IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

JOHN ILIESCU, individually, JOHN ILIESCU, JR. and SONNIA ILIESCU, as Trustees of the JOHN ILIESCU, JR. AND SONNIA ILIESCU 1992 FAMILY TRUST AGREEMENT,

Appellants,

VS.

HALE LANE PEEK DENNISON AND HOWARD PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION, a Nevada professional corporation,

Respondent.

Electronically Filed Nov 21 2018 12:57 p.m. Elizabeth A. Brown Clerk of Supreme Court

Supreme Court No. 76146

Washoe County Case No. CV07-00341 (Consolidated w/CV07-01021)

JOINT APPENDIX TO APPELLANT'S OPENING BRIEF VOLUME X

Appeal from the Second Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada in and for the County of Washoe County

Case No. CV07-00341

G. MARK ALBRIGHT, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 001394D. CHRIS ALBRIGHT, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 004904

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Counsel for Appellants

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44	07/19/13	Affidavit of C. Nicholas Pereos in Support of Motion for Continuance and Motion to Extend Expert Disclosure Dates	VI	JA1105-1107
45	07/19/13	Affidavit of Gordon Cowan in Support of Motion for Continuance and Motion to Extend Expert Disclosure Dates	VI	JA1108-1110
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		recorded May 3, 2007		

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		Addendum No. 1 to	Design Contract		JA1238-1240
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30	03/01/12	Motion for Leave to File Motion for Reconsideration; or, Alternatively, Motion for Relief from Order Entered September 1, 2011 Granting Third-Party Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment	V	JA1017-1040

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33	08/02/12	Order [Nevada Supreme Court] Granting Motions for Remand (NV Sup. Ct. Case 60036)	V	JA1060-1062
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59	10/28/15	Order [of Nevada Supreme Court] Granting Motion for Stay without Posting Any Further Security and Order to Show Cause	VII	JA1403-1405
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28	02/07/12	Order Certifying Intent to Grant Motion for Reconsideration	V	JA1008-1010

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24	10/19/11	Order Denying Motion to Amend Third Party Complaint Against Defendant Hale Lane	V	JA0967-0969
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50	12/04/13	Plaintiff's Trial Statement	VI	JA1164-1200
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80	01/08/18	Reply [filed by Third Party Defendant Hale Lane] in Support of Motion for Summary Judgment and Opposition to Countermotion to Amend	XI	JA2240-2300
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		C	of Lien recorded November 8, 2013		
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		7 A	Addendum No. 1 to Design Contract		JA1238-1240
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		_	Letter Proposal - Architectural Design		JA1246-1265
			Services, dated 10/25/05		
			Memo from Sarah Class to Calvin Baty, dated 11/14/05		JA1266-1267
		11 I	Email memo from Sarah Class to		JA1268-1269
			Calvin Baty, dated 11/18/05		
			Email memo from Sarah Class to Calvin Baty, dated 11/29/05		JA1270
		13 \$	Steppan Response to Owner Issues on		JA1271-1273
			AIA Contract, dated 12/20/05		JA1274-1275
			Architectural Design Services Agreement, dated 11/15/05		JA12/4-12/3
			Design Services Continuation Letter,		JA1276
			dated 12/14/05		,
			Design Services Continuation Letter, dated 2/7/06		JA1277
		17 I	Design Services Continuation Letter, dated 3/24/06		JA1278
			Proposal from Consolidated Pacific		JA1279-1280
		I	Development to Richard Johnson		
			with handwriting, dated 7/14/05		
			Land Purchase Agreement Signed by Seller, dated 7/25/05		JA1281-1302
			Addendum No. 1 to Land Purchase		JA1303-1306
			Agreement, dated 8/1/05		
			Addendum No. 2 to Land Purchase	VII	JA1307-01308
			Agreement, dated 8/2/05		
			Addendum No. 3 to Land Purchase		JA1309-1324
			Agreement, dated 10/9/05		TA 1205 1206
			Addendum No. 4 to Land Purchase		JA1325-1326
		F	Agreement, dated 9/18/06		

DOC.	FILE/HRG. DATE	DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION	VOL.	BATES NOS.
		 76 Indemnity Agreement, dated 12/8/06 77 Waiver of Conflict Letter, dated 1/17/07 	VII	JA1327-1328 JA1329-1333
35	09/04/12	Status Report [filed by Iliescu] (NV Sup. Ct. Case 60036)	V	JA1065-1066
34	08/31/12	Status Report [filed by Steppan] (NV Sup. Ct. Case 60036)	V	JA1063-1064
27	11/22/11	Stipulation	V	JA1005-1007
39	01/09/13	Stipulation and Order	VI	JA1082-1084
12	09/24/07	Stipulation to Consolidate Proceedings; Order Approving Stipulation	I	JA0216-0219
37	11/09/12	Stipulation to Dismiss Appeal (NV Sup. Ct. Case 60036)	V	JA1073-1079
14	03/07/08	Stipulation to Stay Proceedings Against Defendant Hale Lane and to Dismiss Claims Against Defendants Dennison, Howard and Snyder without Prejudice	II	JA0254-0256
10	08/03/07	Substitution of Counsel	I	JA209-0211
86	05/25/18	Supplemental Brief [filed by Third Party Defendant Hale Lane] re: Iliescu's Decision Not to Appeal Denial of Fees and Costs	XIII	JA2436-2438
9	07/30/07	Supplemental Response to Application for Release of Mechanic's Lien	I	JA0185-0208
4	05/03/07	Transcript of Proceedings – Application for Release of Mechanic's Lien held on May 3, 2007 [Transcript filed on June 29, 2007]	I	JA0107-0166
47	09/09/13	Transcript of Proceedings of Hearing regarding Motion for Continuance and to Extend Expert Disclosures	VI	JA1114-1149
88	06/06/18	Transcript of Proceedings of Third-Party Defendant Hale Lane's Motion For Summary Judgment of Third-Party Claims, filed June 21, 2018	XIII	JA2445-2496

DOC.	FILE/HRG. DATE	DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION	VOL.	BATES NOS.
93	12/11/13	Trial Transcript – Day 3, pages 811-815	XIII	JA2540-2545
73	10/24/17	Verified Memorandum of Costs [filed by Iliescus]	IX	JA1756-1761

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to NRAP 25(c), I hereby certify that I am an employee of ALBRIGHT, STODDARD, WARNICK & ALBRIGHT, and that on this 21st day of November, 2018, the foregoing **JOINT APPENDIX TO APPELLANT'S OPENING BRIEF, VOLUME X**, was filed electronically with the Clerk of the Nevada Supreme Court, and therefore electronic service was made in accordance with the master service list as follows:

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IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE

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MARK B. STEPPAN,

Plaintiff,

VS.

JOHN ILIESCU JR. and SONNIA ILIESCU, as Trustees of the JOHN ILIESCU, JR. AND SONNIA ILIESCU 1992 FAMILY TRUST AGREEMENT; JOHN ILIESCU, individually; DOES I-V, inclusive; and ROE CORPORATIONS VI-X, inclusive.

Defendants.

AND RELATED CLAIMS

CONSOLIDATED

Case No. CV07-00341

Dept. No. 10

THIRD PARTY DEFENDANT HALE LANE'S MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT OF THIRD-PARTY CLAIMS

Third Party Defendant, HALE LANE PEEK DENNISON AND HOWARD PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION ("Hale Lane"), by and through its undersigned attorneys, Lemons, Grundy & Eisenberg, hereby moves the Court for summary judgment on the third-party claims asserted against it by JOHN ILIESCU, JR. and SONNIA ILIESCU, individually and as trustees of the ILIESCU 1992 FAMILY TRUST (collectively, "Iliescu"). This motion is based on the following Memorandum of Points and Authorities, the attached exhibits, and upon such other matters as the Court may consider.

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I. <u>INTRODUCTION</u>

As this Court is aware, this case involved a legally deficient and invalid mechanic's lien recorded against Iliescu's real property. After performing offsite architectural services,

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6005 PLUMAS ST. SUITE 300 RENO, NV 89519 (775) 786-6868 plaintiff Mark Steppan ("Steppan") recorded the lien without having first served a pre-lien notice, as required by NRS 108.245.

The filing that initiated this action was Hale Lane's application, filed on Iliescu's behalf, seeking the release or expungement of Steppan's lien. In that application, Hale Lane argued that Steppan's lien was invalid for the very reason that would ultimately form the basis of the Nevada Supreme Court's Opinion issued over 10 years later, on May 25, 2017—Steppan's failure to provide Iliescu with a pre-lien notice.

After Hale Lane filed the application to release Steppan's lien, Steppan filed a separate action to foreclose his lien, and the two actions were consolidated into this case. Iliescu later retained separate counsel and filed a Third-Party Complaint against Hale Lane for legal malpractice, alleging that professional negligence on Hale Lane's part allowed Steppan to record a mechanic's lien against Iliescu's property. Based on the stipulation of the parties, Iliescu's third-party claims against Hale Lane have remained stayed pending resolution of Steppan's lien.¹

The Nevada Supreme Court's May 25, 2017 Opinion finally resolves Steppan's lien in Iliescu's favor, holding that Steppan's lien is, and always has been, invalid. For that reason, as discussed in greater detail below, the breach and causation elements of Iliescu's legal malpractice claim against Hale Lane are lacking as a matter of law.

Iliescu has now filed a motion seeking to recover his attorney's fees, costs and interest from Steppan. It is anticipated, however, that Iliescu may continue to argue that his litigation expenses incurred in his dispute against Steppan can be construed as damages caused by an act or omission on the part of Hale Lane—i.e., that Hale Lane should have anticipated or foreseen that Steppan would attempt to assert an invalid lien, and should have acted on Iliescu's behalf to avoid such a circumstance. As explained below, however, Hale Lane is not, as a matter of law, held to an untenable legal standard of anticipating that Steppan would err in asserting an invalid lien.

¹ The parties' stipulation allows Hale Lane to file dispositive motions, such as the current motion, during the pendency of the stipulated stay.

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& EISENBERG 6005 PLUMAS ST. SUITE 300 RENO, NV 89519 (775) 786-6868 If any of Iliescu's litigation expenses are recoverable, they are recoverable only against Steppan, by virtue of Iliescu's current motion for fees, costs and interest. Such expenses were caused by Steppan's legally inappropriate attempt to assert an invalid lien. Because, as a matter of law, lawyers are not held to a standard of having to anticipate erroneous legal claims, Hale Lane cannot be said to have breached such a non-existent standard of care. Furthermore, the causation element of Iliescu's malpractice claim is lacking.

For each of these reasons, Hale Lane is entitled to summary judgment of Iliescu's thirdparty claims for legal malpractice.

II. STATEMENT OF UNDISPUTED FACTS

HALE LANE'S INVOLVEMENT IN THE UNDERLYING TRANSACTION:

In August of 2005, Iliescu entered into an agreement to sell one of his pieces of real property in downtown Reno to a group of developers for a high-rise condominium project. Iliescu, through his broker, was first contacted about the project in July of 2005 by Consolidated Pacific Development Inc. (the "developer"). A deal was reached, and Iliescu's broker prepared a rudimentary Land Purchase Agreement. (Land Purchase Agreement and Addendum No. 1, attached hereto as **Exhibit 1**.) The Land Purchase Agreement provided that the developer would buy the property from Iliescu for \$7.5 million with a \$500,000 non-refundable cash deposit and, upon completion, Iliescu was also to receive a 3,750 square-foot penthouse with four parking spaces. (Exhibit 1). The sale was contingent upon the developers obtaining the necessary entitlements for the development from the City of Reno. (Exhibit 1, p. 14).

Upon executing the Land Purchase Agreement, the parties realized that the form contract prepared by Iliescu's broker was inadequate for the magnitude of the transaction. The parties agreed that legal counsel should be hired to "fine tune" the agreement and better reflect the parties' intentions. (Iliescu's Third-Party Complaint, ¶ 16; see also Addendum No. 2 attached hereto as **Exhibit 2**.) For that reason, Iliescu's broker brought the Land Purchase Agreement to attorney Karen Dennison at Hale Lane.

Ms. Dennison prepared Addendum No. 3 to the Agreement, which clarified the parties'

LEMONS, GRUNDY & EISENBERG 6005 PLUMAS ST. SUITE 300 RENO, NV 89519 (775) 786-6868 agreement in several respects. (Addendum No. 3, attached hereto as **Exhibit 3**). It was executed by the parties on October 8, 2005. Addendum No. 3 explained that obtaining the necessary entitlements from the City was a "condition precedent," and it mandated that the developer "use its best efforts and reasonable diligence to satisfy all Conditions Precedent." (Exhibit 3, ¶ 7). The Addendum also memorialized Iliescu's ability to select the penthouse property of his choice with a value of \$2.2 million. (Exhibit 3, ¶ 8).

Once the Purchase Agreement was finalized and executed, the developer sought out an architect to help obtain the entitlements. (Iliescu's Third-Party Complaint, ¶ 21). Steppan and his firm, Fisher Friedman, were retained by the developer to design the project, prepare the architectural drawings, and present the plans to the City Council. Steppan, along with the engineering firm of Wood Rogers, then submitted an application to the City Council. Iliescu signed a conflict waiver so that Hale Lane could assist the developer in obtaining the entitlements. (Conflict Waiver, attached hereto as **Exhibit 4**). With Hale Lane's assistance, approximately a year later the parties were ultimately successful in obtaining the entitlements and getting the project approved. (Letter of Approval, attached hereto as **Exhibit 5**).

HALE LANE'S INVOLVEMENT IN THE LIEN LITIGATION:

On November 7, 2006, around the same time the entitlements were obtained, Steppan recorded a \$1.8 million mechanics lien on Iliescu's property. (Mechanics Lien, attached hereto as **Exhibit 6**). After the lien was recorded, attorney Craig Howard at Hale Lane was approached by both the developer and Iliescu and was asked to help resolve the lien issue. (Iliescu's Third-Party Complaint, ¶ 30). The parties then executed a second Conflict Waiver. (Second Conflict Waiver, attached hereto as **Exhibit 7**).² Mr. Howard then brokered an Indemnity Agreement between the parties, whereby the developer and its principals, including co-third-party defendant, Schleining, would indemnify Iliescu for any harm resulting from the lien. (Indemnity Agreement, attached hereto as **Exhibit 8**). In addition to complete indemnification, the agreement also provided that the developer would attempt to discharge

 $^{^2}$ Although the attached Conflict Waiver does not contain Iliescu's signature, Iliescu acknowledged in \P 32 of his <u>Verified</u> Complaint that he executed the Conflict Waiver.

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LEMONS, GRUNDY & EISENBERG 6005 PLUMAS ST. SUITE 300 RENO, NV 89519 (775) 786-6868 the lien on Iliescu's behalf at no expense to Iliescu. (Exhibit 8, p. 2).

Attorney Jerry Snyder at Hale Lane then filed an application on Iliescu's behalf for the release of Steppan's lien. (Application for Release of Mechanic's Lien, filed February 14, 2007, attached hereto as **Exhibit 9**). In that Application, Hale Lane argued that Steppan's lien was legally deficient and invalid and should be released or expunged because Steppan had failed to serve Iliescu with the required pre-lien notice (the exact basis on which the Nevada Supreme Court would later overturn Steppan's judgment for foreclosure of his mechanic's lien). After Hale Lane filed the Application on Iliescu's behalf, Steppan filed a complaint against Iliescu to foreclose the lien, and the two actions were consolidated into the present case. Iliescu later asserted a third-party complaint for, among other things, legal malpractice against Hale Lane.

THIS LITIGATION AND THE SUBSEQUENT APPEAL:

This case, as it pertained to Steppan's lien, was litigated for approximately 8 years, and it was on appeal for an additional two years. During that time, Iliescu's third-party claims against Hale Lane were stayed by stipulation pending the resolution of Steppan's lien. (Second Stipulation to Stay Proceedings, attached hereto as **Exhibit 10**). This Court entered judgment in favor of Steppan on February 26, 2015, and Iliescu appealed.

Before his appeal was decided, Iliescu sought to amend his third-party claims against Hale Lane. (Iliescu's Motion to Amend, filed on September 16, 2016). That motion was denied because the stipulated stay remained in place at the time the motion was filed. (Order entered December 19, 2016). In Iliescu's motion, he sought to expand upon the third-party claims already set forth in his existing Third-Party Complaint. Specifically, Iliescu argued that in drafting Addendum No. 3 to the agreement between Iliescu and the developer, Hale Lane had "the perfect opportunity" to protect Iliescu against mechanic's liens, such as Steppan's. (Iliescu's Motion to Amend, pp. 3-4). Iliescu contended that Hale Lane "could have" included certain provisions in Addendum No. 3 that may have prevented or limited contractors' prospective assertion of mechanic's liens. (Iliescu's Motion to Amend, pp. 3-4).

On May 25, 2017, the Nevada Supreme Court issued its Opinion in Iliescu's appeal. It

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held that Steppan's lien was invalid because Steppan had not substantially complied with the mechanic's lien statutes. Specifically, Steppan had failed to provide Iliescu with a pre-lien notice, as required by NRS 108.245. The Court further clarified that the actual notice exception to the pre-lien notice requirement, upon which Steppan had relied, does not apply to off-site (i.e., architectural) work.

111. ARGUMENT

Α. STANDARD FOR GRANTING SUMMARY JUDGMENT

Summary judgment is appropriate when the pleadings, written discovery, depositions, and affidavits, if any, demonstrate that no genuine issue of material fact remains for trial. NRCP 56(c); Wood v. Safeway, Inc., 121 Nev. 724, 732, 121 P.3d 1026 (2005). If the nonmoving party bears the burden of persuasion at trial, the moving party has the burden of producing evidence that negates an essential element of the nonmoving party's claim, or pointing out that there is an absence of evidence to support the nonmoving party's case. Cuzze v. University and Community College System of Nevada, 123 Nev. 598, 602-03, 172 P.3d 131 (2007). Once the moving party meets its burden, the nonmoving party must set forth facts demonstrating the existence of a genuine issue of material fact. In order to defeat summary judgment, "the nonmoving party must transcend the pleadings and, by affidavit or other admissible evidence, introduce specific facts that show a genuine issue of material fact." Cuzze, 123 Nev. at 602-03 (citations omitted).

A genuine issue of material fact is one where the evidence is such that a reasonable jury could return a verdict for the nonmoving party. Riley v. OPP IX, L.P., 112 Nev. 826, 831, 919 P.2d 1071 (1996). Although the pleadings and proof must be construed in the light most favorable to the non-moving party, the non-moving party is required to "do more than simply show that there is some metaphysical doubt" as to the operative facts to avoid summary judgment. Wood, 121 Nev. at 732, citing Matsushita Elect. Indus. Co. v. Zenith Radio, 475 U.S. 574, 586 (1986). Summary judgment must be entered against the non-moving party unless that party sets forth specific facts demonstrating a genuine issue for trial. Wood, 121 Nev. at 732.

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A court may properly grant summary judgment if any of the essential elements of a claim are missing. See, e.g., Kusmirek v. MGM Grand Hotel, Inc., 73 F.Supp.2d 1222 (D. Nev. 1999) (summary judgment granted where plaintiff failed to satisfy elements of duty and proximate cause). In order to establish entitlement to judgment as a matter of law, a moving defendant must show that one of the elements of the plaintiff's prima facie case is "clearly lacking as a matter of law." Scialabba v. Brandise Construction Co., 112 Nev. 965, 968, 921 P.2d 928 (1996).

THE BREACH ELEMENT OF ILIESCU'S MALPRACTICE CLAIM IS LACKING В.

Iliescu's current Third-Party Complaint asserts two claims for relief against Hale Lane: (1) Professional Malpractice; and (2) Negligence.³ (Iliescu's Third-Party Complaint, at ¶¶ 55 through 61.) Even if Iliescu was now permitted to amend his Third-Party Complaint, his prospectively amended claims suffer from the same fatal legal deficiencies as his current claims. Iliescu's claims against Hale Lane, even as prospectively amended, are rooted in the misguided notion that Hale Lane could have, and should have, drafted Addendum No. 3 in such a way as to protect lliescu against Steppan's subsequent assertion of his invalid lien.

In order for Iliescu to establish a prima facie case of legal malpractice, he must show: (1) the existence of an attorney/client relationship which created a duty of care; (2) a breach of that duty; (3) that Hale Lane's negligence is the proximate cause of his damages; and, (4) the existence of actual loss or damage resulting from the negligence. Mainor v. Nault, 120 Nev. 750, 101 P.3d 308 (2004).

Iliescu's claims against Hale Lane fail because attorneys are not, as a matter of law, held to a standard in which they must anticipate and avoid the risk of unfounded legal claims. As lawyers are not held to such a standard, Hale Lane cannot be said to have breached such a standard. Accordingly, the essential element of breach is clearly lacking as a matter of law, and Hale Lane is entitled to summary judgment. See Kusmirek, 73 F.Supp.2d at 1226-1227; and Scialabba, 112 Nev. at 968.

 $^{^3}$ Both of Iliescu's claims are based on the same allegations and require the same legal analysis. *Morgano v.* Smith, 110 Nev. 1025, 1028 n. 2, 879 P.2d 735, 737 (1994).

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& EISENBERG 6005 PLUMAS ST. SUITE 300 RENO, NV 89519 (775) 786-6868 In Nevada, a lawyer owes to his or her client a duty to "use such skill, prudence, and diligence as lawyers of ordinary skill and capacity possess in exercising and performing the tasks they undertake." *Day v. Zubel*, 112 Nev. 972, 976, 922 P.2d 536, 538 (1996). Breach of duty is usually a question to be decided by the fact finder. But, the Restatement (Third) of the Law Governing Lawyers § 52 (2000), comment b notes that "[i]n appropriate circumstances, a tribunal passing on a motion for summary judgment ... may determine whether a lawyer has satisfied the duty."

Ronald E. Mallen, perhaps this country's preeminent authority on legal malpractice actions, has recognized the untenable, and indeed dangerous, standard to which Iliescu seeks to hold Hale Lane by virtue of this legal malpractice action:

Invariably [in litigated cases] one party's legal position will be found to be incorrect. Hindsight frequently will show, however, that the other party's lawyer could have drafted, advised or acted differently to reduce the risk of an unfounded claim. On a causation analysis approach, each successful litigant could sue his or her lawyer for the cost of litigation. With the benefit of hindsight, an expert witness might be willing to opine that the lawyer was negligent. With the benefit of hindsight, the expert can testify to how the risk of litigation could have been avoided or minimized. Thus, in every underlying lawsuit there exists the potential that one party's lawyer will be liable for an unfounded prosecution or for failing to avoid an unfounded prosecution.

The burden of such liability on the profession would be immense. Complex documents and complicated transactions often carry a risk of litigation. Lawyers would seek to use disclaimers or decline representation if there was a serious risk of litigation. A response to that concern is that only negligent lawyers would be liable. That argument is unpersuasive for two reasons. First, the danger is the threat of liability and the reality of legal malpractice litigation that must be defended at substantial cost. Second, the lawyer's liability will be measured by another lawyer, opining with the benefit of hindsight about the particular paragraph, clause or word that could have been clarified, rewritten or eliminated to make a correct document more litigation-proof. Even the most careful lawyers would have difficulty defending the wisdom of hindsight.

1 RONALD E. MALLEN, LEGAL MALPRACTICE § 8:23, pp. 1037-38 (2016 Ed.).

This same principle was recognized by the California Court of Appeal in *Ventura County Humane Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and Animals, Inc. v. Holloway,* 40 Cal.App.3d 897, 115 Cal.Rptr. 464 (1974). In that case, the residuary clause of a will contained

an ambiguous bequest to the "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Local or National)." 40 Cal.App.3d at 901, 115 Cal.Rptr. 466. Several humane societies filed probate claims seeking all or a portion of the bequest. *Id.* The probate court directed the executors of the will to select one or more of the charitable organizations to share in the bequest. *Id.* After reaching a settlement on appeal, several of the humane societies formed a class and sued the attorney who drafted the will for legal malpractice, alleging that drafting the will in ambiguous terms caused them to incur damages in the form of extensive legal fees to determine their respective interests in the estate. *Id.*, 115 Cal.Rptr. at 466-67.

In its discussion of the standard imposed on attorneys, the California Appellate Court recognized the insurmountable burden on the profession that would ensue if attorneys were obligated to anticipate erroneous legal claims or arguments a party might assert:

Once recognized, such a duty would apply by parity of reasoning not only to wills, but also to contracts, conveyances and other legal instruments. The duty thus created would amount to a requirement to draft litigation-proof legal documents. This unlimited liability, as the learned trial judge aptly observed, would result in a speculative and almost intolerable burden on the legal profession indeed.

Holloway, 40 Cal.App.3d at 905, 115 Cal.Rptr. 469.

Mallen continues by further explaining that lawyers are not required to anticipate that an individual, such as Steppan in this case, may bring an erroneous claim:

The ultimate issue is whether a lawyer should be obligated to anticipate that another will err in bringing incorrect claims. Logic and public policy dictate that such an exposure should not be imposed on the profession since it would redound detrimentally to clients as well. Unless the retention expressly includes avoiding the risk of litigation, lawyers should not be burdened with having to anticipate an error by another.

1 RONALD E. MALLEN, LEGAL MALPRACTICE § 8:23, pp. 1038-39 (2016 Ed.).

It is undisputed that Steppan never provided Iliescu with a pre-lien notice, as required by NRS 108.245. Thus, as the Nevada Supreme Court recently held, Steppan was not legally able to assert a valid mechanic's lien on Iliescu's property. Hale Lane argued this very point to this Court at the inception of this case. (Exhibit 9). Steppan's error in asserting an invalid lien is the proximate cause of Iliescu's litigation expenses—not any error or omission on Hale

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& EISENBERG 6005 PLUMAS ST. SUITE 300 RENO, NV 89519 (775) 786-6868 Lane's part. Stated differently, because Steppan had not served Iliescu with the necessary pre-lien notice, Hale Lane should not be charged with somehow anticipating that Steppan would nevertheless attempt to assert an invalid mechanic's lien.

As Mallen points out, with the benefit of hindsight, Iliescu may now argue that Hale Lane may have been able to draft Addendum No. 3 in such a way as to minimize or avoid the risk of Steppan's erroneous claim. Indeed, if this legal malpractice action is permitted to continue, Iliescu will undoubtedly hire an expert to testify, again with the benefit of hindsight, that an attorney at Hale Lane should have anticipated a legally unfounded lien claim. By that same logic, with the benefit of hindsight, any lawyer may have been able to put together ironclad, litigation-proof transactional documents for Iliescu's property sale to the developer. As a matter of law, however, lawyers are not held to a standard in which they are obligated to anticipate that someone may bring a legally erroneous claim arising out of a transaction the lawyer helped to facilitate.

On the other hand, if Steppan had in fact served Iliescu with a pre-lien notice (and assuming Iliescu had passed that information along to Hale Lane), it is at least arguable that Hale Lane should have anticipated that Steppan could later record a valid mechanic's lien on Iliescu's property. In that scenario, Hale Lane could have taken the appropriate steps to protect Iliescu against a prospective mechanic's lien. That is certainly not the case here. As a matter of law, Hale Lane is not obligated to have anticipated that Steppan would assert a legally unfounded lien on Iliescu's property.

Because lawyers are not held to such an untenable standard, it necessarily follows that Hale Lane cannot be said to have breached such a standard. Accordingly, as a matter of law, Iliescu cannot make the required showing of the breach element of his legal malpractice claim. "Where an essential element of a claim for relief is absent, the facts, disputed or otherwise, as to other elements are rendered immaterial and summary judgment is proper." Bulbman, Inc. v. Nevada Bell, 108 Nev. 105, 111, 825 P.2d 588, 592 (1992). Hale Lane is therefore entitled to judgment as a matter of law.

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C. THE CAUSATION ELEMENT OF ILIESCU'S MALPRACTICE CLAIM IS LACKING

The Nevada Supreme Court's decision on Iliescu's appeal indicates that the very first filing in this case, Hale Lane's application to release Steppan's lien (filed on Iliescu's behalf), should have been granted. Thus, as a matter of law, Hale Lane's alleged breach of the standard of care cannot be construed as the proximate cause of Iliescu's claimed damages. The Nevada Supreme Court has recognized that alleged legal malpractice damages in the form of litigation expenses may, in certain circumstances, be more appropriately characterized as having been proximately caused by judicial error rather than professional negligence on the part of the attorney.

For example, in *Semenza v. Nevada Medical Liability Ins. Co.*, 104 Nev. 666, 765 P.2d 184 (1988), an attorney was sued for legal malpractice for negligently conducting discovery and negligently preparing for trial in an underlying medical malpractice case. 104 Nev. at 667, 765 P.2d at 185. Specifically, it was alleged that the attorney mistakenly allowed a damaging hospital memorandum into evidence. *Id.* Based largely on the admission of that memorandum, a jury awarded the medical malpractice plaintiff a substantial verdict. *Id.* The doctor's liability insurer then sued the doctor's defense lawyer for legal malpractice. *Id.* The underlying medical malpractice verdict was later reversed because the admission of the memorandum "constituted prejudicial error of a magnitude that demands reversal and a new trial." *Id.* (quoting *Mishler v. McNally*, 102 Nev. 625, 629, 730 P.2d 432 (1986)).

Based on the Supreme Court's reversal of the medical malpractice verdict, the attorney argued that the trial court erred in finding him guilty of legal malpractice. *Id.* The Supreme Court agreed. *Id.* It analyzed the legal malpractice action under accrual principles, holding that the legal malpractice cause of action did not accrue unless and until "the underlying case has been *affirmed* on appeal." *Id.* at 668, 765 P.2d at 185-86 (emphasis added). In its analysis, the Supreme Court recognized that "[a]pparent damage may vanish with successful prosecution of an appeal and ultimate vindication of an attorney's conduct by an appellate court." *Id.* (quoting *Amfac Distribution Corp. v. Miller*, 138 Ariz. 155, 673 P.2d 795, 796 (Ariz. App. 1983)).

Likewise, in *Hewitt v. Allen*, 118 Nev. 216, 43 P.3d 345 (2002), the Nevada Supreme Court recognized that a legal malpractice plaintiff's claimed damages may have been caused by judicial error, rather than an attorney's negligence. In *Hewitt*, the plaintiff was injured in a car accident for which she attempted to sue several State of Utah governmental entities. 118 Nev. at 218, 43 P.3d at 346. In filing suit, the plaintiff's lawyer failed to comply with a Utah statute requiring that notice of her claim be served on the Utah Department of Public Safety, and the plaintiff's claims against the governmental entities were therefore dismissed. *Id.* at 218-19, 43 P.3d at 346. The plaintiff appealed the dismissals, but later voluntarily dismissed her appeal when her legal counsel advised her that the appeal was futile. *Id.* at 219, 43 P.3d at 346-47. The plaintiff then sued her attorney for malpractice. *Id.* The question at issue in *Hewitt* was whether the plaintiff had abandoned her legal malpractice claim by voluntarily dismissing an appeal that may have vindicated the attorney's conduct. *Id.* at 220, 43 P.3d at

Like in *Semenza*, the Supreme Court analyzed the issue by first discussing when a legal malpractice claim can be said to have accrued. *Id.* at 220-22, 43 P.3d at 347-48. Recognizing the fact that a client need not appeal an adverse ruling to preserve a legal malpractice claim, the Court analogized the client's voluntary dismissal of her appeal to a decision not to appeal in the first place. *Id.* at 222, 43 P.3d at 348-49. It thus concluded that voluntarily dismissing a futile appeal does not amount to abandonment of a legal malpractice claim. *Id.* In reaching its conclusion, the *Hewitt* Court observed as follows:

In cases where no appeal from an adverse ruling was filed, the defendants in the legal malpractice action are able to assert, as an affirmative defense, that the proximate cause of the damages was not the attorney's negligence, but judicial error that could have been corrected on appeal. This issue is commonly raised under theories of abandonment or failure to mitigate damages, but can also be asserted as part of a claim that the malpractice action is premature. Moreover, because the issue is raised in the context of an affirmative defense, the attorney defendant has the burden of proof to establish that an appeal would have been successful. Finally, whether an appeal is likely to succeed is a question of law to be decided by the trial court.

Hewitt, 118 Nev. at 222, 43 P.3d at 348-49.

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Lemons, Grundy & Eisenberg 27

6005 PLUMAS ST. SUITE 300 RENO, NV 89519 (775) 786-6868 In this case, the burden of proof and the question of law described in *Hewitt* are foregone conclusions, as the Supreme Court has already provided the answer for us. On May 25, 2017, the Supreme Court concluded that Steppan's lien is, and always has been, invalid. The Court based its decision on Steppan's failure to provide Iliescu a pre-lien notice, as required by NRS 108.245. This is the very same argument made in Hale Lane's Application for Release of Mechanic's Lien, filed over 10 years ago, on February 14, 2007. (Exhibit 9). Thus, according to the Supreme Court, Hale Lane's application filed on Iliescu's behalf should have been granted.

In *Crestwood Cove Apartments Business Trust v. Turner*, 164 P.3d 1247 (Utah 2007), the Supreme Court of Utah considered the proximate cause issue in a legal malpractice case where the trial court had erred in issuing a ruling that harmed the client. It stated as follows:

Accordingly, summary judgment is appropriate where there is no doubt that judicial error, rather than attorney malpractice, caused a client's losses. As previously discussed, some jurisdictions, often through the guise of an abandonment doctrine, have concluded that a plaintiff cannot establish a claim for legal malpractice where judicial error was the proximate cause of the adverse result. We agree. Where an attorney has raised and preserved all relevant legal considerations in an appropriate procedural manner and a court nevertheless commits judicial error, the attorney's actions cannot be considered the proximate cause of the client's loss. Although a client may believe that an attorney has not litigated a case in the most effective manner possible, such beliefs are irrelevant where the attorney has presented the necessary arguments and the judge, albeit in error, rejects them. Were it otherwise, an attorney would be subject to liability every time a judge erroneously ruled against the attorney's client. In effect, an attorney would become a guarantor of correct judicial decisionmaking—a result we cannot accept.

Crestwood Cove, 164 P.3d at 1255-56 (internal citations omitted); see also Pa. Ins. Guar. Ass'n v. Sikes, 590 So.2d 1051, 1052 (Fla. App. 1991) ("A reversal of a trial court's order that denies an attorney the opportunity to cure a nonprejudicial defect and enters judgment for the opposing side because of the alleged defect, determines, essentially, that there was judicial error rather than legal malpractice"); Cedeno v. Gumbiner, 347 III.App.3d 169, 806 N.E.2d 1188, 1194 (2004) (finding that where the court's "misapplication of the law served as an intervening cause, it cannot be said that plaintiff's damages proximately resulted from" the

attorney's actions, and summary judgment was therefore appropriate.).

In this case, 10 years ago, Hale Lane asserted the same argument that formed the basis of the Nevada Supreme Court's recent decision in Iliescu's favor. Hale Lane's Application for release of Steppan's lien should have been granted. Accordingly, the proximate cause of Iliescu's claimed damages is not any alleged negligence on Hale Lane's part, but judicial error that has now been corrected on appeal. Because the proximate cause element of Iliescu's legal malpractice claim is lacking as a matter of law, Hale Lane is entitled to summary judgment in its favor.

IV. CONCLUSION

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For the foregoing reasons, Hale Lane respectfully requests that summary judgment of Iliescu's third-party legal malpractice claims be entered in Hale Lane's favor.

The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding document does not contain the social security number of any person.

DATED: November 16, 2017.

Lemons, Grundy & Eisenberg 6005 Plumas Street, Third Floor Reno, Nevada 89519 (775) 786-6868

By:_

Todd R. Alexander, Esq.

100000

Attorneys for Third Party Defendant Hale Lane Peek Dennison and Howard

Lemons, Grundy & Eisenberg 6005 Plumas St. Suite 300 Reno, NV 89519 (775) 786-6868

27

1	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE		
2	I hereby certify that I am an employee of the law office of Lemons, Grundy & Eisenberg		
3	and that on November 17, 2017, I e-filed a true and correct copy of the foregoing THIRD		
4	PARTY DEFENDANT HALE LANE'S MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT OF THIRD-PARTY		
5	CLAIMS , with the Clerk of the Court through the Court's eFlex electronic filing system and notice		
6	will be sent electronically by the Court to the following:		
7 8	C. Nicholas Pereos, Esq. 1610 Meadow Wood Lane, Suite 202 Reno, Nevada 89502		
9	Attorney for John Iliescu, Jr. and Sonnia Iliescu, et al.		
10	G. Mark Albright, Esq. D. Chris Albright, Esq.		
11	Albright, Stoddard, Warnick & Albright 801 South Rancho Drive, Suite D-4		
12	Las Vegas, Nevada 89106 Attorney for John Iliescu, Jr. and Sonnia Iliescu, et al.		
13	Michael D. Hoy, Esq. Hoy Chrissinger Kimmel, P.C.		
14 15	So West Liberty Street, Suite 840 Reno, Nevada 89501 Attorney for Mark Steppan		
16	Gregory F. Wilson, Esq.		
17	Gregory F. Wilson & Associates, PC 1495 Ridgeview Drive, Suite 120		
18	Reno, Nevada 89519 Attorney for John Schleining		
19	Susan D. Wavis		
20	Susan G. Davis		
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EMONS, GRUNDY & EISENBERG)05 PLUMAS ST. SUITE 300 ENO, NV 89519 '75) 786-6868

INDEX OF EXHIBITS

Exhibit No.	Description	Length of Exhibit
1	Land Purchase Agreement and Addendum No. 1	51 pages
2	Addendum No. 2	3 pages
3	Addendum No. 3	16 pages
4	Conflict Waiver	4 pages
5	Letter of Approval	8 pages
6	Mechanic's Lien	6 pages
7	Second Conflict Waiver	3 pages
8	Indemnity Agreement	2 pages
9	Application for Release of Mechanic's Lien	6 pages
10	Second Stipulation to Stay Proceedings	3 pages

FILED
Electronically
CV07-00341
2017-11-17 08:32:43 AM
Jacqueline Bryant
Clerk of the Court
Transaction # 6399784 : swilliam

EXHIBIT 1

EXHIBIT 1

07/25/2005 12:14 5185481 1

Consolidated Pacific Development Inc. 932 Parker Street, Berkeley, CA 94710 (510) 548-6093 (FAX) 548-6164

TELECOPIER COVER SHEET

Please	deliver enclosed pages to:
NAME	DICK JOHNSON
COMP	WY: METZKER LONNSON Group.
FAX N	a: 775 823 3848 Phone Na: 775 823 - 887
FROM:	SAM CANYOLIA
MESSA	CE/COMMENTS:
0	ick.
بر	tent is The Extented Copy
_/	(a) /44/04 /4/05 -

No. of Pages 22 (including this sheet)

ADDRESS Bresen Landal Court St and Island Street

METZKER JOHNSON GROUPA

COMMERCIAL * RESIDENTIAL * INVESTMENT * REALTY

6490 S. McCarrio Blvd., RENO, NEVADA 89509

PHONE: (775) 823-8877 FAX: (775) 823-88-48

LAND PURCHASE AGREEMENT

Date Prepared First Amendment: July 21, 2005

Property Address: APN: 011-112-06, 011-112-07, 011-112-12, 011-112-02, 011-112-03

RECEIVED from CONSOLIDATED PACIFIC DEVELOPMENT INC, a Nevada Corporation and/or assigness (hereinafter designated as "BUYER"), the sum of \$25,000.00(Twenty Five Thousand and no/100 Dollars) evidenced by Cash, Check, Other, n/a on account of the PURCHASE PRICE of \$6,800,000.00 (Six Million Eight Hundred Thousand and no/100 Dollars) for that certain land, improvements, and personal property, if any, (hereinafter collectively referred to as the "Property") situated in the City of Reno., County of Washow, State of Nevada., and recorparticularly described as follows: (the "Property") 219 Court Street (APN 011-112-12 John Jr. and Sannia Riescu Trust, Seller), and 223 Court Street (APN 011-112-06 John Riescu Seller) (APN 011-112-03 John Ir and Sannia Riescu Trust, Seller). 260 Island Ave. (APN 011-112-02 John Jr. and Sannia Riescu Trust, Seller) consisting of approximately 64,641 square feet of land, water rights defined in Paragraph 39(F) below, and that certain vacant building of approximately square feet, upon the following TERMS and CONDITIONS:

1. FINANCE TERMS:

1.1 DEPOSIT:

5.25,000,00

To be deposited within Threse (3), working days of acceptance with Escrow Holder. The initial deposit shall be held by Metzker Johnson Graup, subject to applicable statutes and regulations.

12 | ADDITIONAL CASE DEPOSIT:

\$.475,000.00

The deposit shall be increased in the form of cash or cashiers check to be deposited with escrow holder for immediate disbursement to the Seller and Seller's agent proportionately. Deposits are non-refundable and credited to the purchase price. The additional deposit shall be paid as follows.

- an additional \$ 75,000.00 within 30 days from acceptance,
- an additional \$ 100,000.00 within 90 days from acceptance,
- an additional \$_100,000.00 within 150_ days from acceptance,
- an additional \$_100,000.00 within 210 days from acceptance,
- an additional \$ 100,000.00 within 270 days from acceptance,
- if, through no fault of the Buyer, additional time is required for

governmental approvals of the project, Seller agrees to extend the close of escrow, as needed to obtain approvals. Buyer to pay an additional

Buyer METZKER JOHNSON GROLP Seller /
Comprised 2004 by RVG. All rights resource. No reproduction, export, problemed a start of whhem approved by R K JOHNSO

MIDINESS Riesen Land at Linux St and Island Street \$_50,000.00 deposit within each _10_ days extension from the 270 day payment due date. All extension deposits shall be credited to the purchase price upon close of excrow. Buers shall have a 15 clay grade period to make any of the aforesaid deposits. 5.6.300,000.00. 13 BALANCE OF CASH PAYMENT: To be paid at Close of Escrow, as needed to close but not including closing costs. 1.4 **EXISTING FINANCING:** Per Terms and Conditions as specified below. 1.5 OWNER FINANCING: Per Terms and Conditions as specified below NEW LOAN: Contingent upon the Terms and Conditions as specified below TOTAL PURCHASE PRICE: 5.6.800.000.00. (Not including closing costs). IF "EXISTING FINANCING", TERMS AND CONDITIONS TO BE ASSUMED SHALL INCLUDE: (NOT APPLICABLE IN THIS TRANSACTION AS A CONTINGENCY) LN/A 1.9 IF "OWNER FINANCING", TERMS AND CONDITIONS SHALL INCLUDE: (NOT APPLICABLE IN THIS TRANSACTION AS A CONTINGENCY) _1.10 IF "NEW FINANCING". CONTINGENCY: (NOT APPLICABLE IN THIS TRANSACTION AS A CONTINGENCY) SUBORDINATION AND PARTIAL RECONVEYANCE: 2.1 SUBORDINATION CLAUSE: N/A 1.2 PARTIAL RECONVEYANCE: Buyer dinea_intend to subdivide the property and improve the property in stages over a period of time. DEFINITIONS METZKER OHNSON

ADD DRESSY Riesen Land at Court St and Island Shoet

(Unless stated otherwise in this document)

BROKER OR AGENT includes cooperating brokers, brokers, all sales persons and agents. DAYS means calendar days unless otherwise specified. If the (a) stated Closing date or (b) last day for the performance of an act falls upon a day during which normal business is not performed then the Closing date or such last day, as the case may be, will be the next following regular business day. DATE OF ACCEPTANCE (EFFECTIVE DATE) means the date the Seller accept the offer or counter offer is accepted by both parties. DELIVERED means personally delivered to Principals or respective licensees, transmitted by the facsimile machine, or mailed by registered carrier, mext business day delivery with receipt requested. In the event of fax transmission, delivery shall be deerned to be complete at the time noted on the sender's fax confirmation sheet. DATE OF CLOSING means the date title is transferred. The SINGULAR includes the plural and the MASCULINE includes the ferninide. TERMINATING THE AGREEMENT means that both parties are relieved of their obligations and all deposits will be returned to the Buyer less expenses incurred by or on account of the Buyer to the date of termination. PROPERTY, unless the context indicates otherwise, means all easements and rights appurtenant thereto and all improvements thereon, including all building thereon and any rights appurtenant thereto; all other improvements, all personal property owned by Seller and used in the operation or maintenance and management of the real property, and all contract or lease rights, agreements, water rights, mineral rights, utility contracts or other rights relating to the owner thip, use and operation of the real property. DATE PREPARED is for reference only.

3. AD	DENDUM:
Add	endum(s) and Exhibit (s), identified as:
	Duties Owed by a Nevada Real Estate Licensee,
	Consent to Act,
\boxtimes	Plot map—Exhibit A ,
\boxtimes	egal Description - Exhibit B, to be supplied to Buyer within 15 days of the execution of this
r girre	
	Form 110.61, HAZARDOUS MATERIALS DISCLOSURE to Buyer within 15 days of the
	ion of this agreement.
	Other:
signed	by all parties, is attached and shall be a part of this agreement.
4. CL	OSING AND ESCROW:
W	thin270 (Two Hundred Seventy) days of acceptance, as may be extended pursuant to
Parago	aph 1.2 above both parties shall deposit with an authorized Escrow Holder, to be selected by
	Soller, all funds and instruments necessary to complete the sale in accordance with the terms
hereof	Promptly after mutual execution of this contract, Buyer and Seller shall open an escrow with
	w Holder) First Centennial Title Company (Factors Officer) Mary Ann Infantion Escrow fee
	y 50% by Seller and 50% by Buyer Documentary Transfer Tax, if any, to be paid by
	X Seller, , Other n/a All remaining closing costs aball be paid in customary meanner
and/or	as required by law, ordinance and/or regulation. Possession of the Property shall be given to Buyer
	3
	A/A
But	METZKER JOHNSON GROUP Seller
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Ì	Copyrights 2004 by RKJ. All rights received. No reproduction, export, publication allowed without approval by R R JOHNSON.

ADD)	RESS: _ Hissen Land at Court St and Island Street
	se of escrow. Title shall be conveyed to Buyer by properly executed and duly recorded Grant Deed. Buyer shall have the right to close escrow anytime prior to the Closing designated in this agreement.
5. E	VIDENCE OF TITLE:
OCLTA CLTA CLTA	n the date of closing, Escrow Holder shall issue commercial title insurance, in the form of A or ALTA Policy of Title Insurance to be paid by Buyer Seller, insuring Buyer's to the Property in an amount equal to the full purchase price. Said title policy shall insure that has good and marketable title to the Property subject only to the exceptions authorized. Note: Buyer should discuss the choice of policy with the title company of his choice at the escrow is opened. It is aware that additional coverage policies are available. All cost associated with additional are policy to be paid by Buyer, Seller, 1/2 % by huyer and 1/2 % by Seller. 4.1 As soon as reasonably possible following opening of escrow, but not to exceed (11) days from acceptance, Buyer, Seller, 1/2 ala % by buyer and 1/2 % by shall pay and furnish to Buyer a Preliminary Title Report on the Property (the "Report") are with full legible copies of all exceptions in the Report. Buyer shall have their full days to of acceptance to notify Seller and Escrow Holder in writing of Buyer's reasonable disapproval to exceptions. Failure of Buyer to disapprove in writing any exceptions within the exceptions at his own expense. It shall have be exceptions herein may, at the election of the Buyer, terminate and the deposit shall used to Buyer, unless he elects to purchase the property subject to such exceptions. 4.2 The manner of taking title may have significant legal and tax consequences. Buyer should advice from his legal or tax counsel regarding this matter. Title shall vest as designated in advice from his legal or tax counsel regarding this matter. Title shall vest as designated in linstructions.
6. BC	inos:
Th Buyer	e amount of any bond or assessment which is a lien shall be: 🗵 paid by the Seller, 🗀 assumed by
T) Eacsii	PIRATION: is offer shall expire, and be rendered mull and void, unless a copy with Seller's written acceptance nile copy acceptable) is delivered to the Buyer or the Buyer's agent on or before1.00 o'clock,
	OVISIONS AS FURTHER DEFINED: c Provisions marked X. below, and further defined in this document, are included in this agreement.
ΒU	YER BUYF.R
Виу	er Alla METZKER JOHNSON GROUP Seller / Copyright 2004 by RKJ. All sights reserved. No reproductions, recyans, publication allowed nethous appeared by R K JOHNSON.
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JODRESS. The sea Land at Court St and Island Street
INCLUDED: WAIVED:
N/A 8-A. SOIL TESTS:
Soil Tests, within 30 days of acceptance, paid by Buyer Seller.
Upon acceptance of this agreement Buyer shall have the right, if he chooses, to go upon
the property to conduct soil tests, including percolation tests, to ascertain whether the property is suitable for the improvements which Buyer proposes to make. All expenses of such test shall be borne by the person
indicated above, and Buyer shall be reaponable for the repair and restoration of any damage to the property
which may be caused by such tests. If in the reasonable opinion of the soil engineer, employed by Buyer,
the property is not suitable for the proposed development, this agreement at the option of the Huyer, may be
terminated and all deposits shall be refunded. Buyer shall be deemed to have waived this condition unless
written notice to the contrary is delivered to Seller or his agent within the number of days of acceptance
specified above.
Note: Seller shall provide to Buyer within Five(5) days. of acceptance copies of any existing soils reports/tests available to the Seller (IF ANY).
SOUS (EDOCIDATES EVENEOUS TO the Scale (II 74,11).
BUYER BUYER
- INCLUDED: WAIVED:
N/A 8-B. SURVEY: Survey, paid by ⊠Büyer □Seller.
Upon acceptance of this offer, the property Shall, Smay, be surveyed by a licensed surveyor at the expense of the party specified above. The surveyor shall set and flag all property pirs, to be
approved in writing by Buyer prior tothirty (30) days prior to Close of Escrow. The purchase price is
based upon the price specified above and shall not be adjusted in accordance with the area set forth in such a
survey if applicable. In the evert the survey completed at the request of the Buyer discloses an
encroachment of any kind or nature affecting the boundary or a set back requirement of the property, this
agreement at theoption of the Buyer, may be terminated and all deposits shallbe refunded. Buyer shall be deemed to have waived this conditions unless written notice to the contrary is delivered to Seller or his agent
with the number of days of acceptance specified above.
BUYER BUYER
INCLUDED: WAIVED; N/A 8-C. FLOOD HAZARD ZONE:
Buyer has been advised that the property is located in an area which the Secretary of HUD has
found to have special flood hazards and that it may be necessary to purchase flood insurance in order to
obtain any loan secured by the property from any federally regulated financial institution or a loan insured
or guaranteed by an agency of the U.S. Government. The purpose of the program is to provide flood
insurance at reasonable cost. For further information comult your leader or impresses carrier.
BUYER BUYER
INCLUDED:WAIVED:
N/A S-D. BROKER REPRESENTING BOTH PARTIES:
Buyer and Seller acknowledge that the broker in this transaction represents both parties and
Buyed and Seller consent hereto.
BUYER BUYER
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Buyer RIF METZKER JOHNSON GROUP Seller /
Copyright 2004 by RIG. All righes received. No reportencion, expert, publication alleved without approval by R K JOHNSON.
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ADDRE	W. Albestu Land of Court St and Island Street
are no (Common Ownership Associations or Agreements related to the Property.
BUY INC	ER BUYER UDED: WAIVED: N/A 6.21 ADDITIONAL INSPECTIONS:
Unless right to to, enginspect but no structurand Mareport, fault in inspect this Ap	stated otherwise in this agreement, the Buyer shall at Buyer's Seller's expense, have the order any and all inspections that Buyer deems necessary by experts, including, but not limited ineers, geologists, architects, contractors, surveyors, and structural pest control operators to the property for any structural and non-structural conditions, including matters concerning, limited to, roofing, electrical, plumbing, heating, cooling, appliances, pool, boundaries, all inspection report, roof inspection, Phase I Environmental Report on Hazardous Wastes nerials, A.D.A. (Americans Disabilities Act) Report, Asbestos testing report, lead based paint radon report, mold inspection, wood stove inspection, seismology report and/or earth quake formation, electromagnetic field report, water quality / quantify report, septic systems on, shall be ordered and must exercise that right within _thirty (30) days of acceptance of reement. Reports shall be approved, rejected, or waived by Buyer within \(\simeq \text{THIRTY (30)} \)
with listen (10), the total defect of Any no	Buyer shall furnish Soller, at no cost to Soller, copies of inspections and reports obtained; along (s) itemizing all repairs requested by Buyer as indicated by said inspections and reports within Adapts of receipt of same. Soller agrees to pay an amount NOT to exceed sum of \$\frac{N(A)}{A}\] for all repair conditions indicated, per the above contingency reports and/or any iscovered or defect which has become worse than was originally indicated.
to repa	dollar amount shall be at Buyers expense. However, if repair expenses are considered to by Buyer, then Buyer may terminate this agreement at Buyers discretion unless Seller agrees rat Seller's expense by written addendum, completed by close of escrow, funds shall be held in escrow, if not disallowed by Lender, and
disburs certifyi	ed by excrow holder upon receipt of a statement by a licensed structure pest control operator, ng that the property is free of evidence of active infestation or infection. On as the same are available, copies of the report, and any certification or other proof of
receive Buye	tion of the work shall be delivered to the Agent of Buyer and Seller who are authorized to the same on behalf of their principals. r acknowledges that he has not relied upon any representations by the Agent with respect to the on of the Property.
Dur renta) a	ANGES DURING TRANSACTION: ing the pendency of this transaction, Seller agrees that no changes in the existing leases or greements shall be made, nor new leases or rental agreements entered into, nor shall any tial alterations or repairs be made or undertaken without the written consent of the Buyer.
10. PI 10.1 T Escrow	AXES: Real property taxes payable by the owner of the Property shall be prorated through as of the date of the recordation of the deed, based upon the latest tax bill available. Buyer by supplemental tax bill levied by the transfer of the Property to the Buyer Payment shall be
Buye	METZKER JOHNSON GROUP. Seller

ADDRESS: Illiesen Land at Court St and Island Sheet

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made promptly in cash upon receipt of a copy of any such supplemental bill of the amount necessary to accomplish such pro-ration. Seller shall pay and discharge in full, at or before the Closing, the unpaid balance of any special assessment bonds.

10.2 INSURANCE: If Buyer elects to take an assignment of the existing casualty and/or liability insurance that is maintained by Seller, the current premium therefore shall be prorated through Escrow as of the date of Closing.

10.3RENTALS, INTEREST AND EXPENSES: Expenses, such as, but not limited to, utilities, and operating expenses shall be prometed as of the date of Closing. Such items shall be supplied by Seller within \(\infty\) two (2) days or \(\infty\) N(A (N/A) days, prior to close of escrow. The Parties agree to promptly adjust between themselves outside of Escrow arry rents received after the Closing.

10.4 SECURITY DEPOSIT AND LEASE CREDITS: Security Deposits held by Seller and considerations involving lease credits shall be given to Buyer by a credit to the cash required of Buyer at the Closing. Such items shall be supplied by Seller within the cash required of Buyer at the Closing. Such items shall be supplied by Seller within the cash required of Buyer at the Closing Such items shall be supplied by Seller within the cash required of Buyer at the Closing Such items shall be supplied by Seller within the cash required of Buyer and the Closing Such items shall be supplied by Seller within the cash required of Buyer and the Closing Such items shall be supplied by Seller within the cash required of Buyer and the Closing Such items shall be supplied by Seller within the cash required of Buyer and the Closing Such items shall be supplied by Seller within the cash required of Buyer at the Closing Such items shall be supplied by Seller within the cash required of Buyer and the Closing Such items shall be supplied by Seller within the cash required of Buyer and the Closing Such items shall be supplied by Seller within the cash required of Buyer at the Closing Such items shall be supplied by Seller within the cash required of Buyer and the control of the cash required of Buyer and the control of the cash required of Buyer and the control of the cash required of Buyer and the ca

10.6 POST CLOSING MATTERS: Any item to be prorated that is not determined or determinable at the Closing shall be adjusted by the parties as soon as possible following close of escrow.

12. ENCUMBRANCES:

In addition to any encumbrances referred to herein, Buyer shall take title to the property subject to: (1) Real Estate Taxes not yet due and (2) Covenants, Conditions, Restrictions, Rights of Way, and Easerments of record, if any, which do not materially affect the value or intended use of the property. Such encumbrances shall be deemed approved unless written notice to the contrary is delivered to Seller or his agent within THIRTY (30) days of acceptance.

13. NOTICES:

By abceptance hereof Seller warrants that he has no notice of violations or of any claims relating to the property from City, County, State, or Federal agencies, or any other person or person.

Pursuant to Nevada revised statutes, the Buyer(s) of real property, for or under, development is hereby informed that such property may be subject to impact fees which have been or will be imposed by governmental agencies.

14. DEFAULT:

In the event that Buyer shall default in the performance of this agreement. Seller may subject to any rights of the Broker herein, retain Buyer's deposit on account of damages sustained all as more fully provided in paragraph 42 below, and Buyer shall have the right to take such action as he deems appropriate to recover such portion of the deposit as may be allowed by law.

15. PHYSICAL POSSESSION:

Physical possession shall be delivered to Buyer upon recordation of the deed

METZKER JOHNSON GROUP Seller /

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AUDRASS. Micselland at Court Stand Island Street

16. TIME:

Time is of the essence as to each and every provision of this agreement. If after a good faith effort, arry condition stated in this contract has not been eliminated or satisfied within the time limits and pursuant to the provisions of this contract, then this contract may be deemed null and void, the deposit shall be returned to Purchaser, and the escrow shall be canceled. Either party may resort to such remedies as it may have in law or equity, subject to the liquidated damages provision set forth in Paragraph 42 below.

17. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS:

Seller represents and warrants that, to the best of Seller's knowledge, the Property is not contaminated with any hazardous materials, including, but not limited to, asbestos, processed petroleum derivatives, PCB transfordmens, other toxic, hazardous or contaminated substances, and underground storage tacks. Seller agrees to disclose to Agent(s), to Buyer, and to all prospective buyers any and all information which Seller has or may acquire regarding the presence and location of any hazardous materials on or about the Property.

Both Buyers and Sellers should seek the advice of independent experts regarding the potential presence and/or leffect of toxic or hazardous substances on real property and any improvements to be sold or purchased.

18. AGENT(S) DISCLAIMER:

Buyer and Seller acknowledges that except as otherwise expressly stated herein, Agent(s) has not made any walranty or representation with respect to any of the following: (a) the legality of the present or any possible future use of the Property under any federal, state or local law; (b) pending or possible future action by any governmental entity or agency which may affect the Property; (c) the physical condition of the Property, including but not limited to soil conditions. Buyer/Seller agree that investigation and analysis of all matters related to the Property is their sole responsibility and that Buyer/Seller shall not hold the agent(s) responsible relating in any way to the foregoing matters.

19. CORRESPONDENCE:

All notices required or permitted hereunder shall be made and given to parties in writing with a copy thereof to Agent(s). Any such writing may be sent to the parties and Agent(s) by mail, air express (government or private carrier), or facsimile machine.

Unless otherwise specifically provided in this Agreement all notices, demands or other communications given hereunder shall be in writing and will be deemed to have been duly delivered upon personal delivery, as of the next day after deposit with a commonly accepted courier for over-night delivery, or as of the third business day after mailing by United States certified mail, return receipt requested, postage prepaid an addressed as follows:

	If to Seller, to: JOHN ILIESCII	
	200 COURT STREET	
	RENO, NEVADA 89501	
	If to Buyer, to: SAM CANIGLIA	
	932 PARKER STREET	
	BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA	
Buye	METZKER JOHNSON GROUP Seller	
Ļ	pyright 2004 by RUJ. All rights recoved. No reproduction, export, publication alternative approval by R.B.JOHF	43CIP.

(UDIRES): Hiesen Land at Court St and Island Street

Copies to: Richard K. Johnson

Fax: 775-823-8848

6490 S. McCartan Blvd.

Phone: 775-823-8877

Rexo, Nevada 89509

Signed documents received via facsimile shall be binding and shall be used for the preliminary negotiations, and will be followed up with original written and executed documents.

20. SEVERABILITY:

If for any reason, any provision of this Agreement shall be held to be unenforceable, it shall not affect the validity or enforcesbility of any other provision of the Agreement.

Walver by one party of the performance of any covenant, condition or promise shall not invalidate this Agreement, nor shall it be considered to be a waiver by such party of any other covenant, condition or promise hereunder.

21. GOVERNING LAW:

This Agreement shall be governed by the laws of the State of Novada.

22. NO ONE DEEMED DRAFTER:

Buyer and Seller hereby agree that neither Buyer, Seller nor Agenus shall be deemed to be the dirafter of this Agreement and that in the event this Agreement is ever construed by a court of law, such court shall not construe this Agreement or any provision hereof against either Buyer, Seller or Agent(s) as the dirafter hereof. Buyer and Seller hereby waive any and all rights to claims against the other party and Agent(s) relating in any way to the foregoing matter.

23. COUNTERPARTS:

The parties may execute this Agreement, any and all addends attached hereto, and any and all future modifications of this Agreement in two or more counterparts which shall, in the aggregate, be signed by all the parties; each counterpart shall be deemed an original instrument as against any party who has signed it; all of which together will constitute but one instrument.

24. EFFECTIVE DATE OF THIS AGREEMENT:

The learliest date by which both Buyer and Seller have fully executed this Agreement shall be the "Effective Date of this Agreement". At the top of this Agreement is the "Written Date" which is used for reference purposes only.

25. AUTHORITY OF INDIVIDUALS SIGNING ON BEHALF OF ENTITY:

Each person signing this Agreement on behalf of an entity constituting either party warrants that (a) he or abe is duly authorized to sign and deliver this Agreement on behalf of the entity, in accordance with a duly adopted resolution of the board of directors or the bylaws of the corporation in the case of a corporation, in accordance with the Agreement of Partnership or resolution pursuant thereto in the case of a partnership, or in accordance with the trust agreement in the case of a trust, and (b) this Agreement is binding upon the corporation, partnership or trust in accordance with its terms. Such entity shall be duly and presperly

Buyer METZKER JOHNSON GROUP Seller / Copyright 2804 by RKJ. All rights reserved. No reproduction, expert, publication allowed without approval by R K JOHNSON.

ADDRESS: Diesen Land at Court St and Island Street

organized to transact business in the State of Nevada. This Agreement shall continue and be binding on the heirs, successors, and assigns of the parties hereto.

26. EXHIBITS AND ADDENDUM:

All attached exhibits and addendum referred to in this Agreement are a part of this Agreement.

27. BUSINESS DAYS:

If the (a) stated Closing date or (b) last day for performance of an act falls upon a day during which normal business is not performed, then the Closing date or such last day, as the case may be, will be the next following regular business day.

28. LAND USE RESTRICTIONS:

Buyer shall satisfy himself through sources of information, other than the principals or real estate brokers or sales persons in this transaction, whether any public or private in the form of a vote, initiative, referendum, local ordinance, law, or other measure presently in force or contemplated by a governing or other body may halt entirely or otherwise restrict Buyer's use of the subject property for improvement or other use, and Buyer acknowledges that he has not relied on any advice or representations by the principals or real estate representatives in this transaction for such independent information to any extent.

29. VERIFICATION OF INFORMATION:

Any square footage, land or improvements, is approximate and neither Seller nor Broker guarantee its accuracly. Any oral or written representations by Seller or Broker regarding age of improvements, size, and square footage of parcel or building, or location of property lines, may not be accurate. Apparent boundary line indicators such as fences, hedges, walls, or other barriers may not represent the true boundary limes. Broker/agent does not necessarily investigate the status of permits, zoning, or code compliance. Buyer is to satisfy himself concerning this information if any of these issues are important or a critical element of the purchase decision. Buyer acknowledges that he has not received or relied upon any representations by either the Broker or the Seller with respect to the condition of the property which are not contained in this agreement or in any attachments. Although deemed accurate, the information contained in the Multiple Listing Service book, computer or advertisements, and feature sheets pertaining to this property are not warranded or guaranteed by the listing or selling office. Errors and/or omissions in imputting information, while thecommon, are possible. Buyer shall be responsible for verifying the accuracy of pertinent information, deposit of all funds necessary to close into escrow shall be deemed as final acceptance of the property. Seller agrees to hold all Brokers and Licensees in the transaction harmless and to defend and indemnify them from any claim, demand, action or proceedings resulting from any omission or alleged omission by Seller in his statements.

30. ATTORNEYS FEES:

If this Agreement gives rise to any litigation, arbitration, or other legal proceeding between any of the parties beretn, including Agent(s), the prevailing party shall be entitled to recover its actual costs and expenses, including court costs, costs of arbitration, and reasonable attirmeys' fees, in addition to any other relief to which such party may be entitled. The undersigned parties agree to hold Broker, Metzker Johnson Group, and Broker's Agent, Richard K. Johnson harmless from and against any and all damages, costs and expenses, including attorneys' fees, arising from any disputes between Buyer and/or Seller and/or Agent

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ADDIRESS: Riesen Landat Court St and Island Street

under this Agreement, unless Agent is determined by a count of competent jurisdiction to be fraudualent in connection with any such claims or claims

31. ACCESS TO PROPERTY:

Seler agrees to provide access to the property to Buyer, inspectors, appraisers, and all other professionals representing Buyer. Buyer shall indemnify, defend and hold Seller harmless from arry lieu, loss, claim, liability, or expense, including (without limitation) reasonable attorneys' fees and costs, arrising out of or in connection with its activities (including, without limitation, Buyer's agents and employees, and independent contractors retained by or acting on behalf of Buyer (collectively, "Buyer's Agents') on the Property. Buyer shall have no liability to Seller for any lien, loss claim, diminution in value, liability or expense incurred by Seller arising out of discovery by Buyer or Buyer's Agents of any hazardous materials or toxic substances as defined in applicable state or federal law, on or about the Property, so long as the activities of Buyer and Buyer's Agents on the Property are performed with due diligence in accordance with the industry standards for such activities and further providing that neither Buyer or Buyer's Agents' is actively negligers in the performance of such activities.

32. PREPAYMENT:

Seller will pay any prepayment charge imposed on any existing loan paid off at close of escrow.

33. DUE ON SALE CLAUSE:

If the note and deed of trust or mortgage for any existing loan contains an acceleration or DUE ON SALE CLAUSE, the lender may demand full payment of the entire loan balance as a result of this transaction. Both parties acknowledge that they are not relying on any representation by the other party or the Broker with respect to the enforceability of such a provision in existing notes and deeds of trust or mortgages, or deeds of trust or mortgages to be executed in accordance with this Agreement. Both parties have been advised by the Broker to seek independent legal advice with respect to these matters.

34. REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND FEES:

Per the terms and conditions as itemized under Acceptance below. Buyer and Seller herein agree that Seller shall pay the commission(s) through Close of Escrow, to Metzker Inhanan Grann. Broker (Richard K. Inhanan., Agent) of the Seller; and NONE. Broker (NONE. Agent) of the Buyer.

It is agreed by Buyer, Seller and Escrow Holder that Broker(s) is/are a third party beneficiary of this Agreement insofar as the Broker's fee is concerned, and that to change shall be shall be made by Buyer, Seller or Escrow Holder with respect to the time of payment, amount of payment, or the conditions to payment of the Broker's fee specified in this Agreement, without the written consent of Broker(s).

Buyer and Seller each represent and warrant to the other that he/she/it has had no dealings with any person, firm, broker or finder in connection with the negotiations of this Agreement and/or the consummation of the purchase and sale contemplated herein, other than the Broker(s) named herein, and no broker or other person, firm or entity, other than said Broker(s) is/are entitled to any commission or finder's fee in connection with this transaction as the result of any dealings or acts of such Party. Buyer and Seller do each hereby agree to indemnify, defend, protect and hold the other harmless from and against any costs, expenses or liability for compensation, commission or charges which may be claimed by any broker, finder or similar party, other than said named Broker(s) by

reason of any dealings or act of the indemnifying Party.

35. VESTED TITLE: The Seller warrants and represents that they have title to the Proeprty and the right and authority to transfer the same of the Buyer. The manner of taking title may have significant legal and tax consequences. Buyer should obtain advice from his legal or tax counsel regarding this matter. Title shall vest as designated in Escrow Instructions.

36. DMPACT FEES:

Pursuant to Nevada Revised Statutes, the Buyer(s) of real property, for or under, development is hereby informed that such property may be subject to impact fees which have been or will be imposed by governmental agencies. Existing Impact fees shall be Paid by Seller, Assumed by Buyer.

37. DEFERRED AGRICULTURAL TAX:

in the event of any Deferred Agriculture Tax, Seller shall pay said taxed through close of escrow.

38. EXISTING CONDITION:

Buyer hereby acknowledge that, except as otherwise stated in this Agreement, Buyer is purchasing the Property in its existing condition and will, by the time called for herein, make or have waived all inspections of the Property that Buyer believes are necessary to protect its own interest in, and its contemplated use of, the Property. The Parties acknowledge that, except as otherwise stated in this Agreement, no representations, inducements, promises, agreements, assurances, oral or written, concerning the Property, or any aspect of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, hazardous substance laws or any other act, ordinance of law, have been made by either Party or Broker, or relied upon by either Party hereto.

39. ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

- A. Subject to the Terms and Conditions of this agreement, the Seller hereby grants to Buyer, an irrevocable, exclusive right to purchase the Property consisting of the parcel(s) of land along with all buildings and structures (IF ANY), easements and rights appurtenant (including, without limitations, all development rights, all mineral, oil, gas, and other hydrocarbon substances on or under the land, air rights, water, and water rights (if any). Seller shall not solicite or accept any other offers during the term of this Agreement.
- B. To the best of Seller's knowledge the property is not in violation of any federal, state, or local law, ordinance or regulation relating to industrial hygiene or to the environmental conditions on under or about the property including, but not limited to, soil and groundwater condition.
- C. All covenants, representations and warrants made by Seller and Buyer to and for the benefit of each other, except and only those related to close of escrow shall survive the close of escrow under this Agreement.
- D. Purchaser has and will inspect the Property and be thoroughly acquainted with its condition. Except as expressly stated herein, Purchaser agrees to purchase the Promises "AS-IS, WHERE IS, IN CURRENT CONDITION WITH ALL FAULTS".

11/1	* -	_	
Buyer All	METZKER	OHNSON GROUP	Seller /
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DDRE	Slliesen Land at Court Stand Island Street
E.	Buyer shall have a due diligence period of thirty (30) days from date of acceptance of this agreement by both Buyer and Seller, within which to at lhuyer's expense, do any and all inspections and reports Buyer deems necessary such as but not limited to: availability and suitability of utilities, geological reports, well reports, zoning, flood zones, master plans, fees and costs of offsite and onsite improvements, building requirements, conditions and requirements affecting the development of said property for Buyer' intended use, inspect the site inclusive of surveys and soil tests, analyze information pertaining to roadways. Buyer shall indemnify saller for all such work performed. If upon examination and investigation of the matters above, Buyer determines that the property is unsuitable for Buyer's proposed use and/or future use of the property, Buyer may at any time within the due diligence period elect to terminate this agreement by giving Seller written notice of imention to do so, and receive full refund of unused deposits not already dispersed, and the escrow company shall release said deposit without any further approval or instruction from Seller. Seller shall furnish to Buyer copies of all tests, investigations, surveys, studies, and other reports it has or has access to in reference to said lot. Buyer will be responsible for the repair/restoration or any damage to the property that may be caused by subject inspections and/or tests.
	This agreement is conditioned upon Buyer's completion of investigation(s), investigation(s), and/or test(s) and Buyer's approval of items as checked below within the above stated period:
	Zoning
	Conners Marked, or Souvey paid by Seller, Buyer Perculation Test paid by Seller, Buyer Well Test, Quality, paid by Seller, Buyer Well Test, Quanity, paid by Seller, Buyer Well Test, Quanity, paid by Seller, Buyer XWater Rights XYes No, in the amount ofacre feet of ground, water under
um no	In the event the Buyer should fail to complete any inspection, investigation, and/or test within the time provided, and/or escrow shall have closed without any of those having occurred, the Buyer shall be doomed to have waived the Seller's and broker's liability for the results that such could have reasonably provided had they been conducted, except where provided by law.
F.	This offer is conditioned upon Buyer, at Buyer/s Seller's expense, obtaining the following governmental approvals within 270 days of acceptance of this agreement, as may be extended pursuant to Paragraph 1.2 above: Solution Special Use Permits Paragraph Descriptions Tentative Map Sone Change & Land Use Designations Xother: architectural and design review and approval
G.	The purchase price is based upon \$n/a. Oper acre, Oper square foot and will not, Oper will be adjusted in accordance with the area set forth in the survey.
Buye	METZKER JOHNSON GROUP Seller

L)INE	Sthesen Lond at Court St and Island Street
	·
H.	It is agreed to and understood that as part of the purchase price of this property, the Buyer shall deliver to Seller one of the penthouses in the new condominium project, subject to the following terms and conditions. Buyer shall provide Seller with detailed floor plans of each penthouse, and the listing price for each penthouse, at which time Seller shall have thirty (30) days to choice the penthouse to be transferred to Seller. Seller shall receive credit in the amount of Two Million, Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ("Penthouse Credit") toward the listing price of the penthouse so chosen. In the event the listing price of the penthouse so chosen more than the is Penthouse Credit, Seller shall pay the difference in cash at the time of the transfer. In the event the penthouse so chosen is less than the Penthouse Credit, Buyer shall reimburse Seller the difference at the time of transfer. Buyer and Seller shall also agree, on or before the close of escrow and as a condition thereof, upon specific language and form of legal documentation of the right to receive such condominium unit, which shall be free of all liens and encumbrances except taxes paid current, assessments and C,C & R's uniformly applicable to such building and unit.
1.	The Seller warrants that there are no leases or other contractual use agreements on said property.
J.	Seller authorizes Buyer and Seller's agent to place signage on said properties promoting identification of the Buyer, Seller's agent, and/or future use of said property.
K	
L.	All deposits, upon receipt, shall become immediately non-refundable and fully disbursed.
	EDIATION OF DISPUTES: If a dispute arises out of or relates to this Agreement, or its such, by initialing in the spaces below,
	(<u>n/s)</u> Buyer agrees · (<u>n/s)</u> Buyer does not agree
1 odiat	(<u>N/a</u>) Seller agrees (<u>n/a</u>) Seller does not agree try in good faith to settle the dispute by non-binding mediation under the Commercial on Rules of the American Arbitration Association, before resorting to court action or binding ion, unless the dispute is a matter excluded under the ARBITRATION clause, if any, in this art.
	(Both parties must initial "agrees" for meditation to be part of this agreement.)
A inding ward	RBITRATION OF DISPUTES: My dispute or claim in law or equity arising out of this Agreement will be decided by neutral arbitration in accordance with prevailing law and applicable court rules. Judgment upon the rendered by the arbitrator may be entered in any court having jurisdiction. The parties will e right to discovery.
	15
Виув	METZKER JOHNSON GROUP Seller

ADDRESS: Hiesen Land at Court St and Island Stores

The parties agree that the following procedure will govern the making of the award by the arbitrator: (a) a Ternative Award will be made by the arbitrator within 30 days following submission of the matter to the arbitrator; (b) the Tentative Award will explain the factual and legal basis for the arbitrator's decision as to each of the principal controverted issues; (c) the Tentative Award will be in writing unless the parties agree otherwise; provided, however, that if the hearing is concluded within one days the Tentative Award may be made orally at the hearing in the presence of the parties. Within 15 days after the Tentative Award has been served or announced, any party may serve objections to the Tentative Award. Upon objections being timely served, the arbitrator may call for additional evidence, oral or written argument, or both. If no objections are filed, the Tentative Award will become final without further action by the parties or arbitrator. Within 30 days after the filing of objections, the arbitrator will either make the Tentative Award final or modify or correct the Tentative Award, which will then become final as modified or corrected.

The following matters are excluded from arbitration: (a) a judicial or non-judicial foreclosure or other action or proceeding to enforce a deed of trust or mortgage; (b) an unlawful detainer action; (c) the filing or enforcement of a mechanic's lien; (d) any matter which is within the jurisdiction of a probate court, or small claims court; or (e) an action for bodily injury or wrongful death. The filing of a judicial action to enable the recording of a notice of pending action, for order of attachment, receivership, injunction, or other provisional remedies, will not constitute a waiver of the right to arbitrate under this provision.

NOTICE: By initialing in the "agree" space below you are agreeing to have any dispute arising out of the matters included in this "Arbitration of Disputes' provision decided by neutral arbitration, and you are giving up any rights you might possess to have the dispute litigated in a court or jury trial. By initialing in the "agree" space below you are giving up your judicial rights to appeal. If you refuse to submit to arbitration after agreeing to this provision, you may be compelled to arbitrate under state law. Your agreement to this arbitration provision is voluntary.

We have read and understand the foregoing and agree to submit disputes arising out of the matters included in this "Arbitration of Disputes" provision to neutral arbitration.

(_n/a_X_n/a_) Buyer agrees	()() Buyer does not agree
(_n/a_X_n/a_) Seller agrees	() Seller does not agree
(Both parties must initial "agrees" for Ar	bitration to be part of this agreement.)

42. LIQUIDATED DAMAGES:

BUYER FAILS TO COMPLETE THE PURCHASE OF THE PROPERTY AS PROVIDED BY THIS AGREEMENT BY REASON OF ANY DEFAULT OF BUYER, SELLER SHALL BE RELEASED FROM HIS OBLIGATION TO SELL THE PROPERTY TO BUYER BUYER AND SELLER HEREBY ACKNOWLEDGE AND AGREE THAT IT WOULD BE IMPRACTICAL AND/OR EXTREMELY DIFFICULT TO FIX OR ESTABLISH THE ACTUAL DAMAGE SUSTAINED BY SELLER AS A RESULT OF SUCH A DEFAULT BY BUYER AND AGREE THAT THE AMOUNT OF DEPOSIT(S), S. MADE BY BUYER IS A REASONABLE APPROXIMATION THEREOF. ACCORDINGLY, IN THE EVENT THAT THE BUYER DEFAULTS IN THE PERFORMANCE OF THIS AGREEMENT, THE ABOVE STATED AMOUNT SHALL CONSTITUTE AND BE DEEMED TO BE THE AGREED AND LIQUIDATED DAMAGES OF SELLER AND SHALL BE FORFEITED BY

.UNDAESHierende	and at Cenuri St and Island Sturct				
BUYER TO SELLER SELLER AGREES TO WAIVE ALL OTHER REMEDIES AGAINST THE BUYER WHICH SELLER MIGHT OTHERWISE HAVE IN LAW OR EQUITY BY REASON OF SUCH DEFAULT BY BUYER.					
⊠ (X Buyer agrees	(n/a X n/a) Buyer does not agree			
⊠ () Seller agrees	(_n/a_X_n/a_) Seller does not agree			
(Boti	parties must initial for Liquidated	Damages to be part of this agreement.)			
Metzler Johnson Group and its agents accept no responsibility for items such as but not limited to repairs, removation, restoration, replacement, maintenance work, or inspections performed to or upon the property, regardless of whether or not the Contractor/Inspector performing the work was hired by Buyer or Seller at the suggestion of the Agent or any other representative of Metzker Johnson Group. By the execution of this agreement, Buyer/Seller bereby release and agree to hold Metzker Johnson Group and its agents harmless from any loss or liability which Buyer/Seller may incur as a result of any action of the Contractor/Inspector on or about the property, or the failure of the Contractor/Inspector to perform items such-as-but-not-limited to, the repair, renovation, replacement, maintenance work, or inspection in a good and workmanlike fashion. Buyer/Seller is encouraged to consult with a Contractor/Inspector of their own choosing regarding the satisfactory completion of any repair, renovation, replacement, maintenance work, or inspection performed to or upon the property. 44. CODE OF ETHICS: Not all real estate licensees are REALTORS. A REALTOR is a member of the National Association of REALTORS and therefore subscribes to a higher ethical standard in the industry, the REALTOR Code of Ethics. To receive a copy of the REALTOR Code of Ethics, ask your real estate professional, the Repo/Sparks Association of REALTORS, or go to www.rsar.net.					
45. CONSULT YO This document has no representation of document or the tra	DUR ADVISORS: been prepared for your advisor recommendation as to the nsaction to which it relates. T estate transaction, it is recor- meer, industrial hypgenist, or	ors review and for your approval. Agent makes legal sufficiency or tax consequences of this hese are questions for your attorney and financial mneeded that you consult with a professional other person with experience in evaluating the			
46. BROKER(S) AND AGENT(S) DISCLAIMER: Buyer and Seller acknowledges that except as otherwise expressly stated herein, Broker(s) and Agent(s) have not made any warranty or representation with respect to any of the following: (a) he legality of the present or any possible future use of the Property under any federal, state or local law; (b) pending or possible future action by any governmental entity or agency which may affect the Property; (c) the physical condition of the Property. Buyer/Seller agrees that investigation and analysis of all matters related to the Property is their sole responsibility and that Buyer/Seller shall not hold the Agent responsible relating in any way to the foregoing matters.					
counter offer/amen					
Buyer All	Metzker John	NSON GROLLP Seller Dorr, publication about a without approval by R K JOHNSON.			

AULIRESS: Diesen Land at Court St and Island Street

CONSULT YOUR ADVISORS: This document has been prepared for your advisors review and for your approval. Broker makes no representation or recommendation as to the legal sufficiency or tax consequences of this document or the transaction to which it relates. These are questions for your attorney and financial advisor. In any real estate transaction, it is recommended that you consult with a professional, such as a civil engineer, industrial hygienist, or other person with experience in evaluating the condition of said Property. The parties are advised to consult with appropriate professionals concerning land use regulation, boundaries and setbacks, square footage, physical condition, legal, tax and other consequences of the transaction.

AGENCY RELATIONSHIP CONNFIRMATION. The following is the agency relationship for the Buyer.

SELLING OFFICE: NONE...
REPRESENTED BY: NONE...

Is the lidensee acting for (check one): N/A

The State of Nevada form titled, "DUTIES OWED BY A NEVADA LICENSEE"

la hereby incorporated as an addendum to this agreement.

Buyer Dated: 7/25/05 Time: 12:15 PM
Authorized Signee, Pring Name Sam Candiglia, for Consolidated Pacific Development, Inc.

ACCEPTANCE

Sellar accepts the foregoing offer and agrees to sell the herein described property for the price and on the terms and conditions herein specified.

COMMISSION:

Solic agrees to pay in cash the following real estate commission for services rendered, which commission Seller hereby irrevocably assigns from escrow:

Listing Broker's commission shall be _6_% of the accepted purchase price, and

n/a% of the accepted price, or \$_n/a_, to _n/a_, the Selling Broker, irrespective of the agency relationship. Escrow instruction with respect to commissions may not be amended or revoked without the written consent of the Broker herein. Commissions shall

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ADDRESS: These Land at Louis St and Island Street

also be payable upon any default by Seller, or the mutual rescission (not covered by this agreement) by Buyer and Seller which prevents the completion of the Sale. If earnest money or similar deposits made by Buyer are forfeited, in addition to any other rights of Broker, Broker shall be entitled to the commission stated thereof. Sale proceeds sufficient to pay the commission are hereby assigned Broker, and Escrow Holder is hereby instructed to pay said commission to Broker out of Seller's proceeds at the Close of Escrow. If this sale shall not be consummated due to the default of Seller, the Seller shall be liable to and shall pay to Broker the commission that Broker would have received had the sale been consummated. Buyer shall have no responsibility or liability to Broker or for any commission on broker or any agent of broker.

F.I.R.P.T.A. (TAX WITHHOLDING) (Foreign Investment and Real Property Tax Act).

Unless the property is acquired for use as a primary residence and is sold for no more than \$300,000, Seller agrees to provide Buyer with (a) NON-FOREIGN SELLER AFFIDAVII (PAA Form 101-V), OR (b) WITHHOLDING CERTIFICATE FORM from the Internal Revenue Service stating that withholding is not required. In the event none of the forgoing is applicable. Buyer must withhold 10% of the Gross Sales Price under the FOREIGN INVESTMENT AND REAL PROPERTY TAX ACT (IRC SECTION 1445).

A real estate broker is not qualified to give advice on withholding requirements. Buyer should inquire of the taking authorities as to his responsibility. By signing below the Seller is warranting that he/she/they is not a foreign person, foreign corporation or partnership, or nonresidential alien.

AGENO	CY RELATIONSHIP CONNFIRMATION. The following is the agency relationship for	the
Julia.	and the order as a second	
	SELLING OFFICE: Matrice Laborate Group.	
	REPRESENTED BY: Richard K. Johnson	
ls the lie	ensee acting for (check one):	
the E	uyer exclusively Sthe Soller exclusively both the Buyer and Soller (Consent to Act)	
	The State of Nevada form titled, "DUTIES OWED BY A NEVADA LICENSEE"	
	is hereby incorporated as an addendum to this agreement.	

Seller acknowledges that he/she has thoroughly read the provisions of this agreement and agrees to sell the herein described property for the price and on the terms and conditions specified. In the event that Seller is in disagreement with any item or part of this Agreement, Seller should make a counter offer to clarify or change.

Seller acknowledges receipt of a copy of this agreement. Authorization is hereby given the Broker(s) in this transaction to deliver a signed copy hereof to Buyer and to disclose the terms of sale to members of a Multiple Listing Service or Board of REALTORS at closing.

Sellers	Broker	Metzker Johnson Group	Dated:
Зу <i>_(а</i>	genț) Ri	chard K. Johnson.	

METZKER JOHNSON GROUP Seller

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Selber:	d herein.	Dated:	perty on the terms and conditio
Seller.	ū	Dated:	Time:
0 R			
	COUNTER OFFER: Seller accepts this offer subje	ect to the Counter Offer	Dated:
Seller:			Time
Seller:		Dated:	Time
OR.			
	REJECTION: By	his signature below, Se	ller rejects the foregoing offer.
Seller_		Dated:	Time
Seller:		Dated:	Time
- 1			

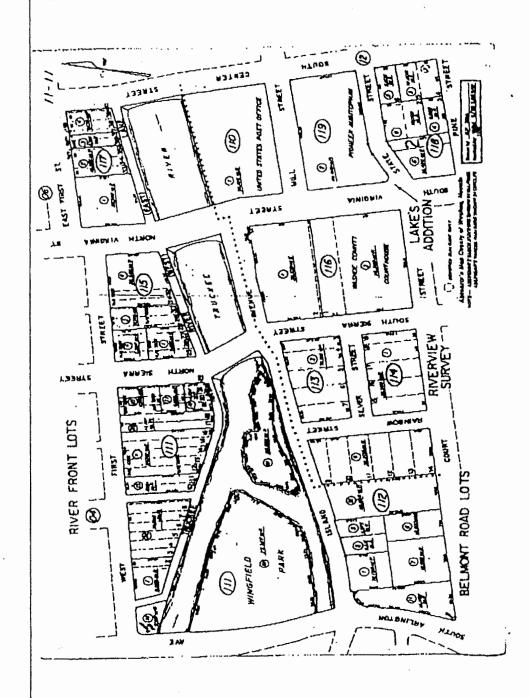
HODRESS Hiesen Land at Court St and Island Street



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Buyer METZKER JOHNSON GROUP Seller /

ADDRESS: _Hieam Land at Court St and Island Street



Buyer All METZKER JOHNSON GROUP Seller /
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METZKER JOHNSON GROUP. * INVESTMENT

MINIS MACATTEE BASIS NUMBERADA 1950) PHONES (TISS ECO-NET) FARE (TISS ECO-NET)

LAND PURCHASE AGREEMENT

Date Property July 29, 1005

Property Address APN: 011-112-01, 011-112-07, 011-113-12, 011-112-03

RECEIVED from CONSOLIDATED PACIFIC DEVELOPMENT INC. & Noveda Corporation and no 700 Dolber) evidenced by Cash. Check Coper ph. on account of the PURCHASE FINCE of \$7.500,000 (Seven Million Tive Hundred Thousand and ne/100 Dollars) An that cortain land, improvements, and personal property, if any, (hereinafter colloctively referred to as the Property? situated in the Chy of Roses County of Weston State of Navada, and more particularly described as follows: (the "Property") 212 Court Street (APN 011-113-12 July In and Sounds District Treet.

School District Treet Select. 0 Court Street (APN 011-112-01 July In and Sounds District Treet.

School and 272 Court Street (APN 011-112-06 July District Select) (APT 011-112-03 July In and 272 Court Street (APN 011-112-06 July District Only 011-112-03 July 011-112-06 J Some March Tritt Celler Locationing of approximately 19.414 square flat of land, wester rights declared in Paragraph 19(P) below upon the following TERMS and CONDITIONS:

1. YIMANCE TERMS:

I,I DEPOSIT:

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\$ 25,000,00

To be deported within Three [1], working days of ecospheses with Lectors Holder. The british deposit shall be held by Merchan Jahrena Green, subject to applicable statutes and regulations

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The deposit shall be increased in the form of cach or circles; check to be deposited with correct bother for the instructions distributed in the Earlie to be depoyed with exercise for for insurviviate districtions in the less on Albert's spent proportionately. Deposits are non-echantely in colorer price. The additional deposit that be poid as follows:

2 an additional 3 100,000,00 within 10 days from exceptance.

3 an additional 1 100,000,00 within 10 days from exceptance.

3 an additional 1 100,000,00 within 10 days from acceptance.

3 an additional 1 100,000,00 within 110 days from acceptance.

4 an additional 5 100,000,00 within 274 days from acceptance.

5 as additional 5 100,000,00 within 274 days from acceptance.

6 if through an final of 80 Dayse, additional time is required for acceptance of the color of non-contain incorrection.

Environmental approveds of the protoct. Select agrees to extend the deep of section, as readed to obtain approveds. Buyes to pay an additional 5 20,000.00 deposit within each 30, days extended from the 270 day payment due date. All extension deposits shall be erectived to the purchase prior upon time of excess. Buyest shall have a 15 day grace parted to make any of the storested deposits.

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At a MEAN Theory think to have been provided their

1.3 BALANCE OF CASH PAYMENT: To be paid in Oose of Section, in baseled to close but not including ideal.	\$ 7,000,000.00
L4 EXISTING FINANCING: for Tarras and Conditions as specified below.	S
1.5 OTHNER PENANCING: For Turner and Conditions of specifical below	\$8
L6 NTW LOAN: Createral spen the Terre and Consistent in specified tellow	5
1.1 TOTAL PURCHASE PRICE: (Not including closes),	3.7.500.000.0n
NIA 1.8 IF "EXISTING YINANCING". TERMS AND ASSUMED SHAIL, INCLUDE: (NOT APPLICABLE IN THIS TRANSACTION AS A C	
□ NA 13 U "OWNER FINANCING", TIRMS AND CO INCLUDI: (NOT APALICABLE IN THIS TRANSACTION AS A C	

- NA 1.10 IF "NEW FINANCING" CONTINCINCY: POT APPLICABLE IN THIS TRANSACTION AS A CONTINGENCY)
 - 1. SUBGRDINATION AND PARTIAL RECONVEYANCE;
 - LI SUBORDINATION CLAUSE: NA
 - 11 JAKTIAL RECONVEYANCE:

Sollar does not agree to partial recommended. Buyer days broad to ambifride the property and buprove the property in singer over a period of time after close of secrets.

BROTTINITES

(Utilians stated otherwise in this shourment)

BROKER OR AGENT includes cooperating brokers, brokers, all sales persons and agents. DAYS
means calordar days saless otherwise specified. If the (s) stored Cloving date or (b) last day for the performance of an act falls upon a tay during which normal business is not performed then the

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Closing date or ruch last day, as the oase may be, will be the next following regular business day. DATE OF ACCEPTANCE (EFFECTIVE DATE) means the date the Seller accept the offer or counter offer is accepted by both parties. DELIVERED reasons personally delivered to Priocipals or respective francess, transmitted by the facsimile machine, or mailed by refluenced carrier, near husiness day feltway with receipt requested. In the event of fax transmission, delivery shall be desented to be complete at the time noted on the sender's fire confirmation sheet. DATE OF CLOSING means the tasts vitle is transferred. The SINGULAR includes the plant and the MASCILINE includes the feminate. TERMINATING THE AGREEMENT means that both parties are retired of their obligations and all deposits will be returned to the Buyer last expenses factured by or on account of the Buyer to the rises of termination. PROPERTY, unless the orquest indicate the obligations and rights appartments thereto and all improvements thereon, including all building thereon and any rights appartments thereto, all other improvements thereon, including all building thereon used in the operation or muintenance and unarregenced of the real property, and all constrain of heat enders, are surrectable, all paraseal property owned by Seller and necessarily, are and operation of the real property. DATE PREPARED is for reference only.

3, ADDINDUM
Addendurally) and Buharit (1), identified at
Dutin Owed by a Novada Real Latric Licease.
Crosses to Art.
That map-Elbah A ,
Legal Description -Exhibit B , to be supplied to Boyer within 15 days of the exercises of this
Knepper
Yerm 110.41, BAZARDOUS MATERIALS DISCLOSURE, to Buyer within 15 days of the
ELECTRICAL OF CHARLES AND ASSESSMENT AND ASSESSMENT ASS
Other nlp
rigard by all parties, is attached and shall be a part of this agreement
4 CLOSING AND EXCROW:
Within 170 [I'm Resident Several days of acceptance, as may be retended purposed to
Paragraph 1.2 above both parties that deposit with an authorized Eurow Helder, to be selected by
Buyes, Select all facels and instruments accountry to complete the sale in accordance with the tener
bereof. Promptly after resistably connection of this contract, Depos and Selber allulit open an occurs with
(Escrow Holder) Best Contempial Title Company (Econom Officer) Many Arm Lidanting . Encour De
paid by 10% by Sciles and 50% by Dayor Documentary Transfer Tax, 1/ my, to be paid by
Dayer, Score, 1250% by Seller and MY by Barry, Other als . All remainless closing
costs shall be paid in costomary master and/or as required by less, ordinance and/or regulation. Possession
of the Property shall be given to Boyer at close of escrow. This stall be conveyed to Buyer by property
Med stall and doly traceded Grant Doed.
DIVER shall have the right to close souther survive more to the Closed despressed in this seminant

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5, EVIDENCE OF TITLE.
On the data of closing, theorem Holder shall irran commercial title incurrance, in the form of []
CLIA or MALTA Policy of Title lawrence to be paid by Dayw Soller, innuring Bayer's
tide to the Property in an amount agend to the Aill purchase poles. Said othe policy shall incure that
Buyer has good and marketable title to the Property midjest only to the exceptions authorized,
Noon. Duyer should distust the choice of policy with the title encoping of his choice at the
time secrons is openical.
Dayer is sware that additional coverage policies are available. All cost aspociated with additional
coverage policy to be paid by Bryer, [Saller, [] and % by buyer and ale % by Soller.
4.1 As soon as masomably possible following opening of mores, but not to macond
fifteen (1) days from anormation, Duyer, Seller, No May buyer and No May by
Saller shall pay and firming to Duyer a Proliminary Title Report on the Property (the "Report").
topperhor with tall legible corrier of all tacoprisms in the Ropert, Buyer shall have & othery (30) days
of these of acceptance to northy Setter and Enormy Holder in writing of Buyer's reasonable disapproval
of any such exceptions, failure of Buyer to disapprove in printing any exceptions within the
afcreorectioned time first shall be decored to be an approval of the Report
In the event Dayer disapproves any exemption in the Roport, Saller shall are due diligence to remove
such extraptions at his town exposes.
Saller dual have of ten (10) or _ 1/4 (1/4) days from modification to remove the presentions. But
if out b exceptions cannot be removed or Seller refuses to remove or correct said proditions, by this
dute, all rights and obligations herein may, at the election of the Huyen, terminate and the deposit shall
be returned to Buyer, unless he where to purchase the property subject to such exceptions.
4.2 The piccoust of taking title may have pignificent legal and the consequence, Dever should
of both advice from his legal or the occupied regarding this matter. This shall root as designated in
Zerow harousina.
6. BONDS;
The amount of any bond in accommon which is a few shall be: 🗵 pold by the Seller, 🔲 arrumed by
Виучт,
1. EXPIRATION:
This offer shall expire, and be resolved out and void, asless a copy with Schools waters acceptance
(Brostimile copy acceptable) is delivered to the Proper or the Duyer's atoms (no or before 100 o'block.
AM, & PM Pacific Standard Time, on (Day) August 1 (Year) 2009
L PROVENONS AS YURTHER DIFFICE:
The Provisions provided X Inlow, and further defined in this document, are included in this agreement.
AUYER BUYER
INCLUDED WAVED.
NA →A. SOIL TYSTS:
Soil Tests, within 30 days of necryptaneon, paid by Buyer Sever.
Upon acceptance of this appearount Dures shall have the right, if he chooses, to go apon
the property in coordinat and tests, including percolation tests, to reversion whether the property is suitable for
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BUYE / MUTZKER JOHNSON GROUP SONO AND
CARACTER SECTION OF THE CONTRACT OF SECTION OF THE PROPERTY OF

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WHATEN THERE I AND IN COME BEING SHOWN TO THE

the improvements which Dayer proposes to make. All exponent of such test that he borne by the person indicated above, and Dayer shall be responsible for the repair and restoration of any derrogs to the proporty which may be consect by such tests. If is the reasonable minion of the soil engineer, employed by Buyer, the property is not suitable for the proposed development, this agreement at the opinion of the Buyer, may be terroment and all deposits shall be refunded. Dayer shall be decided to have writted this condition unless refuse notion to the constrary is delivered to Seller or bis against within the surplor of days of ecceptation rescued above.

Note: Sciler shall provide to Dayer within <u>Provided days</u> of acceptance copies of any acceptance copies of any acceptance scile reports tests available to the Sciler (IF ANY).

puren luyes
NA 1-B. SURVEY: Survey, paid by ØDayer □Sedar.
Upon acceptance of this offer, the property Critall, know, be surveyed by a licensed
surveyor is the expense of the party specified above. The nurveyor rhall set sad they all property plas, to be
approved in widing by Buyer prior to thirty (30) days prior to Close of Lugren. The purchase prior is
heard upon the price appeided above and shall not be adjusted in accordance with the area see forth in such a
anney, if applicable. In the event the survey completed at the request of the Buyer discloses as
enconcriment of any lided in mature affecting the boundary or a set back requirement of the property, this
agrounced at the option of the Buyes, may be transloated and all deposits shall be refunded. Buyer shall be
document to have waitered this compliance uniters written notice to the constrary is delivered to Softer or his agent
with the number of days of acceptance specialist shows,
BUYER BUYER . INCLLIDED: WALVED:
NIA 1-C. FLOOD BAZARD ZONE:
Buyer has been advised that the property in located in an area which the Secretary of HUD has
private to prive shortery good personal read that it seeds his excessions to bringering good (unusuos in outco an
ribinin any loss sectored by the property from any federally regulated financial institution or a loss interest
or guaranteed by an agency of the U.S. Government. The purpose of the program in to provide fixed
incurance in reasonable cool. For harther leftermention consult your leader or insurance currier.
BUTTA BUYEN
DNCLUDED:WATVED,
□ N/A 🔯 ♣D. BROKER REPRESENTING DOTE PARTIES:
Parper and Seller acknowledge that the broker in this transverior represents both parties and
Buyer and Beller compant bureto,
Marin No.
DVYTA BLYYEA DVCLUDED: WALVED:
N/A ₽-1. SINGLE AGENCY
Notwithstanding agreements with respect to payment of commissions, or nights general
under Multiple Litting agreements, the parties agree that the Setler's Busine named herein is the agree of the
Softer and is not the agent of the Dayer, and that the Buyer's Drobes essented horsin is the agent of the Puyer
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PART Tours of the Control of the Con
and is not the appear of the Seiller of a sub-agent of Seiller's Broker,
BUTPA BUTEA INCLUDED. WAIVED; NIA 8 ** CONTINGENCY RELEASE CLAUSE:
Offer is consingral upon the sale of (address) n/2
BUTER BUYER DICLIDED: WARMED; 'S DINA 1-G. LAX DEFERRIO EXCHANGE (MYESTMENT PROFERITY):
In the event that Sollow which is destroy in a tax destroy of other real property described better, or if Dayer wishes to each of the parties agrees to cooperate with the report to property moved by him is connection with this transaction, each of the parties agrees to cooperate with the other party is connection with such exchange, including the currentino of rath documents as may be reasonably recoverage to additional costs in connection with the exchange should be believed to delay the closing. (b) All additional costs is connection with the exchange should be been by the purp requesting the each rege, and (e). The other party short not be obligated to revenue any note, contract, dead or other document providing for any personal liability which would survive the exchanges, sor shall the other party be obligated to take that one property described in that agreement. The other party shall be indemnified and leld humiliest against any kirkship which arises or is claimed to have arrived on account of the acquisition of the a
Pitys: may elect to do a 1031 The Defirmed Exchange
Boller amy elect to do a 1001 Tax Defancel Exchange
BVYER MITTER POLLIPED: WATVED: B.C OWNER'S ASSOCIATION DISCLOSURE: At time of acceptance, Seller shall deliver to Duyer an Africadum to Purchase Agreement for Correspon Ownership interest Properties, which by that indirector shall be locarporated into this Agreement. Avocitation transfer Reas of J.W.A., to be paid by "Buyer (Seller Other W.A. The smooth of any delicquient passessments including possibles, attorney's foca, and other obserges provided the in the transforment documents shall be paid oursest by the Seller at close of regrow. Seller represents that there are no Common Ownership Associations of Agreements related to the Property.
BLYER BLYER DICLUDED: WAIVED: N/A 6.21 ADDITIONAL INSPECTIONS: Unless statul otherwise in this approximat, the Dayer shall m Buyer's Ballot's expense, here the right to order any and all inspections that they red darms decreasing by expense, including, but not firshed
Ayer METENSER JOHNSON GROUP SOLOW SOLOW

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to, engineers, goologists, architects. Chatracters, surveyors, and structural post control operators to impost the property for any structural and successfurational conditions, including makers concerning, but not limited to, roofes, clastrical, phembing, kesting, cooling, appliances, pool boundaries, structural impection report, roof inspection, Plaze I Environmental Report on Hazardon Watter and Materials A.D.A. (American Chabilities Act) Report. Athentos testing report, lead based paint report, rodon topon, mold laspection, brood store inspection, ariverology report and/or sorth quake shall infrarentian, electromagnetic field report, water quality / quartity report, septil symmus insepection, shall be ordered and must curriers that high seithin https://doi.org/10.1001/

Buyer thall family) Sellor, at no cort to Sellor, copies of impactions and reports obtained, along with keeps in the processor and reports obtained by the keeps in the processor and reports, within [6] and fill for [7] NA [7] May of receipt of seast. Sellor agrees to pay an amount NOT to consect the total sum of 3 [7] May be all reports conditions leader total persons to pay an amount NOT to consect the local sum of 3 [7] May be all reports conditions leader total persons to pay an amount NOT to consect the local sum of 3 [7] May be also conditions leader total agrees to pay an amount NOT to consect the local sum of 3 [7] May be a sum of 3 [7] May be a

Any according to the above stated dollar amount shall be at Bayers expressed. However, if reports in excess of the above stated dollar amount shall be at Bayers expressed. However, if repoil expresses are considered taxes sive by Dayer, then Buyer may be makeate this agreement at Buyers discretion tookes Saller agrees to repair at Seller's represse by militare addendates.

If not completed by close of excross, funds shall be held in accross, if not distributed by London, and dishursed by secross holder upon receipt of a symmetric by a licensed services: post control operator, certifying that the property is free of avidance of active infraredless or infection.

As soon as the name are available, empires of the report, and may confidentian or other preed of complexion of the work shall be delivered to the Agreet of Dayor and Soller who are authorized to receive the seven on behalf of their pricelpals.

Buyer acknowledges that he has not rolled upon any representations by the Agent with respect to the condition of the Property.

9. CHANGES DURING TRANSACTION:

Durling the proviously of this transaction, Sellor agrees that no changer in the existing leaves or readal agreements shall be made, not now leaves or readal agreements salved from nor shall say rebrandoil alterations or repairs be made or tundertaken without the written concreted of the Buyer.

16. PRORATIONS:

18.1 TAXO'S: Real property taxes payable by the owner of the Property shell be prorated through Recrew to of the date of the recordarion of the deed, based upon the latest tex UIII available. Buyer shall pay supplemental tax bill levial by the transfer of the Property to the Buyer Payment shall be made protrately in each upon receipt of a copy of any such supplemental bill of the second recomments to accomplish such pro-ration. Soften shall pay and discharge in fish, or or before the Closing, the supposed behaves of any special exceptionals boards.

10.2 INNURANCE: If Dayer elacts to take an aerignment of the evicting ensually audior liability instruments that is minimized by Sellor, the universe premium therefore shall be provated through Entrow as of the date of Choles.

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10.3 RENTALS, INTEREST AND EXPENSES: Personnes, such as, but not limited to, utilities, and operating supercon, shall be provided as of the date of Cloring. Such items shall be sumptied by Seller within 2006 of the 2006 of the 2006 of the sumptied by promptly adjust between themselves outside of Paorine any rosts received after the Cloring.

10.4 SP, CURITY DEPOSIT AND LEASE CREDITS: Security Deposits held by Solice and considerations involving lease credits shall be given in Payer by a credit to the each required of Buyer at the Chooling, Such items shall be supplied by Soller within 12 to 12 days or 1 NA NAL days prior to close of exercise.

'ING POST CLOSING MATTERS: Any item to be promised that in and determined or determinable at the Orang that he adjusted by the parties as 1000 as possible following close of exercise.

12 INCUMBRANCES:

In addition to any accommission referred to berein, Duyer steall with ride to the property subject for (1) Real State Taxes not yet the and (2) Conceants, Conditions, Restrictions, Rights of Way, and Emersons to Found of any, which do not meterially affect the value or immediat use of the property. Such concentrations that the document approved values welcome notice to the contrary is delivered to Sellier or bit agent within THIRTY (30) days of acceptance.

13. NOTICES:

By acceptance hereof Sellor warmen's that he has no notice of violations or of any risking robiting to the property from Cary, County, State, or Federal agreedes, or say other person or person.

Plantanes to Neverda revised streams, the Blayer(s) of scal property, for as under, development is benefit informed that much property may be nabject to impact item which below here or will be imposed by governmental agencies.

IA DEPAULT:

In the more that Buyer shall default in the performance of this agreement. Following culticat to may right of the Broker berein, resain Dayer's deposit on account of duranges austriced all as reore fully provided in promption Al below, and Buyer shall have the right to take such action as he decree appropriate to recover such parties of the deposit as every to allowed by tree.

15. PHYSICAL POSSESSION:

Physical possession shall be delivered to Bhyes upon recordation of the dood

IA TIMUL:

Time is of the cramos as to sech and away provision of this agreement. If after a good faith officer, any tondition reased in this contribut, but not been administed or switched within the time limits and pursuant to the provisions of this remember, then this scottes may be deemed reall and word, the deproisi shall be returned to Purchasse, and the excitor shall be concreted. Either purp may recent to seek remedies as it may have in leve or equity, subject to the liquidated damages provision set from Pursuanth 42 below.

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17. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS:

Seller represents and warrants that, so the best of Seller's knowledge, the Property is not contaminated with any hazardous materials, had uday, but not limited to, asbestes, processed potroloum derivatives, PCB transformers, other toric, hazardous or contaminated malestaness, and underground dramps trobe. Seller across to disclose to Agris(s), to Buyer, and to all prespective buyers soy and all information which Seller has or may acquire reparting the preservors and location of any hazardous materials on or about the Property.

Both Direct and Sellers should seek the article of independent experts regarding the potential presence and/or effect of tenior or harandous substances on real property and any improvements to be sold or provided.

IL AGENT(S) DISCLAIMER:

Buyer and Seller acknowledges that except as otherwise expressly stated bornin, Apper(s) has not assist warranty to representation with respect to any of the following: (a) the legality of the present or any possible future used the Property under any todarsh, some or local law, (b) perding or possible future action by any governmental entity or agreecy which may affect the Property; (c) the physical confliction of the Property, including but not limited to seel conditions. Paryon/Soller agrees that investigation and multipast of all manner related to the Property in their sole responsibility and that Buyen/Soller shall not bold the agrees(s) responsible relating in any way to the foregoing senters.

19. CORRESPONDENCE:

All notice required or perovited heretader shall be track and given to parties to writing with a copy thereof to Agent(s). Any such writing may be sent to the parties and Agent(s) by mail, air sequess (government or private carrier), or facrimile machine.

Unless otherwise specifically provided in this Agreement all notices, demands or other communications gives heretaker shall be in writing and will be decemed to have been duly delivered upon personal delivery, as of the next day after deposit with a coronnely accepted courier for over-right delivery, as as of the fixed business day after mealing by United Street cortified mult, return receipt impurement, proving proposit on addressed as follows:

If to School, so;	JOHN IL DISCU	
•	300 COURT STREET	
	WIND NEVADA 175	<u>aj</u>
If to Buyer, ter	SAM CANIGLIA	
• •	132 PARKER STREET	
	BERKELEY, CALIFO	RŅIA.
Copies so:	Richard K. Jahrson	Fro: 771-321-3341
	6470 S. McCarran Blvd	Phone 773-823-2177
	Rong Nameda 32307	

Signed documents received via faceinally chall be binding and chall be used for the prahadency requolations,

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sed will be followed up with printing workers and measured documents.

20. SEVERABILITY:

If for any mesons, any provision of this Agreement shall be held to be monitoromitic, it shall not affect the validity or informability of any other provision of the Agreement.

Waiver by our party of the perference of any conveners, credition or promise shall not invalidate this Acromisms, nor shall it be considered to be a waiver by mon party of any tubes coverage, condition or promise herounder.

11. COVERNING LAW:

This Agroomout shall be governed by the laws of the State of Nevada.

22. NO ONE DEEMILD DRAFTER:

Depart and Schin bearing agrees that norther Buyer, Seller nor Agree(e) that he decised to be the drafter of this Agreement and that in the event that Agreement is more constituted by a court of law, such court shall not construct this Agreement or any provision hereof agrees either Buyer, Seller or Agree(s) as the deather hereof. Buyer and Schir hereby works may and all rights to claims against the other party and Agree(s) relating in any way to the furngeous trains.

13. COUNTERPARTS:

The parties may occans the Agroment, any and all addonds storched herero, and any and all future modifications of this Agrocation in two or more commerciate which shall, in the aggregate, be signed by all the parties; each counterpart shall be deemed an original instrument as against any party who has algood it, all of which together will occasion but one instrument.

14 FEFECTIVE DATE OF THIS AGREEMENT:

The carliest date by which both Buyer and Seller have hilly expended this Agreement shall be the "Reflective Date of this Agreement". At the top of this Agreement Is the "Written Date" which is used to reference purposes only.

A AUTHORITY OF INDIVIDUALS SIGNING ON BEHALF OF ENTITY:

Parts person signing this Agreement on behalf of an entity constituting either party marcacts that (a) he or the in thely methorized to sign and deliver this Agreement on behalf of the entity, in accordance with a duty adopted resolution of the board of directors or the bytews of the corporation is the case of a corporation, in accordance with the trans agreement of Partnership or resolution purposed thereto in the case of a partnership, or in accordance with the trans agreement in the case of a trust, had (ii) this Agreement in binding upon the corporation, partnership or trust in accordance with its lattre. Anch entity shall be duly and properly openioned to transact supposes in the State of No-ads. This Agreement shalf commune and be bisaking on the latter, successors, and arrisps of the parties better.

24. EXHIBITS AND ADDENDUM:

All attoched exhibit and addonken referred to in this Agreement are a part of this Agreement

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27. BUSINESS DAYS:

If the (a) stated Chaing there or (b) has day for performance of an act falls upon a day during which pooted business is not performed, then the Coping there or each last stay, or the case may be, will be the most following regular business day.

24. LAND USA RESTRICTIONS:

Buyer shall settedly blancal through source of information, other than the privaripale or and entire brokers or as improved in the form of a vote, indicative, referred and local ordinators, law, or other sourcer presently in force or contemplated by a governing or other body may hall settedly on other-refer restrict Buyer's use of the subject property for improvement, or other hody may hall settedly on other-restriction or representations by the principals or real estate representations in the transaction for such independent information to any catera.

29. YEARTSCATION OF INTORMATION:

Any square footupe, land or improvements, is approximate and acides Soller nor Minutes guarantee in accuracy. Any oral or written representations by Safler or Pholes reparding age of improvement, size, and square from go of percel or building, or location of property from, may not be eccurate. Apparent boundary Here ladiculars such as Atroon hedges, walks, or other largium may not supresent the true boundary lines. Brokes/agent does not recommity investigate the status of pormits, coning, or ende compliance. Buyer is to retially himself concerning this influentees if any of these issues are importous or a critical element of the purchase decision. Buyer advisor/relevant has be has not received as real of opens any representations by either the Broker or the Seller with respect to the condition of the property which are not contained in this agreement or in any attachments. Although downed accounts, the information contained in the Multiple Listing Service book, computer or advertisaments and flucture alones pertaining to this property are not and or guaranteed by the listing or retire, office. Errors makes associate in injurious independent while unversion, are possible. Buyer shall be responsible for verifying the accounty of portions information, deposit of all family necessary to close into energy whall be absented an firm accommence of the property. Saller agrees to bold all Brokers and Licensons in the transaction barriers and to defend and industrially them from any claim, demand, action or proceedings resulting from any outsides or alleged territorios by Aeller in his suscession.

30, ATTORNEYS FILES:

If this Agreement gives rise to any Inigenico, arbitration, or other legal proceeding between any of the protein horses, including Agreet(s), the prevailing party shall be contried to recover he actives come expenses, including court these, costs of arbitration, and responses from free, in addition to any other relief to which such party may be settled. The undersigned provine agree to hold Broker, Metaless Induscon Group, and Broker's Agreet, Richard X. Johanou harraless from and against any and all damages, costs and emocates, including attempted from strip from any disputes between Bayers and/or Seller and/or Agreet under this Agreement, anders Agreet is determined by a court of component, invisdiction to be frustaled in connection with any such claim, or determined.

3L ACCESS TO PROPERTY:

Softer agrees to provide access to the property to Bayer, happenings, and all other professionals representing Buyer, Buyer shall interprify, defend and hold Softer harmless from any list,

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loca, olaim, Nehillty, or expense, including (without limitation) reasonable attornoys' flors and costs, arising out of or in provention with its activation linched ne, without limitation, Buyer's agents and employees, and independent contractors retained by or acting on behalf of Buyer (collectively, "Buyer's Agents") on the Property. Buyer shall have no liability to Salve for any lies, loss claim, distinction, in value, liability or expense incurred by Salos arising out of discovery by Buyer or Duyer's Agents of any hexardous materials or took substructors as defined in applicable atom or fetheral law, on or about the Property, so long or the activities of Buyer and Buyer's Agents on the Property are proformed with the different is accordance with the industry standards the such activities and further providing that notities Buyer or Buyer's Agents' is actively orgiligent in the performance of such activities.

IL PRICIAYMENT:

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33. DITT. ON SALA CLAUSE:

If the note and deed of trust or mortgage for any existing loss contribut an acceleration or DUE CN SALL CLAUSE, the leader many demand full payment of the colors loss believes as a serial of this transaction. Both parties achoeologic that they are not relying on any representation by the other party or the Broker with respect to the embrocability of such a province in cristing notes and deeds of trust or reachings, to deads of trust or mortgages to be posserted to accordance with this Agreement. Both parties have been advised by the Resker to seek independent legal advice with recepted to there parties?

M. REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND FIELS:

PM the terms and conditions as incuring makes Acceptance below, Daylor and Selber horsin apprecibal fellor shall pay the coronniumion(s) through Closs of Froron, to Maddley Johnson Graing. Brokes (
Richard K. Jahnson, Appen) of the Selber, and NONE, Prokes (NONE, Appen) of the Buyer.

It is appreed by Buyer, Soller and Escrew Hakker than Broker(3) in/are a third privy benediciary of the Appearment incolar as the Broker's fix is conserved, and that so change thall be shall be made by Buyer, folker on Escrew Holder with respect to the time of payment, amount of payment, on the conditions to payment of the Broker's the specified in this Agramment, without the written occasion of Broker(s).

Boyse and Solies each represent and warrent to the other that be/sho/s has had so dealings with my person, farm, broken or finder in commention with the sugostations of this Aproximat toution the commentation of the purchase and sake comments of herein, other than the Broker(s) matrice berein, of an broken or other person, firm or entiry, other than said Broker(s) that extitled to any orransistion or finder(s) for in commentum with this transaction as the result of any dorlings or act of min Party. Dayer and Salke do each berein agree to indemnify, deshad, protect and hold the other harmones from and against any cooks, sugaroses or liability for compression, commission or charges which may be chicked by any broken, finder or similar party, other than said samed Broken(s) by reason of any donlings or act of the induced from Party.

35. VESTED TITLE: The Salks warrants and represents that they have time to the Property and the right and authority to treathe the same to the Property. The manner of taking title any have algorithms legal and the property server. Depart should show him belong or tax constell expending this softer. This shall went as

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Buyer	METCALL	OHNSON (ZUOUS.	Solecto Al
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ME IMPACT FEES:

Personne to Nevado Revised Statutes, the Deports) of real property, for or under, development is hereby imbraned that such property may be subject to impact focus which have been or will be imposed by governmental agmodes. Endeding impact free thall be (S) Pald by Soller, () Accounted by Buyer.

37. DEFERRED AGRICULTURAL TAX:

Is the revise of any Deferred Applications: Two Delice phallipsy and course through close of courses.

38. EXISTING CONDITION:

Buyer bursty admonthedge that, anospi as otherwise stated in this Agrammed. Puryer is purchasing the Property in its substing condition and will, by the time called for battel, reales or have maked all imprecions of the Property that Buyer believes are necessary to protect its own interval in and its contemplated use of the Property. The Parties admonthedge that, energy as otherwise stated in this Agreement, on representational, indirections, processes, agreements, assumances, and or written concerning the Property, or any asport of the Occupational Sertery and Health Act, hazardous abbettance laws or any other act, ordinance of law, larve been made by sides Party or Broken, or relied upon by either Party hursto.

3). ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

- A. Subject to the Terms and Conditions of this agreement, the Selin leavely grown to Bryer, an irrevocable, exclasive right to purchase the Property constitute of the purcels) of head along with all buildings and sequences (III ANY), executions and rights apparented (and under midden, without limitations, all development ciptus, all mineral, oil, gov, not other hydrocurbon substances on one to under the burd, air rights, were, and water rights (if may). Soller shall not sollicite to accept May other offers during the terms of this Agreement.
- B. To the best of Seller's knowledge the property is not in violation of any federal, state, or local law, ordinance or regulation relating to industrial largical or to the unvironmental conditions on under or about the property including, but not limited to, and and groundwater condition.
- C. All coverants, impresentations and warrants made by Seller and Duyer to and for the breight of each other, except and only those related to close of except shall survive the close of communities this Agreement.
- D. Phythesis has and will inspect the Property and be thoroughly sequenced with its condition. Except as empressly sented herein, Purchaser agrees to purchase the Province "AS IS, WHERE IS, IN CURRENT CONDITION WITH ALL HAULTS".
- E. Fuyer shall have a the diligence period of thirty 1200 days from three of acceptance of this agreement by both Puyer and Sciler, within which to at Poyra's exposed, do any and all inspections and reports Buyer dress necessary such as his not limited to; availability and naisability of indities, prological reports, and reports, cooling dred zones, master plans, hose

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and costs of efficit and marks improvements, building requirements, conditions and requirements affecting the development of said property for Buyer" intraded use, inspect the site inclusive of surveys and seel tests madyae information pertaining to readways. Buyer shall indemnify reflect for all such work performed. If upon mandation and investigation of the matters above, Buyer determines that the property is unsurtable for Buyer's proposed use and/or future set of the property, Buyer may as say time within the doc diligence period elect to terminate this agreement by giving foller writter notice of insenden to do so, and renoive full related of unsured deposits not already dispersed, and the secret company shall relates said deposit without my further approved or instruction from Seller. Seller shall formation Broyer copies of all tests, investigations, nurveys, readies, and other reports it has or has necess to in reterance to said lot. Buyer will be responsible for the reportation or any discuss to the property OAI stay be caused by subject inspections willow tests.

This agreement is conditioned upon Buyer's completion of Investigation(s), investigation(s), and/or test(s) and Dayer's approval of imms as absolute below within the above stated period:

Aring Officer land we declare though Arindebilly of Utililes	
(Legal Access Manusmu Marine Property Bull North	
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Phops Environmental	
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In the event the Buyes should full to complete any inspection, investigation, and/or toxt withle	
the tiers provided, and/or excross shall have closed without any of three beving occurred, the	
Buyer shall be decement to have waived the Selier's and broken's liability for the results that	
such could have reasonably provided had they been conducted, except where provided by law,	
F. This offer is conditioned upon Nuyer, at \$200 years \$ \$3 other is common. Obtaining the	
following governmental approvals within 270 days of acceptance of this agreement, as	
may be rereaded pursuant to Paragraph 1.2 above:	
Variona Special Use Fermin □Farret May	
MTrometre Map Blzone Change & Lord Use Designations	
Copie supplement sit distractioner and specimal	
G. The princhese price in based upon Sala Dow some, Does equare Anni and Dwill but D	
will be adjusted in accordance with the area see forth in the survey,	
N 51 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 -	
H. It is agreed to and madernood that an part of the processes price of this property, the Buyer	
aball deliver to follow one of the possible sees, of approximately 3,500 square foot, in the new	
condominium project, subject to the following terror and conditions. Buyer shell provide	
Seller with detailed fifter plant of cach pershouse, and the living price for each pershouse, as	
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which these Seller shall have thirty (30) days to choose the penthouse to be transferred to Seller. Seller shall receive endit in the amount of (\$2,201,000). Two Millson, Two Hundred Thouses of Dollers ("Fembouses Carolit") soward the living price of the perthouse to chosen. In the receit the Entire price of the penthouse to chosen is received that the Porthouse Carolit, Seller shall pay the difference is could at the time of the transfer. In the event the penthouse to chosen is low than the Fenthouse Carolit, Bayer shall pay the difference at the time of transfer. Buyer and Seller shall also agree, on or before the close of ourrow and as a condition thereof, upon specific language and form of legal focuseratation of the right to receive such conformation with, which chall be fire of all lines and encumbrance success taken paid correct, automatements and C.C. & R.'s uniformly applicable to such building and soid.

- The Soller warrants that there are no leaves or other contractual six agreements on sold property.
- J. Softer auditorizes Paryer and Seller's agent to place algorithm to repeate as said properties promoting identification of the Payer, Seller's agent, and/or future use of said property.
- K, All deposits, upon receipt, aball become immediately non-refraedable and fully disbursed.
- L. Soller's property adjoining the property berein is known as 260 Island St (APN 0) 1-112-02.

 Soller agrees to a shoot searching that the height of this property will struck anneal its correct beight. Buyer agrees to provide, M as cost to Soller, parking openion within their development, as required by their governing codes, for livers use of this building. Soller agrees to provide liability insurance for mid parking area lad will provide perhap attendants) as required, at no cost to the large.

 Also development, at no cost to the large.
- 40. MEDIATION OF DISPUTES: He dispute trives out of or relates to this Agreement, or its breach, by initialing in the spaces below,

M () Dayer agreed	[Late X wa] Buyer don and agree
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(Both parties must initial "agrees" for meditation to be part of the agreement)

41. ARRITRATION OF DISPUTES:

Any dispute or chira he have or equity arising our of this Agreement will be decided by neutral blading arbitration in accordance with prevailing less and applicable court raise. Independ upon the arrend rendered by the arbitrator may be entered in any neutral harring juristication. The parties will have the right up discovery.

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The prices agree that the following precedure will grovern the making of the award by the arbitrator, (a) a Tometive Award will be made by the arbitrator within 30 days following submission of the mater to the arbitrator, (b) the Toutstim Award will explain the faceual and legal baris for the arbitrator's decision as to cach of the principal energyted issues; (c) the Tentritive Award will be in wirling unless the parties agree otherwise, provided however, that if the hearing is associated within one day, the Tomorium Award many be made anally at the herving in the prosence of the parties. Within 15 days after the Temperive Award has been served or announced, very pury many serve objections to the Tourrive Award. Upon objections being timely served, the arbitrator may call for additional evidence, coal or written argument, or both. If no objections are filled, the Terestive Award will become final without further action by the parties or arbitrator. Within 30 stays offer the filling of objections, the arbitrator will ofther make the Tentative Award final or mortify or correct the Tentative Ayuard, which will then become thesi as modified or corrected.

The following matters are excluded from arbitration: (a) a judicial or non-judicial formologues or other action or preserving to motorce a dead of trust or mortorpe; (b) an unbravial distance perion; (c) the filling or orderconcert of a mechanic's lien; (d) any motors which is within the jurisdiction of a prohers court, or arnull claims court or (r) as serios for boddy injury or wrongful death. The filing of a judicial action to comble the recording of a popier of peoding action, for order of attrobrement receivership, injunction, or other provisional remodies, will not constitute a waiver of the right to

arbitume under this provision.

NOTICE: By initialing in the "agree" space below you are agreeing to have any dispute wising out of the metters included in this "Arbitration of Disputes" provision deolded by meanful arbitration, and you are giving up any rights you might possess to have the dispute linkpated in a count or jury trial. By initializing to the "agree" space below you are giving up your judicial rights to appeal. If you reduce to submit to arbibration after spreating to this provinting you many be compelled to arbitrate mader state law. Your agreement to this arbitration provision is voluntary.

We have read and unformand the five-going and agree to submit deputes arising out of the meteers isolated in this "Arbitration of Disputer" provision to meeted arbitration.

Mary Date of the	Beyor shore set agree
O (n/a X n/a) Seller aproce	Arthronion to be part of this necessary

41 LIQUIDATED DAMAGES:

D BUYER FALLS TO CONSTITUTE THE PURCHAST OF THE PROPERTY AS PROVIDED BY THE ON HOLL GENEVIEW BE THINK BETTER WALL IN MINISTER AND HOUSE AND HOLD THE WARREND CONTROL TO WIT THE LAND STATES OF ALLESS WILL THE WALL SELLIS IN FIRST WITH THE PARTY WITH THE PROPERTY TO BOAT WALL THE P ARREST THAT IT WOULD BE DATHACTICAL AND/OR EXTINUABLY JOINFOLLY TO JOX OR ESTABLISH TIME ACTUAL DAMAGE RYSTANDED BY SELLEN AS A NESULT OF SUCIA DIFAULT MY BUYER AND ACRES SAMOUNT OF JUSTOSTI(I), □\$_ MADE BY BUTT'S IS A BEASONADLE APPROXIMATION DIEBEGY, ACCORDINGLY, IN THE BYENT THAT THE BITTE DEPAULTS IN THE PROVINGENCE OF THE ADMERSMINT, THE AMONE PLATED AMOUNT SHALL, CONSTITUTE AND HE DEPOSED TO BE THE ADMINISTRATE OF BELLER AND PHYSICS ON DEPOSED BY BUYER TO SPELIFIC SELLER AGREES TO WAYE MY. CHORER NUMBERS AGAMENT THE BUYER WHICH

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_) Buyer agrees Na X ala) Thyer dam not seree & coldial som .pro nie K wa Seller deer not serre (Parts porties more will at for Liquidated Domages to be good of this opposited.)

43. BOLD BARMLESS;

Metrica Johnson Orders and its agency accept no responsibility for items such as but not limited to repairs, resolvation, restriction, replacement, maintenance work, or inspections performed to ny upon the property, regardless of whather or not the Contractor/Inspector performing the work was hired by Puryer or Saller at the suggestion of the Agent or any other representative of Metaker Johnson Group. By the execution of this agreement, theyer/Soller hereby release and agree to hold Metales Johnson Group and its agents barrakes from any loss in liability which Buyer/Seller may know as a result of any action of the Contractor/Inspector on or about the property, or the failure of the Contractur/Inspector to perform forms such as brit not limited to, the requir, reportation, replacement, restationance work, or improving to a good and workmeetike fashine. Dayer/Setter is secondard to cround with a Commencer larporter of their own choosing regarding the manufactory completion of any reports, renovation, replacement, materimente work, or tarperation performed to at upon the property.

44. CODE OF FIRECS:
Not all real extent forences are REALTORS. A REALTOR is a member of the National Association of REALTORS and therefore subscribes to a higher whiteal standard in the industry, the KRALTOR Code of Editor. To receive a copy of the REALTOR Code of Editor, ask your real orante professional, the Resoutement of REALTORR, or go to warm that not.

45. CONSULT YOUR ADVISORS:
This document has been prepared for your advisors review and for your approval. Agont makes no representation or recommendation as to the legal audicinery or the consequences of this document in the transaction to which is related. These we questions for your enterprey and financial advisor, in any real exists transaction, it is recommended that you consult with a professional such as a civil connect, industrial hygienic, or other parton with experience in evaluating the condition of and Property.

44. BROKER(3) AND AGENT(3) DISCLADMER:
Buyer and Seller acknowledges that except as otherwise expressly masted herein, Broker(a) and Agent(a) have not made any wantanty or representation with respect to any of this following: (a) he legality of the present or any possible finance of the Property under any Poleral, that or local law; (b) pending or possible futures serion by any governmental notity or agency which may affect the Property; (c) the physical conductor of the Property. Injuratellar agrees that investigation and analysis of all matters related to the Property in that soll responsibility and that Property Seller shall not hold the Agent responsible relating in any way to the foregoing matters.

47. FAX TRANSMOSSION: The fresimile transmission of a rigned copy hereof or any counter affer/amendment to the other party or thair licenses shall constitute delivery of said rigned document. Faminally signature may be accorded as original

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CONSIII.3 YOUR ADVISORS: This document has been properly for your advisory review and for you approved. Brakes are here are representative or recommendation as to the legal participancy or tex consequences of this were or the transaction on which it relates. These are questions for your adversey and flatancial advices. In my tool comme concretifies. It is recommended that you consent with a professional, such as a singl engineer, landuaried hypionist, or other pursys with experience in evaluating the creedings at each Property. The purises are advised to created with hypropolate produptornals reconnecting land use regulation, branchesius and authority, square (source), physical creatition, hep-1, too sed other corresponded of the connection.

AGENCY BELATIONSHIP CONNITRMATION. The following is the agency relationable for the gnia.

MELLING OFFICE: NONE ARTRESENTED BY: NONE

Is the Bosney, soring for (sheek one); N/A

The form of needs from book, "DUTITE OWED BY A NY, VADA LICENSER!" is hereby incorporated as an addicadam to this agreement.

The understood Payer has read this agreement and all addinger/apperhimental ability and hereby activately remittee of a copy hereing. Buyers signature hereon constitutes on after to Selles to purchase the Property on the server and conditions are forth hardin. Buyer automiciledges further that he has not relied upon motorname or representations by the understand Agent which are not lively expressed Buyers Broker NOME Dated: By None,

Beyer Dated: Time Authorized Signer, Prim Home: Son Combile for Consolidated Profile Development In.

ACCEPTANCE

Solice accorpts the foregoing offer and agrees to sell the berries described property for the price and on the britises wood contribute los areas

COMMISSION:

Soller agrees to pay in cash the following real construction for services remitted, which complexion Seller hereby immocably assigns from erorors.

Listing Purcher's correction con aball be 6 % of the accounted purchase price, and

by the S of the accepted price, or \$ _p/s_ to _s/s_ the S of the B of the S of the S

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appropriately by Enger and Solve which prevents the completion of the Sale. If carrier money of similar deposite mode by Buyer are forferted, in addition to any other rights of Broker, Broker shall be carried to the proportionals commission stand thereof. Sale proceeds sufficient to pay the commission are bereby sasigned Broker, and Excross Holder is bareley satisticated to pay said commission to Broker out of Seller's proceeds as the Christ of Easter's proceeds as the Christ of Easter is proceed as the Christ of Easter and that had not be concauranteed due to the default of Saler, the Saler shall be lable to another than the Christ would have received had the sale been consummated. Buyer shall have no responsibility or kaleby to Bloker or fer any commission to broker or any agent of moker.

FIRETA. (TAX WITHHOLDING) (Foreign Investment and Real Property Lot Art). Utiless the property is acquired for as a as primary matches and a sold for no more than \$300,000, stiller repress to provide Bayes with (a) MON-FOREIGN SELLER AFFIDARI (TAX Form 101-V), OR (i) WITHHOLDING CERTIFYCATE FORM from the best and Revower, Service seeing that withholding it may required in the event norm of the foreigning is applicable. Degree must withhold 10% of the Grand Seles Price wides the POREIGN INVESTMENT AND REAL PROPERTY LAX ACT (IRC SECTION 1115).

A real estate broker is not qualified to give netwice on orthopolding requirements. Buyer should impaire of the training combonism as to his responsibility.

Dy signing below the Setter is warranting that be/abothey is not a foreign person, foreign corporation or partnership, or nonversional alloc.

AGENCY TOOLATIONSHIP CONNETRMATION. The following is the searcy relationship for the Selfer.

SELLING OFFICE: Market Johnson Group.

REPRESENTED BY: Bichard K. Johnson.

Is the liceroon seeing for (check one):

The Buyes exclusively Siths Beller exclusively Shoth the Buyes and Beller (Convers to Art)
The Store of Peynals Series stood, "DUTTES (1997LD BY A NAYADA LICENSER"
In America is non-previously as an additionalism to this agreement.

Softer acknowledges that bothe has the resignly read the provisions of this agreement and agrees to sell the harvin described property for the price and on the terms and conditions specified. In the awart that Soller is in disagreement with any from or part of this Agreement, Sallar should make a compter offer to clarify or rhange.

Sette acknowledge, receipt of a copy of this agreement. Authorization is hereby given the Broker(i) in this transaction to deliver a pigned propy hereof in Buyer and to displace the tensus of sale in exembers of a bibliotic Listing Service or Poord of REAL/TORS at cloving.

Seller Broker Metaler Induses Gropp Deted:

Dy (open) Richard K Johnson.

Am / METZKER JOHNSON GROUP SOM ALLA

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SELLER'S ACCEPTANCE COUNTER OFFER OR REJECTION OF AGREEMENT. Seller MUST the following options and directions and directions and directions and directions.

ACCEPTANCE: The understand Refer accept the effer to purchase, express and has the appearing to sell above described property so the terms and readitions as stated person. See Adaptations (E. 2 Despaismenting This arritage that arrived the Description of the American Service States). Solver Attribut Milliam A., Dand: 8-5-05 Time: 7:50 ftm historized Styres. Sorma Misson.	90
OR	
COUNTER OFFER: Sella excepts this offer subject to the Copinal Offer Direct	
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OR .	
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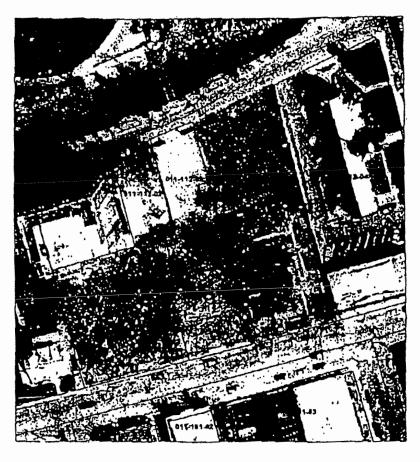
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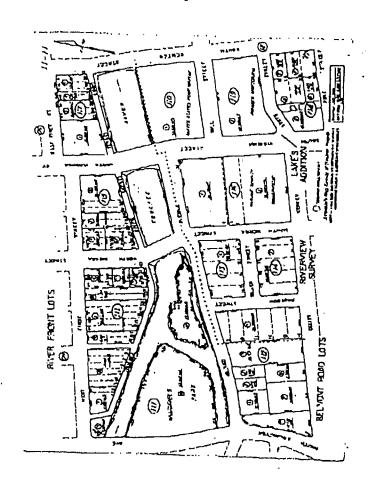
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Consolidated Pacific Development Inc. 932 Parter Street, Berkeley, CA 94710

Please deliver enclosed pages to:

932 Parker Street, Berkeley, CA 94 (510) 548-6093 (FAX) 548-6164 11/12/09

TELECOPIER COVER SHEET

NAME: DICK JOHNSON
COMPANY:
FAX No.: 775-823-8848 Phone No.:
FROM: Som CAN, SIA. MESSAGE/COMMENTS: Cofy of Executal O&A. Good Luck Tomorrow. Talk to your early Monday. I had to send page 7 again to gethe with belonce and Contentiat. Dopen problems:
Also I add a short addition to Dage 15 Letter L. Hove folio also ential. Thanks
No. of Pages 24 Date 7/30/05

METZKER JOHNSON GROUPS COMMERCIAL RESIDENTIAL INVESTMENT

6490 S. McCarran Blvd., Reno, Nevada 89509 Phone: (775) 823-8877 Fax: (775) 823-8848

ADDENDUM NO. 1

Date Prepared: August 1, 2005.

Property address APN: 011-112-06, 011-112-07, 011-112-12, 011-112-03 In reference to the offer made by CONSOLIDATED PACIFIC DEVELOPMENT INC. a Nevada Corporation, Buyer, and Iliescu, John Jr. and Sonnia Trust, Seller, dated <u>7/29/2005</u> the following terms and changes are hereby incorporated as part of the Purchase Agreement:

39. ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

- H. It is agreed to and understood that as part of the purchase price of this property, the Buyer shall deliver to Seller one of the penthouses of 3,750 square feet of living area, in the new condominium project subject to the following terms and conditions. Buyer shall provide Seller with the initial floor plans for each penthouse so that Seller may select his location and commence with his input to the Architect for the completion of his unit. Seller shall select his unit within thirty (30) days after receipt of the initial floor plans. Seller shall receive credit in the amount of Two Million Two Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$2,200,000), (Penthouse Credit) toward the hard cost of construction, as evidenced by paid invoices. Seller unit will have four (4) cars parking assigned in a location of Seller choice. Five Hundred (500) square feet storage is to be provided to Seller in the building for their personal use. Ceiling height in this unit is to be Nine (9) feet or better. Multiple build-ins will be provided and installed as selected by Seller. Buyer and Seller shall also agree, in or before the close of escrow and as a condition thereof, upon, specific language and form of legal documentation of the right to receive such condominium unit, which shall be free of all liens and encumbrances except taxes paid current, assessments and C, C, & R's uniformly applicable to such building and unit.
- Seller agrees to provide liability insurance for said parking area and will provide parking standard is resided for addition of items such as but not limited to anterna, and television dish. Buyer agrees to give easement rights for direct access from rear of existing building to new building parking being provided for existing building. Car access to parking garage for existing building shall be from Island Street. A Lot line adjustment shall be made at existing parking lot side (east side of building), enlarging the existing building's lot sufficient enough to allow for a Ten (10) foot side yard from existing building and to meet any required governmental requirements.

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METARE JOHNSON GROUPS COMMERCIAL - BUSIDANTIAL - INVESTMENT - SEAST

4490 S. McCorras Block, Revol. Neved. \$7507 Phone: (775) \$22-\$877 Fat: (775) \$22-8841

ADDENDUM NO. 1

Due Prepared: Award 1, 2001

Property address APN: 811-112-06, 811-112-05, 011-112-12, 011-12-03
In reference to the offer mande by CONSOLIDATED FACTOR DEVELOPMENT INC. 3
Regards Corp serving. Buyer, and Ringers, John Jr. and Sannals Trust, Solver, dated
7797(205) the following terms and changes are bereby incorporated as part of the Purchase
Agreement:

33. ADDITIONAL TYRMS AND CONDITIONS:

- H. It is agreed to and understood that an part of the purchase price of this property, the Buyer shall deliver to Saller one of the pembouses of 3,750 square feet of living area, in the new condominium project subject to the following terms and conditions. Buyer shall provide Seller with the initial floor plane for each pembouse so that Seller may select his location and commence with his lapar to the Architect for the completion of his unit. Seller shall solece his unit within thirty (30) days after incoipt of the initial floor plans. Soller shall receive mode in the amount of I we Million Two Hundred Thousand Dollars (12,200,000), (Peothouse Crodit) toward the hard cost of construction, as evidenced by paid invoices. Seller unit will have four (4) care parking assigned in a location of Soller choice. Pive Hundred (300) square foot storage is to be provided to Sollor in the building for their portonal use. Ceiling beight in this unit is to be Nine (9) feet or better, Muhiple britid-ins will be provided and installed as selected by Raller. Buyer and Saller shall also agree, in or hefore the close of errow and as a condition thereof, upon, specific language and form of legal documentation of the right to receive such condominium unit, which shall be fire of all tiens and cocumbrances except taxes paid current, assessments and C, C, A R's uniformly applicable to such building and unit
- L. Selber agrees to provide liability insurance for said parting area, and will provide padding attordant(s) as required, at no cost to brayer. Selber may occeed the current height of said building if needed for addition of items such as but not limited to ancenta, and television disk. Buyer agrees to give pedestrian easonest rights for direct account from rear of emissing building to new building parking being provided for existing building. Can account to parking parage for existing building shall be from Island Street. A Lot line adjustment shall be made as existing building in side (cast side of building), enlarging the existing building's lot sufficient enough to allow for a Tou (10) fool. Nite yard from societing building and to meet any required governmental requirements.

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M. Puryor agrees to a deed restriction through sale of said property to include that the property shall be developed for a mixed use of office, rotal, and predominately condominiums. Said property to be developed as quickly as possible.

To the extent the terms of this Addeadum No. 1 modify or condict with any provinces of the Purchase Agreement, these terms thall control.

OTHER TERMS: All other terms and conditions of said purchase agreement are to remain the same.

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Or. John Mirson, Marca, John Jr. and Sonnia, Trust) Sellen Law Tord;

Seller B. rodlord: Morris Phison, Date S. John Time 2:30,77

Buyer/Tenarit: Date Tun
Soun Cardella, for Consollated Pucific Development Inc.

Sollar or Seller's Again acknowledges receipt of a copy of the accepted agreement

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08/03/2005 13:00

Consolidated Pacific Development Inc.

5185486164

932 Parker Street, Berkeley, CA 94710 (510) 544-6093 (FAX) 548-6164

TELECOPIER COVER SHEET

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NAME	DICK SHUBON
COMP	ANY:
FAX N	ka.: 775 823 8848 Phone No.:
FROM	: Som Coniglia
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Jacqueline Bryant
Clerk of the Court
Transaction # 6399784 : swilliam

EXHIBIT 2

EXHIBIT 2

METZKER JOHNSON GROUP® COMMERCIAL * RESIDENTIAL * INVESTMENT * REALTY

6490 S. McCarran Blvd., Ste. 10

RENO, NEVADA 89509

PHONE: (775)823-8877

CELL: 775-741-0829

FAX: (775) 823-8848



11/12/09

PAGES ATTACHED: 2.

DATE: Aug-17 2, 2005

TO: Dr. John of Souria I Liescu

Room 517

FAX: 507- 288-2677

PHONE: 2112 Thre 507-288-2677

REFERENCE: OFFIR ISIAND/COURT

FROM:

Richard K Johnson, President

COMMENTS:

Following is the additions to accomplish what we discussed. Samcaniglia was sent this also and he has agreed.

Thope Everything is going well there .

Let me know as soon as possible if this accomplishes what we discussed.

Die E

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You

METZKER JOHNSON GROUPS
COMMERCIAL • RESIDENTIAL • INVESTMENT • REALT)

6490 S. McCarran Blvd., Rens, Nevada 89509 Phone: (775) 821-8877 Fax: (775) 821-8848

ADDENDUM NO. 2

Date Prepared: August 2, 2005

Property address <u>APN: 011-112-06, 011-112-07, 011-112-12, 011-112-03</u>
In reference to the LAND PURCHASE AGREEMENT made by CONSOLIDATED

PACIFIC DEVELOPMENT INC. a Nevada Corporation. Buyer, and <u>Diescu</u>, John Jr. and

Sonnia Trust, Seller, Date Prepared <u>7/29/2005</u> and the ADDENDUM NO. 1 Date

Prepared <u>8/1/2005</u> the Buyer and Seller hereby agrees as follows:

The surchase/sale of the said property is hereby in force and obligated by both parties. The terms and conditions of these two documents are accepted by the parties signed below conditioned upon the agreement that:

Both parties agree that the Land Purchase Agreement needs to be fine tuned as to the specifics of the intended agreement before its finalization, and that legal clarification and documentation to achieve the full intent of both parties is spelled out. This shall be accomplished as soon as possible within the time constraints of the Buyer, Seller, and legal counsel of both parties.

seller/Landlord:		Date: Wescu, John Jr. and Sonnia	Time:
	Dr. John Iliescu, (Шезси, John Jr. and Sonnia	i, Trusi)
clldr/Landlord	•	Date:	Time:
	Sonnia Iliescu, (Ili	lescu, John Jr. and Sonnia,	Trust)
uyer/Tenant:	Sam Canighta, for	Consolidated Pacific Develor	05 Time 1:00 f
peller of S	clier a Algent acknow	ledges receipt of a copy of the	ite accepted agreement
		70.1	Time

Aug 03 03 05:38,

Rich. X. Johnson

775-923-8848

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COMMUNECIAL - BUSINESS - INTESTMENT - MICHTA

MINOS McCorres Strd., Rose Morado \$1500 Forest (775) \$13-6877 Fact (775) \$23-78-88

ADDENDUM NO. 2

Date Propered: August 2 2005

Property addross APM 811-112-06 811-112-07 811-112-09
In reference to the LAND PURCHANT ACREEMENT made by CONSOLIDATED PACIFIC DEVELOPMENT INC. 8 Newsda Comparedae. Boyw, and Binger, John Jr. and Sauria Trigel. Solies, Date Prepared 11/2/2003 and the ADDINGRUM NO. 1 Date Prepared UN/2005 the Buyer and Seller bareby agrees on Indional.

The purchase sale of the said property is hereby in force and obligated by both parties. The terror and conditions of these two documents are accepted by the parties righted below conditioned upon the agreement that:

Both parties agree that the Lead Purcious Agreement moods to be fine timed as in the specifics of the intended agreement before its finalization, and that legal clarification and documentation to achieve the full intent of both parties is specified out. This shall be accomplished as soon as possible within the time countraints of the Buyer, Seller, and logal countries of both parties.

Please see Kand Finches agreement & Redge land I see
EXPLAITION: This Addendary well expire unless written accordance is delivered to
Soller Andred or his hor Agent on or before 1:00 DAM DIM on August 1:2015

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Seller Andlord: Dennis Theren (Throng, John Jr. and Sommin Trans)

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Clerk of the Court
Transaction # 6399784 : swilliam

EXHIBIT 3

EXHIBIT 3

Addendum No. 3

This Addendum No. 3 ("Third Addendum") is made by and between Consolidated Pacific Development, Inc., a Nevada corporation, ("Buyer"), and John Diescu, Jr. and Soursia Santce Riescu, individually and as Trustees of the John Riescu, Jr. and Sonnia Riescu 1992 Family Trust (collectively "Seller"), to amend and modify that certain Land Purchase Agreement dated July 29, 2005 ("Land Purchase Agreement"), together with Addendum No. 1 dated August 1, 2005 ("First Addendum"), and Addendum No. 2 dated August 2, 2005 ("Second Addendum"), for the sale and purchase of that certain real property located in the City of Remo, County of Washoe, State of Nevada, identified as APNs 011-112-05, 06, 07 and 12 and more particularly described in the Title Report (defined below). The Land Purchase Agreement, the First Addendum and the Second Addendum are collectively referred to herein as the "Agreement". Seller and Buyer hereby amend the Agreement as set forth below.

Paragraph 1.2 of the Land Purchase Agreement is hereby amended and restated as follows:

1.2 Additional Cash Deposit:

\$475,000.00

The deposit described in Paragraph 1.1 hereof shall be increased in the form of cash or cashier's check to be deposited with escrow holder for immediate disbursement to the Seller and Seller's agent proportionately, as follows.

an additional \$75,000.00 within 30 days from August 3, 2005; an additional \$100,000.00 within 90 days from August 3, 2005; an additional \$100,000.00 within 150 days from August 3, 2005; an additional \$100,000,00 within 210 days from August 3, 2005; and

an additional \$100,000.00 within 270 days from August 3, 2005.

Provided that Buyer has exercised reasonable diligence in obtaining the Governmental Approvals (defined in Paragraph 6 of this Third Addendum) and through no fault of Buyer, Buyer is unable to obtain all Governmental Approvals within 270 days from August 3, 2005, then Seller agrees to extend the date for close of escrow (as set forth in Section 4 hereof); provided, that, Buyer so notifies Seller in writing prior to the date or extended date for close of escrow, each such extension period shall not exceed 30 days, Buyer shall not request more than six (6) extensions, and each request for an extension shall be accompanied by an extension deposit of \$50,000.00 in immediately available funds. All deposits described in Section 1.1 and 1.2 hereof are collectively referred to as the "Deposit". The Deposit shall be non-refundable and shall be credited to the purchase price for the Property upon close of escrow. Buyer shall have a 15 day grace period to pay any of the aforesaid Deposits.

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2. The first paragraph under Section 5 of the Land Purchase Agreement is hereby amended and restated as follows:

On the date of closing, Title Company shall issue a CLTA or an ALTA policy of title insurance as determined by Buyer, which may include appropriate endorsements as desired by Buyer and to be paid by Buyer, insuring Buyer's title in the Property in an amount equal to the purchase price for the Property. Said title policy shall insure that Buyer has good and marketable title to the Property, subject only to the Permitted Exceptions. As used herein, "Permitted Exceptions" shall mean the standard form printed title exceptions of the form of policy chosen by Buyer and the following Schedule B exceptions shown on the Preliminary Report ("Title Report") of First Centennial Title Company of Nevada ("Title Company") No. 145279-MI, dated as of July 13, 2005, a copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit "A": Item Nos. I through 6, inclusive (showing none due or payable) and 7 through 13, inclusive, any encumbrances to be created pursuant to this Agreement and any encumbrances created by Buyer. Buyer's inability to obtain any title policy endorsements requested by Buyer shall not affect Buyer's obligation to close escrow.

 The following sentence of Paragraph 6.21 (Additional Inspections) of the Land Purchase Agreement is bereby deleted:

However, if repair expenses are considered excessive by Buyer, then Buyer may terminate this agreement at Buyer's discretion unless Seller agrees to repair at Seller's expense by written addendum.

4. Paragraph 12 (Encumbrances) of the Land Purchase Agreement is hereby amended and restated as follows:

Buyer shall take title to the property, subject to the Permitted Exceptions.

Paragraph 31 is hereby amended to add the following paragraph:

Buyer agrees to keep the Property free from all liens and to indemnify, defend and bold harmless Seller, and its successors and assigns, from and against any and all claims, actions, losses, liabilities, damages, costs and expenses (including, but not limited to, attorneys' fees, charges and disbursements) incurred, suffered by, or claimed against Seller by reason of any work performed with respect to the Property at the instance or request of Buyer or any damage to the Property or injury to persons caused by Buyer and/or its agents, employees or contractors arising out of or in any way connected with their entry upon the Property and/or the performance of any inspections, tests or other activities thereon. Buyer's obligations under this paragraph shall survive the Closing or termination of the Agreement.

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6. Paragraph 36 is hereby amended to add the following:

As used in this paragraph "Existing Impact Fees" shall not include any impact fees which result from the Project.

Paragraph 39(F) is hereby amended and restated as follows:

This offer is conditioned upon, as conditions precedent ("Conditions Precedent"), Buyer obtaining, at Buyer's expense, all necessary approvals ("Governmental Approvals") for the construction of a mixed use residential and commercial high rise condominium project on the Property approximately 28 stories in height (the "Project") within 270 days after August 3, 2005, as such time period may be extended pursuant to Paragraph 1.2 above, including, but not limited to:

- Any required height, setback or other variances;
- (2) Any required special use permit,
- (3) Any required zoning or land use designation changes;
- (4) Any required master plan amendment;
- (5) An approved tentative condominium map for the Project, and
- (6) Any required design approvals.

In addition, Buyer shall obtain, at Buyer's sole cost and expense, all approvals for the Boundary Line Adjustment (as defined in Paragraph 8 of this Third Addendum).

Buyer shall use its best efforts and reasonable diligence to satisfy all Conditions Precedent described in this Paragraph 39(F) prior to close of escrow.

8. Paragraph 39(H) as amended by Addendum No. 1 is hereby amended and fully restated as follows:

The Project will include a number of condominium penthouses located on the upper floors of the Project. It is agreed and understood that as part of the purchase price of the Property, the Seller shall have the first right to select a penthouse condominium unit from all penthouse condominium units to be constructed on the Property and Seller shall receive a credit of \$2,200,000.00, of Actual Hard Costs, toward the purchase and ownership of all right, title and interest in one of the penthouses ("Seller's Penthouse Unit") which shall be 3,750± square feet in size with a minimum ceiling height throughout of nine feet (9'), together with (a) an exclusive easement to four (4) parking spaces of Seller's choice within the parking garage of the Project, which parking spaces shall be limited common elements appurtenant to Seller's Penthouse Unit and which shall be maintained by the owner of the Property, the operator of the parking garage, if any, or the homeowners association to be formed for the Project ("Association") in the same manner that other parking spaces are maintained, and (b) an exclusive easement to an enclosed unfinished storage space within the Project having a floor

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J.J. AD SM1 10/9/05 area of five (500) hundred square feet ("Storage Unit"), which Storage Unit shall be a limited common element appurtenant to Seller's Penthouse Unit. In the event parking fees are charged for use of the parking spaces pursuant to the declaration of covenants, conditions and restrictions for the Project (the "Declaration") or rules and regulations enacted pursuant thereto, then Seller shall pay the parking fees which are uniformly applied to all parking spaces. The sale and purchase of Seller's Penthouse Unit shall be pursuant to the following terms and conditions:

- When the Project has progressed to a point where the architect is designing the preliminary floor plans for the penthouses, Seller shall meet with the architect and participate in the selection and design of Seller's Penthouse Unit. Seller's Penthouse Unit shall meet the specifications set forth in the preceding paragraph and Seller shall be entitled to choose the location, floor plan and overall design of the Seller's Penthouse Unit and the amenities which Seller desires be added to the basic unit plans. Seller shall be entitled to select the finish improvements to Seller's Penthouse Unit. From the time the preliminary plans have been reviewed by Seller, Seller shall have thirty (30) days to choose Seller's Penthouse Unit. Seller shall be entitled to review and approve the final building plans for Seller's Penthouse Unit prior to submittal of such plans to the City of Reno Building Department, which approval shall not be unreasonably withheld or delayed. Seller shall provide Buyer with any changes to the final plans within ten (10) business days after receiving the same, and Buyer shall make reasonable efforts to accommodate Seller's changes. In the event Buyer does not receive Seller's changes to the final plans within such ten (10) business day period, then Saller shall be deemed to have approved the same.
- Within thirty (30) days after Seller's approval or deemed approval of the final plans for Seller's Penthouse Unit, Buyer shall provide Seller with an estimated statement of the estimated hard costs related to the construction of Seller's Penthouse Unit, which statement shall be updated from time to time as construction progresses to reflect the Actual Hard Costs. "Actual Hard Costs" shall mean Buyer's actual out-of-pocket costs for labor, materials and other tangible items to be installed in or on Seller's Penthouse Unit and the limited common elements appurtenant to Seller's Penthouse Unit, together with a pro rata share of costs incurred by Buyer for construction of the common elements of the Project (excluding Seller's limited common elements), which pro rata share shall be equal to Seller's undivided interest in the common elements of the Project ("Seller's Pro Rata Share"). "Actual Hard Costs" shall also include Seller's Pro Rata Share of the following out-of-pocket costs: reasonable fees paid to architects, engineers, appraisers, real estate taxes and insurance. "Reasonable fees" shall mean the fees generally charged for similar services in the community. In the event Seller submits any written change orders to the final plans which increase the cost of construction as estimated on the original statement, then "Actual Hard Costs" shall include such increased costs. Upon written request, Buyer shall provide Seller a written itemization and receipts for all Actual Hard

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Costs. The cumulative total of the Actual Hard Costs shall be the purchase price for Seller's Penthouse Unit ("Penthouse Purchase Price").

- Close of escrow for Seller's Penthouse Unit shall occur, at Seller's election, (i) within five (5) business days after the date Seller is notified in writing that a certificate of occupancy is issued for Seller's Penthouse Unit or (ii) on such earlier date which Seller may elect in writing. In the event the Penthouse Purchase Price exceeds \$2,200,000.00, Seller shall pay the difference between the Penthouse Purchase Price and \$2,200,000.00 in full at the close of the escrow transferring Seller's Penthouse Unit to Seller. In the event the Penthouse Purchase Price is less than \$2,200,000.00, then Buyer shall pay Seller the difference between \$2,200,000,00 and the Penthouse Purchase Price at the close of such escrow. The closing costs for Seller's Penthouse Unit shall be paid by Seller and Buyer as follows: Buyer shall pay any real estate broker's commission owed to any real estate broker which Buyer has engaged. Buyer shall pay for the cost of a CLTA title insurance policy and one-half (%) of the real property transfer tax. Seller shall pay any real estate broker's commission owed to any real estate broker which Seller has engaged. Seller shall pay one-half (1/2) of the real property transfer tax and the additional cost of any ALTA policy and any title endorsements requested by Seller. Buyer and Seller shall each pay one-half (1/2) of the remaining costs and fees of the escrow related to the transfer of Seller's Penthouse Unit.
- (4) As soon as practicable after determination of which unit is Seller's Penthouse Unit, and in any event prior to the close of escrow on Seller's Penthouse Unit, Seller shall choose which four (4) parking spaces shall be designated for Seller's Penthouse Unit. Seller and Buyer shall mutually determine the location of Seller's Storage Unit which Storage Unit shall be constructed by the date of the close of escrow on Seller's Penthouse Unit.
- (5) Seller shall acquire its right, title and interest in Seller's Penthouse Unit, together with the four (4) parking spaces and the Storage Unit by grant bargain and sale deed (the "Deed"), and title thereto shall be free of all liens and encumbrances, except taxes paid current, the Permitted Exceptions (excluding monetary encumbrances created by Buyer) and the Declaration. To ensure that Seller receives either (a) title to Seller's Penthouse Unit within three (3) years after the close of escrow for the Property, or (b) if the Project and Seller's Penthouse Unit is not constructed within three (3) years after close of such escrow, \$3,000,000.00 in cash, Buyer agrees as follows:
- (a) Concurrently with the close of escrow for the Property, a Memorandum of Agreement, in a form acceptable to Seller, shall be recorded memorializing of record Seller's right to Seller's Penthouse Unit on the Property; and

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Buyer shall post a bond in the amount of \$3,000,000.00 wherein Seller is the obligee insuring either (i) the lien-free completion of Seller's Penthonse Unit within three (3) years after close of the escrow for the Property or (ii) in the alternative, the payment to Seller of the cash sum of \$3,000,000.00 on the date which is three (3) years after close of such excrow.

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Seller may extend the date for completion of Seller's Penthouse Unit, in Seller's sole discretion, from time to time.

Paragraph 39(1) as amended by Addendum No. 1 is hereby amended and fully restated as follows:

> Seller owns the adjoining parcel commonly known as 260 Island Avenue, Reno, Nevada ("Island Property"). Seller intends, but shall not be obligated, to convert the building located on the Island Property into a restaurant/bar business or, in the event a restaurant/bar business is not permitted by city, county or state regulations or is not feasible in Seller's sole judgment, then Seller may convert the Island Property to another use of Seller's choice ("Seller's Business"). Buyer and Seller each agree to the following terms and conditions related to the Island Property:

- Scher agrees to place a deed restriction on the Island Property at close of escrow, providing that Seller shall not, in any way, construct any structure or add to the existing structure to increase the existing height of the building located on the Island Property, which is _ (____) feet above street level and shall further not install any equipment or items which exceed fifteen feet (15') above the current height of the existing building located on the Island Property. Such deed restriction shall terminate by its terms if construction of the Project is not commenced on the Property within one (1) year after close of escrow for the Property.
- Buyer agrees to obtain, at Buyer's sole cost and expense, all approvals necessary for a boundary line adjustment ("Boundary Line Adjustment") which will add to the Island Property a strip of land along the entire east boundary of the Island Property which strip shall be ten feet (10') in width or wider if required to meet additional city, county, state or other governmental requirements for the conversion of the existing building on the Island Property, as provided above. The Boundary Line Adjustment shall be recorded at close of ESCTOW.
- At close of escrow for the Property, Seller shall reserve in the Deed conveying title to the Property a perpetual exclusive easement for fifty-one (51) contiguous full size parking spaces (as required by the applicable parking ordinance), including required ADA spaces ("Island Property Parking Spaces") on the Property, which Island Property Parking Spaces shall be appurtenant to, and for the benefit of, the Island Property. The Island Property Parking Spaces shall be located within the parking garage of the Project on the ground level (Island

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Avenue street level) convenient to Seller's Business with signage indicating that such spaces are for the exclusive use of the Island Property, including, but not limited to, the owner, the operator, the business invitees and guests of the Island Property. Buyer shall further provide Seller a non-exclusive ingress and egress easement to the Island Property Parking Spaces providing access from Island Avenue, and a reasonable pedestrian ingress and egress access easement from the Island Property Parking Spaces to the Island Property, in a location to be mutually agreed upon by Seller and Buyer, which is convenient to the Seller's Business. Seller and Buyer shall reasonably cooperate to design such parking entrance to discourage unauthorized parking. The reservation in the Deed for the Island Property Parking Spaces shall include a provision that in the event the Project is not built, Seller shall nevertheless be entitled to a perpetual exclusive easument for the Island Property Parking Spaces on the Property (contiguous to the Island Property) for the benefit of the Island Property, together with vehicular and pedestrian access easements at locations to be selected by Seller.

- During such time as the Island Property Parking Spaces are used for the benefit of the Island Property, Seller, and any successor owners of the Island Property agree to maintain, at their sole cost and expense, liability insurance for the Island Property Parking Spaces in the initial amount of \$1,000,000.00 per person and \$3,000,000.00 per occurrence, as may be determined by Seller or its successors using prodent business judgment, which insurance shall be issued by an insurance company licensed to issue insurance in the State of Nevada, subject to Buyer's approval, which approval shall not be unreasonably withheld. Seller further agrees to keep the Island Property Parlong Spaces in a clean and orderly condition. At the sole discretion of Seller, Seller may provide a parking attendant and/or parking valet, at Seller's sole cost and expense. Except as otherwise provided herein, all costs of repair and maintenance of the Island Property Parking Spaces shall be borne by the owner of the Property, the operator of the parking garage, if any, or the Association, and the Declaration shall provide for the maintenance of the Island Property Parking Spaces to the same standard as the other parking spaces within the Project.
- 10. Paragraph 39 (J) is hereby amended to add the following sentence:

All signs which Buyer places on the Property shall comply with all applicable sign ordinances.

11. The following paragraphs are hereby added to the Agreement.

48. Miscellaneous.

(a) All of Seller's representations, warranties and covenants set forth in the Agreement which are made to "Seller's knowledge" or "Seller's actual knowledge" are made without any duty of inquiry or investigation on the part of Seller.

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Alto 10/6/05 (b) Time is of the essence of this Agreement.

(c) Buyer shall not assign this Agreement without Seller's prior written consent, which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld or delayed. Notwithstanding the forgoing, Buyer shall be entitled to assign this Agreement to an entity in which Buyer owns no less than thirty-three and one-third percent (33.33%) of the ownership interests, without Seller's consent.

Except as modified herein, all other terms and conditions of the Land Purchase Agreement are hereby ratified and affirmed.

This Addendum No. 3 is dated this 8 day of RTOB = R , 2005.

SeDer:

John Diescu Jr.

Sonnia Santee Illescu

John Diescu Jr., as Trustee of the John Diescu Jr.

and Sonnia Iliescu 1992 Family Trust

Sonnia Samee Diesen, as Trustee of the John

Iliescu Jr. and Sonnia Iliescu 1992 Family Trust

Buyer:

Consolidated Pacific Development, Inc., a Nevada corporation

By:

Sam A. Caniglia, President

64/2024040002 COMA/PCDOCSVHL/RNODOCS/4816904 Oct 08 05 05:27p

Oct 07 05 02:17p

Rich: X. Johnson

775-823-8848

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Exhibit "A"
Preliminary Title Report

(See attached.)

PASSINGUES

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FIRST CENTENNIAL TITLE COMPANY OF NEVADA

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- THE LAKESTOE DIK, SUFFE 100 . MENO, NV 19509 (TTA 199-2005) D
- SINGHALANNE AVENTE SUITE TERNO, NY 1952 DES 7447000 D

Lucuing Policies Of

First American Title Insurance Company

Today's Date: August 18, 2005

PRELIMINARY REPORT

PROPOSED BUYER.

Consolidated Pacific Development, Inc.

PROPERTY ADDRESS:

APN 911-112-03, 06, 07 and 12,

Resa, NV

Melzker Johnson Group Richard K. Johnson 6490 S. McCarrab Bonlevard Saite 10 Reso, NV 89509

Escrov Officer: Maryana Infantine

Our No.: 145279-NII

The information contained in this report is through the date of July 13, 2105 x17:30 A.M.

la response to the above referenced application for a policy of title insurance, First Centennial Title Company of Nerada, loc. hereby reports that it is prepared to issue, or cause to be issued, as of the date hereof, a California Land Title Association Standard Coverage Policy of Title Insurance describing the land and the extate or interest therein set forth, insuring against loss which may be nustained by reason of my defect, lies or exessibrance not aboven or referred to as an Exception below or not excluded from coverage pursuant to the printed Schedules, Conditions and Stipulations of said Policy form.

This report (and any supplements or amendments thereof) is issued solely for the purpose of facilitating the isammee of a policy of title insurance and no liability is assumed hereby.

Julie Moreno, Title Officer

04/2054(NYXXX) =ODMAVCDOCSVILRNODOCSVII 6904

Julio M Jona

LU 10/8/05

Oct 07 05 02:18p

Richa K.

K. Johnson

775-823-8848

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SCHEDULE A

The estate or interest in the land bereinafter described or referred to covered by this report is:

Fee Simple

Title to said essue or interest at the date hereof is vested in:

Sonaia Santee Diesco, John Iliesca, John Iliesco Jr. and John Iliesco Jr. and Sonaia Diesco as Trustees of the John Diesco Jr. and Sonaia Diesco 1992 Family Trust all as their interests appear of record

The land referred in in this Report is simmle in the State of NEVADA, County of Washoe.

See Exhibit "A" Attached Burne And Made A Part Burent

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SCHEDULE B

At the date hereof Exceptions to coverage in addition to the printed exceptions and exclusions in said policy form would be as follows:

1. General and Special Taxes for the fiscal year, 2005-2006, including any secured personal property texes, a lieu due and payable.

Total Amount:

\$1,501.77

l'acsi Installment

\$376.77, Unpaid

Said Installment becomes delinquent August 26, 2005.

The Second, Third and Fourth Installments: 5375.00, each. Unpaid

Assessors Parcel No.:

011-112-03

Note: The second, third and fourth installments will become delinquent if not paid on or before the first Monday in Ocioher, 2005, and January and March, 2006, respectively.

2. General and Special Taxes for the fiscal year, 2005-2006, including any secured personal property taxes, a lien due and payable.

Long Ywonnt:

\$2,010.02

First Installment

\$504.02, Umpaid

Said Installment becomes delinquent August 26, 2005.

The Second, Third and Fourth Installments: \$502.00, each, Unpaid

Assessors Parcel No.:

011-112-06

Note: The second, third and fourth installments will become delinquent if not paid on or before the first Monday in October, 2005, and January and March, 2006, respectively.

3. General and Special Taxes for the fiscal year, 2005-2006, including any secored personal property taxes, a lien due and payable.

Total Amount.

33,541,47

First Installment:

3886.47, Umpaid

Said Installment becomes delinquent August 26, 2005.

The Second, Third and Fourth Installments: \$385.00, each. Unpaid

Assessors Parcel No.:

011-112-07

Note: The second, third and fourth installments will become delinquent if not paid on or before the first Munday in October, 2005, and January and March, 2006, respectively.

4. General and Special Taxes for the fiscal year, 2005-2006, including any secured personal property taxes, a lies due and payable

Total Amount

\$4,984.02

First Installment:

\$1,276.02, Uppaid

Said Installment becomes delinquent August 26, 2005.

The Second, Third and Fourth Installments: \$1,236.00, each, Unpaid

Assessors Parcel No.: 011-112-12

Note: The second, third and fourth installments will become delinquent if not paid on or before the first Monday in October, 2005, and January and March, 2006, respectively.

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SCHEDULE B (Continued)

- Any additional tax that may be levied against said land due to the supplemental tax roll, by reason of a change in ownership or completion of new construction thereon.
- Liens for delinquent sewage charges, if it be determined that the same has attached to said premises, persuant to Ordinance No. 51096, amending Section 9, Article XIV of the Reno Municipal Code.
- Any facts, rights, interests, easeneous, eacroachments or claims which a correct survey would thou
- Easements for any and all disches, pipe and pipe lines, conduits, transmission lines, poles, mads, trails, and fences on or traversing said land which would be disclused and located by an accurate survey;
- Terms and conditions as contained in an agreement for an open driveway, recorded May 29, 1926, in Book I, Page 97, as Document No. 37015, Bonds and Agreements. AFFECTS PARCEL 1
- 10. An exclusive ensement for the installation, maintenance and use of street light poles and incidental purposes as granted to CITY OF RENO, a Nevada municipal corporation, by instrument recorded September 16, 1992, in Book 3566, Page 281, as Document No. 1605637, Official Records, located along a portion of the Northerly and Easterly houndaries of said land.
 AFFECTS PARCELS 1 & 4
- 11. The terms, coverants, conditions and provisions as contained in an instrument, entitled "An ordinance of the City council of The City of Reno Amending Oridinance No. 4041, as arrended, to extend the charation of the redevelopment plan for the downtown redevelopment area, and providing for other matters relating thereto," recorded July 8, 2005, as Document No. 3242447, of Official Records.
- 12 Except all water, claims or rights to water, in or under said land.
- Any rights, interest or claims of parties in possession of the land not disclosed by the public records.
- 14. Prior to the close of escrow this office will require:
 - A Copy of the Trust Agreement, or a Notarized Certificate of Trust, for the trust set forth in the vesting berein.

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EXHIBIT "A" Legal Description

All that certain real property situate in the City of Reno, County of Washoe, State of NEVADA, described as follows:

PARCEL I:

Commencing at the intersection of the East line of Flint Street (if said Flint Street were protracted Northerly) with the North line of Court Street, in the City of Reno, Nevada; thence Easterly along the North line of Court Street 125 feet, more or less, to the Westerly line of what is known as and called "The Gregory" property; thence at an angle of 89°58' Northerly 148 feet to the Northwesterly corner of the aforesaid "Gregory" property; thence Easterly along the Northerly line of the said "Gregory" property a distance of 25 leet, said last point being the place of beginning; thence at an angle of 90°5' Easterly a distance of 50 feet; thence at a right angle Northerly a distance of 136 feet, more or less, to the South bank of the South channel of the Trackee River; thence Westerly along the South bank of said Trackee River to a point on a fine drawn Northerly and parallel with the Easterly line of said property from the point of beginning; thence Southerly and parallel with the said Easterly line of said property to the point of beginning.

SAVING AND EXCEPTING, however, from the above described premises, all that portion thereof conveyed by Antonio Rebori and Charlotta Rebori, his wife, to the City of Reno, a municipal corporation, by deed dated February 16, 1922, and recorded in Book 59 of Deeds, Page 297, Washoe Connty, Records.

APN: 011-112-03

PARCEL 2:

Commencing at a point 129.6 feet West of where the center line of Hill Street projected Northerly will intersect the North line of Court Street; thence running Westerly along the North line of Court Street, 75 feet; thence running Northerly at an angle of 89°58' 140 feet; thence running Easterly at an angle of 90°05" 75 feet; thence running Southerly at an angle 80°35', 140 feet to the place of beginning, comprising a parcel of land 75 by 140 feet.

APN: 011-112-06

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PARCEL 3:

BEGINNING at the intersection of the Northerty extension of the Eastern line of Flint Street with the Northern line of Court Street, in the City of Reno, County of Washoc, State of Nevada; thenox Easterly along the Northern line of Court Street, 125 feet, more or less, to the Western line of the parcel courtyed to WALKER J. BOUDWIN, or ux, by Deed recorded in Book 143, File No. 100219, Deed Records; thence Northerly along said last mentioned line 140 feet; thence Westerly parallel to the Northern line of Court Street, 125 feet; thence Southerly parallel to the Western line of said Boudwin parcel 140 feet to the point of beginning.

APN: 011-112-07

PARCEL 4:

Commencing on the North line of Court Street, at the intersection of the North line of Court Street with the West line of Hill Street, if said Hill Street was protracted Northerly to said point of intersection, according to the efficial plat of LAKE'S SOUTH ADDITION TO RENO, Washes County, State of Nevada; thence ranning Westerly and along the North line of said Court Street 100 feet; thence Northerly and parallel with the West line of said Dill Street, if protracted, 776 feet, more or less to the South bank of the Truckee River; thence Easterly and along the South bank of the Truckee River; thence Easterly and along the South bank of the Truckee River; to the West line of Hill Street, protracted Northerly to said Truckee River; thence Southerly and along the West line of Hill Street, protracted, 324 feet, more or less to the North line of Court Street and the place of beginning, being the same lands conveyed by Antonio Rebori and Charlotta Rebori, his wife, to Charles Suyder, May 27, 1907, and by Antonio Rebori to Charles Sayder, January 12, 1905, by deed duly recorded in Book 32 of Deeds, Page 405, and Book 26 of Deeds, Page 176, Records of taid Washee County.

EXCEPTING THEREFROM that portion of the hereinabove described parcel conveyed to the City of Reno, a municipal corporation, is an instrument recorded August 4, 1922, as Document No. 26097, in Book 61, Page 280, of Deeds.

FURTHER EXCEPTING THEREFROM that portion of the hereinabove described parcel conveyed to the City of Reno, a municipal corporation, in an instrument recorded December 17, 1971, as Document No. 22933Z, in Book 660, Page 759, of Official Records.

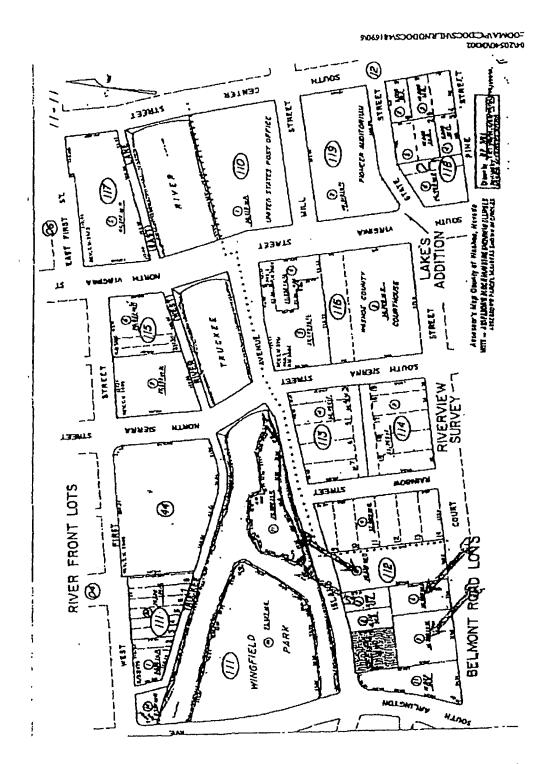
APN: 011-112-12

The above legal description was taken from previous Document No. 2472304.

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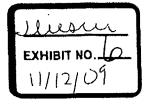
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Jacqueline Bryant
Clerk of the Court
Transaction # 6399784 : swilliam

EXHIBIT 4

EXHIBIT 4

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December 14, 2005



Edward Everet Hale [1924-1993] Steve Line J. Suplan Peris Karon D. Derminn IL Craig Howard Stephen V. Norsert eril Donos Alchard Bennen Robert C. Anderson Alex J. Phonese James L. Kally Kelly Tamplin N. Previet Places Master E. Woodsca Michelle D. Maline Regar W. Jappa Lance C. Bart ery J. Heets David A. Carcis Libra F. Cadich Timothy A. Lake Productick J. Schmidt James Newscoop Terry A. Samera Patrick J. Railly Seen D. Pleasing Scott School Andeny L. Half Jerry M. Snyder Brown C. Echterhy Frederick R. Hand Profes C. Halmad Markey J. Kreater Markew B. Hippler Bred M. Johnsto Bryce K. Kurdenso Dungles C. Flowers Audio C. Jones Micole M. Varian Kinherter Rotch Dara V, Djilisma Simen Johnson's Soroh E. L. Class Hern E Mantenian

Of Counsel

Ray Farrers Positive Ng Lac Andrew Poort

بات وسدا مناه این بات وسدا مناه این John Niescu, Jr., an individual
Sonnia Santee Iliescu, an individual
John Niescu, Jr. and Sonnia Iliescu,
as Trustees of the John Iliescu, Jr. and Sonnia Iliescu 1992 Family Trust
200 Court Street
Reno, Nevada 89501

Calvin Baty, an individual c/o Consolidated Pacific Development, Inc. 932 Parker Street Berkeley, California 94710-2524

Consolidated Pacific Development, Inc. 932 Parker Street
Berkeley, California 94710-2524

Re: Court Street/Island Avenue Condominium Project

Lady and Gentlemen:

As you are aware, this law firm has an existing attorney-client relationship with John Iliescu, Jr., an individual, and Sonnia Santee Iliescu, an individual, and John Iliescu, Jr. and Sonnia Iliescu, as Trustees of the John Iliescu, Jr. and Sonnia Iliescu 1992 Family Trust (collectively "Iliescu") the owners of property located between Court Street and Island Avenue in Reno, Nevada (the "Property"). Our law firm has been requested to act as special counsel to the buyers of the Property in obtaining the necessary entitlements for a condominium project to be developed on the Property.

With your consent, we will represent Calvin Baty, an individual ("Bary"), and Consolidated Pacific Development, Inc., a Nevada corporation ("Consolidated") in assisting in obtaining the condominium entitlements and any entity to be formed by them (Baty, Consolidated and such new entity being collectively referred to as "Buyer").

HALE LANE PEEK DENNISON AND BIOWARD

LAS VEGAS OFFICE: 2300 West Sahara Avenue | Eighth Floer | Berr 8 | 1.32 Vegas, Novemb 19702 | Phone (702) 222-2500 | Facebraily (702) 365-6940

CARSON CITY OFFICE: 717 6as: William Street | Sails 360 | Carson City, Novada 19701 | Phone (775) 684-6000 | Facebraily (775) 684-6001

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December 14, 2005 Page 2

HALE LANE

It is understood and agreed that in the event a conflict between lliescu and Buyer should arise in matters involving the Property, this law firm will continue to represent lliescu in such matter. It is also understood and agreed by Buyer that our representation of Buyer on this one matter will not preclude our representation of Iliescu in matters not involving the Property in the event that Buyer, or any of them, is an adversary to Iliescu on such other matters.

If you consent to our representation of Buyer as set forth in this letter and waive any and all potential conflicts of interest which may exist as a result of such representation, please execute the acknowledgement of your consent which follows and return a signed copy of this letter to us.

Please call if you have any questions or if you wish to discuss this matter further.

Very truly yours,

Karen D. Dennison

Luce el . Lienne. ...

KDD:cst

100 West Liberty Street | Tenth Floor | Repo, Nevada 89501 Telephone (775) 3273000 | Facsimile (775) 7866179

Websist; http://www.halelanc.com

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

FROM:	Sarab E. L. Class, Esq.	DATE:	December 15, 2005
OUR FILE NO.:	20540-0002	TOTAL NO. OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER:	4
RE:	Court Street/Island Avenu	ue	
·			
SEND TO (NAME/COMPANY)		FACSIMILE NO.	TELEPHONE NO.
John and Sormia Diescu		775-322-4112	775-771-6263
Water the same of	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
MESSAGE:		RETURN TO:	Danielle Aragon
Greetings:			
			775 796

Once you have both executed the attached letter, please forward a copy by facsimile to 775-786-6179 and the original letter to us by U.S. Mail at your earliest convenience. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call. Thank you and have a wonderful trip.

HALE LANE PEEK DENNISON AND HOWARD

CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE: The information contained in this factimite mestage is intended only for the use of the individual or entity manned above. If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient, or as the employeet agent responsible for delivering it to the intended recipient, you are hereby multied that any discentration, distributions copying of this communications reliefly problems. If you have received this message in error, please immediately notify us by telephone and return the original message to us at the above address via the use postal service. We will gladly reinburse your telephone and postage expenses. Thank you.

#ODMARCDOCSVELRNODOCSW9730411

Dregening Marled, 2/22/c HALE LANE

December 14, 2005 Page 3

Acknowledgement

The foregoing waiver of conflict is hereby given as of the date set forth below.

	·	lliescu:
Date:	12-15-05	John Ressel
Date:	12-15-05	Sonnia Santee Riescu
Date:	12-15-05	John Riescu Jr., as Trustee of the John Riescu, Jr.
Date:	12-15.05	Sonnia Santee Iliescu, as Trustee of the John Iliescu Jr. and Sonnia Iliescu 1992 Family Trust
		Baty:
Date:		Calvin Baty
		Consolidated:
		Consolidated Pacific Development, Inc., a Nevada corporation
Date:		By: Sam A. Caniglia, President

FILED
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2017-11-17 08:32:43 AM
Jacqueline Bryant
Clerk of the Court
Transaction # 6399784 : swilliam

EXHIBIT 5

EXHIBIT 5

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C I I V O F

Claudia C. Hanson, AICP, Interim Planning Manager Community Development Department P. O. Box 1900 Reno, NV 89505 (775) 334-2381

October 5, 2006

RECEIVED

OCT 12 2006

FISHER FRIEDMAN ASSOCIATES

Consolidated Pacific Development 932 Parker Street Berkley, CA 94710

Subject:

LDC06-00321 (Wingfield Towers) APN No. 011-112-03, 06, 07 and 12

Dear Applicant:

At the regular meeting of the Planning Commission on October 4, 2006, the Planning Commission approved your request for: (1) a tentative map to develop a 499 unit residential condominium subdivision; (2) special use permits to allow: (a) hillside development; (b) cuts of 20 feet or more, (c) modification to the building setback envelope for a building within the South Esplanade Frontage; and (d) 100 or more condominium units; and (3) a variance to allow the buildings to cast a shadow on a public park between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. on December 21st. In addition to the condominium units, ±19,817 square feet of retail space and ±20,603 square feet of office space will be located within two towers which are ±492 and ±374 feet tall, respectively from Court Street. The ±1.36 acre site is located on the south side of Island Avenue ±200 feet east of Arlington Avenue and north of Court Street in the MU/DRRC (Mixed Use/Downtown Reno Regional Center Plan) zones.

Your approved request is subject to the following conditions:

- The project shall comply with all applicable City codes, plans, reports, materials, etc., as submitted. In the event of a conflict between said plans, reports, materials and City codes, City codes in effect at the time the building permit is applied for, shall prevail.
- 2. The applicant shall record the final map in accordance with the time limit contained in state law or this approval shall be null and void.
- Prior to the approval of a final map, the applicant shall demonstrate that a homeowner's association or equivalent has been formed to provide for the maintenance of all common areas.

- 4. Prior to the approval of a final map, the applicant shall demonstrate that pedestrian amenities will be provided in an amount equal to 1% of the entire project's costs exclusive of land and financing for buildings. These improvements shall be installed, prior to issuance of the first residential certificate of occupancy.
- 5. Grading and construction activities shall be allowed between the hours of 7:00 am and 7:00 pm Monday through Saturday. Grading or construction activities shall not take place on Sundays or on holidays.
- 6. Prior to approval of a final map, the applicant shall have plans approved for installation of landscaping around and on the parking structure up to the podium level as discussed on page 9 in the Urban Design section of the October 4, 2006, Planning Commission staff report for LDC06-00321.
- 7. Prior to the approval of any permit or final map, the applicant shall have an approved Sewerage Report in accordance with the Public Works Design Manual. Adequate access shall be provided for all sanitary sewer improvements per the Public Works Design Manual. All required on-site and off-site sanitary sewer improvements necessary to serve the project shall be complete and functional prior to the issuance of any certificate of occupancy.
- 8. Prior to the approval of any permit or final map, the applicant shall have approved plans for all proposed public sanitary sewer system improvements, abandonments, modifications, or relocations. The applicant shall coordinate the project improvements with completion of the City's sewer rehabilitation project in Arlington Avenue, between Court Street and Island Drive, which closely resemble the proposed sewer relocations shown in this application. These plans shall be approved by Community Development Department staff to the satisfaction of the Public Works Sanitation Engineering Division.
- 9. All proposed on-site sewer facilities and improvements shall be privately owned and maintained and shall be designed and constructed, with adequate access, in accordance with the City's minimum standards set forth in the Public Works Design Manual.
- 10. Prior to the approval of any permit or final map, the applicant shall have an approved Hydrology Report addressing on-site and off-site storm water flows and facility capacities for the pre-development and post-development site conditions. Specifically, the report shall analyze and provide mitigations for any impacts to floodwater flows in the Truckee River from the development of the project.

- 11. Prior to the approval of any permit or final map, the applicant shall demonstrate on-site storm water facilities meet minimum water quality standards for discharge into the Truckee River in accordance with RMC sections 12.16.530 and 12.12.555. Plans for the collection and treatment of roof-top, parking garage area, and elevator basin storm water effluent discharges shall be approved by Community Development Department staff to the satisfaction of the Public Works Sanitation Engineering Environmental Control Division.
- 12. On-site storm water management facilities and appurtenances will be privately owned and maintained. Adequate maintenance access shall be provided for all storm water management improvements per the Public Works Design Manual.
- 13. Prior to approval of any permit or final map, applicant shall demonstrate how Truckee River flood waters are to be accommodated through the building/site design in accordance with FEMA and City regulations.
- 14. Prior to the approval of any permit (excluding grading) or final map, the applicant shall demonstrate adequate gravity flow overland escape routes are provided for all roof-top and surface storm water collection and conveyance facilities.
- 15. Prior to the approval of any permit or final map, the applicant shall demonstrate compliance with flood control regulations regarding storm water detention and how the project will deal with parking garage levels that may be situated below flood elevations in the Truckee River. The applicant shall demonstrate how the subterranean elements of this project will be protected from shallow ground waters in accordance with the project geotechnical report.
- 16. Prior to the approval of each final Map, the applicant shall demonstrate all necessary on-site and off-site easement vacations, relocations, and grants are complete or in place. These easements include, but are not limited to; project construction, site access and cross access, utility access, emergency access, maintenance access, sewer lines, surface drainage, storm drains, irrigation ditches, and utility improvements. All required access, sewer, storm drainage, and utility improvements shall be constructed prior to the issuance of any certificates of occupancy.

- 17. Prior to the approval of any permit for public improvements or final map, the applicant shall have plans for all public improvements approved by the Community Development Department and shall obtain associated encroachment and excavation permits. Additionally, the applicant shall provide necessary dedications for rights-of-way and/or public use easements for the roadway, sidewalk, and pedestrian ramp improvements proposed along each project frontage.
- 18. Prior to the approval of each permit, the applicant shall have a preconstruction meeting and an approved Construction Management Plan. This plan shall include provisions for on-site and off-site construction material storage, employee parking and shuttle services (as appropriate), and construction activity phasing and staging. The plan shall also depict the proposed construction transportation and delivery routes within the project vicinity bounded by Center Street, California Avenue, Interstate 80, and Keystone Avenue. Access to adjacent businesses and properties shall be maintained during construction.
- 19. Prior to the approval of any permit for public improvements or final map, the applicant shall comply with the Quality Assurance Program as set forth in the Public Works Design Manual, Chapter VI, titles "Inspection, Testing and Verification" and "Quality Assurance Program."
- 20. Prior to the issuance of any permit, the applicant shall have plans and appropriate easements for the relocating or undergrounding of all overhead utilities proposed with this project in accordance with City standards and RMC Section 18.12.603 "Underground Utility Services."
- 21. Site circulation design, traffic control devices, and operational characteristics of the site accesses, common use driveways, on-site drive aisles, emergency accesses, fire access lanes, pedestrian routes, sidewalks, and parking areas shall be in accordance with the Public Works Design Manual and shall meet with the approval of the City Fire and Community Development Departments.
- 22. The applicant shall provide sidewalks and demonstrate accessible and ADA compliant pedestrian routes from all adjacent public rights-of-way to the on-site buildings.
- 23. Prior to the approval of any final map, the applicant shall demonstrate adequate street lighting exists or shall propose street lighting in accordance with City standards for the project entrances and adjoining properties. If new lighting is required, a private on-site street light shall be installed at the back of sidewalk near the private roadway entrances. This

- street light can match other private on-site parking area lights provided adequate levels of lighting are achieved.
- 24. Prior to the approval of any final map, the applicant shall demonstrate adequate sight distance is provided in accordance with City code for the parking structure accesses and adjoining intersections. Sight distances shall be evaluated both horizontally and vertically.
- 25. Project accesses shall be located and designed in conformance with the master traffic study (prepared by Solaegui Engineers dated September 21, 2006, with all addenda and updates thereto) on file for the project and in accordance with the geometric standards of the Public Works Design Manual.
- 26. All traffic study updates shall be to the approval of the Community Development Department and shall provide analyses and review of the site plan and proposed mitigations for project generated impacts, relative to the trip generation distribution estimates included in the September 21, 2006 master traffic study, on the adjacent roadway network, site accesses, pedestrian routes, and cut-through traffic concerns.
- 27. Prior to the approval of each permit (excluding grading and underground improvements) and final map, the applicant shall provide a Transportation Management Plan for the project in accordance with the master traffic study and updates thereto. This plan shall stipulate specific strategies and management policies to control site generated traffic with regards to the operation of the parking structure, site accesses and turning movements, valet parking procedures, trip distributions from the site, pedestrian routes, off-site parking, shuttle service, loading zones/areas, metered parking, and mass transit utilization. This plan shall be on file with the Community Development Department and updated with each permit generating additional project traffic. This plan shall be continuously maintained in perpetuity, incorporated into the project Home Owners Association (HOA or equivalent) Covenants, Conditions, and Restrictions (CC& R's or equivalent), and a note shall be placed on each final map stating:

"The Transportation Management Plan, and all updates and addenda thereto, as required by Condition of Approval (#) for LCD06-00321 and finally approved by the City of Reno on {date}, shall remain in full force and effect for the life of this map and subsequent modifications thereof. The Transportation Management Plan shall be maintained and enforced by the Home Owners Association (HOA or equivalent) and filed with the Reno Community Development Department."

- 28. Prior to the issuance of the certificate of occupancy for the combined residential and non-residential portions of the project that will generate 50-percent (approximately 1,500 ADT) of the total project trips, the applicant shall have City approved traffic study and Transportation Management Plan updates for the project. This update shall evaluate background and project traffic patterns, site accesses, and pedestrian routes and review of the roadway capacities and intersection levels of service for the roadway network included in the project master traffic study. Prior to the issuance of any certificate of occupancy beyond a 65-percent combined occupancy threshold, the applicant shall have approved plans and securities in place for all recommended roadway or intersection improvements and/or shall provide alternate traffic mitigation plans as identified in the City approved 50-percent occupancy traffic study update.
- 29. Prior to the issuance of the certificate of occupancy for the combined residential and non-residential portions of the project that will generate 85-percent (approximately 2,600 ADT) of the total project trips, the applicant shall have City approved traffic study and Transportation Management Plan updates for the project. This update shall evaluate background and project traffic patterns, site accesses, and pedestrian routes and review of the roadway capacities and intersection levels of service for the roadway network included in the project master traffic study. Prior to the issuance of any certificate of occupancy beyond a 95-percent combined occupancy threshold, the applicant shall have approved plans/securities and shall construct and install all recommended roadway improvements and/or shall execute alternate traffic mitigation plans as identified in the City approved 85-percent occupancy traffic study update.
- 30. Prior to the approval of each permit (excluding grading and underground improvements) and final map, the applicant shall provide an updated estimate of the traffic generated from previously permitted and proposed project development.
- 31. Prior to the approval of any final map, the applicant shall provide a written response from RTC defining transit requirements for this project and shall dedicate rights-of-way or grant appropriate easements and construct transit improvement in accordance with RTC's requirements prior to the approval of any certificate of occupancy.
- 32. Prior to the issuance of the building permit containing 100-percent of the project commercial development and additional residential units that, collectively, will generate no less than 45-percent and no more than 55-percent of the total project trip generation estimate, the applicant shall develop a rehabilitation plan in conjunction with requirements established by engineering staff to determine the extents and nature of upgrades,

repairs, renovations, or reconstruction of the pavement structure and surface for the roadways identified as construction transportation and delivery routes within the project vicinity as depicted in the Construction Management Plan and all updates thereto. As a minimum, the applicant shall provide a 2-inch grind and overlay, with full depth replacement in required areas, for the full street widths of Court Street, Island Avenue, Arlington Avenue, and Rainbow Street within the block formed by these roadways. Prior to the issuance of the building permit containing 100percent of the commercial development and residential units that, collectively, will generate no less than 85-percent and no more than 95percent of the total project trip generation estimate, the applicant shall complete all pavement structure and roadway surface improvements necessary to sustain minimum roadway functional classifications within the project vicinity resulting from construction and project traffic impacts. The applicant shall replace all roadway markings and striping affected or displaced by the pavement improvements.

- 33. Prior to the issuance of each permit, the applicant shall have an approved Construction Traffic Control and Event Access Plan accommodating special events within the downtown and Wingfield Park areas. This plan shall be formulated in conjunction with and to the approval of the Community Development and Public Works Departments and shall be maintained on site at all times during construction. The plan shall include strategies for controlling construction traffic and potential temporary road closures for Island Avenue, Court Street, and Arlington Avenue and shall be updated at pre-determined intervals established within the plan or as required by the City.
- 34. Prior to approval of a final map the applicant shall have plans approved demonstrating that at least 25 bicycle parking spaces will be provided.
- 35. Prior to approval of a final map the applicant shall prepare, in coordination with the City's Historical Resources Commission, an architectural analysis and view shed inventory of historic structures in the are affected by construction of this project, to the satisfaction of Community Development Department staff.
- 36. Prior to approval of a final map, the applicant shall place a note on the final map and include in the project CC&R's a disclosure statement notifying residents of the potential for public events and street closures associated with adjacent downtown parks to occur.

The decision of the Planning Commission may be appealed by completing an appeal form and filing it with the City Clerk and paying any fee within ten (10) days of the date of the meeting at which the decision was made. The City Clerk shall set the appeal for

Consolidated Pacific Development LDC06-00321 (Wingfield Towers) Page 8

public hearing before the City Council and mail a notice of the hearing to the appellant and all others who were mailed a notice of the hearing of the Planning Commission. Appeals may be filed by any person who is aggrieved by the decision. The City Council may affirm, reverse, or modify the decision.

In the absence of an appeal, no building permit may be issued until this letter has been on file with the City Clerk for ten (10) days.

You must attach a copy of this letter to your application for a building/sign permit.

Sincerely,

Claudia C. Hanson, AICP, Interim Planning Manager

late Fan

Community Development Department

LDC06-00321 (Wingfield Towers) - VAK.doc

XC;

John and Sonia Iliescu 219 Court Street Reno, NV 89501

Fisher Friedman Associates Nathan Ogle, AIA 1485 Park Avenue, Suite 103 Emeryville, CA 94608

Lynnette Jones, City Clerk Denny Peters, P.E., Interim Engineering Manager Gary Warren, Washoe County Tax Assessor Tonia Meyers, Management Assistant

FILED
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2017-11-17 08:32:43 AM
Jacqueline Bryant
Clerk of the Court
Transaction # 6399784 : swilliam

EXHIBIT 6

EXHIBIT 6

When Recorded Mail To:

Gayle A. Kern, Esq. Gayle A. Kern, Ltd. 5421 Kietzke Lane, Suite 200 Reno, NV 89511

APN: 011-112-03; 011-112-06; 011-112-07; 011-112-12

GRANTEE'S ADDRESS: Mark B. Steppan, AIA, CSI, NCARB 1485 Park Avenue, #103 Emeryville, CA 94608







NOTICE AND CLAIM OF LIEN

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mark Steppan, AIA, GSL, NGARB claims a Mechanic's and Materialman's Lien upon the property hereinafter particularly described, which property is located in Washoe County, Nevada, and which claim is made pursuant to the laws of the State of Nevada, particularly Chapter 108 of the Nevada Revised Statutes, as amended, for the value of work, labor, materials and/or services furnished by lien claimant for the improvement of real property hereinafter particularly described, located in the County of Washoe, State of Nevada.

That the whole or real property hereinafter particularly described has been or is in the process of improvement and is reasonably necessary for the convenient use and occupation of said property.

Claimant further states:

- 1. That the name of the owner or reputed owner of the premises sought to be charged is as follows: 011-112-03; 011-112-07; 011-112-12 JOHN ILIESCU, JR., and SONNIA ILIESCU, as Trustees of the JOHN ILIESCU, JR., AND SONNIA ILIESCU 1992 FAMILY TRUST AGREEMENT; and 011-112-06 John Iliescu, a married man as his sole and separate property.
- 2. That the name of the person by whom lien claimant was employed and to whom lien claimant furnished work, labor, materials and/or services in connection with the project is: BSC Financial, LLC, c/o Consolidated Pacific Development, Inc., 932 Parker Street, Berkley, CA 94710; Job name: Residential Project, Reno, Nevada, Job Address: North Arlington Avenue, Island Avenue and Court Street; Owner's Designated Representative: Sam Caniglia.
- 3. That the terms, time given and conditions of the contract were: Payments on account of services rendered and for Reimbursable Expenses incurred shall be made monthly upon presentation of the Statement of services for the building, structure or other work of improvement located at North Arlington Avenue, Island Avenue and Court Street, Reno, Nevada. All services were to be invoiced based on work performed as reflected in applications for payment, no retainage to be withheld from monthly progress payments. All invoices are due in fifteen days.

- 4. That work, labor, materials and/or services have been furnished to and actually used upon the above-described project in the remaining amount of ONE MILLION SIX-HUNDRED THIRTY-NINE THOUSAND ONE-HUNDRED THIRTY AND NO/100 DOLLARS (\$1,639,130.00), reimbursable expenses of ONE-HUNDRED FIFTEEN THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED SIXTY-TWO AND NO/100 DOLLARS (\$115,362.00) plus interest through October 31, 2006 in the amount of TWENTY-NINE THOUSAND FIFTY-SIX DOLLARS AND 85/100 (\$29,056.85), continuing interest, attorney's fees and costs and the amount is now due and owing to lien claimant.
- 5. That the first labor and materials furnished by lien claimant to and incorporated in the project was on or about April 21, 2006 and that the last labor and materials furnished by lien claimant and incorporated in the project was within the past ninety days; that there are no other just credits or off-sets to be deducted and the total amount due and owing to lien claimant is the sum of ONE MILLION SEVEN-HUNDRED EIGHTY-THREE THOUSAND FIVE-HUNDRED FOURTY-EIGHT AND 85/100 DOLLARS (\$1,783,548.85), plus continuing interest, attorney's fees and costs.
- 6. That a demand for payment has been made by lien claimant and that no part or portion of the amount due and owing has been paid; that there are no further off-sets to the claim and that the sum of ONE MILLION SEVEN-HUNDRED EIGHTY-THREE THOUSAND FIVE-HUNDRED FOURTY-EIGHT AND 85/100 DOLLARS (\$1,783,548.85), plus continuing interest, attorney's fees and costs is now due and owing to lien claimant on account of the work, labor, materials and/or services furnished as above specified and that the undersigned claims a lien upon the real property particularly described herein for said sum, together with continuing interest and attorney's fees as provided by law.
- 7. That the real property sought to be charged with this Claim of Lien upon which the above described work of improvement has been made is located in Washoe County of State of Nevada, and is particularly described as:

Commencing at a point formed by the intersection of the East line of Flint Street (if protracted Northerly) with the North line of Court Street in the City of Reno; running thence Easterly, along the North line of Court Street, a distance of 100 feet, thence at a right angle Northerly, a distance of 140 feet to the true point of beginning; said true point of beginning being the Southeast corner of the parcel of land heretofore conveyed to Atha Carter by Antonico Rebori and wife, by deed duly recorded in Book 64 of Deeds, Page 294, Washoe County Records: running thence Easterly, parallel with the North line of Court Street, a distance of 50 feet to the Southwest comer of the property formerly owned by H. F. Holmshaw and wife thence Northerly at a right angle, along the west line of the property formerly owned by said H. F. Holmshaw and wife, to the South bank of the South channel of the Truckee River; thence Westerly along the South bank of said channel of the Truckee River to a point which would intersect a line drawn northerly and parallel with the East line of said property from the said true point of beginning; thence southerly along said line to the truce point of beginning.

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SAVE AND EXCEPTING, however, from the above described premises, all that portion thereof conveyed by Antonio Rebori and Charlotta Rebori, his wife, to the City of Reno, a municipal corporation, by deed dated February 16, 1922, and recorded in Book 59 of Deeds, Page 297, Washoe County, Records. APN: 011-112-03

Commencing at the point 129.6 feet West of where the center line of Hill Street projected Northerly will intersect the North line of Court Street thence running Westerly along the North line of Court Street, 75 feet; thence running Northerly at an angle of 89°58' 140 feet; thence running Easterly at an angle of 90°05" 75 feet; thence running Southerly at an angle 80°55', 140 feet to the place of beginning, comprising a parcel of land 75 by 140 feet.

APN: 011-112-06

BEGINNING at the intersection of the Northerly extension of the Eastern line of Flint Street with the Northern line of Court Street, in the City of Reno, County of Washoe, State of Nevada, thence Easterly along the Northern line of Court Street, 125 feet, more or less to the Western line of the parcel conveyed to WALKER J. BOUDWIN, et ux, by Deed recorded in Book 143, File No. 100219, Deed Records; thence Northerly along said last mentioned line 140 feet; thence Westerly parallel to the Northern line of Court Street, 125 feet; thence Southerly parallel to the Western line of Said Boudwin parcel 140 feet to the point of beginning.

APN: 011-112-07

Commencing on the North line of Court Street, at the intersection of the North line of Court Street with the West line of Hill Street, if said Hill Street was protracted Northerly to said point of inter-section according to the official plat of Lake's South Addition to Reno, Washoe County, State of Nevada; thence running westerly and along the North line of said Court Street 100 feet; thence Northerly and parallel with the West line of said Hill Street, if protracted, 276 feet more of less to the South Bank of the Truckee River; thence Easterly and along the south bank of the Truckee River to the West line of Hill Street, protracted, 324 feet more or less to the North line of Court Street and the place of beginning, being the same lands conveyed by Antonio Robori and Carlotta Robori, his wife, to Charles Snyder, May 27, 1907, and by Antonio Robori to Charles Snyder, January 12, 1905, by deeds duly recorded in Book 32 of Deeds, page 405, and book 26 of deeds, page 296, Records of said Washoe County.

EXCEPTING THEREFROM that portion of the hereinabove described parcel conveyed to the City of Reno, a municipal corporation, in an instrument recorded August 4, 1922, as Document No. 26097, in Book 61, Page 280, of Deeds.

FURTHER EXCEPTING THEREFROM that portion of the hereinabove described parcel conveyed to the City of Reno, a municipal corporation, in an instrument recorded December 17, 1971, as Document No. 229332, in Book 600, Page 759 of Official Records.

APN: 011-112-12



8. That the four parcels are to be developed as the project and it is appropriate to equally apportion the amount due between the four parcels identified herein.

th day of November, 2006. DATED: This

STATE OF NEVADA

) ss.

COUNTY OF WASHOE

Gayle A. Kern, Esq., being first duly sworn, deposes and says that: I am the Attorney for Mark Steppan, the lien claimant in the foregoing Notice and Claim of Lien. I have read the above and foregoing Notice and Claim of Lien, know the contents thereof and state that the same is true based on the information provided by my client. I further state that I have been informed and based thereon believe that it contains, among other things, a correct statement of the demand of said lien claimant, after deducting all just credits and off-sets.

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me M day of November, 2006.

Notary Public

AMBER A. GARRELL Notary Public - State of Nevada Appointment Recorded in Washoe County No. 05-99145-2 - Expires June 21, 2009

5421 KIETZKE LANE, SUITE 200 RENO. NEVADA 89511 ATTORNEYS AT LAW

200 Court Street Reno, NV 89501

John and Sonnia Iliescu

RENO NV 895

MAILED FROM ZIP CODE 8950

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ILIESCU000329



FIRST CENTENNIAL TITLE COMPANY OF NEVADA

1450 RIDGEVIEW DRIVE, STE. 100 RENO, NV 89519 PHONE: (775) 689-8510 • FAX: (775) 689-8520

December 8, 2006

Mark Steppan, AIA, CSI, NCARB
Via email to Counsels:
Sanford Margolin @margolin@oaklaw.com
biatch@oaklaw.com
Gayle Kem@kemltd.com

RE: Escrow No:

145279-MI

I have been instructed to pay your demand for the Claim of Lien filed 11/7/06 as document No. 3460499, Washoe County Nevada Official Records involving property owned by John Illescu, et al for work performed for DeCal Hornes, or one of their subsidiaries.

on the property located on Court Street and Island Ave., Reno Nevada having APN 011-112-03, 06, 07 and 12, Reno, NV

We ask that you complete and sign the requested information below, and sign and have notarized the Lien Release enclosed.

Very truly yours, First Centennial Title Company of Nevada Maryann Infantino Commercial Escrow Officer

The Outstanding Principal Balance is:	\$	
Interest to		
Daily Interest Ls: \$		
Any Other Fees, Charges, Etc. Due		
Description		S
Disbursement of said amount shall Federal Express to:	be sent to the undersigned in the fo	
Wire to:Routing #	Acct: #	
Date:		
Signed:		
Address:		

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Electronically
CV07-00341
2017-11-17 08:32:43 AM
Jacqueline Bryant
Clerk of the Court
Transaction # 6399784 : swilliam

EXHIBIT 7

EXHIBIT 7

5441 Kietzke Lane | Setond Floor | Reno, Nevada 89511 Telephone (775) 327-3000 | Feesimile (775) 786-6179 www.halelane.com

December 26, 2006

John Iliescu, Jr., individually
Sonnia Santee Iliescu, individually
John Iliescu, Jr. and Sonnia Iliescu,
as Trustees of the John Iliescu, Jr.
and Sonnia Iliescu 1992 Family Trust
200 Court Street
Reno, Nevada 89501

BSC Financial LLC c/o DeCal Custom Homes 440 Columbia Blvd. St. Helens, OR 97051

BSC Financial LLC c/o Decal Nevada, Inc. 6121 Lakeside Drive, Suite 125 Reno, NV 89511

Re: Wingfield Towers

Court Street/Island Avenue Condominium Project

Dr. and Mrs. Iliescu and Messrs Baty, Caniglia and Schleining:

As you are aware, this law firm has an existing attorney-client relationship with John Iliescu, Jr., an individual, and Sonnia Santee'lliescu, an individual, and John Iliescu, Jr. and Sonnia Iliescu, as Trustees of the John Iliescu, Jr. and Sonnia Iliescu 1992 Family Trust (collectively "lliescu") the owners of property located between Court Street and Island Avenue in Reno, Nevada (the "Property"). Our law firm also has an existing attorney-client relationship with Decal Custom Homes and BSC Financial LLC, the Buyers of the Property. BSC Financial LLC is referred to herein as "Buyer". Our law firm has been requested to act as counsel to both Iliescu and Buyers because of the unity of interest in resolving the dispute with the Architect for the Property involving the AIA Architectural Services Contract, and the mechanic's lien recorded by the Architect and related issues.

We will represent both Iliescu and Buyer jointly regarding the resolution of the mechanic's lien issue with the Architect. An Indemnity Agreement has been executed by Buyer

HALE LANE PEEK DENNISON AND HOWARD

LAS VEGAS OFFICE: 3930 Howard Hughes Partway | Fourth Floor | Las Vegas, Nevada 89169 | Phone (703) 222-2500 | Facsimile (702) 363-6940

CARSON CITY OFFICE: 777 East William Street | Suite 200 | Carson City, Nevada 89701 | Phone (775) 684-6000 | Facsimile (775) 684-6001

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11/12/09

December 26, 2006 Page 2

indemnifying the Seller as more fully set forth therein which includes provisions that Buyer is responsible, among other obligations, to pay this law firm's fees regarding the mechanic's lien issue with the Architect.

It is understood and agreed that in the event a conflict between Iliescu and Buyer should arise in matters involving the mechanic's lien issue, this law firm may continue to represent Iliescu in such matter. This law firm will continue to represent Iliescu in the closing of the purchase and sale of the Property transaction.

If you consent to our joint representation as set forth in this letter and waive any and all potential conflicts of interest which may exist as a result of such representation, please execute the Acknowledgement of your consent attached hereto and return a signed copy of this letter to us.

Please call if you have any questions or if you wish to discuss this matter further.

Sincerely,

R. Craig Howard

RCH:dyt

December 26, 2006 Page 3

Acknowledgement

Iliescu and Buyer consent to joint representation in the above-referenced matter and waiver of any potential conflict is hereby given as of the date set forth below.

lliescu:	
Date:	
	John Iliescu, Jr., individually, and as Trustee of th John Iliescu, Jr. and Sonnia Iliescu 1992 Family Trust
Date:	
	Sonnia Santee Iliescu, individually, and as Trustee of the John Iliescu Jr. and Sonnia Iliescu 1992 Family Trust
BSC Financial LLC:	BSC Financial LLC, a limited liability company
Date:	Ву:
	Calvin Baty, Manager

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Transaction # 6399784 : swilliam

EXHIBIT 8

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Dliesur EXHIBIT NO.LO 11/12/09

INDEMNITY

THIS INDEMNITY ("Agreement") is executed by BSC FINANCIAL, LLC, a limited liability company ("BSC"), CALVIN BATY, individually ("Baty"), and JOHN SCHLEINING, individually ("Schleining") (collectively, the "Indemnifying Parties"), in favor of JOHN ILIESCU, JR., and SONNIA SANTEE ILIESCU, individually and as Trustees of the JOHN ILIESCU, JR., AND SONNIA ILIESCU 1992 FAMILY TRUST (collectively, "lliescu"), and is effective as of the date set forth by the parties' respective signatures.

RECITALS:

- A. Consolidated Pacific Development, Inc., a Nevada corporation ("Consolidated"), entered into a Land Purchase Agreement with Iliescu dated July 29, 2005, together with Addendum No. 1 dated August 1, 2005, Addendum No. 2 dated August 2, 2005, Addendum No. 3 dated October 8, 2005, and Addendum No. 4 dated as of September 18, 2006 (collectively, "Purchase Agreement"), concerning certain real property located in the City of Reno, Courty of Washoe, State of Nevada, identified as APNs 011-112-05, 06, 07 and 12, and more particularly described in the Title Report attached to Addendum No. 3 ("Property"). Sam Caniglia, President of Consolidated, Baty and Schleining formed BSC in order to proceed with the entitlement of the project on the Property.
- B. BSC entered into an AlA Architectural Agreement ("AlA Contract") with Mark Steppan, AlA ("Architect"), for architectural services for a mixed-use development including residential, retail, and parking ("Project"). The architectural schematic drawings were necessary to obtain the land use entitlements for the Project. The land use entitlements were approved by the City of Reno.
- C. On November 7, 2006, the Architect recorded in Washoe County, Nevada, a Notice and Claim of Lien against the Property in the amount of \$1,783,548.85 for claims of unpaid architectural services ("Mechanic's Lien"). These unpaid amounts are contested by BSC. In addition, the Mechanic's Lien is an improper lien not in compliance with Nevada law because the Architect failed to deliver to Iliescu (i) a Notice of Right to Lien pursuant to NRS 108.245, and (ii) a Notice of Intent to Lien pursuant to NRS 108.226(6).
 - D. Baty and Schleining are principals of BSC.
- E. Baty, Schleining and BSC desire to indemnify Iliescu for any and all claims and costs related to the Architect's recording of the Mechanic's Lien on the Property.

NOW, THEREFORE, for valuable consideration, Baty, Schleining and BSC hereby agree as follows:

1. <u>Indemnity</u>. Baty, Schleining and BSC hereby, jointly and severally, agree to indemnify, defend, protect and hold Iliescu harmless against all damages, losses, expenses, costs, liabilities, including, without limitation, payments due or which may be due to the Architect arising out of services performed pursuant to the AIA Contract or any change order or extras

related thereto, including interest, penalties and attorney fees which may be claimed by Architect to be owed by either BSC or Consolidated.

2. Attorneys' Fees. Baty, Schleining and BSC hereby jointly and severally agree to pay all attorney's fees and costs incurred to contest and discharge the Mechanic's Lien. In the event that a discharge of the Mechanic's Lien does not occur pursuant to a resolution of the dispute with Architect within ten (10) days of the date of this Indemnity, the Indemnifying Parties agree to initiate an action in the Washoe County District Court to contest and to discharge the Mechanic's Lien for (i) failing to comply with Nevada law, and (ii) the excessive amount. The Indemnifying Parties agree to diligently prosecute such action in an expedited manner to eliminate the Mechanic's Lien.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Indemnifying Parties have executed this Indemnity as of the date set forth below.

Dated: December	BSC FINANCIAL, LLC, a limited liability company By:
Dated: December, 2006	Calvin Baty Manager
Dated: December, 2006	CALVIN BATY, individually JOHN SCHLEINING, individually

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Jacqueline Bryant
Clerk of the Court
Transaction # 6399784 : swilliam

EXHIBIT 9

EXHIBIT 9

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Hale Lane Peek Dennison and Howard 5441 Kietzke Lane, Second Floor Reno, Nevada 89511 \$3850 Jerry M. Snyder, Esq. Nevada Bar Number 6830 Hale Lane Peek Dennison and Howard 5441 Kietzke Lane, Second Floor

Reno, Nevada 89511 (775) 327-3000; (775) 786-6179 (fax)

Attorney for Applicant

2007 FEB 14 PH

IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE

JOHN ILIESCU JR., SONNIA SANTEE ILIESCU AND JOHN ILIESCU JR. AND SONNIA ILIESCU AS TRUSTEES OF THE JOHN ILIESCU, JR. AND SONNIA ILIESCU 1992 FAMILY TRUST,

Case No.

Dept. No.

CV07 00341

Applicants,

VS.

MARK B. STEPPAN,

Respondent.

APPLICATION FOR RELEASE OF MECHANIC'S LIEN

Applicants John Iliescu Jr., Sonnia Santee Iliescu and John Iliescu Jr. and Sonnia Iliescu as Trustees of the John Iliescu, Jr. and Sonnia Iliescu 1992 Family Trust ("the Iliescu") hereby file their Application for Release of Mechanic's Lien.

I. INTRODUCTION

This matter arises out of a mechanic's lien which Respondent and lien claimant Mark Steppan ("Steppan") recorded against certain real property owned by the Iliescus and being developed by BSC Financial LLC ("BSC"). BSC apparently contracted with Steppan to provide the design for the development. The parties proceeded pursuant to their contract, but a dispute arose regarding the amounts due to Steppan for the completion of preliminary schematic designs. As a result, Steppan recorded the instant mechanic's lien.

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Page 1 of 6

This lien is void and unenforceable because the putative lien claimant recorded the lien without (1) providing notice of right to lien pursuant to NRS 108.245(6) (pre-lien notice) or (2) providing notice of intent to lien under NRS 108.226(6). For these reasons, the mechanic's lien is facially unenforceable and should be released.

II. STATEMENT OF FACTS

This matter arises out of a disagreement for the amounts due under an agreement between BSC and Steppan for architectural design services. BSC is in the process of developing the Property, located in downtown Reno, as a mixed-use development that would include the construction of high-rise condominiums to be known as Wingfield Towers.

On July 29, 2005, the Iliescu entered into a contract with Consolidated Pacific Development, Inc. ("CPD") for the sale of the Property. CPD subsequently transferred its interest in this property to BCS Financial, Inc. ("BCS"). As of this date, this sale has not closed. Declaration of Dr. John Iliescu ("Iliescu Decl.").

BSC is in the process of developing the Property into a residential condominium tower. However, Dr. Iliescu has not been regularly apprised of the status of the development. BSC has not informed him of the status of their development efforts. Although Dr. Iliescu attended certain public meetings at which someone from the BCS design team made a presentation, at no time was he introduced to any architect or engineer. Dr. Iliescu was never informed of the identity of any architect or engineer working on the development project. Iliescu Decl. ¶ 4.

A dispute apparently arose between BSC and the architect, Mark B. Steppan. On November 7, 2006, Steppan recorded a mechanics lien against the Property. Iliescu Decl., Ex. 1. Through this lien, Steppan claims to be owed an amount exceeding \$1.8 million. *Id.* However, Steppan never served a Notice of Right to lien, as required by NRS 108.245(1). Likewise, Steppan never provided a 15-day notice of intent to lien, as required by 108.226(6). Iliescu Decl., ¶ 6-7.

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Page 2 of 6

III. ARGUMENT

A. <u>Steppan's Failure To Comply With Procedural Requirements Renders The Subject Lien Unenforceable</u>

Standard for Removal of Lien Under NRS 108.2275

NRS 108.2275(1) specifically sets forth a procedure through which a property owner or party in interest may apply to the court for an order releasing or expunging a mechanic's lien that is frivolous, excessive, or was made without reasonable cause:

The debtor of the lien claimant or a party in interest in the premises subject to the lien who believes the notice of lien is frivolous and was made without reasonable cause, or that the amount of the lien is excessive, may apply by motion to the district court for the county where the property or some part thereof is situated for an order directing the lien claimant to appear before the court to show cause why the relief requested should not be granted.

Upon the filing of such an application, the district court is to issue an order setting the date for a hearing on the motion. The petitioner seeking removal of the lien then serves the order, application and other documents on the lien claimant. NRS 108.2275(2).

Accordingly, where a lien claimant is not entitled to record or enforce the subject lien, the court is to release or expunge the lien pursuant to NRS 108.2275. The Nevada Supreme Court has held that where a lien claimant could not establish a statutorily valid lien claim, the district court erred by failing to expunge the lien pursuant to NRS 108.2275. See Crestline Inv. Group, Inc. v. Lewis, 119 Nev. 365, 75 P.3d 363 (2003). In Crestline, an employee of the property owner placed a lien on the property for unpaid wages. Id. The property owner moved to have the lien expunged under NRS 108.2275, but the district court denied this motion and actually increased the amount of the lien. Id. On appeal by the owner, the Nevada Supreme Court held that the district court erred in failing to expunge the lien because the lien claimant had not shown that his labor improved the subject property, and therefore, the lien was invalid under NRS 108.223. Id.

The Nevada Supreme Court has reasoned that "[t]he mechanics lien is a creature of statute, unknown at common law." Schofield v. Copeland Lumber Yards, Inc., 101 Nev. 83, 84, 692 P.2d 519, 520 (1985). "Strict compliance with the statutes creating the remedy is therefore required before a party is entitled to any benefits occasioned by its existence.... If one pursues his statutory remedy by

Page 3 of 6

statutory prerequisites giving rise to the cause of action." Id. quoting Fisher Bros., Inc. v. Harrah Realty Co., 92 Nev. 65, 67, 545 P.2d 203 (1976). Although the Court has held that "where there is substantial compliance with the lien statutes notices, liens and pleadings arising out of those statutes will be liberally construed in order to effect the desired object," the Court also reasoned that it "did not think that a notice of lien may be so liberally construed as to condone the total elimination of a specific requirement of the statute." Id. at 85, 692 P.2d at 520. For example, in Schofield v. Copeland Lumber Yards, Inc., the Court concluded that the lien was invalid as a matter of law because the lien claimant did not fully or substantially comply with the requirement to provide a statement of the terms, time given and conditions of the contract. Id.

2. Steppan's Lien Should Be Removed Because He Did Not Provide the Required

filing a complaint to perfect a mechanic's lien, he necessarily implies full compliance with the

2. <u>Steppan's Lien Should Be Removed Because He Did Not Provide the Required Pre-Lien Notice</u>

Pursuant to Section 108.245(1) of the Nevada Revised Statutes "[e]xcept as otherwise provided in subsection 5, every lien claimant, other than one who performs only labor, who claims the benefit of NRS 108.221 to 108.246, inclusive, shall, at any time after the first delivery of material or performance of work or services under his contract, deliver in person or by certified mail to the owner of the property a notice of right to lien." NRS 108.245(3) provides that "no lien for . . . services performed . . .may be perfected or enforced pursuant to NRS 108.221 to 108.246, unless notice has been given."

Here, it is undisputed that Steppan claims to have a lien on the Property for architectural services. However, Steppan did not provide any Notice of Right to Lien to Dr. Iliescu, the property owner. Accordingly, pursuant to the unambiguous language of NRS 108.245, the lien Steppan recorded is not enforceable.

¹NRS 108.245(5) states that "[a] prime contractor or other person who contracts directly with an owner or sells materials directly to an owner is not required to give notice pursuant to this section." Therefore, subsection 5 does not apply in this case because Steppan did not contract directly with the Owners of the Property.

3. Steppan's Lien Should Be Removed Because He Did Not Provide the Required 15-Day Notice of Intent to Lien

Besides having to satisfy the requirements of providing the owner with notice of right to lien, a lien claimant must also comply with the notice provisions of NRS 108.226. Pursuant to NRS 108.226(6), "[i]f a work of improvement involves the construction, alteration, or repair of multi-family or single-family residences, a lien claimant, except laborers, must serve a 15-day notice of intent to lien." (emphasis added). The statute outlines the required contents of the notice and the manner in which it must be served, and provides that "[a] notice of lien for materials or equipment furnished or for work or services performed, except labor, for a work of improvement involving the construction, alteration, or repair of multi-family or single-family residences may not be perfected or enforced pursuant to NRS 108.221 to 108.256, inclusive, unless the 15-day notice of intent has been given." (emphasis added).

In the present case, Steppan's lien is statutorily invalid because there has been absolutely no attempt by Steppan to comply with the statutory notice requirements discussed above. First, Steppan did not deliver to the Iliescus a notice of right to lien at any time after he began performing under the AIA Agreement. Therefore, pursuant to NRS 108.245(6), Steppan has no right to record a lien on the Property for any of the services he has performed thus far under the AIA Agreement. Further, Steppan recorded the lien without delivering a Notice Of Intent to Lien, as required by NRS 108.226(6), to the Iliescus. Accordingly, Steppan has failed to provide both the required notice of right to lien and the required 15-day pre-lien notice. As a result, the mechanic's lien is invalid as a matter of law. Therefore, this Court is authorized to expunge Steppan's mechanic's lien pursuant to NRS 108.2275 because Steppan is not entitled to record or enforce the subject lien.

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Page 5 of 6

Hale Lane Peek Dennison and Howard 5441 Kietzke Lane, Second Floor Reno, Nevada 89511

IV. <u>CONCLUSION</u>

For the foregoing reasons, the Iliescus respectfully request that this Court grant their Application for Release of Mechanic's Lien.

DATED: February 14, 2007.

Jerry M. Snyder Esq.
Nevada Bar Number 6830
Hale Lane Peek Dennison and Howard
5441 Kietzke Lane, Second Floor

Attorney for Applicant

Reno, Nevada 89511

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EXHIBIT 10

EXHIBIT 10

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1 4050 Transaction # 3534067 David R. Grundy, Esg. SBN 864 LEMONS, GRUNDY & EISENBERG 6005 Plumas Street, Suite 300 3 Reno, Nevada 89519 Telephone: (775) 786-6868 4 Facsimile: (775) 786-9716 5 Attorneys for Third Party Defendants 6 IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA 7 IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE 8 MARK B. STEPPAN, 9 Plaintiff, ١ 10 VS. 11 JOHN ILIESCU JR. and SONNIA ILIESCU, as Trustees of the JOHN ILIESCU, JR. AND SONNIA 12 ILIESCU 1992 FAMILY TRUST AGREEMENT, et al., 13 Defendants. CONSOLIDATED 14 Case No.: CV07-00341 JOHN ILIESCU, JR. and SONNIA ILIESCU, as 15 Trustees of the JOHN (LIESCU, JR. AND SONNIA Dept. No.: ILIESCU 1992 FAMILY TRUST AGREEMENT, et al., 16 Third-Party Plaintiffs, 17 VS. 18 CONSOLIDATED PACIFIC DEVELOPMENT, INC., a Nevada Corporation; DECAL OREGON, INC., an 19 Oregon Corporation; CALVIN BATY, individually; JOHN SCHLEINING, individually; HALE LANE PEEK DENNISON AND HOWARD PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION, a Nevada professional corporation, dba HALE LANE; KAREN D. DENNISON; R. CRAIG HOWARD; JERRY M. 22 SNYDER; and DOES I thru X, 23 Third-Party Defendants. 24 SECOND STIPULATION TO STAY PROCEEDINGS AGAINST DEFENDANT 25 HALÉ LANE AND ORDER TO STAY AND TO DISMISS CLAIMS AGAINST DEFENDANTS DENNISON, HOWARD AND SNYDER WITHOUT PREJUDICE 26 27

LEMONS, GRUNDY & EISENBERG 6005 PLUMAS ST. THIRD FLOOR Reno, NV 89519 (775) 786-6868

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Third party plaintiffs John Illescu, Jr. and Sonia Illescu, individually and as trustees of the John "liescu Jr. and Sonia iliescu Family Trust (collectively "illescu") hereby stipulate with

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1.1.

Lemons, Grundy & Eisenberg 5005 Plumas St. Third Floor Reno, NV 89519 (775) 786-6868 the following Third party defendants: Hale Lane Peek Dennison & Howard, a Professional Corporation, dba "Hale Lane," and Karen D. Dennison, R. Craig Howard and Jerry M. Snyder ("Hale Lane Partners") as follows:

RECITALS

A. Third Party Plaintiffs have commenced a third party action in this matter against the above named attorneys and their law firm employer asserting claims arising out of an attorney/client relationship between third party plaintiffs and these third party defendants, including claims of legal malpractice arising from both litigation and transactional issues.

B. Questions have arisen regarding whether any of these claims have "accrued" so as to allow this present filing, or rather, whether the claims are premature in light of the uncertainty of the outcome of claims by and between plaintiff and defendants who have asserted these third party claims.

Guided by the law as established under Nevada Medical Liability Insurance Co. v. Semenza, 104 Nev. 666, 668, K.J.B., Inc. v. Drakulich, 107 Nev. 367 (1991) and Kopicko v. Young, 114 Nev. 1333 (1998), the parties have agreed to the terms of this stipulation and urge the court to enter an order consistent herewith.

These parties entered into a stipulation to stay the case on or about December 13, 2007; however, no Order was entered thereon.

STIPULATION

1. All claims asserted against Hale Lane Partners, Karen D. Dennison, R. Craig Howard and Jerry M. Snyder shall be dismissed, without prejudice. Third party plaintiffs may, but need not refile the claims currently asserted or any other claims against these individual third party defendants only upon the entry of final judgment regarding plaintiff's claims and the claims of third party plaintiffs against all other third party defendants.

2. All claims asserted against Hale Lane shall be stayed for all purposes, including discovery and trial, pending the final resolution of all claims asserted by plaintiffs against defendants, and the unstayed claims asserted by and among all other parties.

.1	3.3 Notwithstanding the imposition of this stay, Hale Lane shall participate in any		
2	settlement conference if ordered to do so by the court, may assert dispositive motions and		
3	points and authorities in support of or in response thereto, and may participate in court		
4	hearings consistent herewith.		
5	The undersigned affirm that this document does not contain the social security number		
6 ·7	of any person. Fau 31, 2013 Dated: November 2012		
8 9 10 11 12 13 14	GORDON: COWAN, ESQ. Attorney for Third Party Plaintiffs Lemons, Grundy & Eisenberg 6005 Plumas Street, Third Floor Reno, Nevada 89519 (775) 786-6868 MICHAEL D. HOY, ESQ. Attorney for Plaintiff Mark Steppan David R. Grundy Attorneys for Third Party Defendants Hale Lane, Dennison, Howard and Snyder		
16	ORDER		
17	It is ordered:		
18	1. All claims asserted against the Hale Lane Partners are hereby dismissed without		
19	prejudice)		
20	Z. These proceedings are hereby stayed as against Hale Lane for all purposes until		
21	such time as a final judgment is entered in the primary case between plaintiff, Steppan, and		
22	defendant, Iliescu, provided that, during such stay, (a) Hale Lane shall participate in any		
23	settlement conference if ordered to do so by the court; (b) Hale Lane may assert dispositive		
24	motions against Illescu and file points and authorities in support thereof; and (c) Hale Lane		
25	may participate in court hearings consistent herewith.		
26	DATED: February /3, 2013		

LEMONS, GRUNDY & Eisenberg 5005 Plumas St.

Third Floor Reno, NV 89519 (775) 786-6868

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D. CHRIS ALBRIGHT, ESQ., #004904 G. MARK ALBRIGHT, ESQ., #001394

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Attorneys for Applicants/Defendants

IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE

JOHN ILIESCU, JR.; SONNIA SANTEE ILIESCU; JOHN ILIESCU, JR. and SONNIA ILIESCU, as Trustees of the JOHN ILIESCU, JR. AND SONNIA ILIESCU 1992 FAMILY TRUST AGREEMENT;

Applicants,

 $13 \parallel vs$.

MARK B. STEPPAN,

Respondent.

16 MARK B. STEPPAN,

Plaintiff,

VS.

JOHN ILIESCU, JR. and SONNIA ILIESCU, as Trustees of the JOHN ILIESCU, JR. AND SONNIA ILIESCU 1992 FAMILY TRUST AGREEMENT; JOHN ILIESCU, individually; DOES I-V, inclusive; and ROE CORPORATIONS VI-X, inclusive,

Defendants.

And all pending third-party claims.

CASE NO. CV07-00341 (Consolidated w/CV07-01021)

DEPT NO. 10

ERRATA TO THE ILIESCUS'
VERIFIED MEMORANDUM OF
COSTS; AND ERRATA TO
DEFENDANTS' MOTION FOR
AN AWARD OF COSTS
AND ATTORNEY'S FEES AND
INTEREST THEREON

COME NOW, JOHN ILIESCU, JR. and SONNIA SANTEE ILIESCU, individually, and/or as Trustees of the JOHN ILIESCU, JR. AND SONNIA ILIESCU 1992 FAMILY TRUST AGREEMENT, as Applicants in Case No. CV07-00341 and as Defendants in Case No. CV07-01021 (hereinafter the "Iliescus" or "Movants"), by and through their undersigned counsel of record, ALBRIGHT, STODDARD, WARNICK & ALBRIGHT, and hereby file this Errata to their Verified

G:\Mark\00-MATTERS\Iliescu, John (10684.0010)\Errata to Motion for Atty Fees 12.15.17.wpd

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Memorandum of Costs, filed on October 24, 2017 (Transaction #6361995):

- (a) Thomas J. Hall's total costs, referenced therein, should be designated as \$2,030.63, rather than the \$2,465.60 amount originally set forth therein, which contained a clerical error apparently based on the inadvertent inclusion of certain costs from Hall invoice(s) on the Hale Lane dispute.
- The \$500.00 cost referenced therein, at page 2, line 19, for an appellate cost bond fee (b) should be deleted, as the Washoe County Clerk has subsequently refunded said payment, as footnote 2 to the Memorandum had indicated might occur.
- (c) Based on the foregoing, the total costs sought in the Verified Memorandum of Costs should now be shown as \$40,224.82.

The Iliescus also hereby amend and file this Errata to the fees sought in their Motion for Attorneys' Fees, and Interest thereon (Transaction #6379698), as follows:

In the aforestated motion, \$55,447.50 in fees were asserted to have been incurred with attorney Thomas J. Hall. This sum was based on Hall's invoices for the "Steppan Lien" matter, and not for his invoices on two other related matters involving claims against Hale Lane. It has come to the attention of the undersigned that a reduced payment was negotiated with and accepted by Mr. Hall, on his outstanding invoices. It appears that the amount of the invoice reduction allocable to the Steppan Lien invoice amounts due and owing at the time the reduction was agreed upon (as opposed to the other matters), is \$15,700.00 (rounding up), such that this amount should be deducted from the amounts in fees claimed as due and owing with respect to the Hall invoices. Thus, the total fees to be sought on the Hall invoices would be reduced and should be \$39,747.50, instead of \$55,447.50.

DATED this $\int \frac{\sqrt{2}}{day}$ of December, 2017.

ALBRIGHT, STODDARD, WARNICK & ALBRIGHT

By

G. MARK ALBRIGHT, ESO., #001394 D. CHRIS ALBRIGHT, ESQ., #004904 801 South Rancho Drive, Suite D-4

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Attorneys for Applicants/Defendants

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AFFIRMATION

The undersigned does hereby affirm this 15 day of December, 2017, that the preceding document filed in the Second Judicial District Court does not contain the social security number of any person.

ALBRIGHT, STODDARD, WARNICK & ALBRIGHT

By

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1	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
2	Pursuant to NRCP 5(b), I hereby certify that I am an employee of ALBRIGHT, STODDARD,
3	WARNICK & ALBRIGHT, and that on this 6 day of December, 2017, service was made by the
4	ECF system to the electronic service list, a true and correct copy of the foregoing ERRATA TO
5	THE ILIESCUS' VERIFIED MEMORANDUM OF COSTS; AND ERRATA TO
6	DEFENDANTS' MOTION FOR AN AWARD OF COSTS AND ATTORNEY'S FEES
7	AND INTEREST THEREON, to the following person:
8	
9	Michael D. Hoy, Esq Certified Mail HOY CHRISSINGER KIMMEL VALLAS, P.C X_ Electronic Filing/Service
10	50 West Liberty Street, Suite 840 Email Reno, Nevada 89501 Facsimile
11	Tel: (775) 786-8000 Hand Delivery mhoy@nevadalaw.com Regular Mail
12	Attorney for Plaintiff Mark Steppan
13	David R. Grundy, Esq Certified Mail
۱4	Todd R. Alexander, Esq., LEMONS, GRUNDY & EISENBERG — Contined Main X Electronic Filing/Service Email
15	6005 Plumas Street, Third Floor Facsimile
16	Tel: (775) 786-6868 Regular Mail
ا 17	drg@lge.net tra@lge.net
18	Attorneys for Third-Party Defendant Hale Lane
19	
20	
21	An Employee of Albright, Stoddard, Warnick & Albright
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Transaction # 6442526 : pmsewell

CODE: 2650

G. MARK ALBRIGHT, ESO.

Nevada Bar No. 001394

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IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE

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JOHN ILIESCU, JR., et al., Applicants,

VS.

MARK B. STEPPAN, Respondent. 14

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MARK B. STEPPAN,

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JOHN ILIESCU, JR., et al.,

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AND RELATED THIRD-PARTY CLAIMS.

Plaintiff,

Defendants.

CASE NO. CV07-00341 (Consolidated w/CV07-01021)

DEPT NO. 10

THIRD-PARTY PLAINTIFFS' OPPOSITION TO THIRD-PARTY **DEFENDANT HALE LANE'S** MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT DISMISSAL OF THIRD-PARTY CLAIMS; AND COUNTERMOTION TO AMEND THIRD-PARTY COMPLAINT AND FOR FURTHER TIME TO COMPLETE DISCOVERY

COMES NOW, Third-Party Plaintiffs, JOHN ILIESCU, JR., and SONNIA ILIESCU, individually and as Trustees of the JOHN ILIESCU, JR. AND SONNIA ILIESCU 1992 FAMILY TRUST AGREEMENT (hereinafter "Third-Party Plaintiffs" or "the Iliescus" or "Iliescu"), and hereby oppose the Motion for Summary Judgment (Transaction #6399784) filed on November 11, 2017, by Third-Party Defendant, HALE, LANE, PEEK, DENNISON & HOWARD (hereinafter "Third-Party Defendant" or "Hale Lane"), seeking Summary Judgment dismissal of the third-party claims of the Iliescus against movant for legal malpractice/professional negligence. Third-Party Plaintiffs'

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Opposition is made and based upon the below Points and Authorities in support hereof, the exhibits attached herewith, the pleadings and papers on file with this Court and the argument of counsel at any hearing on this matter.

Third-Party Plaintiffs also hereby countermove for leave of court to file an Amended Third-Party Complaint, in substantially the form attached as **Exhibit "1"** hereto, and further counter-move under NRCP 56(f) for additional time to complete discovery.

These Countermotions are made and based upon the Points and Authorities set forth below, the sworn declaration of Dr. John Iliescu attached hereto, all papers and pleadings on file with the Court, and any argument of counsel at any hearing of this matter.

DATED this / & day of December, 2017.

ALBRIGHT, STODDARD, WARNICK & ALBRIGHT

G. MARK ALBRIGHT, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 001394 D. CHRIS ALBRIGHT, ESQ.

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Attorneys for Applicants/Defendants

POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN OPPOSITION TO THIRD-PARTY DEFENDANT HALE LANE'S MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT DISMISSAL OF THIRD-PARTY CLAIMS AND IN SUPPORT OF COUNTERMOTION FOR LEAVE TO AMEND

I. STATEMENT OF FACTS

This Court is familiar with the facts of this case. This action arises out of an agreement entered into by the Iliescus to sell certain property in downtown Reno to a potential purchaser which intended to develop the property for a high-rise mixed use condominium project known as Wingfield Towers.

As part of that transaction, one or more of the attorneys at the Hale Lane law firm, together with the firm, were retained by the Iliescus to represent their interests in preparing certain Addendums

(initially, a Third Addendum, and then subsequently, a Fourth Addendum) to the purchase agreement by and between the Iliescus and the buyer/would-be developer (herein referred to as "BSC/Consolidated" or buyer or purchaser). Hale Lane was also retained by the property purchaser. In both capacities, Hale Lane learned facts which should have apprised Hale Lane of the danger to its clients, the Iliescus, of an exorbitantly high mechanic's lien claim being asserted against their property, as a result of architectural services provided during escrow.

Hale Lane, however, repeatedly failed (i) to *inform* their clients of the information known to Hale Lane about these facts, (ii) to *warn* their clients of the risks of an exorbitant mechanic's lien arising against their otherwise unimproved property during escrow as was or should have been known to Hale Lane from these facts, or (iii) to *advise* and consult with their clients with respect to any steps they could take to avoid these risks. As a result of these and other failures by Hale Lane, the Iliescus suffered losses in the form of a mechanic's lien which encumbered and clouded their downtown property for over a decade, and took hundreds of thousands of dollars in costs and fees to overcome.

A. <u>Hale Lane Creates an October 2005 Addendum No. 3 for the Iliescus, and in Conjunction Therewith, Fails to Inform, Warn, or Advise the Iliescus About How to Avoid the Potential for an Architectural Mechanic's Lien Arising as a Result Thereof.</u>

Initially, Hale Lane attorney Karen Dennison was hired by the Iliescus and prepared an Addendum No. 3 to the purchase agreement, on their behalf. This document was executed in October 2005. **Exhibit "2" hereto**. This Addendum included, at Paragraph 1, a modification of certain terms relating to any extensions of the close of escrow date. The Addendum also included, at Paragraph 7, an indication that obtaining the necessary entitlements from the relevant government agencies, including any required height, set-back, or other zoning variances, and any required special use permit, or zoning changes, master plan amendments, etc., was a condition precedent to the parties' obligations under the purchase agreement, which entitlements were required to be obtained by the buyer, "at buyer's expense" and also noted the potential future involvement of an architect as that process progressed, at paragraph 8(1).

Based on these and other provisions, the attorneys at Hale Lane, including attorney Dennison, knew, or should have known, at the time this Addendum was drawn up, that architectural and design services would eventually be commencing with respect to the project, as necessary to allow the project

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to go through the entitlements process. Since Nevada law allows architects and other providers of design services to lien real property for their services, these provisions of the Addendum put the Iliescus at special risk of having their property title clouded by a multi-million dollar claimed mechanic's lien, before any financing was in place to ensure that potential lien claimants were being paid for the work they claimed to be doing. Hale Lane therefore had a duty to warn and inform the Iliescus of this risk, and to advise the Iliescus to include language within this Addendum No. 3 which would protect the Iliescus from such liens.

For example, the Addendum could have required the establishment of a surety bond for the payment of architectural fees, or the establishment of a construction control account to ensure any design professionals were being regularly paid and signing unconditional progress payment lien releases, etc., or could have required the buyer to inform the seller before entering into such contracts, with a right to review and approve the same, so the seller could be protected against onerous provisions therein. Moreover, the Paragraph 1 terms of the Addendum referenced escrow closing extensions, and those extension dates could have been made contingent and conditioned upon any architect or other design professionals providing progress payment lien releases for all work performed through the date of any such extension, in addition to or in lieu of the other conditions for such extensions set forth therein.

However, Hale Lane failed to inform the Iliescus of the relevant facts as to these issues, failed to warn the Iliescus regarding the risks they faced under those facts, and failed to advise the Iliescus to include provisions in Addendum No. 3 to deal with this very real concern. Thus, no such reasonable provisions or protections were included within this Addendum No. 3. Instead, Hale Lane merely included some boilerplate language about the duty of the buyer to protect and indemnify the seller from liens against the property, which language is essentially worthless with respect to potential mechanic's lien claims, since the whole point of such liens is to ensure the provider of services has security for payment, if the party with whom he contracted cannot pay (in which event that same party will also be unable to pay on any indemnity obligation).

B. <u>Hale Lane Begins, in November of 2005, to Provide Legal Services to the Property Purchaser, but Still Fails to Inform or Warn the Iliescus, or to Advise the Iliescus Regarding How to Deal with Potential Lien Claims.</u>

Shortly after this Addendum No. 3 work was performed, the potential buyer of the Iliescus' land (BSC/Consolidated), retained the same Hale Lane law firm which also was representing the Iliescus as sellers, to provide assistance to the buyer (BSC/Consolidated), with regard to the buyer's attempts to obtain developmental approvals from the relevant Washoe County governmental entities, for the project to be performed. These legal services commenced in November of 2005, and included reviewing BSC's contract with its hired architect (*i.e.*, FFA/Steppan). Hale Lane accepted this November 2005 employment as counsel for the buyer, with Hale Lane attorney R. Craig Howard accepting the assignment from Sam Caniglia of BSC and delegating the Hale Lane work performed thereon to Hale Lane attorney Sarah Class. *See*, R. Craig Howard Deposition, portions of which are attached hereto as **Exhibit "3"** at pp. 18-20, 41-42, 45-46. *See, also*, Trial Exhibits 10, 11, and 12 jointly attached as **Exhibit "4"** hereto, consisting of certain November 2005 communications from Hale Lane attorney Sarah Class, to certain principals of BSC, with respect to recommended revisions to the buyer BSC's proposed future AIA contract with the architect, Steppan/FFA.

Hale Lane thus placed itself in the highly unusual and potentially troubling role of concurrently representing both the buyer and also the seller on this multi-million dollar land acquisition and high-rise development transaction. The potential for malpractice to be committed when a law firm represents both the purchaser and the seller on a commercial real estate transaction is so great that at least one state supreme court has adopted a bright-line rule expressly forbidding it: *See, Baldasarre v. Butler*, 132 N.J. 278, 295-296 625 A.2d 458, 467 (N.J. 1992)("This case graphically demonstrates the conflicts that arise when an attorney, even with both clients' consent, undertakes the representation of the buyer and the seller in a complex commercial real estate transaction. The disastrous consequences of Butler's dual representation convinces us that a new bright-line rule prohibiting dual representation is necessary in commercial real estate transactions where large sums of money are at stake, where contracts contain complex contingencies, or where options are numerous. The potential for conflict in that type of complex real estate transaction is too great to permit even consensual dual representation of buyer and seller. Therefore, we hold that an attorney may not represent both the buyer

and the seller in a complex commercial real estate transaction even if both give their informed consent.").

Due to an apparent failure of the Hale Lane conflict-checking system which must have occurred at that time, Hale Lane attorney Karen Dennison who had worked for the Iliescus to prepare and negotiate Addendum No. 3, was not, apparently, initially informed that her firm Hale Lane, was now also providing services for a new and conflicting client, the purchaser.

As this Court is aware, the would-be Property purchaser, BSC/Consolidated, sought out an architect to help obtain the entitlements, namely, the California architectural firm of Fisher Friedman Associates ("FFA"), which had its Nevada licensed employee, Mark Steppan, execute an initial hourly fee contract for the work, while concurrently beginning the process of negotiating a flat-fee AIA Agreement which would eventually allow the work to be re-invoiced on a flat-fee basis, tied to a percentage of the anticipated cost of construction (which would never commence). Hale Lane lawyer Class would have learned of Steppan's/FFA's retention in her review of the proposed architectural agreements, but no one from Hale Lane informed the Iliescus of that retention.

At some point in time prior to December 14, 2005, Hale Lane lawyers, R. Craig Howard and Doug Flowers, learned that the firm had different lawyers working for both the buyer and the seller, respectively, on the same Property transaction. **Exh. "3,"** at p. 53. Howard and Flowers discussed these troubling facts with Class and Dennison in December of 2005. **Exh. "3"** at pp. 58-59; and 65-66. One might hope that such a meeting would lead the Hale Lane law firm to discuss ways to protect their clients. But no, Hale Lane's attorneys still did not inform the Iliescus of the architect's retention or of his identity, or of the nature of the contract terms the architect was negotiating to obtain, as that time, or thereafter. *See*, Trial Transcript ("TT") at pp. 811-815. Thus, the Iliescus were also not advised of any protective strategies for dealing with this information.

C. <u>Hale Lane Writes to the Iliescus About Hale Lane's Work for the Owner in December of 2005 But Again Fails in this Writing or Otherwise to Inform, Warn, or Advise the Iliescus.</u>

Based on the information the four lawyers at Hale Lane discussed, in December of 2005, Hale Lane communicated with the Iliescus about these matters via a letter dated December 14, 2005. *See*, **Exhibit "5"** hereto, December 14, 2005 letter from Hale Lane signed by Hale Lane lawyer Karen

Dennison (ILIESCU000134-135) (who had prepared the Addendum 3), with attached cover fax sheet

This letter thus comprised yet another failure by Hale Lane to inform the Iliescus of information then known to Hale Lane (concerning the property owner's contract with Steppan) or to warn the Iliescus of the implications of that information, or to advise the Iliescus as to what to do with that information, as the letter did none of those things.

Rather, Hale Lane determined that it could overcome its direct, obvious, and concurrent conflict of interest in representing both the buyer for the Property and the seller for the Property in the same multi-million dollar transaction by merely having a short conflict waiver letter executed, after-the-fact. Thus, the December 14, 2005 letter contained no information which the Iliescus should then have been provided about the retained architect. Instead, the letter solely addressed a conflict waiver request.

However, even in the context of a self-protective letter designed to help not the Iliescus, but Hale Lane, the Iliescus might have been saved later loss had the letter complied with the duties of care which lawyers are to follow when seeking a conflict waiver, by providing sufficient information for the client's waiver to be given with informed consent. But the letter even failed this test: The letter contained only four brief paragraphs of explanatory text, which acknowledged its "existing" attorney-client relationship with the Iliescus, but omitted to inform the Iliescus of the firm's also already existing relationship with the buyer entity, instead indicating that it "will" now start to represent the buyer, as to entitlements work for the Property, as though such representation had not already previously begun. **Exh.** "5" at ILIESCU000133. The letter asked for consent to this

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representation of the buyer, and for a waiver of any conflict arising from the same, in language which gave the impression of a routine request, without providing any of the detail necessary to ensure that the conflict was only being waived with informed consent, as required by Nevada's Rules of Professional Conduct. The letter failed to inform the Iliescus of what work Hale Lane had already done for the purchaser entity, or what they had learned about the architect and about a potential onerous flat fee architectural contract in that process. The letter ended with two contradictory sentences as to whether Hale Lane would continue to represent the Iliescus in the event of any future conflict which involved the Property, or would only do so if it did not involve the Property.

The Iliescus contend and allege that this letter was inadequate as a matter of law, and contained inconsistent and false information, bad advice and bad counsel, and material omissions, such that the letter was itself an act of malpractice. For example, this letter, signed by Hale Lane lawyer Dennison and faxed by Hale Lane lawyer Class, did not advise that Hale Lane had already begun representing the buyer before the letter was sent (but was written in a manner which claimed such representation "will" now begin, to obscure this fact); did not inform the Iliescus that Hale Lane had thereby become aware of the nature of architectural services being provided at the project, the exorbitant contractual rates potentially applicable to such work, and of the identity of the architect allegedly providing the same. Nor did the letter inform the Iliescus of the details of that information then known to their law firm, by then providing Steppan's or FFA's name or the details of their contract or any information about their services to the Iliescus.

The letter did not provide legal advice to the Iliescus which should naturally have arisen from this information then in Hale Lane's possession: namely that Nevada allows architects to assert lien claims under its mechanic's lien statutes and that the Iliescus should employ certain protective strategies to avoid this result, or that the Iliescus should at least keep this in mind at the time of any future amendments to its arrangements with the purchaser, such as any closing extensions. The letter did not inform the Iliescus that the Hale Lane law firm's awareness of information regarding the architect might be argued to be legally imputable to the Iliescus. Nor did the letter advise the Iliescus that they should contact the buyer and request that no binding architectural contracts be entered into, before financing was obtained and closing of the sale had been accomplished, on any onerous flat fee

terms, tied to the value of construction which could only commence after such a financed-closing. Nor did the Hale Lane lawyers write any separate letter, apart and distinct from the conflict waiver letter, or engage in any other separate communication with the Iliescus, at that time, to provide them with the information which should have been made known to them.

Nevada Rule of Professional Conduct 1.8(h)(1) mandates that: "A lawyer shall not: Make an agreement prospectively limiting the lawyer's liability to a client for malpractice unless the client is independently represented." The letter did not however advise the Iliescus to obtain separate counsel before agreeing to the same, an unfortunate oversight as such new counsel might have asked the questions which would have prompted Hale Lane to disclose the information then in its possession which the Hale Lane letter concealed, such that said new counsel might have given the Iliescus the warnings and advice which Hale Lane was not providing, which would naturally flow from that information. Instead, because this first conflict waiver letter did not provide sufficient information to Dr. and Mrs. Iliescu to provide for informed consent, as required by Nevada Rule of Professional Conduct 1.7(b)(4), as part of the waiver of a concurrent conflict of interest, the letter was a missed opportunity for the Iliescus to be informed, warned, and advised of matters which it was vital for them to be apprised of at that time.

The December 14, 2005 letter did not, for example, provide any of the information contemplated by the ABA in its comment to Model Rules of Professional Conduct (upon which Nevada's Rules of Professional Conduct are based) Model Rule 1.0(E), in which comment "informed consent" is discussed, and which comment requires that, in order to provide a client with informed consent, the client should receive a communication which ensures "that the client . . . possesses information reasonably adequate to make an informed decision. Ordinarily, this will require communication that includes a disclosure of the facts and circumstances giving rise to the situation, any explanation reasonably necessary to inform the client or other person of the material advantages and disadvantages of the proposed course of conduct and a discussion of the client's options or alternatives." [Emphasis added.]

The brief letter did not however explain the advantages or disadvantages of allowing Hale Lane to represent the seller at the same time that the buyer was being represented by that same law firm, or

explain alternative options, or provide any of the information then in Hale Lane's possession as discussed above. The letter also did not explain the unique nature of the conflict being asked to be waived, which was a concurrent and presently existing conflict between the seller and the buyer of real property, under a multi-million dollar contract which had not yet closed, such that the buyer and the seller had currently existing inherently contrary interests.

As Hale Lane's motion, wisely, does not claim this conflict waiver letter acts as some sort of defense to the claims against it, the merits of any such absurd proposition need not be examined herein. Rather, the important point for present purposes is not to analyze any Hale Lane defense arising out of this letter, but to note how this letter itself constitutes additional grounds for a legal malpractice claim against Hale Lane. Had Hale Lane followed the rules of informed consent in drafting this letter, it would thereby have properly represented the Iliescus, by giving the Iliescus the information, warnings, and advice, to which the Iliescus were then entitled, on matters which were of even greater importance than whether to waive a conflict with their lawyers.

Even if this letter were not the correct medium in which to inform, warn, and advise the Iliescus with respect to potential mechanic's lien risks being developed against their property, it is neverheless clear that, given the information that was in the possession of the firm at that time, and given the internal communications which had apparently taken place at the firm before sending this letter, at least some other separate and independent communication to the Iliescus could and should have been made at that time, separate and apart from this letter if it were felt appropriate, discussing these issues with the Iliescus. But no such communication was provided.

D. <u>Hale Lane Prepares Addendum No. 4 While Still Failing to Properly Inform, Warn, or Advise the Iliescus.</u>

Several months after the delivery of the subject conflict waiver letter, the Iliescus were asked to and agreed to grant an extension to the close of escrow date in favor of the buyer, thereby providing the buyer with more time to purchase the property than was originally allotted. However, in conjunction with providing these services, Hale Lane still did not *inform* the Iliescus of facts then known to Hale Lane, *warn* the Iliescus of the existence of a potential lien threat arising from those facts, nor *advise* the Iliescus to hold off on agreeing to this extension until the potential mechanic's

lien threat had first been dealt with or resolved.

Instead, at some point prior to September 18, 2006, Hale Lane prepared Addendum No. 4 on behalf of the Iliescus, which allowed for this extension, and told the Iliescus to sign it, which bad advice was also an act of malpractice. Addendum No. 4 is **Exhibit "6"** hereto.

As demonstrated above, by the time this Addendum No. 4 was prepared, Hale Lane's other work (for the purchaser) on the project had been sufficiently substantial for Hale Lane to be even more aware of the facts of the project, and the manner in which those facts potentially impacted the Iliescus, for even further and stronger duties to have arisen on the part of Hale Lane, to inform, warn, and advise the Iliescus, than had existed when Addendum No. 3 was drafted. However, Hale Lane, once again, failed to *inform* the Iliescus of what facts Hale Lane knew, failed to *warn* the Iliescus of a potential lien threat to their property arising from those facts, and failed to *advise* the Iliescus of any strategies for how to deal with those facts and their implications. Hale Lane could have used the opportunity afforded by the buyer's request for this extension, to protect the Iliescus, by conditioning this escrow extension on a lien release from the architect, or other protective measures. Hale Lane, however, did not take this opportunity, or inform, warn, or advise their clients to do so.

E. The Purchaser Defaults and the Iliescus' Property is Liened.

The purchaser, BSC/Consolidated ultimately defaulted, as its investors were unable to obtain the necessary financing for the project and therefore declined to complete the sale. By that time, FFA had already recorded a mechanic's lien in Mark Steppan's name (*see*, **Exhibits "7," "8,"** and "9" hereto, comprising prior Trial Exhibits 1-3), for the FFA architectural services, as supported by the FFA flat fee invoices, which constituted new and much higher invoices for work previously billed and paid on an hourly basis.

F. Failed Mitigation Attempts by Hale Lane.

Upon the filing of the first iteration of this lien, realizing how poorly it had represented the Iliescus' interests, and in order to protect itself from the risks which it had subjected itself to, via its unusual concurrent representation of both the buyer and the seller on this subject transaction and via its failure to advise Dr. and Mrs. Iliescu, during its representation of the Iliescus, how they might be protected during the entitlements process, from mechanic's liens which might arise as a result of that

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process, which could be recorded by architects which were known of by Hale Lane, Hale Lane frantically attempted to nominally protect the Iliescus so as to protect Hale Lane from being sued by the Iliescus for Hale Lane's malpractice. However, the representation which Hale Lane offered during this time period was also inadequate, continuing the prior pattern.

Hale Lane first sought and obtained an indemnity agreement, whereby the purchasers would indemnify the Iliescus from any harm suffered by the Iliescus as a result of the lien. This indemnity agreement has not however, ever resulted, to date, in any one other than the Iliescus paying a dime of the fees or costs incurred by the Iliescus to defend against the Steppan lien claim.

Hale Lane/Craig Howard also asked for a second conflict letter to be signed by the buyer and the seller, a copy of the form of which is attached as **Exhibit "10"** hereto, promising that Hale Lane would act to resolve the Mechanic's Lien filed by Steppan, a promise which Hale Lane however, did not keep.

Hale Lane then filed an NRS 108.2275 Application on behalf of the Iliescus, dated February 14, 2007, for the release of Steppan's lien, initiating the first of these two consolidated suits. This Application relied on two theories: that Steppan's lien was not valid because Steppan had failed to provide a statutorily required 31-day right-to-lien notice that work was being provided by an architectural firm for the project under NRS 108.245, and was invalid due to the lack of any 15-day "intent-to-lien" notice as required for residential projects. The application was a rather brief, half-hearted effort, which failed to distinguish then existing Nevada case law on an actual notice exception to the mandates of NRS 108.245. When this Application was argued, the Iliescus were horrified to see that the lawyer who Hale Lane sent to argue the same on their behalf, was Jerry Snyder, a Hale Lane attorney who was adverse to the Iliescus on another then pending matter. The Iliescus wondered, due to Snyder's hostility to them in that other still pending matter (the *Pinecrest* litigation; **Exhibit** "11" hereto), how he could zealously represent their interests in the instant litigation. At the hearing on the Application, no victory for the Iliescus was obtained. Instead, the case was sent into discovery, was ultimately consolidated with Steppan's lien foreclosure suit, and the Iliescus then hired new counsel without any conflicts, to represent them.

judgment briefs and oppositions to Steppan countermotion briefs, as the Iliescus' arguments under NRS 108.245 were reasserted by attorneys Downey Brand, who did raise a distinction between Steppan's offsite work, and the onsite work which had been performed in the actual notice cases relied on by Steppan, to preserve that issue for appeal. This Court initially rejected the Iliescus' arguments under NRS 108.245, raised in the Hale Lane Application, and also in the summary judgment briefs, apparently accepting instead the Steppan counter-arguments, which included an argument that Hale Lane's knowledge of the Steppan work should be imputed to the Iliescus, and the Iliescus were therefore not entitled to notice. *See* Judge Brent Adams June 22, 2009 Order of partial summary judgment attached as **Exhibit "12"** hereto at pg. 2, lines 6-9 and 25-28. A trial would later take place, after which this prior order would initially be upheld. *See* the prior final Judgment of this Court dated February 26, 2015, attached as **Exhibit "13"** hereto.

That new counsel then filed a much lengthier set of arguments, in the form of summary

The Iliescu Defendants subsequently obtained an appellate reversal of that post-trial Judgment, via a Nevada Supreme Court decision, which determined that Steppan's reliance on certain cases which created an "actual notice" exception to the mandates of NRS 108.245 was unavailing, as those cases involved on-site work, not offsite work. See, Iliescu v. Steppan, 133 Nev. Adv. Op. 25, 394 P.3d 930 (2017), comprising the Nevada Supreme Court reversal of Judge Adams' partial summary judgment Order and of this Court's later final Judgment based in part thereon, which appellate decision of reversal was entered on May 25, 2017. Exhibit "14." A Petition for Rehearing was then denied by the Nevada Supreme Court on September 21, 2017. See Exhibit "15." Remittitur issued and was filed with this Court, on October 17, 2017. See Exhibit "16."

However, before that appellate victory was obtained, this case had gone through years of litigation, an initial appeal and remand; before a subsequent bench trial and final Judgment, and a subsequent appeal; with the Iliescus having incurred hundreds of thousands of dollars in fees and costs seeking to defend against the Steppan lien, and then successfully appealing a trial court Judgment

¹The Hale Lane briefs did not adequately address this onsite/offsite distinguishing factor, although it was addressed in the course of certain subsequent cross-motions for Summary Judgment briefs filed by a later attorney for the Iliescus, Downey Brand, whose arguments on this point were apparently rejected by Judge Adams, but the issue was thereby preserved for appeal, and it was also raised in a later post-trial NRCP 60(b) brief filed for the Iliescus by Albright Stoddard.

 upholding the Steppan lien. Those fees and costs could have been avoided had Hale Lane better protected the Iliescus' interests in the first place.

H. <u>Hale Lane's Malpractice</u>.

Accordingly, Hale Lane's malpractice committed in its representation of the Iliescus may be established on the basis of several distinct negligent and inadequate acts by Hale Lane in its representation. These include, without limitation:

- (i) Hale Lane's and Dennison's and Howard's ongoing failure to properly inform, warn, or advise the Iliescus of various risks which they needed protection from, at all relevant times in which Hale Lane represented the Iliescus, including (a) their failure to ever timely inform the Iliescus that third-party architectural services were being performed for the Purchaser in order to obtain the entitlements for the project, (b) their failure to ever warn the Iliescus that, unlike other states, many of which only allow labor and materials directly incorporated into the work of improvement to form the basis of a statutory mechanic's lien, Nevada allows mechanic's liens for architectural, engineering, and design services, and (c) that it would therefore be essential for the Iliescus to take steps to attempt to mitigate against this potential lien threat; and (d) their failure to ever advise the Iliescus as to any such steps which could be taken or to ever discuss strategies for dealing with this threat with the Iliescus;
- (ii) Hale Lane's and Dennison's failures to properly inform, warn, or advise the Iliescus as to lien risks and how to deal with the same, in conjunction with their work performed on the Second Addendum;
- (iii) The failure by Third-Party Defendant Dennison and Third-Party Defendant Hale Lane, to properly prepare the Addendum No. 3, in a manner which protected the Iliescus from mechanic's lien claims, by, for example, (a) ensuring, as part of the Addendum No. 3, that a construction control, surety bond, or other procedures were in place to protect the Iliescus from a possible lien claim for design work performed and not paid for before financing was obtained; (b) including language in Paragraph 1 of that Addendum (which paragraph dealt with escrow extensions) conditioning escrow extensions on unconditional progress payment lien releases being obtained from any party who had performed any work with respect to the Property through the date of the extension, including offsite

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design work; and/or (c) requiring the buyer to immediately inform the Iliescus prior to executing any agreements or allowing any work to be performed which might lead to a mechanic's lien claim being asserted for design work, and/or (d) requiring that the Iliescus be allowed to review all contracts to be executed between the buyer and any such third-parties performing any such work to verify that the terms of such contracts were fair and adequate to seller before they could be signed;

- (iv) Hale Lane's and Howard's conduct in beginning to represent the would be buyer of the Iliescu Property even though they already represented the sellers, on the same transaction, without, apparently, having a sufficient conflict check system in place, or without properly using such system, to avoid commencing such conflicting representation, and their acts and omissions and misfeasance during this dual representation, and subsequent wrongful attempts to cover themselves for this misconduct; which conflicting employment caused loss and harm to the Iliescus, and which substantially increased the lien-claim risk to the Iliescus by subjecting the Iliescus to arguments that Hale Lane's knowledge was imputable to the Iliescus, which arguments had to be countered, costing fees and costs to the Iliescus, including through appeal;
- (v) Having accepted this conflicting representation, Hale Lane's and its attorneys' and Howard's inadequacies in its representation of the buyer entity in its negotiations with the architect, which representation should have protected the buyer, and, therefore, the Iliescus as well, from onerous flat-fee percentage based contract terms which were not conditioned on financing;
- (vi) Hale Lane's and Howard's and Dennison's failures, in conjunction with preparing and sending the first conflict waiver letter, to adequately inform, advise, and warn the Iliescus about various lien claim threats they were facing at the time said letter was written, which would have been provided had the Third-Party Defendants met the applicable standards and duties for procuring informed consent to the conflict waiver requested in said letter;
- (vii) Hale Lane's and Dennison's and Howard's failure, at the time of sending the first conflict waiver letter, to provide any separate or independent communication at that time advising as to such lien risks, based on information available to Hale Lane at that time, which had arisen due to the very representation which prompted the sending of that letter;

- (viii) Said Third-Party Defendants' failure to accurately disclose that their representation of the buyer had already begun, in the first conflict waiver letter;
- (ix) Said Third-Party Defendants' failure to advise the Iliescus to retain independent counsel to review the first conflict waiver letter;
- (x) Third-Party Defendants' Hale Lane and Dennison's and Howard's failure to ever properly inform, warn, or advise the Iliescus regarding lien claims risks in conjunction with preparing, sending and advising the Iliescus to sign the Fourth Addendum.
- (xi) Third-Party Defendants' Hale Lane and Dennison's and Howard's failure to assist the Iliescus to take full advantage of the possibilities created by the buyer's request for Addendum No. 4 (which allowed the buyer an extension to close escrow) as demonstrated by their failure to prepare that Addendum in such a manner as to ensure that, as a condition to that escrow extension, any potential lien claims which had accrued prior thereto had been fully and unconditionally released and paid off or disclaimed prior to the escrow being extended as a condition of such extension;
- (xii) Third Party Defendant Hale Lane's and Howard's and Dennison's providing of inadequate advice in the second conflict waiver letter, and bad advice to sign the same, and, despite promising therein to resolve the lien matter, their failure to take adequate steps to do so;
- (xiii) Third-Party Defendant Hale Lane's and Howard's and Dennison's bad advice in recommending to and obtaining the Iliescus' consent to the assignment of the Land Purchase Agreement to BSC;
- (xiv) Said Third-Party Defendants' preparation of an ineffective indemnity agreement to supposedly protect the Iliescus;
- (xv) Said Third-Party Defendants' failure to advise the Iliescus to get their own counsel to advise them of their potential rights before both conflict waiver letters were provided and once the Steppan mechanic's lien was asserted;
- (xvi) Third-Party Defendants' Hale Lane's and Jerry Snyder's failure to adequately represent the Iliescus in their filings and appearances in this litigation, and Hale Lane's assigning of a litigation attorney to the Iliescus who was adverse and hostile to them, so as to prevent free and frank communications as to Hale Lane's work in this litigation.

II. LEGAL ANALYSIS

Hale Lane's Motion for Summary Judgment Is Premature. A.

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The Iliescus are seeking costs and attorneys' fees from Steppan herein. Until it is known whether those requests will be granted by this Court, and until it is also known whether the Iliescus will be able to collect, from Steppan, any such fees or costs awarded, Hale Lane's current motion is premature. It should therefore be denied as material facts are not yet known which are necessary in order to rule thereon. See, e.g., Preble v. Schwabe, Williamson & Wyatt, 875 P.2d 526 (Or. Ct. App. 1994)(attorneys fees and litigation expenses incurred in litigation which arose due to lawyer's malpractice in failing to inform client of a conflict of interest would be recoverable against the law firm as part of malpractice claims against firm, if said expenses were not paid by opposing party against whom award for such fees had been granted; thus, Summary Judgment in favor of law firm on legal malpractice suit was inappropriately granted, as a question of fact existed as to whether the lawyer's injured client would be able to recover his litigation fees, which were a valid element of damages against law firm, from third party, or would need to recover them from malpracticecommitting law firm.)

The Elements of Breach and Causation are Established as a Matter of Law, and Hale В. Lane's Motion Must Therefore Be Rejected.

The elements of a malpractice claim are set forth at Mainor v. Nault, 120 Nev. 750, 101 P.3d 308 (2004).² They include: (i) the existence of an attorney-client relationship creating a duty of care; (ii) a breach of that duty; (iii) that this breach proximately caused damages to the client; and, finally, (iv) the existence of actual loss or damage, resulting from the negligence.

Hale Lane argues that the elements of such a claim are lacking in this case, asserting that (i) attorneys are not, as a matter of law, held to a duty of care requiring them to protect their clients against unfounded legal claims; such that (ii) Hale Lane had no duty to protect the Iliescus against Steppan's filing of what turned out to be an invalid mechanic's lien; and (iii) thus, no standard of care was breached by Hale Lane; such that (iv) any losses incurred by the Iliescus to finally obtain a ruling on appeal invalidating the Steppan lien, were not proximately caused by Hale Lane, but were the result

²Abrogated in part on other grounds by *Delgado v. American Family Insurance Group*, 125 Nev. 564, 217 P3d 563 (2009).

 of judicial error by this Court. See, e.g., Hale Lane Motion at pp. 7-8; and pp. 12-13.

Hale Lane's argument on these points must however fail under the facts of this case, which demonstrate that each of the elements of a malpractice case could be established at trial.

1. The First Element of a Malpractice Claim Cannot Be Reasonably Contested.

Hale Lane cannot reasonably contest its prior representation of the Iliescus herein, which representation included transactional and litigation services, giving rise to duties of care.

2. <u>Second Element: Breach of the Standard of Care.</u>

Hale Lane argues that there would be no way for it or its attorneys to have known that Steppan would file an invalid lien, and that Hale Lane should not be held to an incredibly difficult standard of care: to anticipate all of the invalid things which third parties might do, and to try to protect the Iliescus against such possible invalid attempts by others arising out of the purchase agreement, which standard of care, Hale Lane contends, does not even exist.

This argument might be persuasive under a different set of facts, where, for example, Nevada was a state that did not allow architects to pursue mechanic's liens, *at all*, such that Steppan's lien was substantively unfounded and non-foreseeable; or if Steppan were a party providing catering services to a construction crew, who simply had no substantive lien rights, who tried to pursue a lien anyway.

But that is simply not the case, and the damages which the Iliescus have suffered were imminently foreseeable by Hale Lane, who should have acted to prevent them.

Nevada *does* expressly allow architectural liens under NRS 108.2214(1) (and various substantive challenges which were asserted against the Steppan lien were not accepted by this Court, were not reached by the Nevada Supreme Court, and were in any event not the type of challenge which would have rendered the lien claim non-foreseeable). Under NRS 108.222(1) and NRS 108.2214(1), an architect or other lien claimant "has a lien" once he performs \$500.00 of work for a project, which it is then incumbent on the architect to properly procedurally perfect. Steppan's lien was invalidated solely due to his own *procedural* failures to properly preserve and perfect his statutory mechanic's lien rights, by failing to ever serve the written notice as mandated by NRS 108.245, within 31 days of any work being performed for which a lien would later be sought by Steppan, such that his lien was invalidated under NRS 108.245(3), as the consequence of this procedural failure on his part. The

determination that his lien was invalid was not due to any ruling that Steppan's lien was substantively lacking in merit or was substantively "unfounded" such that there would be no reason for Hale Lane to have foreseen it.

The invalidity of the Steppan lien is, thus, nothing more than a lucky break, on procedure not substance, for Hale Lane, the ameliorating effects of which lucky break were, however, paid for at a highly steep price by Hale Lane's one-time clients, Third-Party Plaintiffs, who spent a decade of costs and attorneys' fees fighting for that result, all while missing out on the ability to own, free and clear, and pursue an alternative sale, or rental, or use as collateral, of valuable downtown property held in their name, but clouded by the claimed lien in a manner which prevented its economic exploitation. The possibility that such a lien might be asserted by a party providing architectural services was or should have been known to Hale Lane at the time it was representing the Iliescus; and the fact that such an asserted lien claim, even if ultimately not upheld (due to the lien claimant's procedural mistakes, and not on substantive grounds) would in the meantime cause costs and losses to the Iliescus, and a multi-year deprivation of their right to own their property free and clear, was foreseeable by Hale Lane.

Hale Lane's reliance on *Ventura County Humane Society v. Holloway*, 115 Cal.Rptr. 464 (Ct. App. 1974) is completely misplaced as the case is wholly inapposite. In that case, the lawyer who negligently drafted a Will to include a misnamed, non-existent beneficiary, was held to bear no liability for the attorneys' fees of a litigant who had successfully acquired a portion of the estate in litigation resulting from this mis-drafting. While the court acknowledged that a drafting attorney has a duty of care to both the testator and the testator's beneficiaries, the attorney was not held liable because the litigant in question could not demonstrate that, had the Will been properly drawn, and no Will-content required, said litigant *would have been the intended named beneficiary* in a properly drawn Will:

The importance of this omission can hardly be overstated. . . . [I]n the absence of an allegation that the testator did intend to leave a part of his residuary estate to appellants specifically, it cannot be determined with any degree of certainty that appellants suffered harm or injury at all. It is entirely possible that, had the suggested inquiry by respondents been made and the 'true intention' of the testator detected, appellants would have been altogether precluded from acquiring any portion of the estate

Id. at 470.

By contrast, in the present case, no one is claiming that Hale Lane may not have owed any duties to the Iliescus at all, or that someone else was possibly Hale Lane's true client, or the true owner

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of the Property liened by Steppan, and any such argument would, in the context of this case, simply be absurd.

Hale Lane also cites to 1 Ronald E Mallen, Legal Malpractice §8:23 pp. 1037-38 (2016 Ed.) (hereinafter the "Mallen Malpractice Treatise") to support their proposition that there was no duty to inform, warn or advise their clients on how to protect themselves against what were ultimately ruled to be unfounded third-party claims. But the Mallen quote relied upon by Movants is misplaced in the context of this case, which, as noted above, involved an entirely foreseeable third-party lien claim which was rejected on procedural, not substantive, grounds. In other paragraphs in that *same section* of the *same* Treatise, the following much more applicable analysis is provided:

A negligently drafted provision or erroneous advice can involve the client in litigation or prolonged litigation. Those expenses may be the only damages sustained and can be recoverable as direct damages.

• • • •

A 1997 California decision allowed the client's heirs to sue a law firm for failing to advise its client to obtain his wife's consent to an estate plan or an acknowledgment that only his separate property was involved.³ After the client's death, the plaintiffs sought the cost of litigation with the spouse concerning what assets were included properly within the client's estate.

A 1993 Colorado decision concerned the inclusion of an offset provision in a loan, which resulted in litigation with the borrower. The lawsuit was compromised for less than the full amount of the loan. The trial court held that there was no right of offset, but the bank subsequently sued its lawyers for allowing the provision to be in the contract, as an allegedly negligent cause of litigation. The appellate court agreed that such an action could be pursued.

. . . .

A Georgia court held that legal fees incurred in defending a fraud claim, based on a transfer of assets, could be recovered from the attorney, even if the plaintiffs prevailed in the fraud case.⁴

Mallen Malpractice Treatise at § 8:23 Causation; Cost of Litigation (emphasis added).

In order to protect their clients against the losses they suffered in defending against the Steppan lien, which losses *are*, as the Mallen Malpractice Treatise points out, fully recoverable, Hale Lane did not have to anticipate that someone might pursue an invalid and substantively meritless legal theory

³Sindell v. Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher, 54 Cal. App. 4th 1457, 63 Cal. Rptr. 2d 594 (2d Dist. 1997).

⁴Rogers v. Hurt, Richardson, Garner, Todd & Cadenhead, 203 Ga. App. 412, 417 S.E.2d 29 (1992) (there was also a dispute over whether the plaintiffs were clients and, if not, whether they had standing as nonclients).

against their clients, such that Hale Lane had to meet the difficult standard of guarding against substantively unfounded third-party claims. Rather, Hale Lane and its attorneys merely had to be aware that Nevada's mechanic's lien statute allows architects to lien real property for their services (which it does), and Hale Lane merely needed to know that an architect would be necessary to provide certain of the services to be completed (which, likewise Hale Lane did know). Moreover, Hale Lane's awareness went beyond that: Hale Lane was also aware of the identity of that architect and the potentially horrific nature of the flat-fee percentage based cost structure the architect was negotiating, having participated in a review of that contract. The information known to Hale Lane was information which Hale Lane had a duty to share with the Iliescus, as Hale Lane had every reason to know and realize that this factual and legal information (about the architect's identity and contract terms and services being performed, and about Nevada's mechanic's lien statute allowing architectural liens) would be vitally important to their clients, and so that Hale Lane could provide legal assistance and advice in dealing with the same. No actual doubt exists that Hale Lane had such a duty of care, or that it breached the same.

For example, in *Lucero v. Sutten*, 341 P.3d 32 (N.M. Ct. App. 2014), a lawyer was sued for malpractice for his failure to warn the client of the dangers of entering into an unsecured Nevada loan. The district court entered judgment for the lawyer, on the theory that the client's damages were caused by an intervening and superceding cause (namely, the collapse of the Nevada real estate market). But the appellate court reversed, ruling that the lawyer *had negligently increased the risk of loss* to the client, via his *failure to warn* the client of the inherent dangers in the transaction, and remanded the case for a determination of damages.

The duties owed by an attorney to her client have been succinctly described in *In re Seare*, 493 B.R. 158, 188-89 (Bankr. D. Nev. 2013), as corrected (Apr. 10, 2013), aff'd, 515 B.R. 599 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 2014) which explained as follows: the "[c]ompetent handling of a legal matter includes inquiry into and analysis of the factual and legal elements of the problem" with the lawyer obligated to "provide the bundle of services that are reasonably necessary to achieve the client's reasonably anticipated result" such that, as a "baseline" obligation, "a lawyer must . . . learn about the client's particular legal and financial situation, and independently investigate any 'red flag' areas." *Id.*

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(citations and internal quotations omitted; emphasis added). Merely investigating such red flags is not of course enough, one must also inform and warn the client of such red flags (especially when they are in a lawyer's possession in any event, without the necessity of any investigation, as the facts about the potential Steppan lien came to be in Hale Lane's possession), and advise as to how they might be able to be dealt with. For example, the *In re Seare* court explained that a bankruptcy client is entitled "to be informed" by a Nevada lawyer "that student debts are not dischargeable absent undue hardship" and should explain the factors which might qualify for such a ruling. *Id.* at 189. The analogy of Hale Lane's equal duty to inform, warn, and advise the Iliescus as to the potential Steppan lien, and what might be done to avoid it, is obvious in this case.

Hale Lane breached this standard of care. Hale Lane could and should have advised the Iliescus (either when the Addendum No. 3 was being negotiated; or when the conflict was discovered and the conflict waiver letter was sent; or in conjunction with Addendum No. 4) that the Iliescus should make escrow closing extensions conditional on obtaining evidence from the Architect that it had been paid in full for all work completed to date and was releasing all liens for that work, including via an unconditional progress payment lien release, under NRS 108.2457(5)(b). Hale Lane also could and should have insisted on a surety bond being posted, to be utilized to bond around any future lien or a construction control account created, as a condition to any extension, as to any invoices the buyer might have received for work done after such an extension was granted, and before the new closing date. Hale Lane could have advised the Iliescus to insist that no flat-fee architectural contract be signed until financing had been obtained, or could have told the Iliescus not to agree to any extension, if these matters were not first worked out and resolved.

A lawyer's duties to properly inform and warn and advise its client stems from Nevada Rule of Professional Conduct 1.4, governing lawyer communications with the client, which requires that lawyers keep their clients informed, that they consult with their clients (which would include providing proper warnings and advice to their clients) and that they explain matters as necessary to their client (which would include providing proper advice to their client to assist in reaching a client's reasonably anticipated results).

NRPC 1.4 provides in pertinent part that:

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(a) A lawyer **shall**:

- (1) Promptly inform the client of any . . . circumstance with respect to which the client's informed consent is required by these Rules;
- (2) Reasonably consult with the client about the means by which the client's objectives are to be accomplished;
- (3) Keep the client **reasonably informed** about the status of the matter;
- (b) A lawyer shall **explain a matter** to the extent reasonably necessary **to permit the client to make informed decisions** regarding the representation.

See, Mainor v. Nault, 120 Nev. 750, 769, 101 P.3d 308, 321 (2004) (the rules of professional conduct can be used as evidence to establish the standard of care lawyers owe to their clients).

3. Third Element: Causation.

Hale Lane has not cited to any authority which, on the facts of the case, would allow it to simply walk away from the years of litigation costs and expenses which the Iliescus incurred herein. This is a unique case in which Hale Lane's own involvement with the buyer, including at some point a review of the buyer's contracts with the architect, should have allowed Hale Lane to uniquely understand the dangers to its Iliescu clients which were being created thereby. Any number of approaches could have been taken, via the right terms and conditions in Addendum No. 3 or in Addendum No. 4, or in advice provided by way of and at the time of the conflict waiver letter, to protect against these dangers. In short, given Hale Lane's particular knowledge of the inherent risks of the transaction, which knowledge only increased as Hale Lane's troubling involvement on both sides of the transaction caused it to acquire more and more information in regard to the same, Hale Lane had a duty to disclose these risks to its clients the Iliescus, and to offer advice and counsel regarding various concurrent or alternative measures to avoid the same. At the very least, Hale Lane should have informed the Iliescus of what Hale Lane knew, and warned the Iliescus against the risks being faced by the Iliescus, even if Hale Lane offered no advice about how to deal with that information, so the Iliescus could have decided what to do with full information at their disposal. Instead, Hale Lane chose to keep the Iliescus in the dark, as to information known by the lawyers at Hale Lane.

In the present case, the Hale Lane law firm had unique knowledge of the red flag areas potentially applicable to the Iliescus' transaction, given that the Hale Lane firm was itself knowledgeable of the property purchaser's retention of an architect. This knowledge would be argued

to be imputed to the Iliescus throughout these proceedings, including on appeal, and costs and fees had to be incurred by the Iliescus to counter these arguments, and, more importantly, to overcome the other arguments in support of the Steppan lien. Ultimately, Hale Lane's knowledge of architectural work being performed for the site was irrelevant because the architect was not able to rely on any claimed Iliescu knowledge (including knowledge which should have been imparted to the Iliescus through their counsel) to overcome Steppan's own failure to comply with NRS 108.245, as the "actual knowledge" exception to the mandates of that statute were held inapplicable to the facts of this case.

Nevertheless, costs and fees were incurred to establish that outcome, which need not have been incurred had Hale Lane given proper advice or counsel to the Iliescus when it wrote the first conflict waiver letter, or in conjunction with its drafting of the Addendum 3 or the Addendum 4, or if it had written those Addendums in such a manner as to protect the Iliescus' against lien claims (which, whether or not properly procedurally pursued would need to be defended) which the Hale Lane firm was uniquely positioned to know of. Based thereon, any lack-of-causation defense raised by Hale Lane must be rejected. Just because the Steppan lien foreclosure lawsuit was defended successfully, this does not mean that Hale Lane had no duty to warn the Iliescus how to avoid such a claim in the first instance. See, e.g., Temple Hoyne Buell Foundation v. Holland and Hart, 851 P.2d 192 (Colo. Ct. App. 1993)(even though validity of option contract drafted by attorneys accused of professional negligence was ultimately upheld on appeal, this did not mean that the legal malpractice action against the attorneys who drafted the option would be dismissed, as the attorneys could have foreseen the challenge which would be raised to the contract, and could have avoided that challenge, and the legal dispute which arose and caused the client damages, by more careful drafting of the option, to include a savings clause.)

Likewise, had Hale Lane fully informed the Iliescus of the red flags they faced at the time of Addendum No. 4, or prior thereto when Hale Lane sent the conflict waiver letter, the Iliescus could have declined to extend closing, to avoid any further events from occurring which would increase the architect's lien, such as its reaching a particular project phase, to allow for a certain percentage of flat fee billing. These facts render this case different than the types of scenarios relied upon in the Hale

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Lane Motion, especially as that unique position was later utilized against the Iliescus, and added to the expense of defending the Steppan lien.

4. The Fourth Element Is Met as the Iliescus Have in Fact Suffered Actual Damages.

Nevada law recognizes that attorneys' fees incurred in order to defend against a third-party's claim, including a mechanic's lien claim, may be pursued as special damages in suits against those whose failures or breaches led to this claim. For example, in *Liu v. Christopher Homes, LLC*, 321 P.3d 875, 130 Nev. Adv. Op. 17 (2014), the Nevada Supreme Court allowed a plaintiff whose property had been clouded by a mechanic's lien claim, to recover the attorneys' fees she had incurred in defending against that mechanic's lien claim, and the lien foreclosure suit thereon, as part of her damages in her own cross-claim against the developer, for breach of the developer's warranty of good title. This was allowed even though she had settled with the lien claimant, rather than ever obtaining an Order dismissing the lien on the merits.

This same analysis would apply where the costs to defend a mechanic's lien arose as the result of a lawyer's breach of his or her standard of care, and the litigation expenses, including costs and attorneys' fees incurred in such litigation, are a valid measure of damages in a legal malpractice suit, just as they are a valid measure of damages in a breach of warranty of good title suit. As noted by the Mallen Malpractice Treatise quoted above, "erroneous advice" or, in the present case, the failure to provide any advice, based on what was known to Hale Lane, "can involve the client in litigation or prolonged litigation," the expenses from which litigation, even if they are ultimately "the only damages sustained . . . can be recoverable as direct damages" stemming from legal malpractice. Mallen Malpractice Treatise at §8:23. Clearly, therefore, in precisely like fashion in this case, if the Iliescus can demonstrate at trial that the losses they are suffering from the lien arose out of Hale Lane's malpractice, then Hale Lane is liable for the fees the Iliescus have incurred in defending against and ultimately prevailing in their efforts to defeat that lien.

See also, that same Mallen Malpractice Treatise, at §21:12: "Sometimes, a result of negligent advice is that the client is sued, incurs the cost of defense The cost of avoidable litigation or unnecessary legal services, ultimately, may be chargeable to the attorney as damages [in a legal malpractice suit] . . . Attorneys' fees and expenses are recoverable [in a legal malpractice suit]

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if litigation occurred because of the attorney's negligence, whether incurred in the prosecution or the defense of an action." *Id.* (bracketed language and emphasis added.)

Here the Iliescus both prosecuted an application to release the Steppan lien, and defended an action to foreclose the lien, such that this analysis applies in either event. Clearly, the damages element is satisfied, given the costs and fees which the Iliescus had to expend to avoid a lien which they were never warned about, or advised how to avoid. See e.g., Rogers v. Hurt, Richardson, Garner, Todd & Cadenhead, 417 S.E.2d 29 (Ga. Ct. App. 1992) (shareholders whose reliance on bad advice from attorneys resulted in shareholders being sued for fraud, had a valid legal malpractice action against attorneys, as the costs and attorneys' fees incurred in the suit were recoverable from said attorneys as the damages element of a legal malpractice claim); Hill v. Okay Const. Co., Inc., 252 N.W.2d 107 (Minn. 1977)(attorney who negligently represented both parties to a transaction held liable to both for the attorneys' fees and expenses incurred in litigation between them arising therefrom); Boulders at Escalante LLC v. Offen Johnson Robinson Neff and Ragonetti, 2015 WL 3776866 — P.3d ---- (Colo. Ct. App. 2015)(publication status not yet determined)(evidence sufficiently supported jury's finding that lawyer's malpractice and bad advice caused plaintiff to incur legal fees which it would not have otherwise incurred); Temple Hoyne Buell Foundation v. Holland and Hart, 851 P.2d 192 (Colo. Ct. App. 1993)(malpractice claims would not be dismissed against attorneys who could have foreseen the legal dispute arising from challenged validity of option agreement, and could have more carefully drafted the option to avoid their clients expenses incurred in that dispute); Preble v. Schwabe, Williamson & Wyatt, 875 P.2d 526 (Or. Ct. App. 1994)(client would be entitled to seek litigation expenses from legal malpractice defendant if not reimbursed from opposing party). The fees which the Iliescus had to incur in order for their defense of the Steppan lien claim to finally have been vindicated, and for that lien to have finally been released, are therefore, recoverable against Hale Lane as legal malpractice damages.

Hale Lane was the Iliescus' counsel at the time that events were occurring which subjected the Iliescus' property to an outrageously high potential lien risk. This risk was or should have been recognized by Hale Lane, during the preparation of Addendum No. 3 and when Hale Lane obtained additional information with respect to this issue as a result of its concurrent and conflicting

representation of both the buyer and the seller, and during the preparation of Addendum No. 4. Hale Lane however repeatedly failed to warn its clients against this risk, or to counsel them to take any of a number of different available steps to mitigate against it, which malpractice proximately resulted in substantial costs and attorneys fees and related losses to the Iliescus, whose property was burdened by an invalid mechanic's lien for ten years, which it took the Iliescus' substantial fees and costs to oppose. The Iliescus losses thus include the hundreds of thousands of dollars in costs and attorneys' fees expended to reach their ultimate victory (*see*, *e.g.*, the other recent Iliescus' filings in this action, seeking costs and fees from Steppan).

Other losses have also been incurred, such as the lost value of moneys which the Iliescus would have received, and could have received, if their Property had not been clouded and encumbered by the Steppan Mechanic's Lien for all of these years, and had the Iliescus therefore been able to sell the Property heretofore. The deprivation of an interest in real property for an extended period of time, due to a possibly imminent loss of the property, can create a compensable loss and damage. *Conroy-Prugh Glass Co. v. Dept. of Transportation*, 321 A.2d 598 (Penn. 1974)(case involving losses incurred due to publicized likelihood of eminent domain taking, even before any formal condemnation occurred.)

C. <u>Hale Lane's Motion for Summary Judgment Must Also Be Denied Given the Many Questions of Fact which Exist in this Case.</u>

To the extent that the movant contests any of the foregoing facts asserted by the Iliescus, then the Motion for Summary Judgment may not be granted as numerous genuine issues of material fact remain to be analyzed and resolved before summary judgment can issue.

These include genuine questions of material fact with respect to why Hale Lane failed to ever inform the Iliescus of what Hale Lane knew at various times, and why Hale Lane consistently and repeatedly failed to inform, warn, or advise the Iliescus about the risk of an architectural lien; why their conflict waiver letters contained inadequate information; what attorney Class, who faxed the first conflict waiver letter signed by Dennison, had told attorney Dennison about Class's work reviewing the architectural contract, and why neither attorney included information in that letter about what Class had learned in that process; why the conflict letter did not explain that the conflicting representation had already begun, rather than claiming it "will" now start to occur; why did Hale Lane not originally discover the conflict in representing both the buyer and the seller on this transaction earlier than it did;

why, given that Hale Lane worked on the flat-fee percentage based fees AIA agreement for the buyer, did that agreement not include terms against it becoming effective, to replace the hourly fee contract, until after financing and closing, to protect both the buyer and the Iliescus; why Karen Dennison failed to include adequate language in Addendum No. 3 to protect the Iliescus from liens which might arise from off-site architectural and design work which would be performed as part of obtaining entitlement approvals referenced therein, by conditioning future escrow extensions, also referenced therein, upon unconditional lien releases; why Addendum No. 3 did not contain any language mandating that a construction control account be in place, or that a bond in lieu of liens be provided by the purchaser, to ensure payments were regularly being made to any designer or architects performing work in relation to the project during escrow, and prior to financing being obtained; why Hale Lane did not ensure that Addendum No. 4, which extended the closing date, did not protect the Iliescus by conditioning this extension on a release of any mechanic's lien claims by any party who had provided any services for the contemplated project up until that date; why Hale Lane chose an attorney with an existing hostile relationship with the Iliescus to represent them in court, and why that attorneys' filing did not address all of the relevant arguments in their favor. Etc.

III. POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF COUNTERMOTIONS TO AMEND THIRD-PARTY COMPLAINT AND FOR ADDITIONAL DISCOVERY TIME

The Iliescus have countermoved for leave to file an Amended Third-Party Complaint, in order to more clearly enunciate all of the acts of malpractice for which Hale Lane and its attorneys are being sued. A true and correct copy of a proposed Amended Third Party Complaint is attached as **Exh. "1"** hereto. This proposed pleading also re-adds the names of certain attorney defendants at Hale Lane, previously named herein, who were dismissed and stayed, without prejudice, pending the outcome of appeal, via a prior stipulation and order.

Leave to Amend should be freely granted when justice so requires. NRCP 15(a) provides in pertinent part:

A party may amend the party's pleading once as a matter of course at any time before a responsive pleading is served or, if the pleading is one to which no responsive pleading is permitted and the action has not been placed upon the trial calendar, the party may so amend it at any time within 20 days after it is served.

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Otherwise a party may amend the party's pleading only by leave of court or by written consent of the adverse party; *and leave shall be freely given when justice so requires*....(Emphasis added).

In determining whether leave to amend shall be granted pursuant to NRCP 15, the Nevada Supreme Court has adhered to the doctrine set forth by the United States Supreme Court in *Foman v. Davis*, 371 U.S. 178, 83 S.Ct. 227, 230 (1962). See, *Adamson v. Bowker*, 85 Nev. 115, 450 P.2d 796, 800 (1968). In *Foman*, the Supreme Court reiterated the philosophy of Rule 15, that amendments of the pleadings are to be freely granted in the absence of any compelling reasons not to do so, such as undue delay or bad faith or dilatory motive. In the present case, no such concerns about delay exist, as this countermotion is being filed shortly after the remittitur issued (and a prior attempt at amendment was denied by this Court on the grounds that the a stay should remain in place while the appeal was pending).

Based on the depositions and trial and other discovery completed in the years subsequent to the Iliescus' most recent Third-Party Complaint, and based on the final outcome on appeal, the Third-Party Plaintiffs are now in a much better position to clarify and enunciate the entire premises and bases for their Third-Party Claims. Refusing to grant them leave to do so, and instead granting Summary Judgment against them on their currently existing pleading, would violate what justice requires. For example, their prior third-party pleading focused on the Hale Lane firm's failure to advise the Iliescus to file a Notice of Non-responsibility to protect against a Steppan or FFA architectural lien. We now know, based on certain dicta in the Supreme Court's Iliescu decision, that such a theory would not be availing to the Iliescus. Justice therefore requires that the Iliescus, with the benefit of the knowledge now available to all parties, be allowed to amend their pleading, even were such an amended pleading hereafter rejected by this Court, in order to allow a clean and updated record for appeal of any such adverse ruling by this Court, to allow an appeal on the merits of all claims, as now better and more fully understood. Based thereon, in order to allow their third-party claims to be more fully and comprehensively articulated, this Court should grant this Motion for Leave to Amend, and allow the amended pleading, substantially in the proposed form attached as Exh. "1" hereto, to now be filed.

It should also be noted that litigation, including discovery, regarding the third-party claims at issue herein, has been stayed for several years, pending the outcome of appeal. Hale Lane filed their

Motion for Summary Judgment only 30 days after Remittitur had issued in this case, basing its arguments on procedural facts and ultimate dispositions which were not known to be the ultimate outcome until that occurred. The Iliescus will now need to retain an expert to address the ultimate facts of this case, now only recently learned, and to opine on the standard of care arguments asserted by Hale Lane, and should be given time to do so. Based thereon, pursuant to NRCP 56(f), the Iliescus hereby request additional discovery time herein. *See*, **Exhibit "17"** hereto, Sworn Declaration of Dr. Iliescu in support of NRCP 56(f) Request.

IV. CONCLUSION AND AFFIRMATION

For the reasons set forth above, Hale Lane's Motion for Summary Judgment should be denied. Instead, the Iliescus' countermotion to amend should be granted. The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding document filed in the Second Judicial District Court does not contain the social security number of any person.

DATED this K day of December, 2017.

ALBRIGHT, STODDARD, WARNICK & ALBRIGHT

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G. MARK ALBRIGHT, ESQ.

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Attorneys for Applicants/Defendants

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

^								
2	Pursuant to NRCP 5(b), I hereby certify that I am an employee of ALBRIGHT, STODDARD							
3	WARNICK & ALBRIGHT, and that on this day of December, 2017, service was made by the							
4	ECF system to the electronic service list, a true and correct copy of the foregoing THIRD-PARTY							
5	PLAINTIFFS' OPPOSITION TO THIRD-PARTY DEFENDANT HALE LANE'S							
6	MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT DISMISSAL OF THIRD-PARTY CLAIMS;							
7	AND COUNTERMOTION TO AMEND THIRD-PARTY COMPLAINT AND FOR							
8	FURTHER TIME TO COMPLETE DISCOVERY, and a copy mailed to the following person:							
9	Michael D. Hoy, Esq Certified Mail							
10	HOY CHRISSINGER KIMMEL P.C. 50 West Liberty Street, Suite 840 X Electronic Filing/Service Email							
11	Reno, Nevada 89501 Facsimile (775) 786-8000 Hand Delivery							
12	mhoy@nevadalaw.com Regular Mail Attorney for Plaintiff Mark Steppan							
13								
14	David R. Grundy, Esq Certified Mail Todd R. Alexander, Esq., Electronic Filing/Service							
15	LEMONS, GRUNDY & EISENBERG Email 6005 Plumas Street, Third Floor Facsimile							
16	Reno, Nevada 89519 Hand Delivery (775) 786-6868 Regular Mail							
17	drg@lge.net / tra@lge.net Attorneys for Third-Party Defendant							
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3	 Proposed Restated Third-Party Complaint Addendum No. 3, October 8, 2005
4	 Addendum No. 3, October 8, 2005 Deposition Transcript of R. Craig Howard, February 10, 2010 Trial Exhibits 10, 11, and 12
	5. Conflict Letter, December 14, 2005 6. Addendum No. 4, September 19, 2006
5	7. Notice of Claim of Lien, November 7, 2006
6	9. Second Amended Notice and Claim of Lien, November 8, 2013
7	10. Second Conflict Letter, December 26, 2006 11. Pinecrest Litigation
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Jacqueline Bryant
Clerk of the Court
Transaction # 6442526 : pmsewell

EXHIBIT "1"

G:\Mark\00-MATTERS\Iliescu, John (10684.0010)\Restated 3rd-Party Complaint 12.15.17.wpd

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STODDARD, WARNICK & ALBRIGHT, having previously filed an Answer herein on which they have now prevailed, and, as and for their Amended Third-Party Complaint against Third-Party Defendants, HALE LANE PEEK DENNISON & HOWARD, a Nevada professional corporation ("Hale Lane"); KAREN DENNISON; CRAIG HOWARD; JERRY SNYDER; CONSOLIDATED PACIFIC DEVELOPMENT, INC., a Nevada corporation; DECAL OREGON, INC., an Oregon corporation; and JOHN DOES I thru XX, hereby aver and allege as follows:

Statement Concerning Answer to Steppan Complaint.

The Iliescus originally filed the herein Third-Party claims, amended and realleged as amended below, in conjunction with their Answer to the Complaint of Mark B. Steppan in the second of these two consolidated cases. Said Answer has now been fully adjudicated, through trial and through a subsequent appeal to the Nevada Supreme Court, which ruled in favor of the Iliescus, which ruling is hereby incorporated by reference as the law of this case, with respect to the now fully adjudicated Iliescu Answer to and defense of the Steppan claims.

В. Restatement of Other Third-Party Claims.

Third-Party Plaintiffs hereby restate, reaffirm and incorporate by reference all of their previously pled Third-Party Complaint allegations against DeCal Oregon, Inc., an Oregon corporation and Consolidated Pacific Development, Inc., a Nevada corporation ("Consolidated"), including without limitation, as set forth in Paragraphs 44-50 of their Third-Party Complaint filed in this action on or about September 27, 2007. This restatement and acknowledgment of the existence of such claims is intended merely to prevent any misunderstanding or ruling from entering herein on the basis of any assertion that the Third-Party Claims against DeCal and Consolidated have been dismissed by virtue of the instant filing (as might be construed to be the case were said claims wholly omitted from this amended filing). The Third-Party Claims against Consolidated and DeCal are not amended hereby, but are merely restated, to affirm that they remain in existence.

PARTIES

1. Third-Party Plaintiffs JOHN ILIESCU, JR. and SONNIA SANTEE ILIESCU, as Trustees of the JOHN ILIESCU, JR., and SONNIA ILIESCU 1992 FAMILY TRUST AGREEMENT, are residents of Washoe County, Nevada.

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- 2. Third-Party Plaintiff JOHN ILIESCU, JR., an individual, is a resident of Washoe County, Nevada.
- All of the Iliescus identified in Paragraphs 1 and 2 hereof, individually and as Trustees, 3. are hereinafter jointly referred to as "Third-Party Plaintiffs" or the "Iliescus".
- 4. This third-party suit was originally filed in conjunction with the Third-Party Plaintiffs' Answer to a mechanic's lien foreclosure lawsuit filed by Mark Steppan (the underlying Steppan lien foreclosure action), which is the second of these two consolidated cases. Said Answer has now been fully adjudicated, through trial and through a subsequent appeal to the Nevada Supreme Court, which ruled in favor of the Iliescus, which ruling is hereby incorporated by reference as the law of this case, with respect to the now fully adjudicated Iliescu Answer to and defense of the Steppan claims.
- 5. Third-Party Defendant Hale Lane Peek Dennison and Howard was at all relevant times a Nevada professional corporation, practicing law in Washoe County, Nevada and is sometimes herein referred to as "Hale Lane."
- 6. Hale Lane has been a Third-Party Defendant to the action, continuously since the original Third-Party Complaint was filed on or about September 27, 2007. The Third-Party claims against Hale Lane have heretofore been stayed pending resolution of the underlying suit, through trial and appeal, including via a Stipulation and Order entered on February 14, 2013 (Transaction #3534067), which Stipulation and Stay Order remained effective (per a subsequent Order of this Court dated December 19, 2016 (Transaction #5860697)) "pending a final determination of" the Iliescus "Appeal by the Supreme Court" in the underlying Steppan lien foreclosure action. That appeal has now been completed and Remittitur to this Court has now issued, such that the underlying Steppan lien action is now resolved and said stay is no longer pending.
- 7. Hale Lane employed certain attorneys, including inter alia, Third-Party Defendants, Karen D. Dennison, R. Craig Howard, and Jerry M. Snyder, who are or were attorneys licensed to practice law in the State of Nevada and are or were partners and/or associates of Hale Lane at all times relevant herein, during the events giving rise to the instant action. Said attorneys are hereinafter referred to individually as "Dennison", and "Howard" and "Snyder." Said attorneys were previously named as Third-Party Defendants to this action, but the claims against them were stayed and dismissed

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"without prejudice" by the aforementioned prior stipulation, pending appeal. That appeal has now been completed, such that it is now appropriate to rename said individual Third-Party Defendants herein.

- 8. Upon information and belief, all of the acts of negligence by Hale Lane described herein were performed by Third-Party Defendants Dennison, or Howard, or Snyder, or by other associate or partner attorneys of Hale Lane, acting at the direction of Third-Party Defendants Dennison and/or Howard and/or Snyder and/or Hale Lane.
- 9. Third-Party Defendant Consolidated Pacific Development, Inc. is a Nevada corporation (sometimes hereinafter "Consolidated").
- 10. Third-Party Defendant DeCal Oregon, Inc. is or was an Oregon corporation (hereinafter "DeCal") and the successor, by name, to DeCal Custom Homes and Construction, Inc.
- 11. Third-Party Defendants, John Does I through XX, are persons or entities who participated in the acts alleged herein, or received the proceeds of the acts alleged herein, whose names or identities are not yet known to Third-Party Plaintiffs, or may have been misidentified herein, or who are known to Third-Party Plaintiffs but who will require further motion practice to name herein for procedural reasons. Third-Party Plaintiffs reserve the right to amend this Complaint to also name Third-Party Defendants John Does I through XX hereafter
- 12. Third-Party Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and based thereon allege, that at all times relevant herein, all Third-Party Defendants, including Does I through XX (collectively "Third-Party Defendants"), were and are the agent, employee, partner, and/or supervisor of certain of the remaining Third-Party Defendants, and were, in performing the acts and omissions complained of herein, acting within the scope of such agency, employment, or partnership authority, and are each jointly and severally liable for all acts, omissions, and misfeasance described herein.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

13. Third-Party Plaintiffs are or were the owners, pursuant to legal title or in recognition of community property principles, of the real property assigned Washoe County Assessors Parcel Numbers 011-112-03, 011-112-06, 011-112-07, and 011-112-12, also commonly known as 219 Court Street, Reno, Nevada, and 223 Court Street, Reno, Nevada (all collectively, the "Property").

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- 14. On or about July 14, 2005, Richard K. Johnson of the Metzker Johnson Group, real estate brokers for the Iliescus (hereinafter referred to as Johnson) was contacted by Third-Party Defendant Consolidated, and its President Sam Caniglia, with an offer to purchase the Property ("Offer"), for \$7,500,000.00.
- 15. On or about July 21, 2005, Johnson prepared a "Land Purchase Agreement" that was subsequently executed by Mr. Caniglia for Consolidated on July 25, 2005.
- 16. On or about July 29, 2005, Johnson prepared a revised "Land Purchase Agreement" ("Purchase Agreement") that was submitted to and executed by the Iliescus on or about August 3, 2005.
- 17. The Purchase Agreement also incorporated an Addendum No. 1 dated August 1, 2005. and executed by the Iliescus on August 3, 2005, and an Addendum No. 2 dated August 2, 2005, and executed by the Iliescus on August 3, 2005. Addendum No. 2 specifically provided, and the parties contemplated, that the Purchase Agreement would be reviewed, "fine tuned" and clarified by legal counsel retained by the Iliescus before finalization.
- 18. At some point subsequent to August 10, 2005, without the knowledge and/or consent of the Iliescus, Consolidated had unilaterally purported to assign and transfer its interests in the Purchase Agreement to DeCal's predecessor entity, DeCal Custom Homes and Construction, which had in turn subsequently transferred or assigned its interests in the Land Purchase Agreement to BSC Financial, LLC (sometimes hereinafter "BSC").
- 19. Consolidated and/or DeCal and/or BSC, as the context may require, are sometimes hereinafter referred to as the "buyer."
- 20. On or before September 22, 2005, the Iliescus retained Hale Lane and the other Lawyer Third-Party Defendants to review, fine tune, clarify and, in all respects, advise the Iliescus and protect the Iliescus' best interests relative to the Purchase Agreement. Hale Lane and its attorneys, including Dennison, remained counsel for the Iliescus throughout certain subsequent months and events described herein.
- 21. After Hale Lane's retention, an Addendum No. 3 to the Purchase Agreement was prepared by Third-Party Defendants Dennison/Hale Lane on behalf of the Iliescus.
 - 22. Addendum No. 3 was executed by the Iliescus and Consolidated on or about October

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8, 2005, and provided that, in certain circumstances, Consolidated could assign its interests in the Purchase Agreement to another entity.

- The assignments which had already occurred, as referred to above, however, were not 23. addressed, disclosed or contained in Addendum No. 3. The Iliescus did not timely learn of any of the prior purported assignments or even of the existence of BSC.
- 24. In preparing Addendum No. 3, Dennison and Hale Lane failed to meet their duty of care to properly inform the Iliescus of facts known to Hale Lane, or to warn the Iliescus of how those facts created risks to the Iliescus; and failed to advise the Iliescus of how to deal with those risks.
- 25. Thus, Third-Party Defendants Dennison and Hale Lane failed to protect the best interests of the Iliescus, failed to properly advise them as to potential risks of the transaction and failed to address those risks.
- 26. For example, Addendum No. 3 specifically indicated at ¶7 that the purchaser would be going forward, prior to closing, with attempts to obtain zoning approvals and other entitlements for a planned development at the Property, which would mean that offsite architectural and design work would be commencing with respect to the Property, which, under Nevada law could potentially allow the providers of architectural and design services, whose work was performed while the Property was still in escrow, to claim to have a mechanic's lien against the Property. However, Dennison and Hale Lane did not inform or warn the Iliescus of these facts or advise the Iliescus regarding how to protect themselves from the same.
- 27. Nor did Addendum No. 3 include sufficient provisions to protect the Iliescus against this threat, even though Addendum No. 3 would have been the perfect vehicle through which Dennison and Hale Lane could have protected the Iliescus, by including such protections therein, including for example by requiring a bond to be posted by the buyer, in favor of the architect, to be utilized to bond around any future architectural lien, if any should arise; and/or requiring a construction control account to be established and pre-funded by the buyer for that same purpose; and/or requiring regular unconditional progress payment lien releases to be obtained from the architect as an ongoing condition to the seller's obligations under the Agreement; and/or by requiring that buyer could not retain an architect or design professional or execute any agreement with such professionals before the form,

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terms, and effective date thereof had been agreed upon by sellers; and or by requiring, in Paragraph 1 of the Addendum, dealing with conditions to future escrow closing extensions, that such extensions would be conditioned on unconditional progress payment lien releases from any architect or other design professionals providing any architectural or similar work or services relating to the Property, or by providing other similar provisions to provide real and practical benefits and protections to the Iliescus.

- Hale Lane's failure to properly inform, warn, or advise the Iliescus was a breach of Hale 28. Lane's duty to the Iliescus which caused loss and damage to the Iliescus.
- 29. At some point in time after the Purchase Agreement and the first three Addendums were executed, certain of the lawyer employees and partners of the Hale Lane firm, including attorney Howard and other Hale Lane attorneys acting at his direction, began representing the buyer of the Iliescu Property, and certain of its principals or investors such as Calvin Baty and/or Sam Caniglia in relation to obtaining the necessary entitlements on the Property as contemplated by the Purchase Agreement, even though Third-Party Defendant Hale Lane was concurrently representing the Iliescus, as seller.
- A major component of the entitlements process was the work and drawings of an 30. architectural firm, and one of the first tasks which Hale Lane was asked to perform for the buyer involved reviewing the buyer's architectural contract(s) with its architect.
- By accepting employment as counsel for the buyer, Hale Lane placed itself in the highly 31. unusual and potentially troubling role of concurrently representing both the buyer and also the seller (the Iliescus) on this multi-million dollar land acquisition and development transaction, thus creating inherent and intrinsic conflicts of interest.
- 32. Due to an apparently negligent failure in Hale Lane's conflict-checking procedures, Hale Lane did not initially realize that such conflicting employment and retention had occurred.
- On or about November 5, 2005, unbeknownst to the Iliescus, architect Mark Steppan, 33. a Nevada licensed employee architect of the California architectural firm Fisher Friedman Associates ("FFA"), executed, at FFA's direction, an hourly fee contract with the most recent buyer assignee, namely BSC, in relation to the Property. Steppan and FFA on the one hand, and BSC on the other then

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began negotiating an AIA Agreement and Steppan would later claim that the hourly fee agreement had been superseded by the subsequent AIA Agreement, ultimately executed on April 21, 2006, but with a claimed retroactive effective date of October 31, 2005.

- 34. The AIA Agreement contained onerous terms, allowing the architect to invoice on a flat-fee basis, tied to the anticipated costs of construction, such that, upon its future execution, the Architect would reissue new, duplicative but extraordinarily higher bills, for its work, even though the hourly value of that work had already previously been invoiced and paid, and even though the flat-fee percentages were tied to anticipated construction costs as to construction which never commenced. These terms were adverse to the Iliescus, whose Property title could potentially be clouded via a claimed lien based thereon.
- 35. Certain of the Hale Lane lawyers, including attorney Howard and/or an associate working at his direction, assisted BSC in its review and discussions and negotiations with FFA/Steppan over the terms of these architectural contracts, such that Hale Lane came to know Steppan's and FFA's identity, and that said architects were providing services to the buyer and were going to enter into a flat-fee percentage based AIA Agreement with the buyer of the Iliescus' Property, and knew the terms thereof.
- 36. This information should have been provided by Hale Lane to the Iliescus, but was not; instead, Hale Lane failed to inform the Iliescus of this information.
- 37. The implications of this information, and the risks created to the Iliescus thereby, should have been communicated to the Iliescus but was not; instead, Hale Lane failed to warn the Iliescus of those implications and risks.
- 38. A strategy for how to deal with those risks should have been discussed with the Iliescus but was not; instead, Hale Lane failed to advise the Iliescus with respect to any strategies for dealing with these risks.
- 39. Hale Lane completely failed to inform, warn, or advise the Iliescus as to the information which became known to Hale Lane in November of 2005.
- 40. Upon information and belief, at some point in time in late November 2005 or early December 2005, the lawyers at Hale Lane discovered the conflict and Dennison and Howard and the

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other lawyers providing work for the two sides to the transaction discussed the conflict arising out of the work being performed by those different Hale Lane lawyers, for both the buyer and the seller, but Hale Lane did not as a result of these conversations then disclose to the Iliescus any information which it had learned from its representation of the buyer, about the architect, let alone provide any warnings or advice with respect to how to deal with that information.

- 41. Hale Lane did decide to write the Third Party Plaintiffs, the Iliescus, about these matters, but only to protect Hale Lane, not to protect the Iliescus.
- 42. On or about December 14 or December 15, 2005, Third-Party Defendant Hale Lane. having now realized that a conflict had arisen, faxed the Iliescus a December 14, 2005. Waiver of Conflict letter, signed by Third-Party Defendant Dennison, and faxed by Hale Lane attorney Sarah Class, who had worked on the Steppan AIA Agreement review for the buyer under the direction of Hale Lane attorney Howard.
- 43. This letter indicated that a prospective conflict might arise between the firm's "existing" clients, the Iliescus, on the one hand, and a new client Hale Lane "will" now start representing, the buyer, on the other hand, which information was false and misleading as such representation of the buyer had in fact already begun, and a conflict had in fact already arisen.
- 44. Nor did this letter adequately explain the unique nature of the conflict being asked to be waived, which was a concurrent and presently existing conflict between the seller and the buyer of real property, under a multi-million dollar contract which had not yet closed, such that the buyer and the seller had currently existing inherently contrary interests.
- 45. This first conflict waiver letter did not provide sufficient information to Dr. and Mrs. Iliescu to provide for informed consent, as required by Nevada Rule of Professional Conduct 1.7(b)(4), as part of the waiver of a concurrent conflict of interest.
- 46. The December 14, 2005 letter did not, for example, provide any of the information contemplated by the ABA in its comment to Model Rules of Professional Conduct (upon which Nevada's Rules of Professional Conduct are based) Model Rule 1.0(E), in which comment "informed consent" is discussed, and which comment requires that, in order to provide a client with informed consent, the client should receive a communication which ensures "that the client . . . possesses

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information reasonably adequate to make an informed decision. Ordinarily, this will require communication that includes a disclosure of the facts and circumstances giving rise to the situation, any explanation reasonably necessary to inform the client or other person of the material advantages and disadvantages of the proposed course of conduct and a discussion of the client's options or alternatives." The comment also discusses advising a client to seek separate counsel.

- 47. In order for Hale Lane to comply with these duties of disclosure and explanation, to ensure informed consent, Hale Lane should have informed the Iliescus of what Hale Lane then knew about the buyer's architect and about the lien risks to Hale Lane posed by the architect and its contract.
- 48. But the letter, which was only four paragraphs long, contained no such information and the disclosures and explanations in the letter were not "reasonably adequate" and did not inform the Iliescus of information which was "reasonably necessary" for them to provide informed consent, and did not explain the advantages or disadvantages or the risks of allowing Hale Lane to represent the seller at the same time that the buyer was being represented by that same firm; and did not discuss other "options or alternatives" to allowing for such conflicting representation.
- 49. The letter for example did not contain an adequate "disclosure of the facts and circumstances giving rise to the situation" by informing the Iliescus of information then in the possession of Hale Lane with respect to the identity of a potential architectural lien claimant then providing services to the Property's would be purchaser, under an agreement then being negotiated which might one day allow for a multi-million dollar percentage-based flat fee lien to be asserted, for work already paid for on an hourly basis, based on construction costs, even if never incurred; and the letter did not, as a further example, explain that one of the disadvantages to the conflicting representation was that information learned by the firm in the process of representing the buyer might later be argued as imputed knowledge of the Iliescus, even if that information was not shared with the Iliescus.
- 50. The letter also did not warn the Iliescus that they needed to take action to avoid a statutory mechanic's lien for architectural design services, nor did the letter advise the Iliescus as to any strategies they might then employ to deal with this risk; even though information then known to Hale Lane was sufficient for Hale Lane to be aware of these risks.

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- 51. The letter did not tell the Iliescus they should restrict the Purchaser from entering into certain types of architectural contracts, before closing of the sale had been financed and finalized so that the buyer would know whether it had the ability to pay any architect before agreeing to any onerous flat fee terms, or any similar terms which could not be fully paid without financing being first secured.
- 52. The information missing from this letter, had it been provided as the rules of informed consent require, would have informed, and warned, and advised the Iliescus of information they were entitled to receive from their lawyers at that time in any event, such that the letter not only fails as a defense for Hale Lane but is itself another affirmative act of malpractice by Hale Lane and its lawyers which caused damages to the Iliescus.
- 53. Nevada Rule of Professional Conduct 1.8(h)(1) mandates that: "A lawyer shall not: Make an agreement prospectively limiting the lawyer's liability to a client for malpractice unless the client is independently represented." The letter did not however advise the Iliescus to obtain separate counsel before agreeing to the same.
- 54. This was a material failure as such independent counsel might have asked Hale Lane the types of questions which would have led to such counsel properly informing, warning and advising the Iliescus, as to facts and risks known to Hale Lane, which Hale Lane was concealing and failing to disclose to or discuss with the Iliescus.
- 55. The Iliescus executed the letter based on Hale Lane's bad advice and bad counsel to do so.
- 56. The information, warnings, and advice, which were missing from the conflict waiver letter was information and advice to which the Iliescus were then entitled in any event, regardless of whether a conflict waiver was or was not sought at that time, such that the failure of Hale Lane to independently provide this information, and these warnings and counsel, to the Iliescus at that time, aside and apart from doing so or not doing so in the conflict waiver letter, was in and of itself an act of malpractice.
- 57. Third-Party Defendant Hale Lane's lawyers, including without limitation, Dennison and Howard, never discussed with or advised the Iliescus at any time to take any steps to protect

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themselves from a lien claim which might be asserted by any design professionals retained by would be Property buyer BSC and also never advised as to other steps which might be taken to protect against this possibility, even while the Lawyer employees and partners of Hale Lane were putting themselves into a position to obtain knowledge and information which would later be argued to be imputable to the Iliescus, which risk Hale Lane never disclosed to the Iliescus, notwithstanding that certain of the Hale Lane lawyers knew or should have known the very information Hale Lane failed to share with the Iliescus.

- 58. Despite becoming aware of the purported assignment to DeCal and to BSC, Third-Party Defendant Hale Lane never advised or discussed with their clients, the Iliescus: the assignment; whether DeCal and then BSC was an appropriate assignee of the Purchase Agreement, which had the means and financial viability to close the sale; and whether or how the purported assignments affected the Iliescus' interests under the Purchase Agreement.
- Based on Hale Lane's representation of the would-be Property buyer at the same time 59. that it was concurrently representing the Iliescus, as sellers, conflicts of interest came to exist which were so intrinsic as to not be waivable, or which gave Hale Lane access to information which it had a duty to share with the Iliescus in order to protect the Iliescus' best interests, but which it failed to share.
- 60. On or about April 2006, four months after the conflict waiver letter was issued, Steppan/FFA entered into the onerous and exorbitant flat fee AIA Agreement with BSC, and the two sides to that Agreement claimed therein that the AIA would be given an effective date of October 2005, so as to retroactively apply to the period of FFA architectural services already previously performed under the hourly fee agreement, thereby allowing new, higher and exorbitant flat-fee invoices to be sent by FFA to BSC, for work which had already been reimbursed and paid for on an hourly fee basis.
- Steppan/FFA would thereafter never file a lawsuit or sue the other party to this contract, 61. BSC, or any of its principals or predecessors or agents, for breach thereof, but would utilize this AIA Agreement solely to pursue an exorbitant mechanic's lien claim for flat fee invoices, and 18% interest charges, never agreed to by the Iliescus, against the Iliescus' Property.

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- In or about September of 2006, Hale Lane attorney Dennison, acting on behalf of the 62. Iliescus, drew up an Addendum No. 4, with respect to extending the closing date for the sale of the Property, and advised the Iliescus to execute the same, which advice was not in the Iliescus' best interests.
- 63. Third-Party Defendants Hale Lane and Dennison failed to take the opportunity represented by this Addendum No. 4 and the purchasers' requested extension giving rise to the same, to properly inform, warn, and advise the Iliescus as to the risks of a lien claim being asserted against their Property and how to deal with the same.
- Third-Party Defendants did not recommend for example, that the Iliescus condition the 64. extension on an unconditional progress payment release as to any architectural or other liens for offsite architectural or design work completed through the date of the extension; or to condition the same on an agreement that any flat fee architectural agreement calling for rates on a percentage-of-constructioncosts basis would be amended to only become effective after financing had been obtained and escrow closing had occurred; or to condition the extension on a cessation of work by the architect to prevent the architect from later claiming it had reached a certain phase of performance allowing for a certain percentage based fee; or to condition the extension on any other conditions which might have protected the Iliescus from the risks which Hale Lane then knew, or should have known, the Iliescus were then facing, even though Hale Lane was in possession of information regarding the facts which gave rise to those risks.
- Hale Lane did not warn or advise the Iliescus to hold off on agreeing to this extension 65. until after the potential mechanic's lien threat had been dealt with, or even inform the Iliescus of that threat.
- 66. Instead, during and or prior to September 2006, Hale Lane and Karen Dennison prepared Addendum No. 4 on behalf of the Iliescus, which allowed for this extension, and advised the Iliescus to sign it, which was bad advice.
- By the time this Addendum No. 4 was prepared in September 2006, certain of the 67. lawyers at Hale Lane had long since been exposed to information regarding the identity of the project architect, and certain of the onerous terms of the architect's retention.

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- 68. Third-Party Defendants Hale Lane and Howard and Dennison nevertheless, did not advise the Iliescus to demand a release of any architectural lien as a condition to signing the 4th Addendum.
- 69. By the time the 4th Addendum was prepared, even further and stronger duties had arisen on the part of Hale Lane and Dennison and Howard and/or other Hale Lane lawyers to advise the Iliescus of the relevant facts and their implications, and to use the opportunity afforded by the buyers' request for this extension, to protect the Iliescus.
- 70. Dennison and Howard and Hale Lane and the other Hale Lane attorneys, however, despite the information previously learned by Hale Lane and then in its possession, did not advise the Iliescus to take advantage of the extension request to protect themselves from any alleged mechanic's lien, by negotiating for a release of any such lien as a condition to signing the 4th Addendum.
- 71. When the Addendum No.4 to the Purchase Agreement was prepared by Third-Party Defendant Hale Lane prior to or during September 2006, and executed by the Iliescus and Consolidated on or about September 19, 2006, said Addendum contained no disclosure of or reference to DeCal or BSC, nor did Third-Party Defendant Hale Lane disclose to the Iliescus any assignments to said entities which had occurred theretofore.
- 72. Nor did Hale Lane inform the Iliescus, at the time of the 4th Addendum's preparation and execution, of the identity, or of the work then being performed by, any architect, for the buyer or of the dangers such work represented to the Iliescus, as to possible liens against their Property, which dangers should have been made known to the Iliescus and addressed and resolved in Addendum No. 4, had their counsel properly represented the Iliescus.
- 73. Nor did the Third-Party Defendant Hale Lane take the opportunity to then advise the Iliescus of the information the Third-Party Defendant Hale Lane had by then obtained, including information regarding the potential existence of an architectural lien claimant, which knowledge by Hale Lane had been acquired in the course of events which led to the Hale Lane December 14, 2005 conflict-waiver letter to the Iliescus, which letter had likewise failed to disclose the relevant information to the Iliescus, and had likewise failed to properly inform, warn, or advise the Iliescus.
 - 74. On November 7, 2006, FFA caused a mechanic's lien to be recorded against the

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Iliescus' Property in the name of Mark Steppan, as lien claimant, in the sum of \$1,783,548.00, which would be amended and which would subsequently result in a Judgment on the lien in excess of \$4.5 million dollars, entered in February of 2015, which lien would not be set aside until an appellate reversal of said Judgment issued in May of 2017, such that the Iliescus' Property was clouded by this claimed Steppan Mechanic's Lien, and then by the Judgment thereon, for a period of over ten (10) years.

- 75. The \$4.5 million plus Judgment upholding the Steppan lien would later be reversed on appeal, in 2017, but only after the Iliescus had incurred hundreds of thousands of dollars in costs and attorneys' fees in order to reach this result, which fees and costs might have been avoided had the Iliescus been properly represented by Hale Lane and its attorneys in the first instance, to avoid a lien which was finally revoked only after the Iliescus had suffered a ten year plus deprivation of their right to enjoy clean title to their Property, which Property could otherwise have been utilized for any number of profitable purposes.
- 76. Upon service of the November 7, 2006 lien notice on the Iliescus, the Iliescus first became aware of the possibility of any such lien, with respect to which none of the lawyers of Third-Party Defendant Hale Lane had ever lifted a finger to inform, warn, or advise the Iliescus, and with respect to the possibility of which Hale Lane had not adequately protected their clients, the Iliescus, despite adequate opportunities to do so during the drafting of Addendum No. 3 and during the drafting of the first conflict waiver letter, and during the drafting of Addendum No. 4.
- 77. The Mechanic's Lien recorded by Mark Steppan on November 7, 2006 made reference, at its Paragraph 2, to BSC as the entity that had allegedly employed Mark Steppan, AIA to furnish the work and services in connection with the Iliescus' Property.
- 78. Prior to said date, the Iliescus had no knowledge of the existence of or involvement of BSC or of the identity of Mark Steppan, as an individual who would claim to have provided and/or be entitled to legally lien for architectural services relative to the Property.
- 79. On or about December 8, 2006, in a desperate ploy to protect itself from a malpractice claim arising from the recordation of the Mechanic's Lien by Mark Steppan, Third-Party Defendant Hale Lane, including via Third-Party Defendant Howard, prepared an Indemnity Agreement

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purportedly to protect the Iliescus from all claims and costs related to the Mechanic's Lien recorded by the architects on the subject real Property.

- 80. Said Indemnity Agreement was signed by certain individuals related to the buyer and other indemnitors on December 8, 2006, and submitted to the Iliescus on or about December 12, 2006.
- 81. The Iliescus have not to date collected a single dime from any of these indemnitors to reimburse the Iliescus for the fees and costs they have incurred to date to protect their Property from the Steppan lien.
- 82. Hale Lane did not advise the Iliescus that Hale Lane could now be sued by the Iliescus for malpractice.
- 83. On or about December 26, 2006, Third-Party Defendant Hale Lane drafted a Second Conflict of Interest Waiver letter and consent agreement, and submitted it to the Iliescus and BSC for signature. This letter and consent agreement was executed by the Iliescus on the basis of bad advice received from Third-Party Defendant Hale Lane to do so.
- 84. Third-Party Defendant Hale Lane never advised the Iliescus that the conflict of interest that existed might not be waivable, nor did they advise the Iliescus of the problems that now existed as set forth in the above paragraphs, or that the Iliescus now also had an additional potential conflict with Hale Lane based on a potential malpractice claim against it, nor did the Third-Party Defendants' conduct meet the requirements of Nevada law to ensure that the Iliescus' signature on this document was provided with informed consent.
- 85. Third-Party Defendant Hale Lane promised in this letter and agreement, as an inducement to the Iliescus' execution thereof, to resolve the mechanic's lien issue.
- 86. Third-Party Defendant Hale Lane thereafter breached this promise to resolve the mechanic's lien issue and failed to act adequately or in good faith to attempt to resolve said claim.
- 87. In the meantime, after obtaining the Iliescus' signature on the second ill-advised conflict waiver letter, the Third-Party Defendant Hale Lane embarked upon a course of advising the Iliescus and preparing documents so as to allow the Purchase Agreement to close with BSC.
- 88. This course of conduct included inadequate attempts to deal with the Mechanic's Lien of Mark Steppan, and improperly recommending to and obtaining the Iliescus' consent to the

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assignment of the Land Purchase Agreement to BSC.

- 89. This was bad advice and it was malpractice to offer this advice: Based on the existence of an agreement executed by and between the lien claimant, Mark Steppan, and BSC, such consent was not in the best legal interests of the Iliescus, given the existence of the Mechanic's Lien which relied on BSC having an equitable (future purchase right) interest in the Property and, therefore, a basis to retain the architect, and other problems as set forth in the above paragraphs.
- 90. On or about February 14, 2007, Hale Lane, on behalf of the Iliescus, filed a short and brief Application for Release of the Steppan Mechanic's Lien in Case No. CV07-00341 (the first of the two consolidated cases in which this amended Third-Party Complaint is now filed).
- 91. Said Application was inadequate, as it failed to fully explore all of the arguments which could potentially have been asserted at that time.
- 92. The Iliescus were horrified to learn, when said Application was argued at an oral hearing on their behalf, that Hale Lane had assigned a lawyer to argue the same, Jerry Snyder, who was adverse to the Iliescus on another then-pending matter.
- 93. This conflict and perceived hostility between the Iliescus and Snyder contributed, upon information and belief, to the half-hearted nature of the effort on the Iliescus' behalf.
- On or about May 4, 2007, Mark Steppan, AIA filed a Complaint to foreclose 94. mechanic's lien and for damages in Case No. CV07-01021, subsequently consolidated into Case No. CY07-00341. These consolidated cases (the "Steppan Lien Litigation") are the same case in which the aforestated Judgments, subsequently reversed on appeal, was entered, and is the same case in which this Amended Third-Party Complaint has been filed.
- 95. BSC filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection on April 25, 2007, and Calvin Baty filed for Bankruptcy protection on May 3, 2008.
- 96. As described above, Steppan's herein suit for foreclosure of the architect's lien resulted in the Iliescus incurring hundreds of thousands of dollars in costs and fees to defend against the same; a February 26, 2015 Judgment being entered enforcing that lien against the Iliescus' Property in an amount exceeding \$4.5 million, and allowing foreclosure of this architect's lien upon the Iliescus' real Property, which was ordered to be sold to satisfy the lien; a subsequent appeal of that Judgment, and.

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finally, an appellate decision of the Nevada Supreme Court invalidating the Steppan lien, but only after the Iliescus had lost the time value of the money which might have been enjoyed by them had they been able to sell the property free of the lien at some time between 2006 and 2017, or had the Iliescus been able to make some other use of the Property (as collateral for a loan, or a rental, etc.) during that time period.

- 97. Third-Party Defendant Hale Lane and Third-Party Defendants Dennison, Howard, and Snyder, committed several distinct acts of malpractice in representing the Third Party Plaintiffs, the Iliescus, which include, without limitation, the various acts of malpractice already outlined herein. above, certain of which might be summarized in non-exhaustive fashion as follows:
- (i) Hale Lane's and Dennison's and Howard's ongoing failure to properly inform. warn, or advise the Iliescus of various risks which they needed protection from, at all relevant times in which Hale Lane represented the Iliescus, including (a) their failure to ever timely inform the Iliescus that third-party architectural services were being performed for the Purchaser in order to obtain the entitlements for the project, (b) their failure to ever warn the Iliescus that, unlike other states, many of which only allow labor and materials directly incorporated into the work of improvement to form the basis of a statutory mechanic's lien, Nevada allows mechanic's liens for architectural, engineering, and design services, and (c) that it would therefore be essential for the Iliescus to take steps to attempt to mitigate against this potential lien threat; and (d) their failure to ever advise the Iliescus as to any such steps which could be taken or to ever discuss strategies for dealing with this threat with the Iliescus;
- (ii) Hale Lane's and Dennison's failures to properly inform, warn, or advise the Iliescus as to lien risks and how to deal with the same, in conjunction with their work performed on the Second Addendum;
- The failure by Third-Party Defendant Dennison and Third-Party Defendant Hale (iii) Lane, to properly prepare the Addendum No. 3, in a manner which protected the Iliescus from mechanic's lien claims, by, for example, (a) ensuring, as part of the Addendum No. 3, that a construction control, surety bond, or other procedures were in place to protect the Iliescus from a possible lien claim for design work performed and not paid for before financing was obtained; (b)

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including language in Paragraph 1 of that Addendum (which paragraph dealt with escrow extensions) conditioning escrow extensions on unconditional progress payment lien releases being obtained from any party who had performed any work with respect to the Property through the date of the extension. including offsite design work; and/or (c) requiring the buyer to immediately inform the Iliescus prior to executing any agreements or allowing any work to be performed which might lead to a mechanic's lien claim being asserted for design work, and/or (d) requiring that the Iliescus be allowed to review all contracts to be executed between the buyer and any such third-parties performing any such work to verify that the terms of such contracts were fair and adequate to seller before they could be signed;

- (iv) Hale Lane's and Howard's conduct in beginning to represent the would be buyer of the Iliescu Property even though they already represented the sellers, on the same transaction, without, apparently, having a sufficient conflict check system in place, or without properly using such system, to avoid commencing such conflicting representation, and their acts and omissions and misfeasance during this dual representation, and subsequent wrongful attempts to cover themselves for this misconduct; which conflicting employment caused loss and harm to the Iliescus, and which substantially increased the lien-claim risk to the Iliescus by subjecting the Iliescus to arguments that Hale Lane's knowledge was imputable to the Iliescus, which arguments had to be countered, costing fees and costs to the Iliescus, including through appeal:
 - (v) Having accepted this conflicting representation, Hale Lane's and its attorneys' and Howard's inadequacies in its representation of the buyer entity in its negotiations with the architect, which representation should have protected the buyer, and, therefore, the Iliescus as well, from onerous flat-fee percentage based contract terms which were not conditioned on financing;
- (vi) Hale Lane's and Howard's and Dennison's failures, in conjunction with preparing and sending the first conflict waiver letter, to adequately inform, advise, and warn the Iliescus about various lien claim threats they were facing at the time said letter was written, which would have been provided had the Third-Party Defendants met the applicable standards and duties for procuring informed consent to the conflict waiver requested in said letter;
- Hale Lane's and Dennison's and Howard's failure, at the time of sending the first conflict waiver letter, to provide any separate or independent communication at that time advising

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as to such lien risks, based on information available to Hale Lane at that time, which had arisen due to the very representation which prompted the sending of that letter;

- Said Third-Party Defendants' failure to accurately disclose that their representation of the buyer had already begun, in the first conflict waiver letter;
- (ix) Said Third-Party Defendants' failure to advise the Iliescus to retain independent counsel to review the first conflict waiver letter:
- (x) Third-Party Defendants' Hale Lane and Dennison's and Howard's failure to ever properly inform, warn, or advise the Iliescus regarding lien claims risks in conjunction with preparing, sending and advising the Iliescus to sign the Fourth Addendum.
- (xi) Third-Party Defendants' Hale Lane and Dennison's and Howard's failure to assist the Iliescus to take full advantage of the possibilities created by the buyer's request for Addendum No. 4 (which allowed the buyer an extension to close escrow) as demonstrated by their failure to prepare that Addendum in such a manner as to ensure that, as a condition to that escrow extension, any potential lien claims which had accrued prior thereto had been fully and unconditionally released and paid off or disclaimed prior to the escrow being extended as a condition of such extension;
- (xii) Third Party Defendant Hale Lane's and Howard's and Dennison's providing of inadequate advice in the second conflict waiver letter, and bad advice to sign the same, and, despite promising therein to resolve the lien matter, their failure to take adequate steps to do so;
- Third-Party Defendant Hale Lane's and Howard's and Dennison's bad advice in recommending to and obtaining the Iliescus' consent to the assignment of the Land Purchase Agreement to BSC;
- Said Third-Party Defendants' preparation of an ineffective indemnity agreement to supposedly protect the Iliescus;
- Said Third-Party Defendants' failure to advise the Iliescus to get their own (xy)counsel to advise them of their potential rights before both conflict waiver letters were provided and once the Steppan mechanic's lien was asserted;
 - Third-Party Defendants' Hale Lane's and Jerry Snyder's failure to adequately (xvi)

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represent the Iliescus in their filings and appearances in this litigation, and Hale Lane's assigning of a litigation attorney to the Iliescus who was adverse and hostile to them, so as to prevent free and frank communications as to Hale Lane's work in this litigation; and

(xvii) All other acts of malpractice described in, or arising out of the events described in this Pleading, and in the other papers and pleadings and filings before this Court.

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Professional Negligence and Legal Malpractice Against Third-Party Defendant Hale Lane and Against Third-Party Defendants Dennison, Howard, and Snyder)

- 98. The Iliescus reallege and incorporate by reference the above and foregoing Paragraphs of this Amended Third-Party Complaint, as if fully set forth at length herein.
- 99. Third-Party Defendant Hale Lane, by and through its lawyers, lawyer employees and lawyer partners, who are licensed attorneys and counselors at law in Nevada, and as the Law Firm through which the individual lawyers practiced, and Third-Party Defendants Dennison, Howard, and Snyder, represented the Iliescus as aforestated, and had an attorney-client relationship with the Iliescus, as described above.
- 100. Based thereon, said Third-Party Defendants owed the Iliescus a duty to have and to employ and apply that degree of learning and skill ordinarily possessed by reputable licensed attorneys engaged in the type of transactions and litigation for which they were retained herein;
- 101. Said Third-Party Defendants owed a duty to reasonably and properly communicate with the Iliescus, and to properly investigate any areas of potential concern and to inform, warn, and advise and consult with the Iliescus as to any risks or threats or red flags faced by the Iliescus which would prevent the Iliescus from reasonably achieving the results which they sought from said Third-Party Defendants' representation.
- 102. The Third-Party Defendants had a duty to properly advise and counsel and protect the Third-Party Plaintiffs, the Iliescus, and competently represent their interests and to utilize their best judgment in the exercise of skill and the application of learning held by reputable licensed attorneys in Northern Nevada engaged in the type of business and transactions and litigation described herein, with respect to and during the representation provided by these Third-Party Defendants herein.
 - 103. Said Third-Party Defendants breached the duties enumerated above, and failed to

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perform these duties, as addressed herein, and breached the standard of care owing from said Third-Party Defendants to the Iliescus herein, including by way of the breaches and omissions set forth above.

- Third-Party Defendants Hale Lane, including by and through its attorneys for whose 104. actions it is liable, and Third-Party Defendants Dennison, Howard, and Snyder, were professionally negligent and committed legal malpractice in their representation of the Third-Party Plaintiffs as alleged herein and as described above
- The specific acts of malpractice described herein were committed by both Hale Lane 105. and by at least the following Hale Lane Lawyers, who are also named as Third-Party Defendants herein: Craig Howard; Karen Dennison; and Jerry M. Snyder; and were also committed by other Hale Lane lawyers for whose actions Hale Lane is responsible.
- As a proximate result of the foregoing facts and the breaches of duties by Third-Party 106. Defendant Hale Lane and its lawyer employees and partners, including those also named as Third-Party Defendants herein, Third-Party Plaintiffs have suffered damages and losses in excess of fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) and are entitled to an award as and for their damages and losses incurred herein, in excess of fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000.00) and are entitled to be reimbursed and indemnified from all such losses.
- The losses and damages suffered by the Iliescus include without limitation all of the 107. losses resulting from the recordation, by Mark Steppan, of a Notice of Mechanic's Lien, including any amended Notices, against the Third-Party Plaintiffs' Property, and the lawsuit to foreclose that Steppan Mechanic's Lien Notice, as amended, and any lis pendens recorded in conjunction therewith, and any prior judgment entered thereon which was ever recorded, and which was subsequently reversed, which lien claims and recordings clouded the Iliescus' Property for over ten years, causing a loss during that time period of the Iliescus' ability to sell, rent, borrow against, or otherwise economically exploit their Property for over ten years; leading to losses based on the time value of money lost from any such lost opportunities; as well as other damages such as the costs and attorneys' fees and expert fees and other damages and losses incurred by the Iliescus to engage in litigation with Steppan and to defend their property against the Steppan mechanic's lien foreclosure claims, in order to ultimately and finally free

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their Property from the claimed Steppan lien, and all other losses resulting from the same including any and all direct, indirect, compensatory, consequential, and special damages incurred herein.

108. Third-Party Plaintiffs have been required to retain the services of attorneys to prosecute this action and, therefore, Third-Party Plaintiffs are entitled to recover reasonable attorney's fees and costs incurred in these Third-Party Complaint proceedings (in addition to the costs and fees sought as damages herein and incurred in the Steppan lien proceedings), pursuant to any rule, contract, or statute allowing for the same, and also as special damages incurred herein, and are entitled to pre-judgment and post-judgment interest thereon at the legally applicable rate.

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Breach of Contract/Express or Implied Contractual Indemnity Against Third-Party Defendant Hale Lane)

- 109. The Iliescus reallege and incorporate by reference the above and foregoing Paragraphs of this Amended Third-Party Complaint, as if fully set forth at length herein.
- 110. Third-Party Defendant Hale Lane promised, in writing, in its second conflict waiver request letter, to resolve the Steppan Mechanic's Lien, which promise was detrimentally relied on by the Iliescus and induced action as well as inaction on their part.
- 111. Third-Party Defendant Hale Lane breached this promise, and failed to take adequate steps to attempt to resolve the mechanic's lien, and did not resolve the mechanic's lien.
- 112. Third-Party Defendant Hale Lane also agreed to adequately represent the Iliescus in legal proceedings to set aside the Steppan lien, which efforts failed and were inadequate in breach of these promises.
- 113. Taken together, and in the context of the surrounding circumstances. Third-Party Defendant Hale Lane's promises and assurances rose to the level of and created contractual obligations on the part of said Third-Party Defendant, to indemnify, protect against, or otherwise become responsible to the Third-Party Plaintiffs, with respect to any and all losses they might incur, as a result of any breach by Hale Lane of its promise to Third-Party Plaintiffs.
- 114. Hale Lane has breached and failed to meet their contractual obligations to the Third-Party Plaintiffs.

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- 115. As a result of Third-Party Defendant Hale Lane's acts and/or omissions, Third-Party Plaintiffs have been damaged in an amount in excess of Fifteen Thousand Dollars (\$15,000.00), and are entitled to an award as and for their damages incurred herein.
- Third-Party Plaintiffs have been required to retain the services of attorneys to prosecute 116. this action and to defend against the Steppan lien foreclosure action, and, therefore, Third-Party Plaintiffs are entitled to recover reasonable attorney's fees and costs incurred in these proceedings, including as incurred in the Steppan Lien Litigation portion of these proceedings, in accordance with the law, including, without limitation, as special damages.

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Breach of Contract Against Consolidated and DeCal Reconfirmed)

The Iliescus have acknowledged, confirmed, incorporated and restated by reference 117. above, without amendment, their previously filed third-party claims and Third Claim for Relief against Consolidated and DeCal. Based thereon no new Third Claim for Relief is pled herein, but the original Third Claim for Relief's ongoing existence is confirmed, and incorporated by reference herein, with damages in excess of Fifteen Thousand Dollars (\$15,000.00) now claimed therein.

FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Specific Performance of Contractual Obligations Against Consolidated and DeCal Reconfirmed)

The Iliescus have acknowledged, confirmed, incorporated and restated by reference 118. above, without amendment, their previously filed third-party claims and Fourth Claim for Relief against Consolidated and DeCal. Based thereon no new Fourth Claim for Relief is pled herein, but the original Fourth Claim for Relief's ongoing existence is confirmed, and incorporated by reference herein, with damages in excess of Fifteen Thousand Dollars (\$15,000.00) now claimed therein.

WHEREFORE, the Iliescus pray for judgment against Third-Party Defendants, and each of them, jointly and severally, as follows:

For damages against all of the attorney Third-Party Defendants, including Hale Lane; A. Dennison; Howard; and Snyder; jointly and severally, pursuant to theories of legal malpractice and professional negligence for any and all losses incurred by the Iliescus as a result thereof, including, without limitation, direct, indirect, compensatory, special

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and conse	quential	damages.	in	an	amount	in	excess	of \$1	5	.00	00.	00):
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- B. For damages against Third-Party Defendant Hale Lane including pursuant to theories of breach of contract and in indemnity, for any and all losses incurred by the Iliescus as a result thereof, including, without limitation, direct, indirect, compensatory, special and consequential damages, in an amount in excess of \$15,000.00;
- C. For damages against Consolidated and DeCal, jointly and severally, on theories of breach of contract and in indemnity, and including, without limitation, direct, indirect, compensatory, special and consequential damages, in an amount in excess of \$15,000.00 to compensate for the losses, damages, and expenses incurred by the Iliescus by reason of the foregoing allegations;
- D. For a Judgment of this Court declaring and decreeing and requiring the Third-Party Defendants, and each of them, jointly and severally, to reimburse and pay for the Iliescus' costs and attorneys' fees incurred in the Steppan lien litigation portion of these proceedings, in the amount thereof and based thereon;
- E. For attorneys' fees and costs of this suit incurred in the prosecution of this third-party complaint portion of this action, sought herein both under any rule, contractual provision or statute allowing for the same, and also as special damages incurred herein;
- F. For both pre-judgment and also for post-judgment interest, accruing at the highest rate legally applicable herein, upon the Court's damages and other awards, from the time incurred, and until paid in full; and
- G. For such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper.

DATED this _____ day of January, 2018.

ALBRIGHT, STODDARD, WARNICK & ALBRIGHT

G. MARK ALBRIGHT, ESQ., #001394 D. CHRIS ALBRIGHT, ESQ., #004904 801 South Rancho Drive, Suite D-4 Las Vegas, Nevada 89106 Tel: (702) 384-7111 Fax: (702) 384-0605 gma@albrightstoddard.com

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<u>dca@albrightstoddard.com</u> Attorneys for Applicants/Defendants

AFFIRMATION

The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding document filed in the Second Judicial District Court does not contain the social security number of any person.

DATED this _____ day of January, 2018.

By G. MARK ALBRIGHT, ESQ., #001394 D. CHRIS ALBRIGHT, ESQ., #004904 ALBRIGHT, STODDARD, WARNICK & ALBRIGHT

801 South Rancho Drive, Suite D-4 Las Vegas, Nevada 89106 Tel: (702) 384-7111 Fax: (702) 384-0605

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Attorneys for Applicants/Defendants

LAW OFFICES ALBRIGHT, STODDARD, WARNICK & ALBRIGHT A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION QUALL PARK, SUITE D-4 BOI SOUTH RANCHO DRIVE LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 88006

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

	OT SERVICE					
Pursuant to NRCP 5(b), I hereby certify that I am an employee of ALBRIGHT, STODDARD,						
WARNICK & ALBRIGHT, and that on this	day of December, 2017, service was made by the					
ECF system to the electronic service list, a true ar	nd correct copy of the foregoing [PROPOSED]					
RESTATED THIRD- PARTY COMPLAINT	_					
DEVELOPMENT, INC. AND DeCAL OREGON, INC., AND AMENDED THIRD-						
PARTY COMPLAINT AGAINST HALE LA						
PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION, a Neva						
LANE; AND AGAINST THIRD PARTY I						
CRAIG HOWARD; AND JERRY SNYDER;						
persons:	and oth (Does till a XX, to the following					
Michael D. Hoy, Esq. HOY CHRISSINGER KIMMEL VALLAS, 50 West Liberty Street, Suite 840 Reno, Nevada 89501 Tel: (775) 786-8000 mhoy@nevadalaw.com Attorney for Plaintiff Mark Steppan	P.C. Certified Mail Electronic Filing/Service Email Facsimile Hand Delivery Regular Mail					
David R. Grundy, Esq. Todd R. Alexander, Esq. LEMONS, GRUNDY & EISENBERG 6005 Plumas Street, Third Floor Reno, Nevada 89519 Tel: (775) 786-6868 drg@lge.net / tra@lge.net Attorneys for Third-Party Defendant Hale L	Certified Mail X Electronic Filing/Service Email Facsimile Hand Delivery Regular Mail					
Gregory F. Wilson, Esq. GREGORY F. WILSON & ASSOCIATES I 2550 Spinnaker Drive Reno, Nevada 89519 Tel: (775) 360-4910 / Fax: (775) 360.4911 gfw@gfwilsonlaw.com Attorney for John Schleining	Certified Mail Electronic Filing/Service Email Facsimile Hand Delivery Regular Mail					

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775-823-9948

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Addendum No. 3

This Addendum No. 3 ("Third Addendum") is made by and between Consolidated Pacific Development, Inc., a Nevada corporation, ("Buyer"), and John Biescu, Jr. and Somxia Santce Iliescu, individually and as Trustees of the John Iliescu, Jr. and Somia Iliescu 1992 Family Trust (collectively "Seller"), to amend and modify that certain Land Purchase Agreement dated July 29, 2005 ("Land Purchase Agreement"), together with Addendum No. 1 dated August 1, 2005 ("First Addendum"), and Addendum No. 2 dated August 2, 2005 ("Second Addendum"), for the sale and purchase of that certain real property located in the City of Remo, County of Washoe, State of Nevada, identified as APNs 011-112-05, 06, 07 and 12 and more particularly described in the Title Report (defined below). The Land Purchase Agreement, the First Addendam and the Second Addeadam are collectively referred to herein as the "Agreement". Seller and Buyer bereby amend the Agreement as set forth below.

Paragraph 1.2 of the Land Purchase Agreement is hereby amended and restated as 1. follows:

Additional Cash Deposit:

\$475,000.00

The deposit described in Paragraph 1.1 hereof shall be increased in the form of cash or cashier's check to be deposited with escrow holder for immediate disbursement to the Seller and Seller's agent proportionately, as follows.

an additional \$75,000.00 within 30 days from August 3, 2005; an additional \$100,000,00 within 90 days from August 3, 2005; an additional \$100,000.00 within 150 days from August 3, 2005; an additional \$100,000,00 within 210 days from August 3, 2005; and an additional \$100,000.00 within 270 days from August 3, 2005.

Provided that Buyer has exercised reasonable diligence in obtaining the Governmental Approvals (defined in Paragraph 6 of this Third Addendum) and through no fault of Buyer, Buyer is unable to obtain all Governmental Approvals within 270 days from August 3, 2005, then Seller agrees to extend the date for close of escrow (as set forth in Section 4 hereof); provided, that, Buyer so notifies Seller in writing prior to the date or extended date for close of escrew, each such extension period shall not exceed 30 days, Buyer shall not request more than six (6) extensions, and each request for an expension shall be accompanied by an extension deposit of \$50,000.00 in immediately available funds. All deposits described in Section 1.1 and 1.2 hereof are collectively referred to as the "Deposit". The Deposit shall be non-refundable and shall be credited to the purchase price for the Property upon close of excrew. Buyer shall have a 15 day grace period to pay any of the aforesaid Deposits.

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 The first paragraph under Section 5 of the Land Purchase Agreement is hereby amended and restated as follows:

On the date of closing, Title Company shall issue a CLTA or an ALTA policy of title insurance as determined by Buyer, which may include appropriate endorsements as desired by Buyer and to be paid by Buyer, insuring Buyer's title in the Property in an amount equal to the purchase price for the Property. Said title policy shall insure that Buyer has good and marketable title to the Property, subject only to the Permitted Exceptions. As used herein, "Permitted Exceptions" shall mean the standard form printed title exceptions of the form of policy chosen by Buyer and the following Schedule B exceptions shown on the Preliminary Report ("Title Report") of First Centennial Title Company of Nevada ("Title Company") No. 145279-MI, dated as of July 13, 2005, a copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit "A": Item Nos. I through 6, inclusive (showing none due or payable) and 7 through 13, inclusive, any encumbrances to be created pursuant to this Agreement and any encumbrances created by Buyer. Buyer's inability to obtain any title policy endorsements requested by Buyer shall not affect Buyer's obligation to close escrow.

 The following scotence of Paragraph 6.21 (Additional Inspections) of the Land Purchase Agreement is bereby deleted:

However, if repair expenses are considered excessive by Buyer, then Buyer may terminate this agreement at Buyer's discretion unless Seller agrees to repair at Seller's expense by written addendum.

 Paragraph 12 (Encumbrances) of the Land Purchase Agreement is hereby amended and restated as follows:

Buyer shall take title to the property, subject to the Permitted Exceptions.

Paragraph 31 is hereby amended to add the following paragraph:

Buyer agrees to keep the Property free from all liens and to indemnify, defend and bold hamless Seller, and its successors and assigns, from and against any and all claims, actions, losses, liabilities, damages, costs and expenses (including, but not limited to, attorneys' fees, charges and disbursements) incurred, suffered by, or claimed against Seller by trason of any work performed with respect to the Property at the instance or request of Buyer or any damage to the Property or injury to persons caused by Buyer and/or its agents, employees or contractors arising out of or in any way connected with their entry upon the Property and/or the performance of any inspections, tests or other activities thereon. Buyer's obligations under this paragraph shall survive the Closing or termination of the Agreement.

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Paragraph 36 is hereby amended to add the following: 6.

As used in this paragraph "Existing Impact Fees" shall not include any impact fees which result from the Project.

Paragraph 39(F) is hereby amended and restated as follows: 7.

This offer is conditioned upon, as conditions precedent ("Conditions Precedent"), Buyer obtaining, at Buyer's expense, all necessary approvals ("Governmental Approvals") for the construction of a mixed use residential and commercial high rise condominium project on the Property approximately 28 stories in height (the "Project") within 270 days after August 3, 2005, as such time period may be extended pursuant to Paragraph 1.2 above, including, but not limited to:

- Any required height, setback or other variances;
- Any required special use permit, (2)
- Any required zoning or land use designation changes; (3)
- Any required master plan amendment,
- (4)An approved tentative condominium map for the Project; and (5)
- Any required design approvals.

In addition, Buyer shall obtain, at Buyer's sole cost and expense, all approvals for the Boundary Line Adjustment (as defined in Paragraph 8 of this Third Addendum).

Buyer shall use its best efforts and reasonable diligence to satisfy all Conditions Precedent described in this Paragraph 39(F) prior to close of escrow.

Paragraph 39(B) as amended by Addendum No. I is hereby amended and fully restated as follows:

The Project will include a number of condominium penthouses located on the upper floors of the Project. It is agreed and understood that as part of the purchase price of the Property, the Seller shall have the first right to select a penthouse condominium unit from all penthouse condominium units to be constructed on the Property and Seller shall receive a credit of \$2,200,000.00, of Actual Hard Costs, toward the purchase and ownership of all right, title and interest in one of the penthouses ("Seller's Penthouse Unit") which shall be 3.750* square feet in size with a minimum ceiling height throughout of nine feet (9'), together with (a) an exclusive casement to four (4) parking spaces of Seller's choice within the parking garage of the Project, which parking spaces shall be limited common elements appurtenant to Seller's Penthouse Unit and which shall be maintained by the owner of the Property, the operator of the parking garage, if any, or the homeowners association to be formed for the Project ("Association") in the same manner that other parking spaces are maintained, and (b) an exclusive casement to an enclosed unfinished storage space within the Project having a floor

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area of five (500) hundred square feet ("Storage Unit"), which Storage Unit shall be a limited common element appartenant to Seller's Penthouse Unit. In the event parking fees are charged for use of the parking spaces pursuant to the declaration of covenants, conditions and restrictions for the Project (the "Declaration") or rules and regulations enacted pursuant thereto, then Seller shall pay the parking fees which are uniformly applied to all parking spaces. The sale and purchase of Seller's Penthouse Unit shall be pursuant to the following terms and conditions:

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- When the Project has progressed to a point where the architect is designing the preliminary floor plans for the penthonses, Seller shall meet with the architect and participate in the selection and design of Seller's Penthouse Unit. Seller's Penthouse Unit shall meet the specifications set forth in the preceding paragraph and Seller shall be emitted to choose the location, floor plan and overall design of the Seller's Penthouse Unit and the amenities which Seller desires be added to the basic unit plans. Seller shall be entitled to select the finish improvements to Seller's Penthouse Unit. From the time the preliminary plans have been reviewed by Seller, Seller shall have thirty (30) days to choose Seller's Penthouse Unit. Seller shall be entitled to review and approve the final building plans for Seller's Penthouse Unit prior to submittal of such plans to the City of Reno Building Department, which approval shall not be unreasonably withheld or delayed. Seller shall provide Buyer with any changes to the final plans within ten (10) business days after receiving the same, and Buyer shall make reasonable efforts to accommodate Seller's changes. In the event Buyer does not receive Seller's changes to the final plans within such teo (10) business day period, then Seller shall be deemed to have approved the same.
 - Within thirty (30) days after Seller's approval or deceated approval of the final plans for Seller's Penthouse Unit, Buyer shall provide Seller with an estimated statement of the estimated hard costs related to the construction of Seller's Penthouse Unit, which statement shall be updated from time to time as construction progresses to reflect the Actual Hard Costs. "Actual Hard Costs" shall mean Buyer's actual out-of-pocket costs for labor, materials and other tangible items to be installed in or on Seller's Penthouse Unit and the limited common elements appurtenant to Seller's Penthouse Unit, together with a pro rata share of costs incurred by Buyer for construction of the common elements of the Project (excluding Seller's limited common elements), which pro rata share shall be equal to Seller's undivided interest in the common elements of the Project ("Seller's Pro Rata Share"). "Actual Hard Costs" shall also include Seller's Pro Rata Share of the following out-of-pocket costs: reasonable fees paid to architects, engineers, appraisers, real estate taxes and insurance. Reasonable fees" shall mean the fees generally charged for similar services in the community. In the event Seller submits any written change orders to the final plans which increase the cost of construction as estimated on the original statement, then "Actual Hard Costs" shall include such increased costs. Upon written request, Buyer shall provide Seller a written itemization and receipts for all Actual Hard

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Costs. The cumulative total of the Actual Hard Costs shall be the purchase price for Seller's Ponthouse Unit ("Penthouse Purchase Price").

- Close of escrow for Sciller's Penthouse Unit shall occur, at Sciller's election, (i) within five (5) business days after the date Seller is notified in writing that a certificate of occupancy is issued for Seller's Penthouse Unit or (ii) on such earlier date which Seller may elect in writing. In the event the Penthouse Purchase Price exceeds \$2,200,000.00. Seller shall pay the difference between the Penthouse Purchase Price and \$2,200,000.00 in full at the close of the escrow transferring Seller's Penthouse Unit to Seller. In the event the Penthouse Purchase Price is less than \$2,200,000.00, then Buyer shall pay Seller the difference between \$2,200,000.00 and the Penthouse Purchase Price at the close of such escrow. The closing costs for Seller's Penthouse Unit shall be paid by Seller and Buyer as follows: Buyer shall pay any real estate broker's commission owed to any real estate broker which Buyer has engaged. Buyer shall pay for the cost of a CLTA title insurance policy and one-half (1/4) of the real property transfer tax. Seller shall pay any real estate broker's commission owed to any real estate broker which Seller has engaged. Seller shall pay one-half (1/2) of the real property transfer tax and the additional cost of any ALTA policy and any title endorsements requested by Seller. Buyer and Seller shall each pay one-half (1/2) of the remaining costs and fees of the escrow related to the transfer of Seller's Penthouse Unit.
- (4) As soon as practicable after determination of which unit is Seller's Penthouse Unit, and in any event prior to the close of escrow on Seller's Penthouse Unit, Seller shall choose which four (4) parking spaces shall be designated for Seller's Penthouse Unit. Seller and Buyer shall mutually determine the location of Seller's Storage Unit which Storage Unit shall be constructed by the date of the close of escrow on Seller's Penthouse Unit.
- (5) Seller shall acquire its right, title and interest in Seller's Penthouse Unit, together with the four (4) parking spaces and the Storage Unit by grant bargain and sale deed (the "Deed"), and title thereto shall be free of all liens and encumbrances, except taxes paid current, the Permitted Exceptions (excluding monetary encumbrances created by Buyer) and the Declaration. To ensure that Seller receives either (a) title to Seller's Penthouse Unit within three (3) years after the close of escrow for the Property, or (b) if the Project and Seller's Penthouse Unit is not constructed within three (3) years after close of such escrow, \$3,000,000.00 in cash, Buyer agrees as follows:
- (a) Concurrently with the close of escrow for the Property, a Memorandum of Agreement, in a form acceptable to Seller, shall be recorded memorializing of record Seller's right to Seller's Penthouse Unit on the Property; and

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1.J. AD Allo 10/9/05 10/8/05 (b) Buyer shall post a bond in the amount of \$3,000,000.00 wherein Seller is the obligee insuring either (i) the lien-free completion of Seller's Penthouse Unit within three (3) years after close of the escrow for the Property Cr (ii) in the alternative, the payment to Seller of the cash sum of \$3,000,000.00 on the date which is three (3) years after close of such escrow.

Seller may extend the date for completion of Seller's Penthouse Unit, in Seller's sole discretion, from time to time.

9. Paragraph 39(f) as amended by Addendum No. 1 is hereby amended and fully restated as follows:

Setler owns the adjoining parcel commonly known as 260 Island Avenue, Remo, Nevada ("Island Property"). Seller intends, but shall not be obligated, to convert the building located on the Island Property into a restaurant/har business or, in the event a restaurant/bar business is not permitted by city, county or state regulations or is not feasible in Seller's sole judgment, then Seller may convert the Island Property to another use of Seller's choice ("Seller's Business"). Buyer and Seller each agree to the following terms and conditions related to the Island Property:

- (2) Buyer agrees to obtain, at Buyer's sole cost and expense, all approvals necessary for a boundary line adjustment ("Boundary Line Adjustment") which will add to the Island Property a strip of land along the entire east boundary of the Island Property which strip shall be ten feet (10") in width or wider if required to meet additional city, county, state or other governmental requirements for the conversion of the existing boilding on the Island Property, as provided above. The Boundary Line Adjustment shall be recorded at close of escrow.
- (3) At close of escrow for the Property, Seller shall reserve in the Deed conveying title to the Property a perpetual exclusive easement for fifty-one (51) contiguous full size parking spaces (as required by the applicable parking ordinance), including required ADA spaces ("Island Property Parking Spaces") on the Property, which Island Property Parking Spaces shall be appartenant to, and for the benefit of, the Island Property. The Island Property Parking Spaces shall be located within the parking garage of the Project on the ground level (Island

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Avenue street level) convenient to Seller's Business with signage indicating that such spaces are for the exclusive use of the Island Property, including, but not limited to, the owner, the operator, the business invitees and guests of the Island Property. Buyer shall further provide Seller a non-exclusive ingress and egress easement to the Island Property Parking Spaces providing access from Island Avenue, and a trasonable pedestrian ingress and egress access easement from the Island Property Parking Spaces to the Island Property, in a location to be mutually larged upon by Seller and Buyer, which is convenient to the Seller's Business, Seller and Buyer shall reasonably enoperate to design such parking entrance to discourage unauthorized parking. The reservation in the Deed for the Island Property Parking Spaces shall include a provision that in the event the Project is not built, Seller shall nevertheless be entitled to a peapetual exclusive easement for the Island Property Parking Spaces on the Property (contiguous to the Island Property) for the benefit of the Island Property, together with vehicular and pedestrian access casements at locations to be selected by Seller.

- During such time as the Island Property Parking Spaces are used for the beautit of the Island Property, Seller, and any successor owners of the Island Property agree to maintain, at their sole cost and expense, liability insurance for the Island Property Parking Spaces in the initial amount of \$1,000,000.00 per person and \$3,000,000.00 per occurrence, as may be determined by Seller or its successors using product business judgment, which insurance shall be issued by an insurance company liceused to issue insurance in the State of Nevada, subject to Buyer's approval, which approval shall not be mirrasonably withheld. Seller further agrees to keep the Island Property Parking Spaces in a clean and orderly condition. At the sole discretion of Seller, Seller may provide a parking attendant and/or parking valet, at Solice's sole cost and expense. Except as inherwise provided herein, all onsis of repair and maintenance of the Island Property Parking Spaces shall be borne by the owner of the Property, the operator of the parking garage, if any, or the Association, and the Declaration shall provide for the maintenance of the Island Property Parking Spaces to the same standard as the other parking spaces within the Project.
- 10. Paragraph 39 (J) is hereby amended to add the following sentence:

All signs which Buyer places on the Property shall comply with all applicable sign ordinances.

11. The following paragraphs are hereby added to the Agreement:

48. Miscellaneous.

(a) All of Seller's representations, warranties and covenants set forth in the Agreement which are made to "Seller's knowledge" or "Seller's actual knowledge" are made without any duty of inquiry or investigation on the part of Seller.

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- Time is of the essence of this Agreement.
- Buyer shall not assign this Agreement without Seller's prior written (b) consent, which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld or delayed. Notwithstanding the forgoing, Buyer shall be emitted to assign this Agreement to an entity in which Buyer owns no less than thirty-three and one-third percent (33.33%) of the ownership interests, without Seller's consent.

Except as modified herein, all other terms and conditions of the Land Purchase Agreement are hereby ratified and affirmed.

This Addendum No. 3 is dated this 8 day of CETOB = R

SeBer:

Somia Santer Incscu

Diescu Jr., as Trustee of the John Diescu Jr.

Sounia Iliescu 1992 Family Trust

Sonnia Santee Iliescu, as Trustee of the John

Iliescu Jr. and Sonnia Iliescu 1992 Family Trust

Buyer:

Consolidated Pacific Development, Inc.,

a Nevada corporation

Sam A. Caniglia, President

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Exhibit "A"
Preliminary Title Report

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(See anached.)

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Pirat American Title Insurance Company

Zonsy's Date: August 18, 2005

PRELIMINARY REPORT

PROPOSED BUYER:

Consolidated Pacific Development, Inc.

PROPERTY ADDRESS:

APM 011-112-03, 06, 07 and 12,

Resa, NV

Meixker Johnson Group Richard K. Johnson 6490 S. McCarran Boulevard Spite 10 Rend, NV 89509

Eterrow Officert Maryana Infantine

Our No.: 145279-MI

The information constitued in this report is through the date of July 13, 2405 at 7:35 A.M.

la response to the above referenced application for a policy of title insurance, First Centential Title Company of Nevada, loc. hereby reports that it is prepared to issue, or cause to be issued, as of the date hereof, a California Land Title Association Standard Coverage Policy of Title Insurance describing the hand and the estate or interest therein set forth, iscuring against loss which may be sustained by reason of any defect, liess or encumbrance not above or referred to as an Exception below or not excluded from coverage persuant to the printed Schedules, Conditions and Stipulations of said Policy form

This report (and any supplements or amendments thereof) is issued solely for the purpose of facilitating the increase of a policy of title incorpose and no liability is assumed hereby.

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Julie Moreno, Title Offices

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SCHEDULE A

The estate or interest in the land benefits the described or referred to covered by this report is:

Fre Simple

Title to said essue or interest at the date hereof is rested in

Sonoia Santer Hiesen, John Hiesen, John Hiesen Jr. and John Hiesen Jr. and Sonnia Diesed as Trustees of the John Hiesen Jr. and Sonois literen 1992 Family Trust all as their interests appear of record

The land referred to in this Report is simple in the State of NEVARA, County of Washor.

See Exhibit "A" Attached Bertee And Made A Part Hercol

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SCHEDULE B

At the date hereof Exceptions to coverage in addition to the priored exceptions and exclusions in said pulicy form would be as fellows:

1. General and Special Taxes for the fiscal year, 2005-2006, including any secured personal property texes, a lieu due and payable.

Total Amount:

\$1,501.77

3376.77, Unpaid

Said Installment becomes delinquent August 26, 2005.

The Second, Third and Fourth Installments: 5575.00, each, Unpaid

Note: The second, third and fourth installments will become delinquent if not paid on or before the first Monday in October, 2005, and January and March, 2006, respectively.

2. General and Special Traces for the fiscal year, 2005-2006, including any secured personal property taxes, a lien due and payable.

Total Amount

12,010.02

First Installment

\$504.02, Umpaid

Said lostalizaent becomes delinquent August 26, 2005. The Second, Third and Fourth Installments: \$502.00, each, Unpaid

Note: The second, third and fourth installments will become delicquent if not paid on or before the first Monday in October, 2005, and James and March, 2006, respectively.

3. General and Special Taxes for the lineal year, 2005-2006, including any secured personal property taxes, a lien due and payable.

Total Amount

\$3,541.47

1186.47, Capaid

First Installment:

Said Installment becomes delinquent August 26, 2005. The Second, Third and Fourth Installments: \$865.00, each. Unpaid

Note: The second, third and fourth installments will become delinquent if not paid on or before the first Monday in October, 2005, and January and March, 2006, respectively.

4. General and Special Taxes for the liscal year, 2005-2006, including any secured personal property theres, a lien due and payable

Total Amount:

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54,984.02

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\$1,276.02. Unpaid

Said Installment becomes delinquent August 26, 2005. The Second, Third and Fourth Installments: \$1,236.00, each, Umpaid

Note: The second, third and fourth installments will become delinquent if not paid on or before the first Monday in October, 2005, and January and March, 2006, respectively.

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SCHEDULE B (Continued)

- 5. Any additional tax that may be levied against said land due to the supplemental tax roll, by reason of a change in ownership or completion of new construction thereon.
- 6. Liens for delinquent sewage charges, if it be determined that the same has amounted to said premises, persuant to Ordinance No. 51096, amending Section 9, Article XIV of the Reno
- 7. Any facts, rights, interests, casements, encounchments or claims which a correct survey would
- 3. Easements for any and all disches, pipe and pipe lines, conduits, transmission lines, poles. man's, trails, and fences on or traversing said land which would be disclosed and located by
- 9. Terms and conditions as contained in an agreement for an open driveway, recorded May 29. 1926, in Book I, Page 97, as Document No. 37015, Bonds and Agreements. AFFECTS PARCEL 1
- 10. An exclusive executed for the installation, maintenance and use of street light poles and incidental purposex as granted to CITY OF REPO, a Nevada municipal cosporation, by instrument recorded September 16, 1992, in Book 3566, Page 281, as Document No. 1605637, Official Records, located along a portion of the Northerty and Esserty boundaries of said land.

AFFECTS PARCELS 1 & 4

- 12. The terms, coverants, conditions and provisions as contained in an instrument, emitted "An ordinance of the City council of The City of Reno Amending Oridinance No. 4041, as amended, to extend the duration of the redevelopment plan for the downtown redevelopment area, and providing for other matters relating thereto," recorded July 5, 2005, as Document No. 3242447, of Official Records.
- 12. Except all water, claims or rights to water, in or under said land.
- 13. Any rights, interest or claims of parties in possession of the land not disclosed by the public

14. Prior to the close of exernir this office will require:

2. A Copy of the Trust Agreement, or a Notanized Certificate of Trust, for the trust set forth in the vesting berein.

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FXHIBIT "A" Legal Description

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All that certain real property circuits in the City of Reno, County of Washoe, State of NEVADA. described as follows:

Community at the intersection of the East line of Flint Street (if said Flint Street were protracted Northerty) with the North line of Court Street, in the City of Reso, Neveda; PARCEL I: thence Easterly stong the North line of Court Street 125 feet, more or less, to the Westerly income animally manife that traces there is a constructed that the construction of the mag or wasse as some as and caused that or ago, is make all and ange of the Moretaid "Gregory" property; Northerly 148 feet to the Northwesterly counter of the Moretaid "Gregory" property; thence Ensurity along the Northerty line of the said "Gregory" property a distance of 25 feet, said last point being the place of beginning; thence at an angle of 90°5. Easterly a distance of 50 feet; thence at a right nogle Northerty a distance of 136 feet, more or less, to the South bank of the South channel of the Truckee River; thence Westerly along the South bank of said Trucker River to a point on a fine drawn Northerly and parallel with the Easterly line of said property from the point of beginning; theore Southerly and parallel with the said Easterly line of said property to the point of beginning.

SAVING AND EXCEPTING, however, from the above described premises, all that portion thereof conveyed by Antonio Rebori and Charlotta Rebori, his wife, to the City of Rese, a municipal corporation, by deed dated February 16, 1922, and recorded in Book 59 of Deeds, Page 297, Washor Consty, Records.

APN: 011-112-03

PARCEL Z

Commending at a point 129.6 feet West of where the exater line of Bill Street projected Northerly will intersect the North line of Court Street; thence ranning Westerly along the North But of Court Street, 75 feet, thence remain; Northerty at an autic of 83°58' 140 feet; thence running Exalerty at an angle of 90"05" 75 feet; thence running Southerly at on angle 20°55', 140 feet to the place of beginning, comprising a parcel of land 75 by 140 fert.

APN: 011-112-06

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BEGINNING at the intersection of the Northerty extension of the Eastern line of Flint TARCEL 3: Street with the Northern line of Court Street, in the City of Renn, County of Washor, Stale of Nevada; thence Englerly along the Northern line of Court Street, 125 lect, more or less, to the Western line of the parcel conveyed to WALKER J. BOUDWIN, et us, by Deed recorded in Book 143, File No. 100219, Deed Records; thence Northerly along said less mentioned line 140 feet; thence Westerly parallel to the Northern fine of Court Street, 125 feet; thence Southerly parallel to the Western Ene of said Boodwin parcel 140 feet to the point of beginning.

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APN: 011-112-67

Commencing on the North line of Court Street, at the intersection of the North line of PARCEL 4: Court Street with the West line of Hill Street, if said Hill Street was protracted Nurtherly to raid point of intersection, according in the efficial plat of LAKE'S SOUTH ADDITION TO RENO, Washer County, State of Nevada; thence rauning Westerly and along the North line of said Court Street 100 Lect, thence Northerly and parallel with the West line of said Bill Street, if protracted, 776 feet, more or less to the South heak of the Tracker River, thence Easterly and along the South bank of the Trucket River to the West line of River, ments answerry and among the count mans of the street, thence Southerly and along the West lies of Hill Street, protracted, 324 feet, more or less to the North line of Court Street and the place of beginning, being the same lands engueved by Antonia Rebott and Charletta Rebori, his wife, to Charles Snyder, May 27, 1967, and by Antonio Rebori to Charles Sayder, January 12, 1905, by deed daly recorded in Book 32 of Deeds, Page 405, and Book 26 of Dreds, Page 276, Records of take Washer County.

EXCEPTING THEREFROM that portion of the hereinabove described parcel conveyed re the City of Rens, a musicipal corporation, is an instrument recorded August 4, 1922, as Document No. 26097, in Book 61, Page 280, of Beeds.

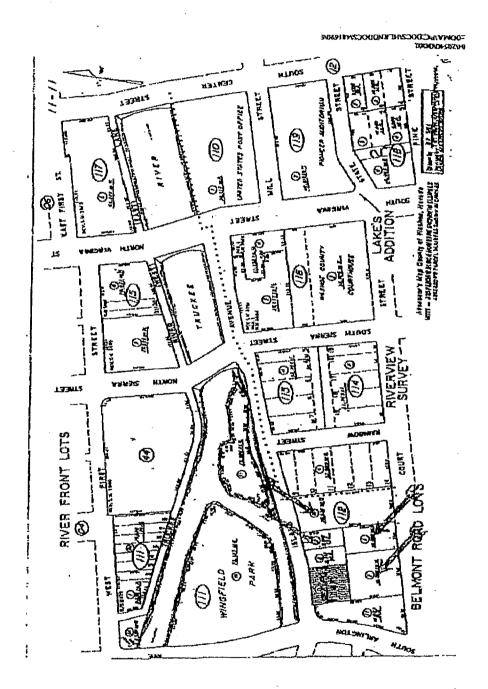
FURTHER EXCEPTING THEREFROM that parties of the hereinsburg described parcel enouged to the City of Reno, a manucipal corporation, in an instrument recorded Precenter 17, 1971, 25 Document No. 229332, in Book 640, Page 753, of Official Records.

The above legal description was taken from previous Bocument No. 2472304.

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Case No. CV07-00341 (CONSOLIDATED)

Dept. No. B6

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE

-000-

MARK B. STEPPAN,

Plaintiff,

vs.

JOHN ILIESCU JR. And SONNIA ILIESCU, as Trustees of the JOHN ILIESCU, JR and SONNIA ILIESCU 1992 FAMILY TRUST AGREEMENT; JOHN ILIESCU, individually; DOES I-V, inclusive; and ROE CORPORATIONS VI-X, inclusive,

Defendants.

AND RELATED ACTIONS

DEPOSITION OF R. CRAIG HOWARD

Wednesday, February 10, 2010

Reno, Nevada

Reported By:

MARIAN S. BROWN PAVA, CCR #169 CALIFORNIA CSR #4525

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	Dr. Illesc	u and Dick Johnson and you were present?	
2	A	I don't recall. It could be, I don't recall.	
3	Q	Okay. Have you ever met Dr. Iliescu's wife?	
4	А	Yes.	
5	Q	Were those occasions when Dr. Iliescu was also	
6	present?		
7	А	Yes.	
8	Q	Is it true that every time you met Dr. Iliescu,	
9	his wife was also present?		
10	А	I believe that's true, to the best of my	
11	recollection.		
12	Q	Have you ever met Sam Caniglia?	
13	C-a-n-i-g-l-i-a.		
14	A	Yes.	
15	Q	When was the first time you met him?	
16	A	That would have been in November of '05.	
17	Q	What was the occasion for first meeting Sam	
18	Caniglia?		
19	А	Sam called me and said that he was working on a	
20	project, a	nd he wanted to have Hale Lane do some technical	
21	revisions	to an AIA formal contract. And somewhere in	
22	that process, we had a meeting.		
23		And actually, I did that meeting. I introduced	
24	myself; we	talked real briefly; and I introduced him to	
25	associate,	Sarah Class. So I did not stay in the meeting,	

- 1 I was more or less introducing her.
- 2 Q It was a meeting -- there was an event at the
- 3 Hale Lane office where Sam Caniqlia came to the office,
- 4 you spoke to him briefly, introduced him to Sarah Class --
- 5 A Yes.
- 6 Q -- and then you left?
- 7 A Yes.
- 8 Q And your best recollection of that -- we'll get
- 9 to the bills in a minute -- is about what time?
- 10 A In November, mid November.
- 11 Q 2005?
- 12 A Yes.
- 13 Q Okay. What's your understanding of how it came
- 14 about that Sam Caniglia called or otherwise contacted you
- 15 and asked for legal services?
- 16 A He said he was working with Calvin Baty on a
- 17 project, and that's all he said. And he said he wanted --
- 18 he had a lot of familiarity with the AIA contracts, but he
- 19 had some modifications he wanted done. And he said -- he
- 20 was a humorous guy, and he says: I would like one of your
- 21 talented, you know, someone with skill sets, associates.
- 22 Translated, I think he was sensitive to billing rates.
- 23 Q You weren't offended that he didn't want you?
- 24 A No. I understand that type of description
- 25 perfectly. He had experience, he's sophisticated, and we

- 1 had somebody that could fit the bill.
- 2 Q Prior to this first contact that you just
- 3 described, had you ever spoken to Sam Caniglia before?
- 4 A I could have, but I don't recall. He -- most
- 5 of our discussions were about old memories and -- not with
- 6 me, but he had known the Hale of Hale Lane, which was
- 7 Edward Hale.
- 8 Q All right.
- 9 A And so, really, that was 90 percent of the
- 10 discussion when I introduced him to Sarah.
- 11 Q Did you gain an understanding that Sam Caniglia
- 12 had retained Hale Lane in prior years for other work?
- 13 A No. Well, he might -- he said he worked with
- 14 Edward, but he -- or he met Edward. It was really a met.
- 15 This is a description of a person, not anything to do with
- 16 legal work.
- 17 Q After that first meeting with Sam Caniglia, how
- 18 many other times had you met him?
- 19 A I believe he may have been there the day
- 20 before. We thought we were in a position to close the
- 21 purchase on the property.
- 22 Q And during the course of this deposition, we
- 23 might as well use a nomenclature for the property. Should
- 24 we call that "Court Street"?
- 25 A That's fine.

- 1 not opening files, but 14 different numbers, we just have
- 2 the billing -- that's the billing customer, and it's -- it
- 3 was BSC is my understanding.
- 4 Q When you say "customer," do you also mean
- 5 client?
- 6 A Yes.
- 7 Q All right. I'll use "client."
- 8 A I know, I just saw the word "customer," and it
- 9 came out "customers."
- 10 Q All right. As of November 2005 was BSC -- and
- 11 by that I mean BSC Financial, LLC, an Oregon limited
- 12 liability company -- a client of Hale Lane?
- 13 A They were when they opened this file. And we
- 14 saw that they entered into the -- they didn't enter into,
- 15 but BSC was the party that Sam Caniqlia was asking for the
- 16 review of the AIA contract.
- I would say that the day that the file opened,
- 18 we probably didn't know that, we didn't have -- but we
- 19 opened up under "DeCal" instead of "BSC."
- But that goes back to my explanation before:
- 21 We didn't always run back and change it. But Calvin Baty
- 22 was sort of the main player on that -- not Calvin, but
- 23 DeCal.
- Q Was DeCal Custom Homes, which appears at the
- 25 top of Bates 2505, a client of Hale Lane in November of

Page 42 1 2005? Α Yes. All right. Was DeCal, Inc., which also appears 4 after a slash mark at the top of 2505, also a client of 5 Hale Lane as of November 2005? If we've got the nomenclature right, yes. Sitting here today, can you tell me the 8 difference between DeCal Custom Homes and DeCal, Inc.? 9 Α No. 10 When you use the term "DeCal," to which entity 11 or entities do you refer? 12 Α Do you mean as between DeCal Custom Homes and 13 DeCal, Inc.? 14 Yes. 15 I didn't know -- at the time we would start Α 16 something, we just used both of those, until we found --17 in this one, it turned out to be BSC. When you say "we," do you mean Hale Lane? 18 Q 19 Α Yes. 20 Q In this deposition, when you or I use the term 21 "DeCal," should we understand that we're referring to 22 DeCal Custom Homes and DeCal, Inc.? 23 That would be good with me. 24 All right. And that's because that has been 25 your understanding?

- 1 with Calvin Baty?
- 2 A Not synonymous, no. That he was the major
- 3 developer in DeCal. I didn't know anything more. He was
- 4 a major builder up in Oregon, but I didn't know any of the
- 5 specifics. But it's the first name we had, so we -- we
- 6 often open it up under that, the one we were first
- 7 introduced to. And when these single-purpose entities
- 8 came up, we understood the relationship.
- 9 Q The person that is the human being that Hale
- 10 Lane took direction from to do legal work regarding DeCal,
- 11 was Calvin Baty?
- 12 A That's correct.
- 13 Q We're looking at Exhibit 14, Bates 2505, and
- 14 the first time entry, sir, is November 9, 2005, and it
- 15 reflects, "Meeting with Attorney R. Craig Howard to
- 16 discuss research/AIA contract issues." Do you see that?
- 17 A Yes.
- 18 Q In your meeting with Sarah Class that's
- 19 reflected on the time sheet on November 9th, did you relay
- 20 to Sarah Class, the request for services made earlier to
- 21 you by Sam Caniglia?
- 22 A I did.
- Q Was this also the date where you passed off Sam
- 24 Caniglia's assignment to Sarah?
- 25 A Yes, that is.

- 1 Q Did Sam Caniglia meet with Sarah Class and you
- 2 that date?
- 3 A I don't know if it was that date or a later
- 4 date, which is reflected -- it's been some time ago --
- 5 reflected later on in a separate invoice.
- 6 Q And we'll get to that.
- Was it your understanding, then, that when Sam
- 8 Caniglia came and asked you to perform legal services
- 9 regarding an AIA contract, he did that on behalf of Calvin
- 10 Baty?
- 11 A On behalf of BSC. He didn't make it clear, but
- 12 when we started the process, that's the entity that he was
- 13 talking about, and he was -- he was not a member of DeCal,
- 14 Sam Caniglia. He was a member of BSC through Consolidated
- 15 Pacific.
- 16 Q Did you understand, then, that Sam Caniglia was
- 17 authorized to have Hale Lane perform legal services to be
- 18 billed to DeCal?
- 19 A That's my understanding.
- 20 Q All right. And is that what he told you in
- 21 November 2005?
- 22 A It must have been.
- 23 Q All right. And when you say "must have been,"
- 24 do I understand that to mean you have no present
- 25 recollection of that?

- 1 You told me you didn't know that Karen Dennison
- 2 was working for Dr. Iliescu in October of 2005.
- 3 A That's correct.
- 4 Q When did you find out that Karen Dennison, in
- 5 fact, in October 2005, was working for Dr. Iliescu?
- 6 A I don't recall specifically, because there was
- 7 no event or disclosures, so I don't recall. I would say
- 8 November/December of that year.
- 9 MR. GRUNDY: I'm sorry, you said
- 10 November/December of what?
- 11 THE WITNESS: Of that year, 2005.
- 12 MR. GRUNDY: 2005.
- 13 BY MR. WILSON:
- 14 Q And as best you recall, sir, tell us how it
- 15 came about that you came to understand that Karen Dennison
- 16 was working for Dr. Iliescu at that time.
- 17 A I -- I don't recall the specifics, but I think
- 18 it was probably some discussion in -- in the office that
- 19 I -- that was made, that I heard that. It was informal,
- 20 so I didn't -- don't recall.
- 21 Q Do you remember anything that was said among
- 22 Karen Dennison, Dr. Iliescu and you, at a time when you
- 23 were introduced to Dr. Iliescu by Karen Dennison at the
- 24 Hale Lane office?
- 25 A Not at all, other than pleasantries.

- 1 ever talk to Sarah Class about the fact that Karen
- 2 Dennison of Hale Lane was representing Dr. Iliescu on
- 3 Court Street?
- 4 A No, none that I can recall.
- 5 Q The same question as to Doug Flowers.
- 6 A I think I did discuss it with Doug, yes.
- 7 Q And tell me what you said to him and what he
- 8 said to you on that subject.
- 9 A I think the subject was that it came to our
- 10 attention that Karen was representing Dr. Iliescu and his
- 11 wife, and that was on the same property that -- that the
- 12 BSC contract was about, the AIA. And I think that was
- 13 just the revelation of that, yes.
- 14 MR. MOLLATH: Excuse me. What was the date of
- 15 that?
- MR. WILSON: The question is October/
- 17 November/December 2005.
- MR. MOLLATH: Okay.
- 19 THE WITNESS: And I was responding to like
- 20 December '05.
- 21 BY MR. WILSON:
- 23 going to be: When within that time frame do you best
- 24 recall you had that discussion with Doug Flowers?
- 25 A I believe that was in December of '05, to the

- 1 best of my recollection.
- 2 Q Between Doug Flowers and you, who brought the
- 3 matter up? That is, did you discover this matter and tell
- 4 Doug, or vice versa?
- 5 A I do not recall.
- 6 Q And what, if anything, did you do when you had
- 7 that discussion with Doug and found out that Karen
- 8 Dennison was representing Dr. Iliescu on Court Street?
- 9 A Discussed -- excuse me.
- 10 Q Go ahead.
- 11 A Discussed it with Karen Dennison.
- 12 Q What did Karen Dennison say to you and what did
- 13 you say to her on that subject?
- 14 A I don't recall the particulars. That's -- I
- 15 just don't recall the particulars.
- 16 Q Do you recall anything about that discussion?
- 17 A Just what I had said before, that sort of a
- 18 revelation that we were on the same property. And I think
- 19 we also discussed the future work, if we were going to do
- 20 something, that we get a conflict letter for any
- 21 entitlement work, if we were going to do that.
- 22 MR. WILSON: Can you read that back?
- 23 (Answer read.)
- 24 BY MR. WILSON:
- 25 Q Prior to your discussion with Karen Dennison

	WR		
		Page 65	
	A	Yes.	
2	Q	Does Hale Lane have a conflicts manual, memo,	
3	or other w	ritten document that recites when a conflict	
4	letter nee	ds to be prepared?	
5	A	No, just the Nevada Rules of Professional	
6	Conduct.		
7	Q	Has it ever had such a memo or internal	
8	document?		
9	А	I don't believe so. None that I can recall.	
10	Q	Would you look at Exhibit 20, sir. That's the	
11	next tab.		
12		MR. LUKAS: 21?	
13		MR. WILSON: 20.	
14		MR. LUKAS: 20.	
15	15 BY MR. WILSON:		
16	Q	I can't reach anymore, so I am going to have	
17	17 you turn it.		
18		Looking at Exhibit 20, sir, this is a letter	
19	dated Dece	mber 14, 2005, Bates HL 83 through 87. Have you	
20	ever seen	the original or a copy of this before?	
21	A	Yes.	
22	Q	When was the first time you saw it?	
23	A	I don't recall the first time I saw it.	
24	Q	Before its date, December 14, 2005, did you	
25	have a disc	cussion with Sarah Class or Karen Dennison or	

- 1 anyone at Hale Lane about the sending of such a letter?
- 2 A That was what I was responding to in a prior
- 3 question, that we had a general informal conversation --
- 4 Q All right.
- 5 A -- with Karen Dennison and Craig Howard, and I
- 6 believe Doug Flowers.
- 7 Q All right. Other than the informal
- 8 conversation that you discussed or testified to, you had
- 9 no other discussion with Karen Dennison or Sarah Class
- 10 about the subject matter of the December 14, 2005 letter?
- 11 In other words, you weren't given prior notice, "We're
- 12 doing a conflict letter, it's going out," et cetera?
- 13 A That's correct.
- 14 Q All right. Did they copy you on the letter?
- 15 A I don't recall.
- 16 Q All right. Is it true that the first time you
- 17 saw it was in preparation for your deposition?
- 18 A I don't recall that. I think I saw it earlier,
- 19 but I don't recall.
- 20 Q Sir, looking at Exhibit 20, the second
- 21 paragraph on the first page, it recites in part: "We will
- 22 represent Calvin Baty, an individual, and Consolidated
- 23 Pacific Development, Inc., a Nevada corporation." Do you
- 24 see that?
- 25 A Yes.

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MEMORANDUM

TO:

Calvin Baty

FROM:

Sarah Class

DATE:

November 14, 2005

SUBJECT:

AIA Contract Review -- Owner's Issues

Our File No. 20606-0004

This memorandum identifies provisions of the AIA Contract between BSC Financial ("Owner") and Mark Steppan ("Architect") which disfavor the Owner and suggests possible revisions to these

Section 1.1: Under Section 1.1.6, the information in Article 1.1 may be relied upon in determining the Architect's compensation, and in the event that the information changes, adjustments to the Architect's compensation may be made. Specifically, a change to the information set forth in Article 1.1 will constitute a "Change in Services" entitling the Architect to an adjustment in compensation. See Section 1.3.3.2 (stating that a change in the information contained in Article 1.1 is a change in service entitling the Architect to adjustment in compensation).

Except for general information about the project, Article 1.1 presently either omits the information regarding the Project or leaves it to further agreement. Because a change in this information could lead to compensating the Architect using the method described in Exhibit "A" (which is the method utilized for a Change in Service under Section 1.5.2), it may be advisable at this point to include more detail as to the project information, so as to avoid the classification of additional information as a "Change in Service," entitling the Architect to (presumably) increased compensation.

- Section 1.2.2.2: The Owner cannot significantly alter the budget or the budget allocated for the Cost of Work without the Architect's agreement to a corresponding change in the Project scope and quality. This gives the Architect some control over budget changes; thus the budgets should be thought through prior to signing the contract.
- Section 1.3.2: The Owner has the right to use the Architect's drawings only for purposes of "constructing, using and maintaining the project." However, if the agreement is terminated,

HALE LANE PEEK DENNISON AND HOWARD

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the owner's right to use the drawings terminates, and it is only if the architect is "adjudged" in default that the owner may use the documents. Thus, in the event that the architect defaults (but is not adjudged in default), the Owner will not have the right to use the documents to complete the project. This language should be revised to provide that the Owner may use the documents upon any default by the Architect.

<u>Section 1.3.6</u>. This provision provides for a waiver of consequential damages and would preclude, for example, recovery of damages by the Owner against the Architect for items such as loss resulting from the Architect's delay. This paragraph should be deleted.



Section 1.3.7.1. You may want to consider having the contract governed by Nevada law.



 Section 1.3.7.6. You may consider making the Architect and its consultants liable for hazardous waste if caused by the Architect on the consultants.



- <u>Section 1.3.7.9</u>. If you anticipate assigning the agreement, we will need to change the language in this section which prohibits assignment.
- Section 1.5. The terms used in the first paragraph should be defined so as to provide clarity to third parties as to their meaning.
- Section 1.5.9. If the architect's services extend beyond 32 months of the date the agreement is signed, those services will be additional costs to the Owner (presumably not included in the 5.75 percent cost). This could significantly increase the Architect's fees.



- <u>Section 2.4.1</u>. You may want to expand on what is meant by "normal structural, mechanical
 and electrical engineering services." More specificity will lessen the likelihood of litigation
 over these points.
- <u>Section 2.8</u>. The Owner should ensure this accurately reflects the desired services to be provided by the Architect, as any change in these services will entitle the Architect to additional compensation.

As a final note, the contract incorporates by reference the AIA Document A201, which we should also therefore review prior to signing the contract. See Section 1.1.5 and Section 2.6.1.1. We have a copy of this document from the AIA website, which we will review and let you know if we have additional suggestions.