mr. Chaney and Mr. Yount would have you believe, they would have been removed as managers a long time ago. And guess what, we're two years forward and that hasn't happened and there's a simple procedure under the operating agreement to do that.

Your Honor, common sense also says that we're not going to keep offering to give this man tours, updated tours of this project, including a tour three days before he invested, so he could see with his own eyes and hear from his own ears how this project is going if we believe it's

tanking. Common sense doesn't support that, your Honor.

Common sense also says, why are we hiring a general manager and bringing him over from the Bahamas the same period he's investing if we think this project is going down the tubes? That's all evidence that you heard, your Honor. That evidence is undisputed and it does not support their theory that we knew this project was tanking, which, again, is the critical fact underlying their claims.

Now, before we talk about what this case is really about, I think we need to step back and talk about what it is not. This is not a fraud and punitive damage case, your Honor. Mr. Yount has not proven fraud elements by any standard much less the heightened clear and convincing evidence standard.

In fact, you'll recall whenever he was asked what evidence or proof he had to support his fraud claims, he uniformly admitted he had none. He just said, it's my own personal information and belief.

And just so your Honor knows, I'm not making that up. If you go to page 93, line 18 through 22 of his deposition, he was asked, question, do you have any evidence that Criswell Radovan sold you one of their shares because they knew the project was in trouble? Answer, no, it just seems obvious to me. Your Honor, supposition and belief is

1 not evidence. It's certainly not clear and convincing
2 evidence.

Now, contrary to this belief, the evidence in his own case in chief clearly demonstrated that the true facts were not as he believed. He simply got caught up in a rumor mill that was intentionally being promulgated by the IMC folks to get rid of Criswell Radovan. And he rushed to judgment at a later point in time when the project was in trouble, but only because the Mosaic loan was being subverted.

Now, your Honor, Mr. Yount, again, from the 30,000-foot level only has himself and IMC to blame for his plight in this case and that's where his fingers should be pointed.

Let's step back and let's talk about the evidence in connection with the fraud and punitive damage claims.

And, you know, I don't want to waste too much time on it. I want to start with the seventh cause of action for securities fraud. Your Honor hit the nail on the head, this is not a securities case. Absolutely not.

NRS 90.530 provides a list of transactions that are exempt from the registration requirements; in other words, exempt from that statute from the Nevada's Uniform Securities Act 90.530, 10 provide, quote, an offer to sell or

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the sale of a security to a financial or institutional investor is an exempt transaction. That regulation further specifies that an institutional investor includes, a, quote, accredited investor as defined under rule 501 of reg D.
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Now, if we go to Exhibit 42, your Honor hit the nail on the head, the subscription agreement, it's very clear that this was a private offering, this was a real estate transaction, and it was only open to accredited investors.

Now, the company paid some very expensive securities lawyers to make sure that founders shares were exempt from federal and state securities laws. They did it.

Mr. Yount admitted he signed those documents, he admitted he was an accredited investor when he made his investment, and that statute has no applicability to this case. So any claims under NRS 90, which is Nevada's securities fraud claim, need to be dismissed.

Let's talk about the common law fraud and punitive damages claims, which are the third and sixth causes of action. I think we have to start this analysis with several key pieces of evidence in mind, your Honor. First, although counsel has tried to downplay its significance, the legal disclaimers in the private placement memorandum and the subscription agreement, they are very important, your Honor. They're there for a reason and they gut his fraud claims.

Mr. Yount's is a sophisticated investor. He's a sophisticated man. He doesn't need the protections of this Court. He's not some unsuspecting, innocent person. He's a very sophisticated man. He admits to such. He's been on boards. You heard the testimony. He acknowledged having an opportunity to review these documents, to review the disclaimers, to have his CPA and legal counsel look at it and he told you that he understood and agreed to some very important facts. He knew this is a risky, speculative investment. He knew the project couldn't be analyzed in a vacuum based on some budget that was outdated and provided in 2014.

Rather, he understood that circumstances could and in fact did change by the time he was getting involved and that costs could increase, the budget could increase, and that those things could affect his investment and the project's ultimate success.

He also understood and agreed that the project was seeking financing that may not be secured, and if they didn't get that financing, guess what, the project could fail and he could lose his investment. He understood that. He told you that under oath.

He also understood and agreed that he could only rely on his own due diligence and not representations made by

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the defendants. And, you know, in fact, your Honor, we know that he didn't blindly rely on any of the defendants in this case. He went directly to the project's architect, his own personal architect, for guidance on cost overruns and the schedule.
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Exhibits 13 and 28, I'm not going to go through them, but your Honor is very familiar with those. But he asked the architect, hey, what are the project's chances of success? And he was cautioned at that point in time that the costs were exceeding the budget, they were trying to get their arms around it and get it in check. He wasn't told that it was in check. He was told it wasn't in check, but they were trying to do that. He also was told by the architect they're in a fund raising mode, same thing he was told by Mr. Radovan.

Now, it's important, the architect told him, look, I have no problem keeping you informed of the progress of this job. And you heard me ask Mr. Yount, he couldn't remember conveniently whether he had further conversations with the architect, but one thing he did make clear is that there's nothing the architect told him that dissuaded him from investigating in this project.

Aside from the architect, we know he solicited the advice of his CFO, his chief financial officer, and his

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Los Angeles based CPA. He asked them to evaluate the investment on his behalf. He sent them all the documents he got. We heard from his CPA, I think, time is getting foggy, I think it was yesterday, and you heard the CPA say he was given everything he asked for. There were no questions that he asked that went unanswered. And you know what, you didn't hear the CPA say there was anything misleading in any of the documents or information that had been provided to him.
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Les Busick very well. And, in fact, he was impressed by the fact that Mr. Busick was an investor on this project.

Mr. Yount even asked Mr. Marriner for a list of the investors. Why do that unless you want to see who they are and possibly go talk to them? And that's a significant point, there's nothing that prevented Mr. Yount from going to talk to these people, Mr. Busick who is on the executive committee, and getting more information.

We also know and I mentioned that Mr. Yount knew

Now, we know from Exhibit 10, your Honor, he got that report, which detailed all these cost impacts that were adversely impacting the budget and the schedule. And his testimony was, I didn't ask anything specific about that.

Well, whose fault is that, your Honor?

Although he conveniently left the fact out of his direct testimony, we know he walked the job for two hours

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with a Penta representative in July. He had every
opportunity to ask whatever questions he wanted about cost
overruns, the schedule.
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Importantly, your Honor, we know that Dave
Marriner asked Mr. Yount a number of times in August,
September, and even a few days before he made his investment,
hey, do you want to come have a walk, walk the job with me
and see the progress of it, again, so his own eyes and ears
he could see where the project was, your Honor. Does that
sound like we're trying to conceal facts from him? But yet
we're somehow to blame because he was too busy to take Dave
Marriner up on those offers.

We also know from his testimony that there was not a single thing he asked for that he wasn't provided. And, in fact, we know from the e-mails and the testimony that Dave Marriner and Robert Radovan asked him multiple times, hey, Mr. Yount, is there anything else you need from us? And he didn't respond. He didn't ask for anything.

In fact, the only thing he asked for between mid

August and when he invested on October 13th was to ask Mr.

Radovan one question, how is the project schedule holding up?

And he was truthfully told that the soft opening was April

and the grand opening was Father's Day.

Your Honor, nobody held a gun to his head and

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prevented him from walking the job site and seeing the progress with his own eyes, from asking questions of us or the construction team, the architect, Penta, Mr. Busick. In fact, he was encouraged to do so and he didn't take anyone up on that offer.
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So, your Honor, when you put all of these facts together, he cannot prove by any standard, much less a clear and convincing evidence standard, that he justifiably relied upon any representations made by the defendants. And your Honor knows very well that justifiable reliance is a necessary element of any fraud claim.

Now, your Honor, I would draw the Court's attention to the Nevada Supreme Court case of Blanchard versus Blanchard, which is 108 Nevada 908. The case says something very important. It says, if you're a plaintiff and you undertake an independent investigation, as we know Mr. Yount did, you will be charged with knowledge of all facts which reasonable diligence would have disclosed. Very important, your Honor.

Had Mr. Yount bothered to go on updated progress tours or asked more questions, he would have clearly seen that the facts were exactly as they had been represented to him by Mr. Marriner and Mr. Radovan.

The schedule, he would have seen that the soft

opening was April, the grand opening was back on Father's Day, June, whatever that is, and he would have been told that was done not only to accommodate weather or tourism, but because of all the added work that Penta was doing. Do you think that page 16, all that work, you don't think there's going to be more days associated with doing that? That's a significant amount of work. If he had gone on the tours, asked questions, he would have seen that financing had not been secured yet, but as you heard in the phone message yesterday, it was seemingly imminent and everybody had positive vibes that was coming through.

He would have also seen, your Honor, that the project costs were almost to the penny, to the penny what Robert Radovan had represented way back in July that he forecasted it would be. Robert said, they're five to \$6 million and they're escalating, and that's why we're going out and getting an additional ten and a half million dollars, \$9 million debt, another million dollars in equity. We're right there when he invests, your Honor.

So, your Honor, he cannot prove justifiable reliance. He undertook an investigation and had he done more, he would have discovered -- I guess the point is, he would have discovered what was already the case and what he already knew. In other words, there were no

misrepresentations, but regardless, because of all this, he can't prove justifiable reliance.

I want to go through the specific allegations and show you that they're not supported by clear and convincing evidence. Before I do, I want to draw your attention to two points. One, your Honor hit the nail on the head. Bill Criswell fraud claims absolutely have to fail against him for the additional reason that Mr. Yount never met, spoke to or relied upon anything that Mr. Criswell did or said before investing.

Now, your Honor, it's a fundamental tenant of corporation law that members of an LLC like Mr. Criswell are not -- are shielded from personal liability unless you have proof of an independent claim against that person.

In other words, you can't impute any sort of bad acts by the company or another member to one member. And that's what they're trying to do here, your Honor. There's no evidence. Bill Criswell didn't get involved until after. Claims have to be dismissed against him.

I found it a bit troubling when I read counsel's findings of facts and conclusions of law based on claims in there that have never been plead. One of those claims is a fraud cause of action against Bruce Coleman's law firm. Your Honor, they never pled fraud against Bruce Coleman. We can

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3
    ambush.
             There is no fraud claim pled against Bruce Coleman
    and that should be dismissed.
 4
               Let's talk about the specific misrepresentation or
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 6
    omissions that were --
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               THE COURT: Just a minute, Mr. Little. As to
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    Powell, Coleman and Arnold, we have three causes of action.
 9
    We have the breach of fiduciary duty, we have negligence, and
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    punitive damages.
                            I think that's it.
11
               MR. LITTLE:
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               THE COURT: I didn't see any fraud being pled.
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               MR. LITTLE: Correct.
                           In the second amended complaint.
14
               THE COURT:
               MR. LITTLE:
15
                            It's in their findings of fact and
16
    conclusions of law.
17
               THE COURT: Understood.
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               MR. LITTLE:
                            Interestingly, there's also a fraud
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    finding against New Cal Neva Lodge LLC, which, of course, is
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    in bankruptcy and counsel could be sanctioned for violating
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look at their third and seventh causes of action and there's

nothing there. Obviously, Nevada doesn't allow trial by

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mistakes.

Stepping back to the specific allegations, let's talk about the budget or cost overrun first. Now, you heard

the automatic stay for that. I'm guessing those things were

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during testimony, Mr. Yount and Mr. Campbell were trying to split hairs, basically, over what Robert Radovan said in July, but what you heard him say he knew that those costs were at least 5 to $6 million, they were going to be more, that there -- I think the words were there was more on the horizon, and that's why they were seeking $9 million in debt and an additional million and a half in equity.
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If you look at his owns notes, your Honor,
Exhibit 21, he understood that the cost overruns were
\$10 million. I pulled out his deposition, page 149. In the
interest of time, I won't go through that, but he said, yes,
I understood the project was over budget by \$10 million.

Your Honor, we know that he didn't bother to ask another question about costs of the budget before he invested. But the evidence again proves that Robert's forecast, and mind you, this was a forecast that Robert was relying on Penta to provide him with, that turned out to be pretty darn accurate, your Honor.

We went through the pay applications, Exhibit 153, end of July, change orders 2.5 million, end of August 4.6 million, end of September, \$9.2 million. Right there. We went over the change orders, Exhibit 43, same thing.

We went over the Mark Zakuvo third party report, which is Exhibit 149, same thing. At the time that Mr. Yount

closed his investment, the project was over budget by \$9 million.

He's made a big fuss, even though Robert's representations were accurate, he's made a big fuss over the fact that we didn't tell him the cost had gone up from 5 or 6 to 9. Let's not forget the fact that Mr. Yount was radio silent for the better part of two months. The testimony you heard, we had no faith that he was going to the able to close and that's why we turned our sights elsewhere, your Honor.

But during this two months, he was being asked if he had other questions. He was being asked by Dave Marriner to take progress tours, your Honor. So the reality is the costs were exactly as predicted. So there was no reason we're going to rush out and update them. They're right where Robert told them they would be.

Now, your Honor, they're trying to point that to December budget and try to allude to the fact that it was really \$20 million over budget. Your Honor, respectfully, that's a misleading argument. We went over the facts. The budget was over by \$9 million when he invested. That's the change orders, the pay application.

If you look at the \$70 million figure in that December budget that they used to say we're \$20 million over, of course you have to subtract the \$55 million in financing

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1 | that we had in place back in 2014.
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So that means you're really only 15 to \$16 million over budget in December, and of that, he knew ten and a half million dollars of it. So we're really talking about 4 or \$5 million extra in December. And what did you hear about that, your Honor? You heard the executive committee wanted to increase the budget, that's their decision, to deal with new change orders that saw that came in in November, December. They wanted more money to do some elective things to make the project better. Not that we're required to do it, but it's better to do it now when the walls are open than two years from now.

THE COURT: The show kitchen.

MR. LITTLE: Yeah. They wanted some extra cushion. Look what we've been faced with. This was an old project.

THE COURT: It's a new project.

MR. LITTLE: It's a new project, but an old building and we faced some hurdles, clearly, and they wanted more cushion. So, your Honor, there was no evidence that there were any material misrepresentations about cost overruns, budget that he can show that we knew or believed were untrue and there certainly was no justifiable reliance.

Second, his big claim is we misrepresented the

schedule. Trying to understand his claim, he claims, yeah, I knew it was being pushed off into 2016, but I thought that was because of tourism.

Your Honor, respectfully, that argument is -- it almost borders on the absurd. The only evidence he's relying on is an e-mail he sent his own accountant, purportedly documenting a conversation he said he had with Robert. You heard Robert's testimony. Robert said, tourism was a factor, but construction costs were, too. That's common sense. We have all of these changes that is affecting the schedule.

I won't go into too much detail, but you remember in his cross, I think showed that argument made no sense. Specifically, he's claiming the premise for this belief was this conversation he had with Robert in August. But if you step back and look at the notes from July that he had, he knew that the project was already bumped out to April by then and he hadn't had this conversation with Robert. So how did that change? And then if it's really because of tourism, why is tourism moving it out even further? It doesn't make a lot of sense, your Honor.

The reality is he didn't -- that's another point, the reality is he didn't rely on anything that Robert said.

We saw Exhibit 28, a week after he claims he and Robert had this call, he went to the architect and said, hey, what's the

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deal with the schedule? And, conveniently, he doesn't remember what the architect said. But, again, whatever he told him didn't dissuade him from investing.

And, your Honor, most importantly, we have

Exhibit 36, the October 10th e-mail from Robert where he

asked him about the schedule and Robert says, soft opening in

April and grand opening on Father's Day. It doesn't say

anything about tourism or weather.

Again, your Honor, why would we misrepresent the reason for schedule changes at the same time we're inviting him to come walk the project where he's going to learn that information? It makes no sense, your Honor.

In short, no material misrepresentation about the schedule, no justified reliance, no proof that we knew or believed any such statement was false.

He says we misrepresented the status of financing, however, the evidence shows he knew from multiple sources, not just us, that the project was in fund raising mode, meaning we didn't have fund raising. He admitted he never asked a single question. He didn't ask who we were talking to. He didn't ask what the terms of the loan are. Nothing. He's a sophisticated businessman and investor, and obviously knows that financing on a project of this complication and this scale, there's no sure shots there.

In fact, if you go back to the agreements he signed, it says very clearly, you understand that we may seek financing and there's no certainties or guarantees there, and if it doesn't happen, you can lose your investment. He said he understood that.

Again, he was prompted throughout this process, even though he was radio silent, they kept getting back in touch with him, hey, how are things going? Do you need any information from us?

But, your Honor, you heard it from the horse's mouth yesterday in that phone message. Both sides, not only our side, but Mosaic, according to the CEO, had been working hard on that loan. They were enthusiastic about closing as they believed. This is the same time period. Now, there is no fraud about financing here. We believe that we have secured good long-term financing for the investment.

If you look at page 202 of his deposition, he admits he has no evidence that we misrepresented the status of financing. Rightly so, because we didn't.

Lastly, your Honor, in terms of fraud, he claims we misrepresented the financial health of the project, that we knew it was tanking when he invested, and this was a fire sale, and his so-called bait and switch theory. Of course, with 20, 20 hindsight, it's pretty easy to make an argument

that we must have known that the project was tanking when he invested, but that's not the standard by which we're to be judged.

You have to look at what did we reasonably believe back when he invested? And, again, all we have to do is put our common sense hats on and that question is easily answered, Les Busick investing. That doesn't happen if this project is believed by people to be tanking. The phone message about the status of the Mosaic loan, that's our mindset, your Honor. That doesn't support any sort of their theory that we know the project is tanking.

We know from Exhibit 13 the architect is optimistic about the project. We know there's plenty of money left on the Hall loan to pay contractors. In fact, we know that Penta and subs were current on all payments at the time that Mr. Yount invested. We know they were working hard. There were no threats that had been made for a slow down or a work stoppage at that point in time.

We know that CR Cal Neva put money back into the project. Why do that if it's tanking? And we know that the costs were in line with what Robert had projected they would be back in July.

So all of this evidence, your Honor, points to the fact that the project was believed to be on track when

Mr. Yount invested. And there's simply no evidence that the project was failing and this was any sort of a fire sale.

And, importantly, Mr. Yount admitted this on page 93 of his deposition. I asked him, question, do you have any evidence that Criswell Radovan sold you one of their shares because they knew the project was in trouble? No, it just seems obvious to me. Your Honor, that's not clear and convincing evidence.

Now, you hit on a good point with Mr. Campbell, and that's with respect to the sale. The evidence is we only intended to have a million dollar skin in the game. I mean, that's in multiple places. It's in the private placement memorandum, it's in one of the cap tables, Exhibit 101, it's in the Ladera loan. Everybody had this information. They knew that we were going to have \$1 million skin in the game and at some point in time we were going to sell one of our shares. So there's no red flag in us selling Mr. Yount one of our shares.

You pointed out, he's a highly influential member of Lake Tahoe community. He lives right next door. He's prominent. Who wouldn't want him involved in the project?

And the guy had just spent the better part of the four months trying to get funded.

For all of these reasons, your Honor, Mr. Yount's

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fraud and punitive damage causes of action must fail. There there's no clear and convincing evidence of any material misrepresentations or omissions. There's no clear and convincing proof that we intended to deceive him. There's no clear and convincing proof that he justifiably relied.
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Let's switch gears and talk about the two causes of action against Mr. Coleman. That's the seventh and the fourth claims for relief. And both of those claims, your Honor, assume a duty and a breach of duty, neither of which exist in this case, your Honor.

In fact, if you look at their trial statement and paragraph three of their proposed findings of fact, you'll see their entire claim against Mr. Coleman's firm is premised on an untrue fact. It's premised on the fact that he received a copy of Mr. Yount's subscription package and those escrow instructions and he disregarded them.

But that wasn't the evidence at trial, your Honor.

The evidence was unequivocal that he never received this package on the escrow instructions. And they didn't have any evidence to controvert that.

In fact, the only thing that Mr. Coleman was told was that Mr. Yount was buying one of CR Cal Neva's shares and he had a good faith basis for that belief. We have Exhibit 33, which was the e-mails. This isn't something that

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   we're making up. There's an e-mail to him saying, CR Cal
2
   Neva is going to sell Mr. Yount one of its shares and we
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   would like to use your trust account. This was a normal
4
   purchase and sale agreement. He's a transactional lawyer.
   This stuff happens all the time. He had no evidence to the
5
6
   contrary. And the facts played out exactly like this.
7
   There's no red flags whatsoever in this case that would lead
8
   his firm to believe that the transaction was anything
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different.

Now, let's talk about Mr. Yount's breach of contract claim. It's the first cause of action. It's against two bankrupt entities, which he doesn't have relief from stay, so there is a stay there. It's also against CR Cal Neva and Criswell Radovan LLC. Now, according to his testimony, and counsel agreed, he believed his contract was with Cal Neva Lodge, which obviously is in bankruptcy and subject to the stay. It's fundamental that you can't have a breach of contract against a person or entity that is not party to that contract, which necessarily means this cause of action doesn't fit as pled against the Criswell Radovan entities. He's basically trying to put a square peg in a round hole. It just doesn't fit.

THE COURT: Can you address the alter ego argument made by Mr. Campbell?

MR. LITTLE: Absolutely. This is the first time we're hearing about that. Alter ego is something that is required to be pled, your Honor. It's nowhere in his second amended complaint. There are no allegations. This is trial by ambush. You cannot bring up an alter ego theory at trial. If he wants to make some alter ego theory, he needs to get a judgment and then go file a lawsuit claiming that.

You can't spring that at somebody at trial.

There's no expert testimony. No accountant came in and said they ignored corporate formalities. They had separate LLCs that were formed for each transaction, normal things that real estate companies do in the investment business. There's no evidence of that. And more importantly, it hasn't been pled. It's trial by ambush. You can't do that.

But counsel has argued that, well, what about the fact that Mr. Yount thought he was buying a different founders share? Your Honor, that doesn't give him recourse or the right to unwind his sale, because this had no material effect on the underlying exchange of performance. It's form over substance.

He wanted to buy a founders share in Cal Neva, and I think you backed counsel into agreeing, that's exactly what he got. There is no difference. Testimony was, they are equivalent. There's 20 shares, each of them have the same

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rights and obligations. He got one of those founders shares, so he has no damages in this case to the extent that there is any rights under a cause of action, which we don't think there are. There are no damages, because he got everything that he wanted to. He's in the identical position he would have been had he beaten Mr. Busick to the punch and bought that share instead of one from CR Cal Neva.

And under the operating agreement, which he read and understood, paragraph 4.7, Exhibit 5, he knew he had no right to demand to be bought out. Once you buy a share, you're a shareholder, and you're in there. We think his breach of contract cause of action fails.

Which brings us to the last cause of action for conversion. That has been pled against CR Cal Neva, Criswell Radovan LLC and the two individuals. Of course, your Honor, this is an intentional tort that requires proof of a wrongful exercise of dominion and control of property, which cannot be justified or legally excused.

I'm going to talk about those elements in a minute, but before I do so, I want to point out and make clear that this cause of action has zero basis against the two individuals. The evidence at trial showed that CR Cal Neva had Mr. Yount's money wired to Criswell Radovan LLC to satisfy a loan and several hundred thousand dollars and were

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1 | put back into the project.
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No evidence was presented in this trial that

Robert or Bill got any part of that and irrespective of that,

even if they did, that's not a legal basis to sue them for

conversion over money that went to an entity Criswell Radovan

LLC.

If they could be sued because money hypothetically flowed from the share to them, theoretically you could follow that change everywhere, and see whatever bills did Criswell Radovan pay with it. Did they pay for their land? You can't bring those people in. His cause of action for conversion is against the person who got the money, Criswell Radovan LLC. That's the law, your Honor.

Now, let's talk about the meat and bones of this cause of action. We've already shown that irrespective of the elements, he suffered no damages, because he got a founders share and that's exactly what he wanted. So I think right now there you win the analysis and the claim must be dismissed. But if you go past that, we've already disproved the bait and switch theory, which is the entire premise for this sale being wrongful and not justified.

And let's examine that for a moment, your Honor.

You talked about it and you're right, the testimony was clear that Robert thought that David told him and Dave thought

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Robert had told him. There's no evidence that there was any intent there to conspire and defraud Mr. Yount. Each just thought the other did it.
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If we look at Exhibit 33, there's evidence in the record to support the fact that that was our good faith belief. Exhibit 33, the e-mail to -- from Criswell Radovan to Mr. Coleman, it shows that we genuinely believed we were selling him one of our shares. And it also asks, how do we -- asking the attorney, how do we paper the transaction? Obviously, common sense, we're not trying to defraud if we're asking our attorney how to paper it.

The reality is Mr. Coleman didn't get back to Criswell Radovan until after Mr. Yount had already closed and funded, by which point we knew that or were told that we had to get this approval, which you heard the testimony, we always in good faith believed that we had the approval and right to sell one of our shares. But our attorney tells us, well, you have to follow this formality.

We've gone through that, your Honor. Section 12.2 of the operating agreement is clear that approval is not a prerequisite to closing the transaction. Just the opposite. To make sure he's an accredited in investor, he has to sign the document, and then you get approval at the annual meeting.

And they argue that based on Mr. Chaney's evidence that there's no way that the members would have approved Mr. Yount. Common sense, your Honor, that is a ridiculous, preposterous argument. We've seen the e-mails. He is designated as the co -- what was the word they used -- co-spokesperson. He was welcomed into this group of investors. There's absolutely no evidence that they wouldn't have approved Mr. Yount. And, regardless, Mr. Coleman told you the operating agreement is clear that even if he didn't get approval, he still holds all the economic benefits of the investment.

The reality and the other point is, your Honor, which I think is a significant point, Mr. Yount chose to rescind this transaction on a false assumption before -- in fact long before he even claims he knew that he bought a different founders share. He was trying to get out before then. So he's now coming to Court using this situation as an excuse to try to get out. But, your Honor, it's a red herring, because the sale wasn't wrongful and it certainly isn't something that is excused by law. And, again, he suffered no damages.

Which brings me back to my last point, which is at the beginning I said we need to talk about what the case isn't before we talk about what it is. We're at that point

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now and this is a case where Mr. Yount got exactly what he bargained for. He wanted a founders share, he got a founders share. And if he has any damages, which we don't believe he has, he's caused the damages by getting in bed with the Mosaic people and --
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THE COURT: The IMC.

MR. LITTLE: IMC. Thank you. It's nonsense. I'm not going to go through the e-mails. It's all in our defendant's exhibits. It's nonsense to believe he distanced himself from that and he didn't want any part of it. There's e-mails about a cohesive unit. He's acknowledging, not them, he's acknowledging that they're going to be good cop, bad cop. He's having one-on-one conversations with the IMC group in the days leading up to their secret meeting.

And they clearly know that about that secret meeting. There's alarm bells going off in his mind that doesn't seem like something that is probably good, it might be interference with a contract. It is interference with a contract and he didn't do anything to stop it. And that's because he testified and he knew that those people who he was listening to, the IMC people, weren't proponents of Mosaic. They wanted their own financing. They were looking at their own financing.

And that's why they stalled Mosaic and they went

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1 to them. And they want to have you believe that it's lack of
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- 2 | faith in Criswell Radovan. You heard the phone message.
- 3 Does that sound like they had lack of faith in us?
- 4 Absolutely not. Is it a mere coincidence that the very day
- 5 that IMC meets with Mosaic, that they send a letter
- 6 terminating the term sheet and completely backing out?

7 And if you want to believe their story that we

8 love Mosaic, of course, why would we try to sink it? If

9 Mosaic invited those people that they met with at IMC, let's

10 go back and let's have more discussions. You heard the

11 | evidence. They didn't do that. They didn't want Mosaic.

12 | They wanted their own financing and they're responsible for

13 where this project is, your Honor. And Mr. Yount was part of

14 | that. And to sit here and say he wasn't is disingenuous.

15 It's in the documents.

16

17

And, your Honor, importantly, we pled -- we haven't sued him for a counterclaim, but we have pled

18 | affirmative defenses and whether you call it --

19 THE COURT: Unclean hands.

20 MR. LITTLE: Unclean hands, estoppel, waiver,

21 | contributory fault, it's all the same failure to mitigate

22 damages, all roads lead to the same path. He put himself in

23 | the position he is now. He not only caused himself to lose

24 | potentially this \$1 million, he's cost CR Cal Neva over

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    $2 million in damages. More importantly, he's caused all of
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    these investors to be in the position they're at now.
                                                            So
 3
    unless your Honor has further questions.
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               THE COURT: No, I don't.
 5
               MR. LITTLE:
                            Thank you.
 6
                           Thank you. Mr. Wolf. Everybody,
               THE COURT:
 7
    stand up.
              MR. WOLF: We've had the technology cart here all
 8
 9
    week and so I'm going to use it just to say that I did.
10
               THE COURT: Go ahead, Mr. Wolf.
11
               MR. WOLF:
                          Thank you, your Honor. I want to thank
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    the Court and the staff for giving us much support and
    comfort as we need to prepare our cases and find the search
13
    for complete -- complete the search for truth. We appreciate
14
15
    you adjusting your schedule on the fly for us, because we
16
    didn't estimate our time so well.
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               THE COURT: That's all right.
                          I want to start before I delve into
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               MR. WOLF:
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    some of these prepared items, this case involves the
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    intersection or the boundary between negligent tort and
21
    intentional tort. For this case to succeed against Marriner,
22
    against him only, claims for fraud and securities fraud are
23
    alleged in addition to punitive damages, the Court would have
24
    to go from finding some sort of inadvertent or negligence
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which went over the line into intentional conduct. I don't think the evidence supports that and I think a good illustration might apply, because we're in this business transaction context.

It might be hard to discern that boundary. In a real simple case, an auto personal injury case, if someone is looking at their cell phone or for whatever inadvertence runs into a pedestrian, that is negligence, lack of due care. If someone sees the pedestrian and knows them and knows they have an ax to grind or whatever motive they have, and they turn the steering wheel and hit that person, now we've crossed the line into criminality and intentional tort.

This case doesn't present any of those contours.

There's no evidence of that effort to turn the wheel and to hit somebody intentionally. Anything that is at fault here is humans doing things and maybe making mistakes, but there's certainly no evidence of malicious, wilful action to harm another person.

So, as I said, the claims we have against David
Marriner individually and Marriner Real Estate LLC are
limited to common law fraud, securities fraud and punitive
damages.

The fraud elements are false statement of past or present fact. Our trial statement indicates opinions or

estimates of future things are not facts upon which a fraud claim can be premised. The stated fact must be known or believed by the defendant to be false. There must be scienter, s-c-i-e-n-t-e-r, there must be reliance and damages actually cause by the reliance.

Securities fraud is largely the same. There has to be an untrue statement of a material fact or failure to state a material fact necessary to make earlier statements not misleading in light of circumstances under which they were made.

There needs to be scienter, reliance, the purchase of the security and under the statutory framework a tender of the security back to the defendant or to the issuer.

The burden of proof is by clear and convincing evidence. That's each and every element. You know, the goal line for the plaintiff is to prove everything, both the damages, the causation of the damages, the reliance, the falsity, the knowledge of falsity, the guilty motive, all of those things must be proven by clear and convincing evidence. That applies to the substantive claims against Marriner and Marriner Real Estate, LLC as well as the punitive damages claim.

This is an example of a Ninth Circuit model civil jury instruction, what does clear and convincing evidence

mean? And when a party has the burden of proving by clear and convincing evidence, it means the party must present evidence that leaves you with a firm belief or conviction that it is highly probable that the factual contentions of the claim or defense are true. This is a higher standard, of course, than proof by preponderance of the evidence. And that's Ninth Circuit model instruction 1.7 and it cites cases from the Ninth Circuit and the United States Supreme Court.

Our own Supreme Court has used the following language most recently in 2015 to describe what the clear and convincing burden is, and this is Ferguson versus Las Vegas Municipal Police Department, 131 Nevada Advanced Opinion 94 from 2015 and a prior case in re discipline of Drakulich.

So it starts with talking about the definition from the 1890s where the Court has held that clear and convincing evidence must be satisfactory proof that is so strong and cogent to satisfy the mind and conscience of a common man and to so convince him to act with that conviction in the matters of highest concern and importance to his own interest.

So that's a nice illustration. I think it helps clarify what it means to have evidence establishing every element to be highly probable. So preponderance is you just have to outweigh the other side a little bit. I mean,

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preponderance, you have to have evidence of a prima facie case, and if there's countervailing evidence, you have to outweigh the other side. That's a balancing. Highly probable is a different, a conviction that it's highly probable that the events occurred, I think, is an extremely high burden and it doesn't allow as much latitude for a court or if there was a jury to connect dots where evidence doesn't exist in the record.
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We talked about the motor vehicle accident. Let's go to the elements of fraud, must be proven that any information given by Mr. Marriner to Mr. Yount was false when it was given. We're not talking about knowledge, just falsity of information at the time that it was delivered by Marriner to Yount. Mr. Marriner provided July 15th status report. There's no evidence in the record that that statement was false.

There are statements about project completion and opening. Those statements came from others. There's no information that at the time any of that information was conveyed by Mr. Radovan or by Mr. Grove to Mr. Yount that that was false. And, again, the project opening is an estimation of a future event. It's typically not suitable for a fraud allegation. It's not a statement of a present or past fact.

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The only substantive project documents that Mr. Yount received from Mr. Marriner are the July 2015 monthly status report, the PPM, and the confidential offering memorandum. And Exhibit 8 is the e-mail under which those are transmitted. And Mr. Yount confirmed in his testimony that there were these few documents that Mr. Marriner provided him and he wasn't even sure if the offering memorandum came from Mr. Marriner or not.

All of these documents were prepared by others who happened to be experts operating at the request of Criswell Radovan. So we had the status report was prepared by the construction manager. The offering documents were prepared by securities lawyers. So Mr. Marriner delivered information, none of which has been shown to be false, in around July 2015.

And there's no knowledge of any false information, there's no proof that Mr. Marriner knew that anything was false in these documents that had no false information.

Maybe that's chasing my tail a little bit.

THE COURT: Tautology.

MR. WOLF: Tautology, yes. None of the evidence presented has shown that Mr. Marriner knew or believed that information given by Marriner to Yount or by Radovan to Yount or by anyone else to Mr. Yount was false when it was given or

1 | needed correction at a later time.

The July 2015 status report, the project budget completion opening e-mails that we looked at, there's just no direct proof that Mr. Marriner had a guilty state of mind that he knew something being provided to Mr. Yount was inaccurate, intending to swindle Mr. Yount.

There's also no indirect proof. There's no contemporaneous e-mails. There's no -- nothing that would connect the dots in a -- with clear and convincing evidence that Mr. Marriner knew anything was false in any of the information provided to Mr. Yount.

The notion of a bait and switch is really overplaying the issue. There was a decision at the last minute to sell the CR founders share when two investors funded almost simultaneously and the cap on the PPM, the offering was reached.

So the notion that a bait and switch was being perpetrated, they didn't know back in July or August or even through part of September that Mr. Busick might be investing. Nobody knew that Mr. Yount was investing until he signed and delivered his documents on October 13th of 2015.

So the idea that there was a bait and switch is really overselling the hand, overplaying the hand here of what the information is. There was a circumstance where the

cap had been reached and a decision was made, well, we could sell him one of our shares.

On the element, the claim element intent to induce reliance, your Honor, Yount has not proven that Marriner intended to induce Yount to invest by providing false information. He provided a project tour, accompanied by a Penta representative. He provided the progress report. And I won't recount the exhibit numbers. I'm confident that the Court is aware of what they are. Marriner had no reason to not believe that what Radovan provided to Mr. Yount was up-to-date and accurate.

We have the e-mail with the questions and answers, the one that talks about the increase in the mezzanine loan and several other questions answered by Mr. Radovan. There's nothing in there that suggests that Marriner knew it was false and there's no information suggesting that he doubted anything that Mr. Radovan was providing to Mr. Yount.

Importantly, Marriner and just about everyone else, but Mr. Tratner, was unaware of Mr. Yount's undisclosed to anyone else erroneous understanding that the intended use of the \$9 million that would result from increasing the mezzanine loan was for things other than change orders. So he -- throughout this trial, we've heard Mr. Yount say that, well, I thought it was really 5 million in change orders,

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maybe 5 to 6 million at times, he said, and I thought the

other four was a rainy day fund or was for other stuff. He

didn't share that with Mr. Radovan, Mr. Criswell or Mr.

Marriner. It was essentially this undisclosed belief that he

had and nobody looking from the outside into this little fish

bowl or globe would know that Mr. Yount had a misperception

of the purpose of the $9 million.
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Just at about the same time as the 9 million figure is mentioned in that -- in Exhibit 18, I believe it is, he had just received the monthly status report that listed the items, certainly without numbers. But the delivery of the status report coincided, you know, within a few days of the e-mail with the questions and answers that talked about we need \$9 million to cover a variety of new expenses.

Likewise, Mr. Marriner and everyone else but Ken Tratner was unaware of Mr. Yount's undisclosed belief that the only reason for delaying opening was marketing reasons or sales considerations or concerns about the weather. The reason I -- the reason it's important to talk about what -- about these things is if Mr. Yount has -- is harboring ideas or has undisclosed impressions of what the information is, we can't fault the defendants for not correcting those when they're in e-mails between Mr. Yount and the CPA. These came

to light later in discovery that this is what he was thinking.

But when you roll back to the date of the transaction, Mr. Yount was not sharing, and it wasn't evident to everyone else that he thought the delays were marketing based or sales based or that the \$9 million was to have half for now and half for a rainy day fund later.

The absence of any indication to the defendants in that regard negates the notion of intent to provide false information or intent to not correct false information.

Now, before he invested, Mr. Yount's understanding of the cost overruns and budget impacts, there's the listing in the July monthly status report. There's Mr. Groves' e-mail that Mr. Little mentioned a moment ago. We're trying to get our arms around the construction costs. Construction costs are exceeding the budget and they, we are trying to get our arms around it and keep it in check. So, you know, that's an important statement, that we're over budget and we don't know quite how deep we are over budget. We're trying to figure it out.

Mr. Yount's e-mail just two days later, as I understand it you're over budget by more than 5 million so far. Where will that and likely more funding needs come from? This is mentioned in Exhibit 14 and Exhibit 48.

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Mr. Radovan's e-mail, July 25th, we're increasing the mezz loan by 9 million to cover the added cost of regulatory and code requirements, which changed or were added by the two counties and TRPA which we deal with. We've also added costs for predevelopment of the condo units is also included within this.
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Now, I believe Mr. Radovan testified that the predevelopment costs referenced here was in the order of 2 to \$300,000. It was maybe conceptual site planning, you know, not going to construction documents or any kind of construction work.

The July 25th e-mail to Mr. Yount doesn't support the notion that we had about \$5 million of cost overruns and the rest was for a rain a day. The clear import of this is we've got added costs and it's 9 million bucks.

Mr. Yount's deposition testimony, which we've talked about before is that he agreed and that he understood the project was 10 million over budget in July 2015. And the quote at page 149 of his deposition, and this is Mr. Little questioning him comparing two of the documents that we compared during our trial, so it looks like as of this date, which was late July, it was your understanding the project was at least \$10 million over budget from what was represented back in 2014? Answer, I guess that's what that

1 | would indicate.

Now, there's been various statements from

Mr. Yount as to what he believed the change orders were, but
during trial, I don't have the transcript in front of me, I
would ask the Court to look back on August 31, 2017 at about
2:40 p.m., according to that clock right there, that

Mr. Yount said Robert told him there were no more than nine
million in change orders, which is a different statement than
there was only 5 to 6.

You know, other testimony we have from Mr. Yount was that he read and understood and agreed to all the legal boilerplate in all of these massive offering documents, Exhibits 3, 4, and 5. If I can, I will find --

THE COURT: Mr. Wolf, I'm going to have to recess right now. We'll pick it up at ten after 1:00. I have a judge's meeting at 12:00 that I have to preside over.

It's my desire to issue a ruling today. I don't want to cut off anybody's allocution. But I'm familiar with the testimony and I'm familiar with the transcripts. I'm familiar with the exhibits. It would assist me if you would focus on the elements of the causes of action and why they fail or why they should succeed. And it's my desire to issue a ruling at 2:00 this afternoon. So within that time period, try and focus your arguments on those causes of action. That

1 | would be the best assistance to me.

MR. WOLF: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Little, you stand.

MR. LITTLE: No. Can we leave our stuff here?

THE COURT: Yes. That's fine. Court's in recess.

(A lunch break was taken.)

THE COURT: Mr. Wolf, you have the floor.

MR. WOLF: Thank you, your Honor. In order to speed up my presentation and following the Court's thoughts at the end of the morning session, I'll focus on elements of the claims, or the absence of evidence supporting elements of the claims, perhaps.

One of the claims -- both of the claims for fraud are premised on misrepresentation of fact and concealment or failure to provide additional information.

The private placement memorandum text that's on the screen that's part of the investment risks, disclosed that there could be affects on the business plan and the profitability and success of the entities due to budgetary and cost overruns.

So the very foundational documents, there's a disclosure that there could be cost overruns that could damage the company's prospects. That's on page nine of the private placement memorandum in this provision under risk

factors, insufficient funding and dilution.

Now, in order to establish that Marriner failed to disclose material information, Mr. Yount would have to show that there was material information that he had that was at variance with what Mr. Yount might have had and failed to disclose it. But if you look at what Marriner's understanding of the cost overruns was and what Mr. Yount knew at the time, there really was never any divergence in the two.

Marriner started at the same place with the

July 2015 monthly status report. He had a copy of Radovan's
e-mail, Exhibit 18, explaining the purpose of the mezzanine
loan. Marriner, like Mr. Yount, did not receive further
monthly status reports before Mr. Yount invested. Mr.

Marriner toured the site with Mr. Busick in September 2015.

The upshot of that tour was that it confirmed that the work identified in the July status report was being performed and so the -- that put a positive view that the information they had back in July was consistent with the facts on the site in September.

Mr. Marriner, he saw nothing to suggest that what Yount had so far up to that point was different from the reality that he saw in September. And it's important throughout the e-mail strings, Mr. Marriner continued to

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offer site tours to Mr. Yount, even within a few days of his investment. So there was no effort to conceal the status of construction or the progress at the site. And there's simply no evidence that Mr. Marriner had knowledge of project difficulties different, you know, in magnitude or character than what Mr. Yount already knew.
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So I don't believe there's evidence to support that, the element of the wing, if you will, of the fraud claims that are based on failure to disclose material information that would have corrected previous information.

Now, it's important if we talk to causation, even if we assume, if the Court wasn't persuaded that there was -- if the Court was persuaded there was false information and that it was withheld improperly, there's still not a causal nexus between anything Mr. Marriner did and the fate of Mr. Yount's money.

The testimony is undisputed that Mr. Marriner never handled the delivery of the investment documents or the funds. It's also undisputed that Marriner had no connection to the escrow itself. He wasn't a party to the correspondence where the funds or documents were delivered. He wasn't a party to the correspondence between Mr. Coleman's office and the Criswell Radovan staff. And Mr. Marriner had every right to assume that if some other formalities were

indeed required, that those were being handled by the attorney who was handling the funds and the documents.

Now, certainly, a large piece of Mr. Yount's claim against Marriner is the failure to indicate to Mr. Yount that Mr. Busick had invested. You heard testimony from all parties over the conversation, particularly from Mr. Marriner and Mr. Radovan, about their conversation about the so-called perfect storm and you saw some deposition testimony in that regard.

When Mr. Radovan told Mr. Marriner, hey, that's okay, we have another \$1 million founders share that we can sell, Marriner had no reason to doubt the validity of that statement. He had no reason to believe that a founders share, as the Court characterized it, a new Cadillac owned by Criswell Radovan was any different than a new Cadillac owned by the original issuer.

So Marriner had no reason to believe nor is there any evidence before the Court that a CR share, founders share to be delivered to Mr. Yount in this aftermath of the Busick investment would damage Mr. Yount in any way, would have any rights or value different than the shares that Mr. Busick purchased.

One observation I don't think has been made and I'd like to point it out is I think you can argue that

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Mr. Yount was put in a better position acquiring a million dollar share from CR after Mr. Busick had put a million and a half dollars into the company by buying his shares before Mr. Yount. Why do I say that? If Mr. Yount put in a million, the company would have a million dollars. When Mr. Busick funded, he bought a million and a half, the company had the extra half a million dollars to work with or use for whatever purpose. So the transfer of the CR share to Mr. Yount, it didn't reduce the funds in the company and the company wound up with actually more money than it would have had Yount funded first.
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Turning to the issue of damages, there is no evidence, including any expert witness opinion, that the CR founders share was of lesser value. The Court observed it's a new Cadillac versus a new Cadillac. There's no expert witness testimony. There's not even anything that is, you know, indirectly relied on by Mr. Yount.

Market information, for example, attempts to sell, there's simply nothing in the record to show that the share Mr. Yount received was of lesser value than that which he expected he was purchasing. That means there's no damages from the sequence. And the assertion that he wouldn't have bought it, the assertion that -- it's all just speculation, and speculation, the law is clear in Nevada, the Court cannot

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1 award damages based on speculative evidence.
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One of our defenses, and Mr. Little already covered this, is the independent investigation. And there's two different ways you can view the independent investigation. One is that it negates the fraud element of reliance. If someone is tire-kicking so carefully and independently evaluating facts so thoroughly to the point where they're not relying on the person that provided them the information, the Court can conclude as a factual matter that person didn't rely. That's a different -- so that's using the independent investigation to negate the reliance element.

The Blanchard case is talking about taking it a step further, if someone conducts the independent investigation, then they're going to be charged with everything they would have learned had they completed that investigation diligently.

In this case, in my brief cross examination of Mr. Yount, you know, he used the words in his -- he explained the defense in his own words when he said, trust but verify. He explained what that means. President Reagan didn't trust his counterparty in the arms negotiations. He wanted mechanisms by which we could verify what the Soviet Union was doing at the time.

That's exactly what he was doing here. He was talking to people he trusted, Peter Grove, his own CPA. He wasn't relying on Mr. Marriner for project information. He was going to Mr. Radovan. He was going to his own CFO to evaluate that information. So we believe all the elements to either negate reliance or to carry the defense under Blanchard are established through the facts of this case.

And I appreciate that the Court was familiar with that August 3rd e-mail. Mr. Marriner, I'm talking to Radovan directly now, I'm really not looking to you for information, thanks for calling me, in so many words.

So with that, there's been a lot of talk of the Mosaic deal and how it was torpedoed. I share the same view as Mr. Little that if there were damages from this investment, it's not from -- he got a Cadillac. He got a new Cadillac. There's no evidence of a difference in value. If it's because the project failed, the project failed in the aftermath, after the investment, after the Mosaic loan was interfered with.

I don't believe Mr. Yount conspired to interfere with that loan, however, he had an opportunity, he knew the meeting that was about to happen was probably not legit, in his words, and he had an opportunity to head off the CR people at the pass and maybe avoid what happened, which is

the Mosaic loan being --

THE COURT: The IMC people?

3 MR. WOLF: Yes.

4 THE COURT: Not the CR. You transposed.

MR. WOLF: Yes. Thank you. So that goes to causation of damage. It's Mr. Yount's own inaction in this case. He's pointing fingers at defendants for inaction and failing to inform. He was aware of a very critical event about to happen that is probably spelled the doom of this project.

And in hindsight, I don't think he was calculating to hurt himself, in hindsight you can look back and say, wow, you knew this, you knew it was legit. You asked people if it was legit. You didn't step up and say anything. And since we're all here in hindsight looking back at what everybody did, I think that contributed to his own damage insofar as his damages relate to the failure and the bankruptcy of the project.

So in sum, your Honor, I don't believe any fraud elements have been established. I don't believe they've been established by clear and convincing evidence. Mr. Marriner did not handle Mr. Yount's funds. The funds were handled by others. And given the serious burden of proof, I believe there should be a defense judgment in favor of Marriner on

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all the claims, including punitive damages. And I'll close with that. I'd be happy if there's any question that the Court has that I haven't covered relative to Mr. Marriner, I welcome the opportunity to answer it.
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THE COURT: Mr. Wolf, I think you covered all the questions the Court has.

MR. WOLF: Thank you very much, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you, counsel. Mr. Campbell.

MR. CAMPBELL: Good afternoon, your Honor.

THE COURT: Good afternoon, counsel.

MR. CAMPBELL: I'm going to trial to stick to your admonition, but I think there were some things that were in the closing argument that I have to --

THE COURT: The field is wide open. Don't feel any constraints. We were able to resolve everything. Let me just say, I've said it before, and I'll say it again, the sun will not set today until everybody has had an opportunity to tell me everything they think is important for me to make a decision. So with that, wide open, Mr. Campbell.

MR. CAMPBELL: Let's talk about Mr. Marriner to start and the elements of fraud. We know the elements of fraud both under the statute and under the caselaw in Nevada are material omissions of a material fact can in fact be fraud.

The Blanchard case, both Mr. Little and Mr. Wolf didn't cite the entirety of the Blanchard case. We've argued this in our motions, your Honor. But as you probably well know, the Blanchard case also held that a plaintiff making an independent investigation will be charged with the knowledge of the fact which reasonable diligence would have disclosed, but an independent investigation will not preclude reliance where the falsity of the defendant's statement is not apparent from the inspection. The plaintiff is not competent to judge the facts without express expert assistance, or where the defendant has superior knowledge about the matter in this issue.

So the Blanchard case doesn't completely bar

Mr. Yount just because he did some investigation in this case
or failed to do any investigation. You know, the part about
the site inspection is a big failure. Well, a site
inspection clearly would not have indicated the amount of the
project over budget or the fact that the Mosaic or another
loan or capital infusion was not garnered that the project
was not going to finish, if at all.

And it certainly wouldn't have -- any further inspection certainly would have not told Mr. Yount that the PPM was in fact full and he could no longer buy under the PPM, which was his understanding all along.

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Let's talk about what the evidence showed in this case. Marriner knew the project was 9 to $10 million over budget in September. He also knew in July Mr. Yount had been told and had put it in his documents that it was five plus million over budget. So there's a spread there. Mr. Marriner knew that and he never told Mr. Yount about that.
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He also knew that without additional financing from Mosaic or a capital infusion, that this project was not going to move forward. It didn't have the funds to do so.

And he knew that Mr. Yount had only been told in July about a possible refi. So Mr. Marriner had express knowledge of an important, material fact that we're switching now from a mezz refinance to a total refinance with a lot more additional debt taken on the project.

And, finally, the most important part, Marriner knew, he called it a perfect storm. And counsel's argument that he didn't know what -- if and when Yount was ever going to fund is totally belied by the evidence.

In his e-mail, in Exhibit Number 34, Mr. Marriner on October 1st says, thank you for working so hard on this funding. We are excited to have you on our team. He knew on October 1st that this was going to happen. And he also knew that Busick had funded. And he knew that it was a perfect storm. And he went to Radovan. Radovan told him, keep

quiet. He didn't say, I'm going to sell the CR share. He said, I'll call him. And told said, keep quiet, don't talk to them.

That's the fundamental misinformation or failure to tell Mr. Yount, because they're telling — they're saying Mr. Yount hasn't proven his damages, there's no evidence that he was damaged, or there's no evidence that he wouldn't have investigated. He testified that if he found out this information, he would not have invested. That's the best proof there is as to whether or not he would have gone forward.

THE COURT: How do you reconcile that testimony with the e-mails sent by Mr. Yount on December 13th and several days later in which he demands his \$1 million back? However, he goes on to say in that very e-mail that once his confidence is restored in management, he'll reinvest.

MR. CAMPBELL: I think the e-mail said he would think about it if he was provided with documents.

THE COURT: He said that on at least two occasions.

MR. CAMPBELL: On that point, your Honor, he didn't know about the bait and switch. He did not know about that until the end of January. The record is pretty clear on that. So at this time, he thought he had been defrauded.

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Mr. Criswell said, look, give us a couple of weeks to show you the documents. He said, no, I don't want a couple of weeks, I want my money back. Because at that point, he did not know about what was disclosed at that meeting.
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So the real impetus of what irked him was when he later found out about the bait and switch. And that was not -- I mean, the record is clear, that happened at the end of January.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. CAMPBELL: So I think that the -- what

Marriner knew, what he knew what Mr. Yount had been told of

back in January and his complete failure to notify Mr. Yount

is a material omission, I think both under general fraud and

the securities fraud. And, again, I read the statute, I

don't agree with Mr. Little, the NRS exemption applies to

registration. It does not exempt fraudulent acts for sale of

securities as well as a securities.

THE COURT: I think that we can all agree that nothing exempts fraudulent acts.

MR. CAMPBELL: That's correct, your Honor. Let's move to CR. I think Mr. Little is trying to deflect the Court's attention from what really matters here. Having Mr. Busick testify or having some other members of the investment group testify, what has that got to do with what

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Mr. Yount was told on October 12th, 10th or any time before
that time? We didn't need to bring those witnesses in to
prove that they were defrauded. This case is about what
Mr. Yount was told, what he was not told, what he would have
done had he been told. And Busick's testimony or IMC or
Molly Kingston testimony doesn't change that fact.
          Again, it's an attempt to deflect the Court's
attention from what really transpired here, what was told and
not told to Mr. Yount. Again, that's another red herring.
          Same with the Mosaic loan. You know, the
supposition, Mr. Little talks about you can't have a case on
supposition. The supposition that somehow Mr. Yount
interfered or could have prevented this is nothing more than
just supposition.
          We know what happened with Mosaic through their
own words and we know Mr. Yount wasn't in the meetings,
wasn't involved in that. Again, it's an after-the-fact deal.
Mr. Yount would have never invested in this project in the
first place.
          THE COURT: He never would have invested in the
project in the first place?
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MR. CAMPBELL: With the knowledge that was withheld from him.

THE COURT: That he was buying a CR share?

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MR. CAMPBELL: That he was buying a CR share instead of a PPM, that the project was 9 to \$10 million over budget, or that it needed financing or it wasn't going to move forward.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. CAMPBELL: With those three things, his testimony was, I wouldn't have never invested. It couldn't be any clearer and that's pretty good proof of what he was thinking and what he was doing and it's documented by his later e-mails.

So what happened later, I mean he was damaged when he tendered his money under a false pretense. And to talk about -- and then the damages about what happened later on, well, one, Mr. Yount never got a share or a certificate or even a signature page for the PPM.

It's been two years since this transaction almost, October 13th of 2015. Has there ever been a call for a shareholder meeting to approve that transfer? No. So he doesn't have a full share. Under the operating agreement, that transaction is null and void. The operating agreement could not have been clearer.

THE COURT: But the operating agreement also requires Mr. Yount to execute the documents in order to consummate the deal. And the evidence here in front of the

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Court is that he refused to do that.
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               MR. CAMPBELL: Refused to do what?
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               THE COURT: Sign the documents to -- that would be
    submitted to the other founders to approve the share.
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               MR. CAMPBELL: He refused to sign documents that
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    were untrue, the documents saying that there was a mistake
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    when he executed the subscription agreement, the documents
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    saying that it was the parties' intent all along to have him
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    buy a CR scare. That's the documents that he refused to
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    sign.
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               THE COURT: All right.
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               MR. CAMPBELL: If you look a Mr. Coleman's
    e-mail --
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               THE COURT: Let me go back and check that.
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               MR. CAMPBELL: Look at -- that was his testimony.
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    He didn't -- he never refused. He said, I'm not signing
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    these documents. This is not what transpired. This is not
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    what was told to me. He said, I'm not going to sign
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    documents that have false statements in them.
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               THE COURT: All right. I'll go back and check on
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    it.
         I appreciate the correction.
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               MR. CAMPBELL: And I think that goes to the
    conversion claim also. I'll address the elements of that
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right now, your Honor, too. As you know, conversion is a

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distinct and intentional act of dominion over, wrongfully
exerted, an act committed in denial inconsistent with the
rights of another, an act committed in derogation, exclusion
or defiance of the owner's rights, and causation and damages.
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As I said, Mr. Yount was damaged at best. Even if you assume that transfer took place, since it's never been approved, all he's got is a restricted share that somehow he would get economic benefits. But clearly, it's not the same as a full membership share under the operating agreement. It's limited. He can't participate in the management. It's all spelled out in section 12.3.

Even if you assume that there was a transfer and the other thing was null and void, he does have damages.

One, he has damages because he never would have invested in the first place. Two, if you assume he had some kind of a share, it's a very restricted share, far different than what he bargained for.

Mr. Little said, well, conversion is an intentional tort and somehow there was a mistake up front and so Mr. Criswell and Mr. Radovan could not have intended to convert his money. Well, how about when there was never a vote, Mr. Yount never signed any documents, he refused to sign the false documents, and the deal is null and void, and then he demands his money back. Criswell Radovan

intentionally did not give it back to him. That's the intent in the conversion. They did not return it when they were not entitled to have it.

If they were under mistaken belief, which I don't believe they were, but even if you assume they were under some kind of a mistaken belief that he had agreed to purchase the share in the first place, this back end, there was -- it was obvious the deal was null and void, he wouldn't agree to it, and they never got shareholder approval.

So there's the intent you need for conversion.

They got his money under false pretenses and they didn't give it back when they knew he didn't agree to this deal. So you've got your elements of conversion.

Mr. Little also says that Mr. Yount's deposition testimony proves somehow that he didn't prove his case.

Well, Mr. Yount's deposition testimony isn't evidence in this case. The evidence in this case is what Mr. Yount testified to in Court and what Mr. Radovan testified and Mr. Marriner testified and to what the documents say.

And those documents are -- those documents and that testimony is that Mr. Yount was never told about the 10 million plus budget overruns. He was never told about the Mosaic loan or any other loan and having to refinance before the project was going forward. And he was never told about

1 the switch in the CR share from the PPM.

All of those are material omissions or omissions of material fact and Mr. Yount has testified if he had known that, he would not have gone forward. That's the fraud claim, I think, is established by that testimony, not what Mr. Yount may have said at the end of a seven- or eight-hour deposition.

And the 10 million over budget, I think that's out of context. I think Mr. Yount cleared that up in his testimony in trial and the evidence. We've got \$5 million plus, which he put in his e-mail. We have a \$50 million budget. But if we raise 20 million, we add another 5 to that, so 50 plus 5 and 5, that's 60. Clearly that's where the 60 number was in his mind. If he said something in his deposition when shown the budget, I think it was a mistake and I think he fully clarified that in his deposition.

Finally, let's to the breach of duty against

Powell, Coleman and Arnold. As you know in the complaint,

I've alleged two different breaches, the negligence and the

fiduciary duty. Excuse me, your Honor, if I lumped in the

findings of fact, I probably did that because he was named in

the punitive damage claim, too, for fraud.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. CAMPBELL: It was not intentional. These are

the only two causes of action that I'm going after him for.

He's the designated escrow agent, Mr. Yount thought he was

the designated escrow agent, and the money was transferred

into his bank account.

As an escrow agent under the laws of Texas where he was, you know, the Powers versus United Services that we submitted in our brief, attorney acting as an escrow agent has a fiduciary duty both as an attorney and an escrow agent, and that fiduciary duty, everybody is familiar with what the fiduciary duty is.

Secondly, the duty he had as an attorney for the PPM and having money deposited into his trust account was a duty owed to Mr. Yount, a duty that he acknowledged in his documents where he sent to Mr. Yount the agreement, that as a condition of closing, you have to get, you know, you have to get preapproval. He didn't have any -- he didn't have that preapproval and he essentially closed that transaction on behalf of his clients when he, without any approval, without any documentation other than his client saying so, released Mr. Yount's money.

So I see a clear breach of both the negligence standard and the fiduciary duty standard that would have been imposed on Mr. Coleman. So, you know, by saying he didn't have any duty, I don't buy that whatsoever, your Honor. He

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had some high duties as an attorney, a fiduciary, and having
money in his trust account. So I don't think he can back
away from that.
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It's clear those duties should have run to Mr. Yount and it's clear that one of the proximate causes of Mr. Yount not having his money now or not having it in his IRA was Mr. Coleman releasing it to his client without the proper authority. The bar rules clearly state, when money goes into your trust account, you only release it when the party is entitled to receive it. That's the language of the bar rules. Criswell Radovan was not entitled to receive it at that point.

THE COURT: Why not? Wasn't it their share?

MR. CAMPBELL: Because there was no approval by the other members, there was no document evidencing the transaction, Mr. Yount had never agreed to it.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. CAMPBELL: It's like saying that, let's set up a real estate escrow, but there's no real estate documents, there's no purchase agreement, there's no -- nothing to document it. You've got to have some proof other than your client telling you it's okay.

THE COURT: Let's reverse the transaction. Let's just say that Criswell Radovan wanted to buy a founders share

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and Mr. Yount had two shares and he has an LLC, Infinity
Yount LLC. And he hires a very good Reno lawyer to handle
the fiscal transaction. Mr. Criswell wires off a million
dollars out of his account. Of course, just like here, where
do you want to send it to? And they said, well, send it to
my lawyer. And even though the share is held in the LLC,
they send it to the lawyer.
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The Reno lawyer then says to his client,

Mr. Yount, where should I send that? And his client says,

well, you know, that LLC owes me about a million bucks. It's

going to have to pay me back anyway, so why don't you just

send it to me? It's my share. And the lawyer, the Reno

lawyer sends it to, according -- follows his client's

instructions, sends it to his client.

Mr. Criswell then acquires a founders share. How has that Reno lawyer breached the fiduciary duty if he's followed the instructions of his client to send the money where the client wanted it to be sent.

MR. CAMPBELL: Because there's simply no evidence or no basis for Mr. Coleman to do that at that time. He's telling his clients that you have to -- you have to paper this transaction. He later attempts to paper the transaction. So he knows what needs to be done. And yet knowing what he needs to be done, knowing the duty he had, he

1 goes ahead and releases it anyway without any paper work.

THE COURT: The breach is the lack of paper work?

MR. CAMPBELL: Breach is the duty, the duty that he had as an escrow holder, as an attorney, and as a

fiduciary. The duty that he had is to make sure that the underlying transaction is right.

7 THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. CAMPBELL: You just can't suppose, make a supposition that it's right and it's been agreed to.

Especially when you think, Mr. Yount -- I mean, all the money

under the PPM. And so how does -- you know, just because CR

that Criswell Radovan had in any of these documents is from

told him it was not part of the PPM, does he ever confirm with Mr. Yount, do you want to confirm that you agreed to

15 this? He knows who Mr. Yount is. What would have been so

bad about confirming? I've been told that you agreed to this

kind of a deal, I want to make sure before I release the

18 money that everybody is signed off and we're in agreement.

19 Never happened. It should have happened.

THE COURT: That's true.

MR. CAMPBELL: It should have happened. It didn't. He just willy-nilly did it without any confirmation, other than his client when he was on the other side of the representation in a conflict of interest representing the

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members of the LLC, including Mr. Yount if he was going to
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    buy in.
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               THE COURT: All right.
               MR. CAMPBELL: Again, your Honor --
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               THE COURT: I understand.
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               MR. CAMPBELL: -- I think it's their breach.
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    Thank you.
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               THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Campbell. All right.
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    I'd like to take a few minutes to gather my thoughts and look
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    at Blanchard again and go through a couple of the e-mails.
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    So I'll do my best to get back here at quarter after. All
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    right. Court's in recess.
               (A break was taken.)
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                          I apologize. Good lawyers give judges
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               THE COURT:
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    a lot to think about. This is an important case to all
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    sides. So I wanted to make sure I viewed everything and
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    pulled the Blanchard case, reviewed the cases cited by
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    counsel, had an opportunity to listen to very good arguments
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    by very good lawyers and the Court has listened to the
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    testimony in this case.
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               Mr. Marriner testified first. He's a realtor and
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    he met Mr. Radovan at the Fairwinds Estates sometime in
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    February of 2014. He was hired on as a consultant to raise
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approximately \$5 million to fund the development of the Cal

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Neva and that's Exhibit 1. He was not involved in the sale of securities. He invested in Cal Neva Lodge LLC. He never told any investor that he had investigated any representation in the operating agreement.
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He met Mr. Yount in 1996 at a barbecue. He considered him a friend and that's not unusual up in a close community like Incline Village. They met at lunch sometime in June and Mr. Yount inquired, how is the project going?

Mr. Marriner offered to take him on a tour of the Cal Neva site.

He had told Mr. Yount that they were looking to open on December 12th, which was the 100th anniversary of Frank Sinatra's birthday. And he sent Mr. Yount the latest executive committee reports. Told Mr. Yount at that time that the opening date was still 12/12/2015. And he also told that there was 1.5 million, the last tranche available for investment under the PPM.

He forwarded Exhibit 3, which was the PPM, to Mr. Yount. He also sent the latest construction report, which was July, and Exhibit 8 to Mr. Yount. Again, he stated they were looking at a target date for opening of December 12th. This is sometime in June that these discussions and e-mails took place.

He sent Mr. Yount the term sheets through an

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e-mail, which is Exhibit 11. In those term sheets are disclaimers. Mr. Yount testified he read those. And on Exhibit 12, Mr. Marriner sent another e-mail to Mr. Yount asking if he had any questions. And Mr. Yount responded with some questions and they were directed to Mr. Radovan.
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Exhibit 12 is the July status report, which contains the change orders and the impact those change orders had on the development of the project. Exhibit 14 is another e-mail from Mr. Marriner to Mr. Yount saying that Mr. Radovan will get back to Mr. Yount to answer all of those questions that he had raised. And Exhibit 18 is an e-mail from Mr. Radovan to Mr. Yount, which was coed to Mr. Marriner, which responded to the 11 questions asked by Mr. Yount. They discussed a \$15 million mezzanine loan to cover the change orders, as well as potential upgrades and expanding the scope of construction.

Mr. Marriner was never involved in the financing of this project. He was not involved with the executive committee, the construction committee, and he was not privy to the figures being bantered about amongst those entities.

Mr. Marriner never gave Mr. Yount any specific numbers on the change orders. Mr. Marriner was never involved with Hall or the business discussions regarding potential financing by Hall. Mr. Marriner has a background

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in construction and clearly knows that unless you have capital, the project dies. Mr. Marriner never spoke to Mr. Yount regarding the destination of his \$1 million investment.

Exhibit 29, which is the e-mail string from

August to September 28th, Mr. Marriner was trying to be

helpful in assisting Mr. Yount in moving money around. He

sent an e-mail, which is Exhibit 30, which states that Robert

hopes to close out the funding very soon.

Mr. Marriner never spoke to Mr. Yount regarding the Mosaic loan. Mr. Marriner testified that Hall still had \$5 million to loan, that they were looking at a \$15 million mezzanine loan, and that Mosaic loan was still in the works, and he believed the project was still on schedule.

He talked about a perfect storm, that is, simultaneous investments of Mr. Yount and Mr. Busick.

However, he was informed by Mr. Radovan that CR still had another funding membership available under the PPM.

Two weeks afterwards, Mr. Yount invested in Cal
Neva Lodge LLC. Mr. Marriner testified that there is no
difference between the two shares, that is, the shares of
Mr. Busick and the shares of CR Cal Neva. But he was told by
Mr. Radovan that he would take -- that Mr. Radovan would take
care of the plaintiff's investment.

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Mr. Marriner was clear in his testimony that this is not a security. This was a real estate investment. Mr. Marriner knew that through -- that Mr. Radovan had an additional founding membership available for Mr. Yount.

Mr. Marriner knew that the Mosaic \$50 million loan was the best solution for financing and taking this project to closure of construction.

After the December 12th meeting, Mr. Marriner testified that there was a general feeling among the investors for a need for more transparency and greater financial reports, more frequent financial reports. He knew that \$8.6 million in cost overruns were there for work that had already been done and was proposed in the future.

On cross examination by Mr. Wolf, Mr. Marriner reiterated in an e-mail dated August 3rd, 2015, that Mr. Yount was dealing directly with Mr. Radovan and it was a hand-off from -- by Mr. Marriner of Mr. Yount to Mr. Radovan.

Mr. Marriner testified that Mr. Yount conducted due diligence between July 25th and August 3rd, spoke to Peter Grove, the architect, who coincidentally is or was the architect for Mr. Yount's personal residence. Mr. Marriner testified that the information provided to Mr. Yount was fair and was accurate.

Mr. Marriner testified that Mr. Yount knew that