IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

Case No. 68700 District Court Case No. A715008

DR PARTNERS, a Nevada General Partnership, d/b/a STEPHENS MEDIA GROUP,

Appellant,

VS.

LAS VEGAS SUN, INC., a Nevada Corporation,

Respondent.

Appeal from an Order of the Eighth Judicial District Court Clark County, Nevada Judge Elizabeth Gonzalez

APPELLANT'S APPENDIX

Volume II – Page AA 247 to AA 330

MORRIS LAW GROUP Steve Morris, Bar No. 1543 sm@morrislawgroup.com Akke Levin, Bar No. 9102 al@morrislawgroup.com 900 Bank of America Plaza 300 South Fourth Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Telephone: (702) 474-9400 Facsimile: (702) 474-9422

Attorneys for Stephens Media LLC

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to NRAP 25(b-d) and NEFCR Rule 9, I certify that I am an employee of MORRIS LAW GROUP and that on the date below, I caused the following document to be served via the Court's E-Flex filing system: **APPELLANT'S APPENDIX – Volume II**. The date and time of the electronic proof of service is in place of the date and place of deposit in the mail.

TO:

Lewis Roca Rothgerber LLP Leif Reid <u>lreid@lrrlaw.com</u> Kristen Martini kmartini@lrrlaw.com

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DATED this 5th day of October, 2013.

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DATED this 5th day of October, 2013.

MORRIS LAW GROUP 900 BANK OF AMERICA PLAZA · 300 SOUTH FOURTH STREET · LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89101 702/474-9400 · FAX 702/474-9422 1

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26 27 28 This Motion is based on the papers and pleadings on file, the following points and authorities, and any oral argument the Court may allow.

MORRIS LAW GROUP

By: How Steve Morris, Bar No. 1543 Akke Levin, Bar No. 9102 900 Bank of America Plaza 300 South Fourth Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

Attorneys for Defendant DR Partners d/b/a Stephens Media Group

NOTICE OF MOTION

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the undersigned will bring the foregoing Renewed Motion to Compel Arbitration on before the abovenamed Court on the 11 day of AUGUT 2015 at the hour of 8:30A a.m.

MORRIS LAW GROUP

Steve Morris, Bar No. 1543
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Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

Attorneys for Defendant Dr. Partners d/b/a Stephens Media Group

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POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I. INTRODUCTION

 Las Vegas Sun Inc.'s First Amended Complaint is an example of "creative" pleading to avoid its obligation to submit its claim that it has been underpaid annual profits payments under Appendix D of the 2005 Amended JOA to arbitration. Although the financial dispute between the parties has been disingenuously recharacterized and pleaded as a "justiciable controversy" as to the "meaning" of section 4.2 and "the obligations it places on the Parties' performance" of the 2005 Amended and Restated Agreement ("JOA"), the fact is that the Sun wants the Court to declare, as a matter of law, that it has been underpaid several million dollars in annual profits since 2005.

The Sun is asking the Court to rule that under the alleged "plain language of section 4.2" that requires the parties to "each bear their respective editorial costs," Stephens Media cannot treat its editorial costs it bears as a business expense when calculating EBITDA "for purposes of determining the Annual Profits Payment owed to Las Vegas Sun, Inc." Compl. ¶ 26; First Am. Compl ¶¶ 20, 26. But the Court cannot make this determination in a vacuum without also interpreting Appendix D, which sets out how the Sun's annual compensation is determined. The parties agreed to have an arbitrator—not a court—decide compensation disputes under the commercial arbitration rules of the American Arbitration Association ("AAA").

At best, the alleged "justiciable controversy" as to the meaning of section 4.2 is a false controversy. This is a computation dispute that is indisputably subject to arbitration under Appendix D. If, as the Sun contends, section 4.2 is "explicit" and its language "plain," then why couldn't it ask the arbitrator to confirm its reading during the arbitration process?

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Any Court interference with the merits of the dispute would deprive Stephens Media of the mutually bargained-for benefits of arbitration and result in an impermissible judicial determination of the merits of the dispute. See Steelworkers v. Am. Mfg. Co., 363 US 564, 569 (1960) ("When the judiciary undertakes to determine the merits of a grievance under the guise of interpreting the . . . collective bargaining agreements, it usurps a function which under that regime is entrusted to the arbitration tribunal").

The Court should reject the Sun's theatrical pleading to avoid arbitration, compel arbitration, and stay this case until an arbitration award has been entered.

II. ARGUMENT

A. The Arbitration Agreement Covers the Claim for Declaratory Relief. 1

Arbitration clauses should be liberally construed to provide the parties with the benefits of arbitration they bargained for. *Kindred v. Dist. Ct.*, 116 Nev. 405, 996 P.2d 903, 907 (2000). All doubts "concerning the arbitrability of the subject matter of a dispute" should be decided "in favor of arbitration." *Int'l Ass'n of Firefighters v. City of Las Vegas*, 104 Nev. 615, 618, 764 P.2d 478, 480 (1988); *Pacificare of Nevada*, *Inc. v. Rogers*, 127 Nev. __ n.3, 266 P.3d 596, 600 n.3 (2011) (holding same).

Here, the arbitration agreement of the JOA provides, in relevant part:

If . . . there is a dispute between Sun and the Review-Journal as to amounts owed to Sun and they are not able to resolve the dispute within 30 days, they shall select a certified public accountant to arbitrate the dispute. The arbitration shall be conducted according to the commercial arbitration rules of the American Arbitration Association ["AAA"], including such rules

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¹ There is no dispute between the parties that a valid arbitration agreement exists. The parties only dispute the scope of the arbitration clause.

for the selection of a single arbitrator if Sun and the Review-Journal are not able to agree upon an arbitrator.

JOA App. D at 20.

Thus, the arbitration clause covers **all** disputes about the Las Vegas Sun's compensation; not just factual disputes about the calculation of the amounts owed. If the parties had meant to leave legal issues relevant to compensation disputes to the Court, they could have done so, as in Countrywide Home Loans, Inc. v. Mortg. Guar. Ins. Corp., where the parties' arbitration agreement provided:

[A]ll controversies, disputes, or other assertions of liability or rights arising out of or relating to this Policy, including the breach, interpretation or construction thereof, shall be settled by arbitration. Notwithstanding the foregoing, [MGIC] or [Countrywide] both retain the right to seek a declaratory judgment from a court of competent jurisdiction on matters of interpretation of the [Flow] Policy.

642 F.3d 849, 851 (9th Cir. 2011) (emphasis added).

Here, by contrast, the arbitration clause of the JOA does not provide for a right to seek a declaratory judgment in court. Such right cannot be read into the arbitration clause. See Reno Club v. Young Inv. Co., 64 Nev. 312, 324, 182 P.2d 1011, 1017 (1947) ("The Court has no power by interpretation to engraft on a contract a limitation inconsistent with the apparent object of the parties Neither a court of law nor a court of equity can interpolate in a contract what the contract does not contain.").

The parties agreed to arbitrate under the commercial arbitration rules of the American Arbitration Association ("AAA"). These rules give the arbitrator the express authority "to determine the existence or validity of a contract of which an arbitration clause forms a part." AAA Rule R-7(b). Nothing in the arbitration clause limits the arbitrator to entering a monetary award, as the Sun mistakenly contends. Hrg. Tr. at 5 (on file). Thus, any

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question as to the meaning of contract provisions that may bear on compensation disputes is for the arbitrator to decide, not the Court. *See Benson Pump Co. v. South Cent. Pool Supply, Inc.,* 325 F. Supp. 2d 1152 (D. Nev. 2004) (the "interpretation of the underlying contract is an issue for the [independent auditor] to decide, even though contract construction is generally a question of law"); *see also Nitro-Lift Techs., LLC v. Howard,* 568 US ____, ___, 133 S. Ct. 500, 503 (2012) ("the validity of the remainder of the contract (if the arbitration provision is valid) is for the arbitrator to decide").

1. The Alleged "Justiciable Controversy" Over the Meaning of § 4.2 is Subject to Arbitration.

"Whether a particular claim is arbitrable depends not upon the characterization of the claim, but upon the relationship of the claim to the subject matter of the arbitration clause." In re Oil Spill By Amoco Cadiz, etc., 659 F. 2d 789, 794 (7th Cir. 1981) (emphasis added). "Were the rule otherwise, a party could frustrate any agreement to arbitrate simply by the manner in which it framed its claims." Id. (citations omitted); accord Phillips v. Parker, 106 Nev. 415, 418, 794 P.2d 716, 718 (1990) (compelling arbitration despite the plaintiff's "clear effort to avoid the [arbitration] agreement" by amending his complaint to plead only tort claims where the amended complaint was in part "dependent upon the terms of the agreement" containing the arbitration clause). ²

Here, the Sun alleges a "justiciable controversy" exists between the parties as to "whether Section 4.2 of the 2005 Amended JOA requires Defendant to bear its respective [sic] editorial costs." First Am. Compl. \P 25;

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² During argument on Plaintiffs' Motion for Leave to File First Amended Complaint, counsel for Plaintiff made much about the factual distinctions between *Phillips* and this case. Hrg. Tr. at 4. In so doing, the Sun misses the point that in *Phillips*, as here, the plaintiff tried to avoid its agreement to arbitrate by "creative" repleading of his complaint.

see also id. ¶ 26 ("A justiciable controversy exists . . . as to the meaning and interpretation of Section 4.2"). Section 4.2 provides that "Review-Journal and the Sun shall each bear their own respective editorial costs and shall establish whatever budgets each deems appropriate." First Am. Compl. Ex. 2 (JOA § 4.2). Apparently, they have done so.

According to the Sun's own allegations, this alleged "justiciable"

According to the Sun's own allegations, this alleged "justiciable controversy" is directly related to the compensation dispute that Appendix D addresses, which is undisputedly subject to arbitration. Although the Sun endeavors to avoid Appendix D of the JOA by omitting to acknowledge it, the Sun is seeking a declaration that Section 4.2 does not permit the Review Journal to deduct its editorial costs in calculating EBITDA. See id. ¶ 26 ("A justiciable controversy exists . . . as to the meaning . . . of Section 4.2 and the obligations it places upon the parties' performance under the [] JOA"). The Sun does not merely ask for a judicial "interpretation" of Section 4.2; it seeks a determination of all of its "rights . . . as to these justiciable controversies concerning the terms and conditions of the 2005 Amended JOA"—not just Section 4.2. Id. ¶ 27 (emphasis added); see also id. at 5 (Prayer for Relief § A) (seeking a "Declaratory Judgment . . . determining and declaring Plaintiff's rights . . . under the [] JOA").

The Court cannot declare the parties' rights under the JOA without considering Appendix D and engaging in an accounting analysis, which is not a judicial function. To be sure, Section 4.2 is not even concerned with the Sun's compensation: it is part of Article 4, which addresses "News and Editorial Copy, Features And Services." *Id.* Ex. 2 (JOA at 2). The Sun's compensation is addressed in Article 7 ("Payment") and Appendix D of the JOA. Appendix D requires, *inter alia*, that "EBITDA be calculated in a manner consistent with the computation of 'Retention' as that

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line item appears on the profits and loss statement for Stephens Media Group for the period ended [sic] December 31, 2004." App. D of JOA at 19.

Thus, Section 4.2—if it must be considered at all—must be read in context with the compensation terms of Appendix D of the JOA. See Galardi v. Naples Polaris, LLC, 129 Nev. Adv. Op. 33, 301 P.3d 364 (2013) ("Contract interpretation strives to discern and give effect to the parties' intended meaning [] Words derive meaning from usage and context") (internal citation omitted). There is no reason why an arbitrator cannot be entrusted with interpreting (what the Sun calls) "the plain language of Section 4.2" if necessary to the parties' compensation dispute. First Am. Compl. ¶ 20. That is what the law requires, and it is what the parties bargained for in 2005. The Court cannot determine the Sun's rights under the JOA without engaging in a comprehensive accounting analysis under Appendix D and thereby displacing the arbitrator's role and exclusive jurisdiction.

2. The Meaning of § 4.2 of the JOA is a False Issue.

Courts should be skeptical of amendments to complaints that are designed to avoid arbitration. *See Phillips*, 106 Nev. at 418, 794 P.2d at 718 (amended complaint was a "clear effort to avoid the [arbitration] agreement"); *cf. Soebbing v. Carpet Barn, Inc.*, 109 Nev. 78, 84, 847 P.2d 731, 736 (1993) ("courts should be cautious of . . . amendments alleging meritless claims in an attempt to save a case from summary judgment").

The Las Vegas Sun's First Amended Complaint is a clear attempt to avoid the arbitration clause. In its initial complaint, the Sun took the position that Section 4.2 is clear, alleging that it "states *explicitly* that the LVRJ and The Sun" are to "bear their own respective editorial costs." Compl. ¶ 18. It sought a declaratory judgment "as to the *relationship* between the responsibilities of the parties to bear their own editorial costs *and* the

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 calculation of EBITDA for purposes of determining the Annual Profits Payment owed to Las Vegas Sun, Inc." Id. ¶ 26 (emphasis added).

The First Amended Complaint presents a legal issue to the Court that did not arise until after the Court compelled arbitration. There is no genuine dispute as to the meaning of Section 4.2 of the JOA. The issue is whether Stephens Media may treat its editorial costs as an expense in calculating annual profits and applying EBITDA, which determines the Sun's compensation. At best, Section 4.2 is ancillary to the compensation dispute that is unmistakably subject to arbitration. The Sun's attempt to create a "non-issue" by re-pleading is nothing more than an attempt to avoid the arbitration clause, as it was in *Phillips v. Parker*, supra. It failed there, and it should fail here.

III. CONCLUSION

For the reasons stated above and those in Stephens Media's initial motion papers, the Court should compel arbitration and stay these judicial proceedings until the arbitrator has entered an award, as the parties intended when they executed the JOA 10 years ago.

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to Nev. R. Civ. P. 5(b)(2)(D) and E.D.C.R. 8.05, I certify that I am an employee of MORRIS LAW GROUP and that on the date below, I caused the following documents to be served via the Court's Odyssey E-Filing system: **RENEWED MOTION TO COMPEL ARBITRATION**. The date and time of the electronic proof of service is in place of the date and place of deposit in the mail.

TO:

Lewis Roca Rothgerber LLP

Leif Reid <u>lreid@lrrlaw.com</u>
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Jeffrey Bendavid j.bendavid@moranlawfirm.com

DATED this 10th day of July, 2015.

By

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MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

The Sun seeks summary judgment on its First Amended Complaint for declaratory relief. The Sun initiated this declaratory relief action pursuant to NRS 30.040 due to a controversy between the Sun and DR Partners regarding the meaning of, and obligations imposed by, Section 4.2 of the 2005 Amended and Restated [Operating] Agreement (the "2005 JOA"). No genuine issue of material fact exists. Therefore, the 2005 JOA must be enforced according to its plain meaning and the parties should be declared obligated to bear their own editorial costs, without qualification or exception. Ignoring Section 4.2's clear language and permitting DR Partners to unilaterally deduct its news and editorial expenses as chargeable to the 2005 JOA nullifies Section 4.2 and forces the Sun to underwrite a portion of DR Partners' news and editorial expenses. For these reasons, as further explained below, an Order granting summary judgment in favor of the Sun on its First Amended Complaint is warranted as a matter of law.

ĭ. STATEMENT OF UNDISPUTED MATERIAL FACTS.

In June 1989, the Sun and DR Partners' predecessor-in-interest, Donrey of Nevada, Inc., entered into a joint operating agreement (the "1989 JOA"). See generally First Am. Compl. ("FAC") at Ex. 1. The parties entered into the 1989 JOA in accordance with the Newspaper Preservation Act of 1970. See id. at 1-4; 15 U.S.C. §§ 1801-04 (authorizing the formation of joint operating agreements among competing newspaper operations within the same market area).

Pursuant to the 1989 JOA, together the parties operated separate daily news publications. See generally FAC at Ex. 1. The 1989 JOA specifically discussed how the parties were to share and allocate the news and editorial costs related to their separate news operations. Id. § 4.2. Under Section 4.2 of the 1989 JOA, entitled "News and Editorial Allocations," both parties' news and editorial expenses were explicitly approved deductions from the parties' joint operations. Section 4.2 of the 1989 JOA read as follows:

> The Review-Journal and the Sun shall establish, in accordance with the provisions of Appendix A attached hereto and made a part hereof by reference, the amounts to be allocated to Agency Expense, as hereinafter defined, for each for news and editorial expenses.

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Id. (emphasis added). Under this 1989 provision the Sun was allocated a minimum amount of funds for editorial expenses and compensated on a monthly basis for its editorial costs. See id. at App'x A § A.I.

In 2005, the Sun and DR Partners (as Donrey of Nevada, Inc.'s, successor-in-interest) renegotiated and restated their 1989 agreement. They did so in the form of the 2005 Amended and Restated [Joint Operating] Agreement, i.e., the 2005 JOA. See generally FAC at Ex. 2. While the parties to the 1989 JOA had previously shared news and editorial expenses in accordance with the allocation formula set forth in Appendix A, Section A.1., the Sun and DR Partners changed that provision, and several related provisions, during their 2005 amendment: they agreed in that 2005 amendment that each party would bear their own editorial costs. See FAC at Ex. 1 § 4.2.

Section 4.2 was changed in the 2005 JOA to read as follow:

News and Editorial Allocations. The Review-Journal and the Sun shall each bear their own respective editorial costs and shall establish whatever budgets each deems appropriate.

Id (second emphasis added). In conformance with this amended Section 4.2, every other reference to the parties' previous method of sharing editorial costs, and reference to those costs as a joint expense before EBITDA was calculated, was deleted from the parties' amended and restated agreement. These amendments were effective June 10, 2005. See FAC, Ex. 2 at 1. The Sun initiated this declaratory relief action on March 10, 2015. See generally Compl.

II. STANDARD OF REVIEW.

Nevada Rule of Civil Procedure 56(a) provides, in pertinent part,

A party seeking to . . . obtain a declaratory judgment may, at any time after the expiration of 20 days from the commencement of the action . . . , move with or without supporting affidavits for a summary judgment in the party's favor upon all or any part thereof.

Summary judgment is appropriate when the pleadings and other evidence on file, construed in a light most favorable to the non-moving party, demonstrate that no genuine issue as to any material fact remains and the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. NRCP 56(c); Wood v. Safeway, 121 Nev. 724, 729, 121 P.3d 1026, 1029 (2005). A factual dispute is

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genuine "when the evidence is such that a rational trier of fact could return a verdict for the non-moving party." Id.

The Nevada Supreme Court has approved summary judgment as the appropriate procedural mechanism to resolve a declaratory relief action where the facts are not in dispute and the issue is one of contract interpretation, i.e., a question of law. See, e.g., Galardi v. Naples Polaris, LLC, 129 Nev. Adv. Op. 33, ___, 301 P.3d 364, 366 (May 16, 2013) ("[I]n the absence of ambiguity or other factual complexities, contract interpretation presents a question of law that the district court may decide on summary judgment.") (alteration in original) (internal quotations omitted); see also Sheehan & Sheehan v. Nelson Malley & Co., 121 Nev. 481, 486, 117 P.3d 219, 223 (2005) (stating that the construction of a contractual term is a question of law).

III. SUMMARY JUDGMENT IN FAVOR OF THE SUN IS WARRANTED.

DR Partners previously argued to this Court that Section 4.2 is unambiguous and agreed that the parties must bear their own editorial costs. *E.g.*, Tr. of Proceedings 5:22-6:22 (June 9, 2015) ("Tr.") (where DR Partners admitted that the provision is "perfectly clear" and agreed that "[i]t says each party shall bear its own editorial costs and that has been done"); Def.'s Opp'n to Pltf.'s Mot. for Leave to File First Am. Compl. on Order Shortening Time 6-7 ("Def.'s Opp'n to Mot. for Leave") (where DR Partners asserted that it has borne its own editorial expenses). However, DR Partners has continued to simultaneously argue that Section 4.2 means something different, inferring that Section 4.2 is ambiguous, and stemming the instant declaratory relief action.

More specifically, DR Partners has argued that, although Section 4.2 plainly states that each party shall bear its own editorial costs, Section 4.2 does not prohibit DR Partners from including its editorial costs "as an expense of operations [under the 2005 JOA] for accounting purposes, such as in calculating EBITDA," as the parties previously did under the 1989 JOA. Tr. at 5:22-6:22; Def.'s Opp'n to Mot. for Leave 6-7. DR Partners cites to Appendix D of the JOA to support this interpretation of Section 4.2. Tr. at 6:5-22; Def.'s Opp'n to Mot. for Leave 7. The portion of Appendix D on which DR Partners specifically relies provides as follows:

The Parties intend that EBITDA be calculated in a manner consistent with the computation of "Retention" as that line item

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appears on the profit and loss statement for Stephens Media Group for the period ended December 31, 2004.

FAC, Ex. 2 at 19.

According to DR Partners, this sentence somehow modifies Section 4.2's unequivocal directive that each party "shall bear their own respective editorial costs," as well as all of the other changes that were made to the 2005 JOA to account for this change. See Tr. at 6:5-22; Def.'s Opp'n to Mot. for Leave 7. DR Partners' reliance on this sentence in Appendix D even ignores the second paragraph of the same 2005 Appendix D, which explicitly forbids the inclusion of editorial costs as an expense to the JOA and which provision is consistent with the language and intent of Section 4.2. DR Partners' argument is made in error and its interpretation of Section 4.2 is unreasonable. Section 4.2 is not ambiguous. It clearly requires each party to bear its own editorial costs—without exception.

Even examining the 2005 JOA as if it were an ambiguous contract, the result is the same. Whether a contract is ambiguous is, like general issues of contract interpretation, a question of law appropriately decided by the district court. *Galardi v. Naples Polaris, LLC*, 129 Nev. Adv. Op. 33, ____, 301 P.3d 364, 366 (May 16, 2013). The fact that the parties disagree as to the interpretation of a contract term does not render the contract ambiguous. *Id.*

An ambiguous contract is one that is "obscure in meaning through indefiniteness of expression, or having a double meaning," where both interpretations are reasonable. *Id.* (internal quotations omitted); *Agric. Aviation Eng'g Co. v. Bd. of Clark Cnty.*, 106 Nev. 396, 398, 794 P.2d 710, 712 (1990) (holding that an ambiguity existed in the contract because the paragraphs in question were "reasonably susceptible to different constructions or interpretations"). When examining a contract for ambiguity, the document must be considered as a whole, not in isolated parts, also bearing the apparent purpose of the contract in mind. 17A C.J.S. Contracts § 387 (updated June 2015). Courts will begin with the plain language of the contract, construing it in harmony with the plain and generally accepted meaning of the words used, with reference to all of the agreement's provisions, and solely looking to the face of the agreement. 11 Williston on Contracts § 30:5 (4th ed. updated May 2015).

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Despite DR Partners' inference otherwise, the 2005 JOA is not ambiguous with respect to the parties' new obligation to bear their own editorial costs. When considering the 2005 JOA as a whole, Section 4.2's mandate that each party bear its own editorial costs wholly comports with the portion of Appendix D relied upon by DR Partners. No obscure meaning through indefiniteness, contradiction, or otherwise is found within the 2005 JOA.

Appendix D's articulation that "EBITDA shall be calculated in a manner consistent with the computation of 'Retention' as that line item appears on the profit and loss statement for Stephens Media Group for the period ended December 31, 2004," neither requires nor suggests that the inputs to the formula for calculating Retention in 2004 (e.g., editorial costs) remain consistent or unchanged when calculating EBITDA. See FAC, Ex. 2 at 13 (emphasis added). Appendix D's articulation regarding the calculation of EBITDA in a manner consistent with the computation of "Retention" merely requires that the method of calculating EBITDA remain consistent with the method used to calculate Retention in 2004. Logic and reason prove the verity of this proposition.

More specifically, it would be unreasonable and impractical for the 2005 JOA to demand that the inputs that were used in the formula for calculating Retention in 2004 be identically applied during the entire duration of the 2005 JOA. Throughout the decades-long relationship between the Sun and DR Partners contemplated by the 2005 JOA, it is guaranteed that the inputs used to compute Retention in 2004 would not remain the same. New and eliminated expenses must be accounted for. This is particularly true when the 2005 JOA explicitly prohibits editorial costs as a chargeable joint operating expense. To hold otherwise would be to read the 2005 JOA as mandating that the calculation of EBITDA be based on a preset formula that contains disallowed expenses and fails to include new, permitted expenses. This interpretation is entirely unreasonable. DR Partners' conflation of the manner of computing Retention and EBITDA with the inputs appropriate to include in the formula to calculate Retention and EBITDA is improper.

While the actual calculation of EBITDA, itself, may be a matter for arbitration, all agree that the actual calculation is not the issue before this Court now. Instead, the issue before this Court whether Section 4.2 directs the parties to bear their own editorial fees in all respects, which necessarily includes rejecting DR Partners' position that Section 4.2 allows DR Partners to include its editorial costs as a chargeable expense and proper input to the EBITDA/2004 Retention formula.

As clearly laid out in Section 4.2 and other elements of the 2005 JOA, including Appendix D, neither party's news and editorial costs can be deducted as inputs (i.e., expenses) under the 2005 JOA.

The unreasonableness of DR Partners' interpretation of these provisions is further emphasized by taking a broader look at Appendix D. From the outset, Appendix D provides that the fiscal year under the 2005 JOA begins on April 1, 2005. FAC, Ex. 2 at 18. The next paragraph of Appendix D provides that when calculating EBITDA for any period that includes earnings prior to the April 1, 2005 (the start of the fiscal year under the 2005 JOA), "such earnings shall not be reduced by any amounts that during such period may have been otherwise deducted from earnings under section A.1 of Appendix A... of the 1989 Agreement." Id. (emphasis added). Those amounts referenced which "may have been otherwise deduced from earnings under section A.1 of Appendix A... of the 1989 Agreement" include the editorial costs that were previously shared by the parties. See FAC, Ex. 1 at App'x A § A.1 & Ex. 1 § 4.2. Those costs, however, are no longer allowed to be included to reduce any earnings under the 2005 JOA. In line with the new Appendix D's prohibition on reducing earnings that were previously allowed under Section A.1. of the 1989 JOA, the new Appendix A of the JOA "Intentionally omit[s]" the former subsection A.1. Id., Ex. 2 at App'x A § A.1.

Section 4.2 and Appendix D of the 2005 JOA parallel and complement each other in iterating and reiterating the requirement that each party bear its own editorial costs. Nothing in Appendix D requires or even suggests that the inputs used in the formula for calculating Retention in 2004, including editorial costs, be applied now in calculating EBITDA. See FAC, Ex. 2 at 13 (emphasis added). Any suggestion otherwise is simply not reasonable. For DR Partners' argument to prevail based on a single sentence in Appendix D, all of Section 4.2 must be nullified and all of the intentionally-omitted portions of the 1989 JOA must be reinstated. DR Partners' argument further requires the Court to ignore the opening paragraphs of Appendix D, in total, which clearly disallow news and editorial expenses as chargeable to the 2005 JOA.

Instead, the reasonable reading of the "Retention" language from Appendix D that is relied upon by DR Partners is that the parties are required to use the same method, i.e., formula,

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for calculating EBITDA as was used to calculate Retention in 2004: not that they are required to use the same inputs that were used in the Retention formula in 2004, which are specifically detailed elsewhere in the 2005 JOA. Only this interpretation harmonizes all portions of the JOA. Section 4.2 is not "obscure in meaning through indefiniteness of express, or having a double meaning." See Galardi v. Naples Polaris, LLC, 129 Nev. Adv. Op. 33, ____, 301 P.3d 364, 366 (May 16, 2013); Parman v. Petricciani, 70 Nev. 427, 430-432, 272 P.2d 492, 493-94 (1954) (holding that when one party's interpretation of the contract is unreasonable, the contract contains no ambiguity).

For these reasons, the 2005 JOA is not ambiguous. Because the 2005 JOA is unambiguous, it must be construed on its face, and according to its plain language. See The Power Co. v. Henry, 130 Nev. Adv. Op. 21, ____, 321 P.3d 858 (March 27, 2014); Sheehan & Sheehan v. Nelson Malley & Co., 121 Nev. 481, 487-88, 117 P.3d 219, 223-224 (2005). The parties' intent is determined solely from the language of the 2005 JOA, without reference beyond its four corners, see Ringle v. Bruton, 120 Nev. 82, 93, 86 P.3d 1032, 1038 (2004); 17A C.J.S. Contracts § 394 (updated June 2015), and the 2005 JOA must be enforced as written. Buzz Stew, LLC v. City of N. Las Vegas, 131 Nev. Adv. Op. 1, ___, 341 P.3d 646, 650 (Jan. 29, 2015).

Section 4.2 of the 2005 JOA is plain on its face. The Sun and DR Partners agreed that each would bear its own editorial costs. There is no exception contained in Section 4.2 or anywhere else in the 2005 JOA. There is no qualification. Neither party is permitted to charge its editorial costs against the 2005 JOA in any instance. This prohibition is absolute. An Order declaring the plain meaning of Section 4.2 as set forth above is proper.

IV. CONCLUSION.

Summary judgment in favor of the Sun on its First Amended Complaint is warranted as a matter of law. There are no material facts in dispute. The 2005 JOA is unambiguous. A plain reading of Section 4.2 directs that each party bear its own editorial costs. Nothing in Section 4.2

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or any other part of the 2005 JOA modifies this directive or otherwise permits DR Partners to 1 expense its editorial costs against the 2005 JOA. An Order declaring the parties' rights and 2 obligations in this regard is appropriate. , 3 DATED this 10th day of July, 2015. 4 5 LEWIS ROCA ROTHGERBER LLP б BY: /s/ E. Leif Reid E. LEIF REID 8 KRISTEN L. MARTINI 9 50 West Liberty Street, Suite 410 Reno, Nevada 89501 10 In Association With: 11 JOHN T. MORAN, JR., ESQ. 12 JEFFERY A. BENDAVID, ÈSQ. 50 West Liberty Street, Suite 410 Reno, NV 89501 630 South 4th Street 13 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 14 Attorneys for Plaintiff 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to Nevada Rule of Civil Procedure 5(b), I certify that I am an employee of LEWIS ROCA ROTHGERBER LLP, and that on July 10, 2015, I caused the foregoing

PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT ON PLAINTIFF'S

DECLARATORY RELIEF ACTION to be served:

- by placing an original or true copy thereof in a sealed envelope placed for collection and mailing in the United States Mail at Reno, Nevada, postage prepaid, following ordinary business practices, addressed as follows:
- X by electronically filing the foregoing with the Wiznet electronic filing system, which will send a notice of electronic filing to the following:

Steve Morris
Akke Levin
Morris Law Group
900 Bank of America Plaza
300 South Fourth Street
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101
Email: sm@morrislawgroup.com

Email: al@morrislawgroup.com

Jeffrey Bendavid, Esq.
Moran Brandon Bendavid Moran
630 South 4th Street
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101
Email: j.bendavid@moranlawfirm.com

by placing an original or true copy thereof in a sealed envelope and causing the same to be personally hand-delivered, addressed as follows:

/s/ Laura J. Heath Laura J. Heath

-11-

Electronically Filed 07/17/2015 08:58:54 AM 1 **MSTY** MORRIS LAW GROUP CLERK OF THE COURT Steve Morris, Bar No. 1543 Email: sm@morrislawgroup.com Akke Levin, Bar No. 9102 Email: al@morrislawgroup.com 900 Bank of America Plaza 300 South Fourth Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 900 BANK OF AMERICA PLAZA - 300 SOUTH FOURTH STREET - LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89101 702/474-9400 - FAX 702/474-9422 Telephone: (702) 474-9400 Facsimile: (702) 474-9422 8 Attorneys for Defendant 9 DR Partners d/b/a Stephens Media Group 10 MORRIS LAW GROUP 11 **DISTRICT COURT** 12 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 13 LAS VEGAS SUN, INC., a Nevada Case No.: A-15-715008-B 14 Corporation, Dept. No.: XI Plaintiff. 15 **MOTION TO STAY** VS. 16 AND DR PARTNERS, a Nevada General APPLICATION FOR ORDER 17 Partnership, d/b/a STEPHENS SHORTENING TIME AND MEDIA GROUP; DOES 1-X, ORDER SHORTENING TIME 18 inclusive. 19 Defendants. DATE: 20 TIME: 21 22 Defendant DR Partners d/b/a Stephens Media Group 07-15-15P04:34 RCVD 23 ("Stephens Media") hereby moves the Court to stay these proceedings, 24 including briefing on Las Vegas Sun Inc.'s Motion for Summary Judgment, 25 until after the Court renders a final decision on Stephens Media's Renewed 26 Motion to Compel Arbitration. This Motion is based on NRS 38.221(6), the 27 28

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27 28 papers and pleadings on file, the following points and authorities, and any oral argument the Court may allow.

MORRIS LAW GROUP

y: Steve Morris, Bar No. 1543 Akke Levin, Bar No. 9102 900 Bank of America Plaza 300 South Fourth Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

Attorneys for Defendant DR Partners d/b/a Stephens Media Group

DECLARATION OF AKKE LEVIN IN SUPPORT OF APPLICATION FOR ORDER SHORTENING TIME

I, Akke Levin, declare as follows:

- I am an attorney with Morris Law Group. I have personal knowledge of the facts stated in this declaration. I would be competent to testify to them if called upon to do so.
- 2. On July 10, 2015, Stephens Media filed its Renewed Motion to Compel Arbitration ("Renewed MTC") of Las Vegas Sun's claim for Declaratory Relief. That same day, Las Vegas Sun filed a Motion for Summary Judgment ("MSJ") on its claim for Declaratory Relief. Both motions are currently set for hearing on August 11, 2015.
- 3. Good cause exists for shortening the time for hearing on this Motion to Stay. Stephens Media's opposition to the MSJ is due July 27, 2015. If this Motion to Stay is set on the regular calendar, Stephens Media would be required to file an opposition to the MSJ before the Court has heard argument or entered a final decision on the Renewed MTC. The purpose of Stephens Media's Renewed MTC would be defeated if Stephens

Page 2 of 8

Media were required to simultaneously defend itself against the merits of the Sun's claim in Court.

This Motion to Stay is brought in good faith and not to 4. unduly delay the proceedings.

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

Executed on the 15th day of

ORDER SHORTENING TIME

Upon application of counsel and good cause appearing,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the hearing on this Motion to

Stay is shortened to

Dated: July W

Submitted by:

MORRIS LAW GROUP

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Steve Morris, Bar No. 1543 Akke Levin, Bar No. 9102 900 Bank of America Plaza 300 South Fourth Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

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Attorneys for Defendant DR Partners d/b/a Stephens Media Group

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MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I. INTRODUCTION

Las Vegas Sun filed its Motion for Summary Judgment ("MSJ") on the same day Stephens Media, in response to the Sun's first amended complaint, filed its Renewed Motion to Compel Arbitration ("Renewed MTC"). The Court should stay proceedings on the MSJ, including briefing on the Sun's premature MSJ, until after the Court enters a final decision on Stephens Media's Renewed MTC, because: (1) NRS 38.221(6) mandates a stay; (2) Stephens Media should not be exposed to a waiver of its right to arbitrate by opposing the Sun's MSJ; and (3) the MSJ makes clear that the Sun does not merely seek to litigate the meaning of Section 4.2, but asks the Court to interpret Appendix D of the JOA and decide issues clearly reserved for the arbitrator.

II. ARGUMENT

A. The Uniform Arbitration Act Requires the Court to Stay the Proceedings Pending Final Decision of Stephens Media's Renewed Motion to Compel Arbitration.

"If a party makes a motion to the court to order arbitration, the court on just terms shall stay any judicial proceeding that involves a claim alleged to be subject to the arbitration until the court renders a final decision under this section." NRS 38.221(6) (emphasis added). This statutory, mandatory stay pending the outcome of a motion to compel arbitration conveys Nevada's strong public policy in favor of arbitration: It avoids that a party seeking to compel arbitration is deprived of the bargained-for benefits of arbitration by having to defend itself against the claims in court. See DR Horton, Inc. v. Green, 120 Nev. 549, 96 P.3d 1159, 1162 (2004) ("Strong public policy favors arbitration because arbitration generally avoids the higher costs and longer time periods associated with

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traditional litigation"); cf. Mikohn Gaming Corp. v. McCrea, 120 Nev. 248, 251, 89 P.3d 36, 39 (2004) ("The object of an appeal [from an order denying a motion to compel arbitration] is to enforce the arbitration agreement and attain the bargained-for benefits of arbitration... because the object of an appeal seeking to compel arbitration will likely be defeated if a stay is denied, a stay is generally warranted"). A stay avoids that a party seeking arbitration has to "sequentially proceed in both judicial and arbitral forums." McCrea, 89 P.3d at 39.

Here, the Court must stay the judicial proceedings pending the final outcome of Stephens Media's Renewed MTC. In the absence of a stay, Stephens Media would lose the benefits of the arbitration it bargained for: It would have to defend against Las Vegas Sun's Declaratory Relief claim in Court before a final decision on its Renewed MTC, including by immediately preparing and filing an Opposition to Las Vegas Sun's MSJ.

B. A Stay is Warranted.

Even assuming a stay were not mandatory, it is warranted under the circumstances of this case. Stephens Media now faces a Hobson's choice: If it files an Opposition to the MSJ, it risks a waiver of its right to arbitrate. "[A] waiver may be shown when the party seeking to arbitrate (1) knew of his right to arbitrate, (2) acted inconsistently with that right, and (3) prejudiced the other party by his inconsistent acts." Nevada Gold & Casinos, Inc. v. American Heritage, Inc., 121 Nev. 84, 90, 110 P.3d 481, 485 (2005). Although the filing of an answer is not tantamount to a waiver and prejudice to the other side is the main consideration, Cnty. of Clark v. Blanchard Constr. Co., 98 Nev. 488, 653 P.2d 1217, 1219 n.2 (1982), a party may show prejudice when the parties "litigate substantial issues on the merits, or [] when compelling arbitration would require a duplication of efforts." Nevada Gold & Casinos, 121 Nev. at 90, 110 P.3d at 485 (emphasis added). Page 5 of 8

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Conversely, if Stephens Media does not file an Opposition to the MSJ and does not ultimately prevail on its Renewed MTC, it risks entry of summary judgment on the merits against it. Nev. R. Civ. P. 56 (e). Stephens Media should not be put in a position where it has no choice but to file an opposition to the MSJ to preserve its rights and defenses and prevent a judgment against it, yet simultaneously risk its right to seek arbitration,

Las Vegas Sun's MSJ Supports a Stay Pending Final Decision C. on Stephens Media's Renewed MTC.

Las Vegas Sun's MSJ makes clear that it seeks declaratory relief on an arbitrable issue. Las Vegas Sun does not merely ask the Court to interpret Section 4.2 of the JOA; it expressly asks the Court to interpret Appendix D—which governs the calculation of EBITDA—and declare that Stephens Media is not permitted to deduct its editorial costs in calculating EBITDA under Appendix D of the JOA:

Ignoring Section 4.2's clear language and permitting DR Partners to unilaterally deduct its news and editorial expenses as chargeable to the 2005 JOA nullifies Section 4.2 and forces the Sun to underwrite a portion of DR Partners' news and editorial expenses....

Indeed, the issue before this Court whether Section 4.2 directs the parties to bear their own editorial fees in all respects, which necessarily includes rejecting DR Partners' position that Section 4.2 allows DR Partners to include its editorial costs as a chargeable expense and proper input to the EBITDA/2004 Retention formula.

Nothing in Section 4.2 or any other part of the 2005 JOA modifies this directive or otherwise permits DR Partners to expense its editorial costs against the 2005 JOA.

MSJ at 3; id. at 7 n.1; id. at 9-10 (emphasis added).

As Stephens Media pointed out in its Renewed MTC, the Court cannot interpret Appendix D without treading on territory reserved for the Page 6 of 8

arbitrator. To "reject" Stephens Media's "position that Section 4.2 allows [it] to include its editorial costs as a chargeable expense and proper input to the EBITDA/2004 Retention formula," the Court would have to engage in a comprehensive accounting analysis under Appendix D and thereby displace the arbitrator's role and exclusive jurisdiction. Thus, the Sun's MSJ only confirms Stephens Media's arguments in its Renewed MTC and further supports staying these proceedings.

III. CONCLUSION

For the three reasons stated above, the Court should stay the proceedings pending final decision of Stephens Media's Renewed Motion to Compel Arbitration.

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Page 7 of 8

MORRIS LAW GROUP 900 BANK OF AMERICA PLAZA 300 SOUTH FOURTH STREET LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89101

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to Nev. R. Civ. P. 5(b)(2)(D) and E.D.C.R. 8.05, I certify that I am an employee of MORRIS LAW GROUP and that on the date below, I caused the following documents to be served via the Court's Odyssey E-Filing system: MOTION TO STAY AND APPLICATION FOR ORDER SHORTENING TIME AND ORDER SHORTENING TIME. The date and time of the electronic proof of service is in place of the date and place of deposit in the mail.

Lewis Roca Rothgerber LLP

Leif Reid <u>lreid@lrrlaw.com</u>
Kristen Martini <u>kmartini@lrrlaw.com</u>

Moran Brandon Bendavid Moran

John Moran john.moran@moranlawfirm.com Jeffrey Bendavid j.bendavid@moranlawfirm.com

Dated this 17th day of

2015.

By;

Page 8 of 8

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CLERK OF THE COURT

DISTRICT COURT
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA
* * * * *

LAS VEGAS SUN, INC.

Plaintiff

CASE NO. A-715008

vs.

DR PARTNERS

DEPT. NO. XI

Transcript of Proceedings

Defendant

BEFORE THE HONORABLE ELIZABETH GONZALEZ, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

HEARING ON DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO STAY

THURSDAY, JULY 23, 2015

APPEARANCES:

FOR THE PLAINTIFF:

LEIF REID, ESQ.

KRISTEN MARTINI, ESQ.

FOR THE DEFENDANT:

AKKE LEVIN, ESQ.

COURT RECORDER:

TRANSCRIPTION BY:

JILL HAWKINS

FLORENCE HOYT

District Court

Las Vegas, Nevada 89146

Proceedings recorded by audio-visual recording, transcript produced by transcription service.

LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, THURSDAY, JULY 23, 2015, 9:02 A.M. (Court was called to order)

THE COURT: That takes me to Las Vegas Sun versus DR Partners.

MR. REID: Leif Reid and Kristen Martini from Lewis and Roca on behalf of the Sun. Mr. [inaudible].

THE COURT: 'Morning.

MS. LEVIN: Good morning, Your Honor. Akke Levin on behalf of Stephens Media.

I'm inclined to do because of the procedural issues. I'm inclined to move the summary judgment a week and do the motion to compel arbitration and then a week later do the motion for summary judgment. And the reason I'm inclined to do that is they're slightly different issues, and technically I have to make the determination on the compel arbitration before I hear argument on the summary judgment. So I want to hear them on different days. So is a week enough for you guys?

MR. REID: It is. The issue we would have with that, just --

THE COURT: Well, you know what they're going to do. They're going to then file an appeal, because they're entitled to file an appeal to a denial of a motion to compel arbitration. They could have already filed an appeal on the other part of the denial of the arbitration if they wanted to.

And then they're going to ask me to stay, and if I don't grant the stay, then they're going to ask the Nevada Supreme Court to stay. I know what they're going to do, you know what they're going to do. But I've got to go through the process I have to follow.

MR. REID: Well, I understand that. I guess the -our preference would be because this issues been argued -- the
arbitrability issue has been argued really twice before you
already and in order to avoid having a delay in having the --

THE COURT: I think you just need to recognize there's going to be a delay. Because they're going to do it.

MR. REID: I understand that. But as currently scheduled both issues, to the extent that both motions -- an appeal arises from both motions, that there not be a stay that prevents the determination of that issue.

I would also tell the Court that if our motion is decided, we wouldn't object to the dispute being sent to arbitration. So --

THE COURT: Okay. So here's what we're going to do.

I'm going to separate them by -- you can pick to have them
separated by the next hearing date or a week. I suggest a
week, because that just gives me time to read anything if you
file any supplemental briefs after the motion. And then
something's going to happen and as a result of that thing
happening you're going to go to the Supreme Court settlement

conference program and somebody's going to talk to you about stuff. And that's, unfortunately, the reality of what happens when I have a motion to compel arbitration. And it happens all the time.

MS. LEVIN: Your Honor, if I may. I'm not sure if a week is going to be enough --

THE COURT: I'm not giving any more than a week.

MS. LEVIN: Okay. Well, I just think it's important to recall the record here, what we have.

THE COURT: I know what the record is.

MS. LEVIN: And the Court ordered initially arbitration, and then we have an order --

THE COURT: No, I didn't. I granted your motion as the complaint was currently framed and told them they had the right to amend.

MS. LEVIN: Correct.

THE COURT: They amended, and then I -- there was a -- you opposed the motion to amend. I wrote on the motion to amend that as they had currently pled it they did not get into the arbitrability. But I understand that's not an appealable order --

MS. LEVIN: Correct.

THE COURT: -- so you have to go to the motion to compel for me to then say something then. And then you can ask me for a stay. But I'm not going to move the summary

1 judgment out. 2 Anything else? I want it fully briefed before you 3 guys go up there. 4 MR. REID: I would suggest -- because looking at the 5 statute 30A, the statute they rely on, because the Court has 6 already decided that as pled -- as the Court just said, as pled the issue doesn't implicate the arbitration provision -that instead of delaying the decision on the summary judgment 9 motion that the decision be delayed on the renewed motion to 10 compel, that that be stayed until after the summary judgment is heard. 11 12 THE COURT: Okay. So what we're going to do is on 13 August 18th I'm going to hear the renewed motion to compel arbitration. On August 25th I'm going to hear the motion for 14 15 summary judgment. Your Honor, can I just for clarification 16 MS. LEVIN: 17 purposes -- even when the hearing is moved out we still would 18 have to file an opposition to motion for summary judgment --19 THE COURT: Absolutely. 20 MS. LEVIN: -- on Monday. THE COURT: Absolutely. 21 22 MS. LEVIN: Well, but, Your Honor, here's the 23 problem. And this is what we're trying to say in our brief. 24 What the motion for summary judgment does --

THE COURT: You just need to say what your position

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1 is. And you can't take two positions and talk out of both sides of your mouth depending on how I rule on the motion to 2 3 compel. MS. LEVIN: We will not, Your Honor. 4 5 THE COURT: Because you know what I'm going to rule 6 on the motion to compel, because I've already said. 7 MS. LEVIN: Well, then we would have to force --8 then we'd be forced to seek a mandamus --9 THE COURT: I want you to file your opposition 10 before I decide the motion the compel arbitration so your 11 position is clear in the record when you go up to the Nevada 12 Supreme Court and see the settlement conference program up 13 there. 14 MS. LEVIN: Okay. THE COURT: Okay. Anything else? Separate them a 15 16 week. 17 MR. REID: Thank you. 18 MS. LEVIN: Thank you, Your Honor. 19 THE COURT: Uh-huh. Have a nice day. 20 THE PROCEEDINGS CONCLUDED AT 9:08 A.M. 21 22 23 24 25

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CERTIFICATION

I CERTIFY THAT THE FOREGOING IS A CORRECT TRANSCRIPT FROM THE AUDIO-VISUAL RECORDING OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE ABOVE-ENTITLED MATTER.

AFFIRMATION

I AFFIRM THAT THIS TRANSCRIPT DOES NOT CONTAIN THE SOCIAL SECURITY OR TAX IDENTIFICATION NUMBER OF ANY PERSON OR ENTITY.

FLORENCE HOYT
Las Vegas, Nevada 89146

FLORENCE M. HOYT, TRANSCRIBER

9/18/15

DATE

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Location : District Court Civil/Criminal Help

REGISTER OF ACTIONS

CASE NO. A-15-715008-B

Las Vegas Sun Inc, Plaintiff(s) vs. DR Partners, Defendant(s) §

Other Business Court Case Type:

Matters Date Filed: 03/10/2015

Location: Department 11

Cross-Reference Case A715008

Number:

Supreme Court No.: 68700

PARTY INFORMATION

888

§

Defendant DR Partners Doing Business

As Stephens Media Group

Lead Attorneys Steve L. Morris Retained 7024749400(W)

Plaintiff

Las Vegas Sun Inc

Leif Reid Retained 7027845631(W)

EVENTS & ORDERS OF THE COURT

07/23/2015 | Motion to Stay (8:30 AM) (Judicial Officer Gonzalez, Elizabeth)

Defendant's Motion to Stay and Application for Order Shortening Time and Order Shortening Time

Minutes

07/23/2015 8:30 AM

- Also present: Brian Greenspun, Client Representative for the Plaintiff. Following discussion on procedural issue, COURT ORDERED, Renewed Motion to Compel Arbitration will REMAIN on August 18, 2015, and Plaintiff's Motion for Summary Judgment on Plaintiff's Declaratory Relief Action RESET one week out on August 25, 2015. Counsel for Defendant PERMITTED to file an opposition even though the hearing has been moved out and DIRECTED to do so before the Court decides on the motion to compel arbitration.

Parties Present

Return to Register of Actions

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CLERK OF THE COURT

DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

LAS VEGAS SUN, INC., a Nevada

Plaintiff.

DR PARTNERS, a Nevada General Partnership, d/b/a STEPHENS MEDIA GROUP; DOES I-X, inclusive,

Defendants.

CASE NO.: A-15-715008-B

DEPT.: XI

OPPOSITION TO DR PARTNERS'
RENEWED MOTION TO COMPEL ARBITRATION

Hearing Date: August 18, 2015 Hearing Time: 8:30 a.m.

Plaintiff Las Vegas Sun, Inc. ("the Sun"), opposes Defendant DR Partners' Renewed Motion to Compel Arbitration ("Renewed Motion") as follows:

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

On June 19, 2015, this Court ruled on the Sun's motion for leave to amend its Complaint. In its ruling, this Court expressly concluded that the instant dispute is not arbitrable:

> Here, allowing Plaintiff Las Vegas Sun, Inc., to file its First Amended Complaint would not be futile. The proposed First

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Amended Complaint sets forth a controversy as to the meaning of Section 4.2 of the parties' Amended and Restated Joint Operating Agreement ("JOA"). Plaintiff Las Vegas Sun, Inc.'s, claim for declaratory relief alleged in its proposed First Amended Complaint does not implicate the arbitration provision contained in Appendix D of the JOA.

Order Gr. Pltf.'s Mot. for Leave to File First Am. Compl. 2 (June 19, 2015) ("Order") (emphasis added). Nonetheless, DR Partners now asks this Court to reconsider its ruling and hold the opposite; that is, that the dispute raised in the Sun's First Amended Complaint is subject to the arbitration provision contained in Appendix D of the JOA. See generally Renewed Mot. DR Partners has formally reasserted this already-determined position for the sole purpose of obtaining an immediately appealable order. DR Partners is trying to take advantage of every opportunity to delay these proceedings. The ancient and oft-quoted legal maxim, "justice delayed, justice denied," appropriately characterizes DR Partners' motivation.

Importantly, DR Partners' Renewed Motion contains improper reargument and is devoid of any valid rationale supporting its request. Once again, DR Partners attempts to persuade this Court that this action is really a "financial dispute" having nothing to do with Section 4.2, which requires this Court to engage in extensive and comprehensive accounting analyses appropriate for a certified public accountant-arbitrator. See generally Renewed Mot. In fact, DR Partners has gone so far as to assert that the Sun "wants the Court to declare as a matter of law, that it has been underpaid several million dollars in annual profits since 2005. Id. at 3. The most cursory review of the Sun's First Amended Complaint reveals the hollowness of these assertions. See generally First Am. Compl. Nowhere does the Sun request an award of monetary damages in its First Amended Complaint. DR Partners' Renewed Motion contains several such leaping and unsubstantiated assertions.

DR Partners twice questions why the Sun "couldn't [] ask the arbitrator to confirm its reading [of Section 4.2] during the arbitration process," if Section 4.2 is "explicit' and its language 'plain." Renewed Mot. 3, 8. DR Partners' knows better than to question why a party would not agree to subject a dispute to arbitration that it never agreed to arbitrate, particularly in this instance. The appropriate question is why DR Partners is so tirelessly attempting to avoid a judicial declaration on the meaning of Section 4.2, an issue of law appropriate for this Court to decide. Then again, the answer to that question, too, is clear as discussed in this opposition.

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Importantly, this dispute has not changed. Regardless of how DR Partners creatively stretches the facts to argue otherwise, this dispute still falls outside the arbitration provision contained in Appendix D of the JOA. DR Partners' Renewed Motion must be denied.

I. STANDARD GOVERNING MOTIONS TO COMPEL ARBITRATION.

As this Court is already aware, whether this dispute is subject to arbitration is an issue of contract interpretation. Clark Co. Pub. Employees v. Pearson, 106 Nev. 587, 590, 798 P.2d 136, 137 (1990). Because the arbitration provision in this case is a product of the JOA, "its legal basis depends entirely upon th[at] particular contract," as agreed to by the parties. See City of Reno v. IAFF, Local 731, 130 Nev. Adv. Op. 100, ___, 340 P.3d 589, 593 (Dec. 31, 2014) (internal quotations and citation omitted). When interpreting the arbitration provision, this Court must construe it from the written language, as a whole, and enforce it as written. See State ex rel. Masto v. Second Judicial Dist. Ct., 125 Nev. 37, 44, 199 P.3d 828, 832 (2009).

While DR Partners enjoys reasserting the proposition that any doubts of arbitrability should be resolved in favor of arbitration, see Renewed Mot. 4, the law is equally settled that arbitration provisions "must not be so broadly construed as to encompass claims and parties that were not intended by the original contract." Truck Ins. Exch. v. Palmer J. Swanson, Inc., 124 Nev. 629, 634. 189 P.3d 656, 660 (2008) (quoting Thomson-CSF, S.A. v. Am. Arbitration Ass'n, 64 F.3d 773, 776 (2d Cir. 1995)). This is particularly true when, as here, the arbitration provision is narrow and not all-encompassing. "'[A] party cannot be required to submit to arbitration any dispute which he has not agreed so to submit." City of Reno, 130 Nev. Adv. Op. at ____, 340 P.3d at 593 (quoting AT&T Techs., Inc. v. Commc'ns Workers of Am., 475 U.S. 643, 648 (1986)). Despite DR Partners' several inferences to the contrary, the existence of an arbitration provision in a contract does not mean that every dispute between the contracting parties is arbitrable. See id.

Indeed, the instant dispute is not arbitrable. This Court has already held that this dispute is not subject to the arbitration provision contained in Appendix D of the JOA. This Court's holding was well-reasoned and should stand as correct. DR Partners' Renewed Motion fails to demonstrate otherwise. For these reasons, discussed further below, DR Partners' Renewed Motion should be denied.

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II. THIS DISPUTE DOES NOT FALL WITHIN THE PURVIEW OF THE ARBITRATION PROVISION CONTAINED IN APPENDIX D OF THE JOA.

In its Renewed Motion, DR Partners' quotes the following language as what it contends is the "relevant part" of the arbitration provision contained in Appendix D of the JOA:

If . . . there is a dispute between Sun and the Review-Journal as to amounts owed to Sun and they are not able to resolve the dispute within 30 days, they shall select a certified public accountant to arbitrate the dispute. The arbitration shall be conducted according to the commercial arbitration rules of the American Arbitration Association ["AAA"], including such rules for the selection of a single arbitrator if Sun and Review-Journal are not able to agree upon an arbitrator.

Renewed Mot. 5 (ellipses and alteration in original) (quoting First Am Compl. Ex. 2 at 20). From this language alone, DR Partners posits these three conclusions: (1) "the arbitration clause covers all disputes about the Las Vegas Sun's compensation; not just factual disputes about the calculation of the amounts owed"; (2) "[n]othing in the arbitration clause limits the arbitrator to entering a monetary award, as the Sun mistakenly contends"; and (3) the parties did not intend to leave legal issues relevant to compensation disputes to the Court because they otherwise "could have done so as [the parties did] in Countrywide Home Loans, Inc. v. Mortg. Guar. Ins. Corp." Id. Good reasons exist as to why DR Partners fails to offer any analysis in support of these summary conclusions. See generally id. The good reasons are gleaned from the plain language of the arbitration provision, when properly viewed in total.

The following quotation includes all of the pertinent portions of the arbitration provision (which DR Partners fails to address and deliberately omits in its recitation of the provision):

The Sun shall have the right, exercisable not more than once every twelve months and after providing written notification no less than thirty days prior thereto, to appoint a certified public accounting firm or law firm as the Sun's representative to examine and audit the books and records of the Review-Journal and other publications whose earnings are included in EBITDA for purposes of verifying the determinations of the changes to the Annual Profit Payments. . . If as a result of such audit, there is a dispute between the Sun and Review-Journal as to amounts owed to Sun and they are not able to resolve the dispute within 30 days, they shall select a certified public accountant to arbitrate the dispute. The arbitration shall be conducted according to the commercial

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arbitration rules of the American Arbitration Association, including such rules for the selection of a single arbitrator if Sun and Review-Journal are not able to agree upon an arbitrator. . . . The arbitrator shall make an award to Sun in the amount of the arrearage, if any, found to exist, together with interest thereon from the date any arrearage was due until paid at the corporate prime rate as quoted by the Wall Street Journal on the first business day of each month. The arbitrator shall also make an award of fees and costs among the parties in a manner determined by the arbitrator to be reasonable in light of the positions asserted and the determination made.

First Am. Compl. Ex. 2 at 19-20 (emphasis added).

The fact that the arbitration process was intended by the parties to be contingent on the Sun first auditing the Review-Journal's books and records through its certified public accountant to verify any changes to the Sun's Annual Profit Payment, and then disputing those changes and the amounts owed to the Sun, is conclusive. The arbitration provision is specifically and narrowly tailored to resolve factual, accounting disputes. The arbitration provision precisely states that arbitration is only required for accounting disputes that arise from a formal audit of the Review-Journal's books and records and a dispute as to the amounts owed the Sun. Simply because DR Partners continuously elects to ignore this important language does not nullify its existence or meaning.²

Turning DR Partners' bald assertion that "[n]othing in the arbitration clause limits the arbitrator to entering a monetary award," this argument is likewise erroneously premised on DR Partners' selective reading of the arbitration provision. See Renewed Mot. 5. After providing for the rules governing the arbitration process, the parties expressly spelled out what the arbitrator is capable of doing. The parties provided that the arbitrator may make two types of monetary awards: (1) a monetary award to the Sun in the amount of arrearage, if any, plus interest; and (2) a monetary award among the parties for fees and costs. First Am. Compl. Ex. 2 at 20. The "very reasonable maxim" expressio unius est exclusio alterius (the expression of one thing excludes the other) instructs that the parties' expression of these two forms of monetary relief that the arbitrator

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² To the extent that DR Partners will again suggest that an arbitrator—not the Court—must decide it a condition precedent to arbitrability has been fulfilled, see Reply in Support of Mot. to Compel Arb. 5, this argument does nothing to change the plain language of the arbitration provision, which evidences the parties' intent to limit its scope.

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shall award excludes all other relief that would otherwise generally be available. See, e.g., Flyge v. Flynn, 63 Nev. 201, 243, 166 P.2d 539, 557 (1946) ("By including in the assignment all the vendor's rights under the contract, and using the language equivalent in meaning to the term 'improvements and ranch equipment', that is to say the term 'real and personal property situated on the real property', and omitting the land, the intention to exclude the land is clear.").

Had the parties to the JOA intended the arbitrator to have authority to (1) issue binding, declaratory rulings on issues of contract interpretation, which necessarily govern the parties' future conduct; (2) enter a ruling directing specific performance; or (3) provide any other form of relief, they would not have expressly included the provision detailing the arbitrator's authority to enter monetary awards. Such awards would have been implied. Yet, "[t]hat which is expressed makes that which is implied cease." Flyge, 63 Nev. at 243, 166 P.2d at 557.

This is in contrast to cases relied on by DR Partners-all of which include broad, allinclusive arbitration provisions. See generally Renewed Mot. (citing the following cases: United Steelworkers of Am. v. Am. Mfg. Co., 363 U.S. 564, 565 & n.1 (1960) (covering "[a]ny disputes, misunderstandings, differences or grievances arising between the parties 'as to the meaning, interpretation and application of the provisions of this [collective bargaining³] agreement"); Pacificare of Nev., Inc. v. Rogers, 127 Nev. Adv. Op. 71, ____, 266 P.3d 596, 599 (Oct. 27, 2011) (mandating arbitration for "any and all disputes"); Countrywide Home Loans, Inc. v. Mortg. Guar.

³ Every citation to a case concerning a collective bargaining agreement made by DR Partners in its Renewed Motion is not persuasive, as those agreements concern a specific industry standard pertaining to arbitration, which "special heed" is given. United Steelworkers of Am. v. Am. Mfg. Co., 363 U.S. 564, 568 (1960); see generally Renewed Mot. (citing id.; Int'l Ass'n of Firefighters v. City of Las Vegas, 104 Nev. 615, 619, 764 P.2d 478, 480-81 (1988)). The United States Supreme Court aptly explained,

> [T]he arbitrators under these collective agreements indispensable agencies in a continuous collective bargaining process. They sit to settle disputes at the plant level-disputes that require for their solution knowledge of the custom and practices of a particular factory or of a particular industry as reflected in particular agreements. When an arbitrator is commissioned to interpret and apply the collective bargaining agreement, he is to bring his informed judgment to bear in order to reach a fair solution of a problem. This is especially true when it comes to formulating remedies. There the need is for flexibility in meeting a wide variety of situations.

United Steelworkers of Am. v. Enter. Wheel & Car Corp., 363 U.S. 593, 596-97 (1960).

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Ins. Corp., 642 F.3d 849, 851 (9th Cir. 2011) (applying to "all controversies, disputes or other assertions of liability or rights arising out of or relating to this Policy, including the breach, interpretation or construction thereof"); Nitro-Lift Technologies, L.L.C. v. Howard, 133 S. Ct. 500, 502 (2012) (governing "[a]ny dispute, difference or unresolved question" between the parties); In re Oil Spill by Amoco Cadiz Off Coast of France March 16, 1978, 659 F.2d 789, 791 (1981) (applicable to "any difference arising out of this Agreement or the operations thereunder");4 and Phillips v. Parker, 106 Nev. 415, 416, 794 P.2d 716, 717 (concerning "[a]ny controvercy [sic] or claim arising [sic] out of or relating to this agreement, or breach thereof") (second and third alterations in original)).

DR Partners' argument that the arbitration provision encompasses "all disputes about the Las Vegas Sun's compensation" also violates another contract interpretation principle. This reading renders the monetary award-directive totally superfluous and meaningless, which is unacceptable. See, e.g., Musser v. Bank of Amer., 114 Nev. 945, 949-50, 964 P.2d 51, 54 (1998) (quoting Phillips v. Mercer, 94 Nev. 279, 282, 579 P.2d 174, 176 (1978)) ("A court should not interpret a contract so as to make meaningless its provisions"; "[h]ad the original parties intended section (iii) to have no effect, they would not have included such a provision in the leases. . . . Th[e contrary] interpretation contradicts the principle discussed above, that contracts should be construed so as to avoid rendering portions of them superfluous.").

Finally, while ignoring the pertinent, limiting language of the arbitration provision, DR Partners attempts to persuade this Court that the parties intended the arbitration clause to be allencompassing. See Renewed Mot. 5. DR Partners asserts that "had [the parties] meant to leave legal issues relevant to compensation to the Court, they could have done so, as in Countrywide Home Loans, Inc. v. Mortg. Guar. Ins. Corp." Id. DR Partners' reliance on the Countrywide case is unconvincing. In Countrywide, the arbitration provision was as broad as possible. Already cited above, it provided that "all controversies, disputes, or other assertions of liability or rights arising out of or relating to" the contract, "including the breach, interpretation or construction thereof,

⁴ This case, too, is unpersuasive for similar reasons discussed supra note 3, as the arbitration provision in this case was a standard provision to the industry, and actually included in a standard industry form, Lloyd's Standard Form Salvage Agreement.

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27 28 shall be settled by arbitration." 642 F.3d 849, 851 (9th Cir. 2011). Due to the breadth of the arbitration provision at issue in Countrywide-ranging from actual disputes and controversies to mere "assertions of liability or rights" that had any relation to the contract whatsoever (including breach and interpretation thereof)—the parties to that provision were required to carve out any issues that they sought to be heard before a court. See generally id. at 850. The arbitration provision in Appendix D of the JOA is simply incomparable to the provision in Countrywide.

The limited scope of the arbitration provision contained in Appendix D of the JOA establishes that no "carve-out" provision was warranted, let alone necessary. Stated before, the arbitration provision is narrowly tailored to resolve factual, accounting disputes. The arbitrator's authority to only enter monetary awards to the Sun for arrearages and to the parties for arbitration fees and costs reinforces this proposition. Accordingly, this Court need not "read into the arbitration clause" the parties' right to seek declaratory relief as to the meaning of Section 4.2, see Renewed Mot. 5, as it already excludes that right.

In no event can the arbitration provision in Appendix D of the JOA be construed as broadly as DR Partners desires. The plain language of the arbitration provision, reading it in its entirety, establishes that the provision does not encompass the instant dispute. DR Partners' Renewed Motion must be denied.

THE SUN HAS NOT "FRAMED" ITS FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT TO III. AVOID THE ARBITRATION PROVISION.

DR Partners argues that the Sun has artfully pleaded its declaratory relief action in an effort to avoid the arbitration provision of Appendix D to the JOA. Renewed Mot. 6-9. DR Partners recycles its prior argument made in Opposition to Plaintiff's Motion for Leave to File First Amended Complaint on Order Shortening Time. Compare id. at 8-9 with Def.'s Opp'n to Pltf.'s Mot. for Leave to File First Am. Compl. on Order Shortening Time ("Def.'s Opp'n to Mot. for Leave"). Besides that this dispute does not fall within the limited arbitration provision contained in Appendix D of the JOA, see discussion supra § II, DR Partners' argument has already been rejected by this Court and remains meritless.

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As stated before, on June 19, 2015, this Court entered its Order rejecting the very arguments that DR Partners' presents in its Renewed Motion. See Order 2. In its opposition to the Sun's motion for leave to amend, DR Partners recited the very same authority and analysis that it presents in its Renewed Motion. Compare Def.'s Opp'n to Mot. for Leave with Renewed Mot. 6-9. More precisely, DR Partners argued that leave to amend should have been denied for futility because the dispute was subject to the arbitration provision contained in Appendix D. Def.'s Opp'n to Mot. for Leave 3-7. This Court disagreed. Order 2. This Court held that "allowing Plaintiff Las Vegas Sun, Inc., to file its First Amended Complaint would not be futile because Plaintiff Las Vegas Sun, Inc.'s, claim for declaratory relief alleged in its proposed First Amended Complaint does not implicate the arbitration provision contained in Appendix D of the JOA." Id. DR Partners presents nothing new in its Renewed Motion. Its request fails again.

In any event, addressing DR Partners' contention that the "Court cannot declare the parties' rights under the JOA without considering Appendix D and engaging in an accounting analysis," see Renewed Mot. 7-10, DR Partners is wrong. In support of its position, DR Partners states that "Section 4.2—if it must be considered at all—must be read in context with the compensation terms of Appendix D of the JOA," which, according to DR Partners, renders the dispute arbitrable. Id. at 8.

As the Sun asserted in its summary judgment motion, Section 4.2 is clear and unambiguous, and the JOA must be enforced according to its plain meaning. See Pltf.'s Mot. for Summ. J. on Pltf.'s Decl. Relief. Action 2. This requires that a judicial declaration that the parties are obligated to bear their own editorial costs, without qualification or exception. Id. From the inception of this dispute, however, DR Partners has insinuated that Section 4.2 is ambiguous, and that its language does not mean that DR Partners cannot charge its editorial expenses against the JOA. See, e.g., Tr. at 5:22-6:22; Def.'s Opp'n to Mot. for Leave 6-7. In support of its unreasonable reading of Section 4.2, DR Partners has attempted to find support in Appendix D. As a result, DR Partners uses its reliance on Appendix D to attempt to squeeze this dispute into the limited confines of the arbitration provision. But, the only connection that the instant dispute has

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26 27 28 with the arbitration provision in Appendix D is DR Partners' unreasonable and unsupportable position stating so. The asserted link is disjointed at best.

The Sun's First Amended Complaint was not made under any misleading guise. No artful pleading or inappropriate "framing" of claims has occurred here. This Court can, and appropriately should, decide the plain meaning of Section 4.2 without partaking in any accounting analysis whatsoever. DR Partners' suggestion that this Court cannot declare the parties' rights under Section 4.2 without doing so is self-serving and false. See Renewed Mot. 7, 8. DR Partners' renewed request for arbitration fails.

IV. DENIAL OF DR PARTNERS' RENEWED MOTION IS WARRANTED.

DR Partners' repeated assertion that the arbitration provision contained in Appendix D of the JOA is all-encompassing for every issue regarding compensation renders substantial, governing portions of the provision superfluous and without meaning. Universally-accepted tenets of contract interpretation, and the parties' clear, expressed intentions, do not permit such a result. DR Partners' request for relief in its Renewed Motion has already been rejected by this Court and DR Partners does not articulate any viable reason for reconsideration. This declaratory relief action is not subject to arbitration. DR Partners' Renewed Motion must be denied.

DATED this 29th day of July, 2015.

LEWIS ROCA ROTHGERBER LLP

BY: /s/ E. Leif Reid
E. LEIF REID
KRISTEN L. MARTINI
50 West Liberty Street, Suite 410
Reno, Nevada 89501

In Association With:

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Attorneys for Plaintiff

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LEWIS ROCA 50 West Liberty Street Suite 410 ROTHGERBER Reno, NV 89501-1922

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to Nevada Rule of Civil Procedure 5(b), I certify that I am an employee of LEWIS

ROCA ROTHGERBER LLP, and that on July 29, 2015, I caused the foregoing OPPOSITION TO

DR PARTNERS' RENEWED MOTION TO COMPEL ARBITRATION to be served:

- by placing an original or true copy thereof in a sealed envelope placed for collection and mailing in the United States Mail at Reno, Nevada, postage prepaid, following ordinary business practices, addressed as follows:
- X by electronically filing the foregoing with the Wiznet electronic filing system, which will send a notice of electronic filing to the following:

Steve Morris, Esq.
Akke Levin, Esq.
Morris Law Group
900 Bank of America Plaza
300 South Fourth Street
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101
Email: sm@morrislawgroup.com
Email: al@morrislawgroup.com

Jeffrey Bendavid, Esq.
Moran Brandon Bendavid Moran
630 South 4th Street
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101
Email: j.bendavid@moranlawfirm.com

by placing an original or true copy thereof in a sealed envelope and causing the same to be personally hand-delivered, addressed as follows:

/s/ Autumn McDannald
An Employee of Lewis Roca Rothgerber LLP

-11-

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900 BANK OF AMERICA PLAZA · 300 SOUTH FOURTH STREET · LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89101 702/474-9400 · FAX 702/474-9422 MORRIS LAW GROUP

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RPLY MORRIS LAW GROUP Steve Morris, Bar No. 1543 Email: sm@morrislawgroup.com Akke Levin, Bar No. 9102 Email: al@morrislawgroup.com 900 Bank of America Plaza 300 South Fourth Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Telephone: (702) 474-9400 (702) 474-9422 Facsimile: Attorneys for Defendant DR Partners d/b/a Stephens Media Group

CLERK OF THE COURT

DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

LAS VEGAS SUN, INC., a Nevada Case No.: A-15-715008-B Dept. No.: XI Corporation, Plaintiff, REPLY IN SUPPORT OF VS. **RENEWED MOTION TO** DR PARTNERS, a Nevada General COMPEL ARBITRATION Partnership, d/b/a STEPHENS MEDIA GROUP; DOES 1-X, **DATE:** August 18, 2015 inclusive. TIME: 8:30 a.m. Defendants.

INTRODUCTION I.

The Sun's Motion for Summary Judgment ("MSJ") demonstrates that Stephens Media was right in renewing its Motion to Compel Arbitration: the Sun's claim for declaratory relief goes beyond the meaning of Section 4.2 of the JOA and squarely implicates the parties' arbitration agreement. The Sun admits that "the issue before this Court whether Section 4.2 directs the parties to bear their own editorial fees in all respects

... necessarily includes rejecting DR Partners' position that Section 4.2 allows DR Partners to include its editorial costs as a chargeable expense and proper input to the EBITDA/2004 Retention formula." MSJ at 7 n.1 (emphasis added). In other words, the Sun seeks a declaration that Stephens Media cannot deduct its editorial costs as an expense in calculating EBITDA. But this requires an interpretation of Appendix D—not Section 4.2—and the "2004 Retention Formula," which in turn requires an accounting analysis the parties agreed to submit to an arbitrator.

Of course the Sun does not seek damages in its First Amended Complaint. It carefully avoids doing so to avoid arbitration. But a declaration that Stephens Media cannot deduct its editorial costs in calculating EBITDA—based solely on Section 4.2 of the JOA—in disregard of Appendix D (in which EBITDA appears) that provides express directives as to this calculation is no different than a declaration that the Sun was underpaid and is entitled to damages. The "arbitration" would be reduced to calculating the amount of the Sun's alleged damages instead of deciding whether the Sun is owed damages in the first place. This is not what the Sun bargained for, and it is too late to back out of that bargain now.

The Sun should be compelled to arbitrate this compensation dispute and should not be indulged in its mission to avoid arbitration. The "meaning" of Section 4.2 is a false issue that is unrelated to the Sun's compensation under Appendix D of the JOA.

II. ARGUMENT

"In Nevada, disputes concerning the arbitrability of a subject matter are resolved under a presumption in favor of arbitration." City of Reno v. IAFF, LOCAL 731, 130 Nev. Adv. Op. 100, 340 P.3d 589, 593 (2014) (citing Clark Cnty. Pub. Emps. Ass'n v. Pearson, 106 Nev. 587, 591, 798 P.2d 136, 138 (1990)) (emphasis added); see also Assoc. Firefighters v. City of Las Vegas, 104 Page 2 of 10

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1 Nev. 615, 618, 764 P.2d 478, 480 (1988) (holding same). This presumption means that courts should "order arbitration of particular grievances unless it may be said with positive assurance that the arbitration clause is not susceptible of an interpretation that covers the asserted dispute." City of Reno, 340 P.3d at 593 (internal quotation marks and citations omitted) (emphasis added).

Thus, while the Sun is correct that it cannot be compelled to arbitrate a dispute it did not agree to arbitrate, Opp'n at 3, any doubts as to the scope of the parties' arbitration clause should be resolved against the Sun in favor of arbitration. The Court should order arbitration of this dispute unless the Court can say "with positive assurance that the arbitration clause is not susceptible of an interpretation that covers the asserted dispute." City of Reno, 340 P.3d at 593. This compensation dispute falls squarely within the scope of the arbitration clause in Appendix D.

This Compensation Dispute is Subject to Arbitration. A.

The question whether a dispute is arbitrable is a question of interpretation of the contract. *Int'l Ass'n of Firefighters, Local No. 1285 v.* City of Las Vegas, 112 Nev. 1319, 1323, 929 P.2d 954, 956 (1996). In interpreting a contract, courts endeavor "to discern and give effect to the parties' intended meaning." Galardi v. Naples Polaris, LLC, 129 Nev. Adv. Op. 33, 301 P.3d 364, 367 (2013). The parties' intent is discerned by looking at the contract as a whole and giving effect to all contract provisions. Rd. & Highway Builders, LLC v. N. Nev. Rebar, Inc., 128 Nev. Adv. Op. 36, 284 P.3d 377, 380-81 (2012). Courts have no power to insert or substitute words, or "to engraft on a contract a limitation inconsistent with the apparent object of the parties." Reno Club v. Young Inv. Co., 64 Nev. 312, 324, 182 P.2d 1011, 1017 (1947). The Sun's "analysis" of the arbitration clause ignores these established principles of contract interpretation.

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The Arbitration Clause Covers This Compensation 1. Dispute.

The scope of the arbitration clause is not as narrow as the Sun wishes it to be. Although the clause does not cover all disputes arising under the JOA, it covers any unresolved dispute between the Sun and Review Journal about "amounts owed to Sun" under Appendix D. By its terms, the clause is not limited to "factual, accounting disputes," as the Sun contends. Opp'n at 5, 8. Such limiting words are not present in the arbitration agreement and cannot be read into it.

This is a dispute about alleged "amounts owed to Sun." The Sun seeks a declaration that Stephens Media is precluded under Section 4.2 to deduct its editorial costs in calculating EBITDA because the Sun believes it was underpaid in the past ten years. Although the Sun frames the dispute as one involving the interpretation of Section 4.2, that section is not concerned with the Sun's compensation and the calculation of EBITDA. Appendix D is the *only* place in the JOA that addresses the Sun's compensation. The fact that Appendix D—which is exclusively dedicated to the terms of the Sun's compensation—contains an arbitration clause for disputes about alleged amounts owed to the Sun evidences the parties' clear intent to arbitrate their compensation disputes.

The Audit Provision in Appendix D Evidences the 2. Parties' Intent to Avoid Protracted Litigation.

The Sun's argument that the parties intended arbitration to be contingent upon the Sun first seeking an audit and thereafter disputing the amounts owed is self-serving, wishful thinking. The audit right is the Sun's first remedy: it gives the Sun a yearly right "to examine and audit the books and records of the Review-Journal . . . for purposes of verifying the determinations of the changes to the Annual Profits Payments," JOA at 19-Page 4 of 10

20, which determinations are at the heart of this compensation dispute. The right to audit only underscores the parties' intent to resolve disputes about the Sun's compensation expeditiously outside of Court: Mandatory arbitration before a CPA follows if "as a result of such an audit, there is a dispute . . . as to amounts owed" that the parties are unable to resolve "within 30 days. . . ." Id. at 20 (emphasis added). The arbitrator must render a decision "within sixty (60) days of his or her selection Id. (emphasis added). Thus, when read in context with the arbitration clause, the audit is not a condition precedent to arbitration; it is a remedy aimed at avoiding time-consuming litigation.

Even assuming *arguendo* that an audit is a condition to arbitration, a party who "voluntarily prevents the occurrence of a condition established for his or her benefit is estopped from seeking relief from a contract on the grounds that the condition precedent to his obligation failed to occur." *NGA* # 2 *LLC v. Rains*, 113 Nev. 1151, 1160, 946 P.2d 163, 169 (1997) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). In other words, the Sun cannot avoid its arbitration agreement by declining to invoke its right to request an audit. Moreover, the Sun argued previously that a "formal audit of Review-Journal's books and records" was not "necessary to determine whether [Stephens Media] failed to perform under Section 4.2." Opp'n to Motion to Compel Arbitration, on file, at 7:19-20. Thus, the Sun has waived its right: (1) to seek an audit; and (2) to invoke the audit as an alleged condition precedent to arbitration.

3. The Arbitration Clause Does Not Limit the Arbitrator to Awarding Monetary Relief.

The Sun's "expressio unius est exclusio alterius" argument entirely overlooks that the parties expressly agreed to arbitrate "according to the commercial arbitration rules of the American Arbitration Association

Page 5 of 10

("AAA") JOA at 20. The AAA commercial rules grant arbitrators authority to make rulings on dispositive issues in the case, AAA Commercial Rule R-33, and as part of an award to "grant any remedy or relief that the arbitrator deems just and equitable and within the scope of the agreement of the parties, including, but not limited to, specific performance of a contract." AAA Commercial Rule R-47(a) ("Scope of Award"); see also NRS 38.231(2) (permitting arbitrator to "decide a request for summary disposition of a claim or particular issue . . .").

Where, as here, the parties did not foreclose equitable or declaratory relief and agreed to arbitrate under the AAA's commercial rules, nothing precludes the arbitrator from awarding such relief. *Cf. Clark County Sch. Dist. v. Rolling Plains*, 117 Nev. 101, 16 P.3d 1079, 1082 (2001) ("Rolling Plains"), disapproved of on other grounds by Sandy Valley Assocs. v. Sky Ranch Estates Owners Ass'n, 117 Nev. 948, 955-56 n.7, 35 P.3d 964, 969 n.7 (2001), partially abrogated on other grounds by Horgan v. Felton, 123 Nev. 577, 586, 170 P.3d 982, 988 (2007) (where the parties' contract was silent on consequential damages, the parties contracted to arbitrate under the AAA Rules, and (former) AAA Rule 43 explicitly granted the arbitrator authority to award "just and equitable" damages, an arbitrator's award for attorneys' fees was within the scope of the parties' agreement).¹

This does not make the monetary relief provisions of the arbitration clause "superfluous and meaningless," as the Sun contends.

Page 6 of 10

¹ Compare (former) AAA Rule 43 ("arbitrator may grant any remedy or relief, including equitable relief, that the arbitrator deems just and equitable and within the scope of the agreement of the parties") (quoted in Rolling Plains, 16 P.3d at 1082), with AAA Rule 47(a) ("The arbitrator may grant any remedy or relief that the arbitrator deems just and equitable and within the scope of the agreement of the parties, including, but not limited to, specific performance of a contract").

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Opp'n at 7. Those provisions are mandatory in that the arbitrator "shall" make a monetary award to the Sun and award fees and costs, if warranted. But that does not mean the arbitrator lacks power to make other rulings in the process. See Rolling Plains, 16 P.3d at 1082 (parties' failure to "delineate whether attorney fees could be awarded as a measure of damages" coupled with parties' agreement to arbitrate under the AAA Rules did not foreclose such damages). Thus, the "expressio unius est exclusio alterius" maxim has no application here whatsoever, and, in any event, it does not alter the meaning of any term in Appendix D.

The Parties Did Not Bargain to Leave Legal Issues Ancillary to Compensation Disputes to the Court.

The Sun's argument that the powers of the arbitrator are limited due to the limited scope of the arbitration clause is refuted by a case directly on point—Benson Pump Co. v. South Cent. Pool Supply, Inc., 325 F. Supp. 2d 1152 (D. Nev. 2004), which the Sun neglected to mention in its Opposition. In *Benson Pump*, the arbitration clause provided that "disputes concerning the Accounts Receivable Adjustment [of the purchase price] would be taken to an independent auditor for resolution " Id. at 1155. Although the arbitration clause was arguably limited in scope, the court held that "the parties bargained to have an independent auditor decide all issues concerning the Accounts Receivable Adjustment, including issues of contract construction." Id. (emphasis added).²

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On page 6 of its Opposition, the Sun argues that all cases on which Stephens Media relies involved "broad, all-inclusive arbitration" provisions." Opp'n at 6:13-7:9 (citing cases).

B. The Sun Seeks a Declaration of Its Rights Under Appendix D.

It is too late for the Sun to argue that this dispute is confined to the meaning of Section 4.2 of the JOA and does not implicate the arbitration clause; the real dispute is whether the Sun was underpaid under the terms of Appendix D, as the Sun admitted in its initial complaint. Even there, however, the Sun dissembled by mischaracterizing its claim for payment as a claim for "specific performance." At best, Section 4.2 is an ancillary issue to the compensation dispute under Appendix D that the Sun has camouflaged in its First Amended Complaint as an abstract claim for declaratory relief.

The Sun's MSJ underscores this effort to obfuscate. The Sun does not merely ask the Court to "interpret" 4.2; it asks the Court to go further and declare that: (1) Section 4.2—which does not address the Sun's compensation—requires Stephens Media to pay its editorial costs, but (2) the editorial costs cannot be considered an expense of doing business to determine EBITDA, which is addressed in Appendix D. See MSJ at 7 n.1 ("the issue . . . whether Section 4.2 directs the parties to bear their own editorial fees . . . necessarily includes rejecting DR Partners' position that Section 4.2 allows DR Partners to include its editorial costs as a chargeable expense and proper input to the EBITDA/2004 Retention formula") (emphasis added). What's "necessary" about requiring Stephens Media to contribute its editorial expense to the Sun as compensation for the Sun? That would mean Stephens Media pays twice for its editorial costs: once when incurred and again at year end as manna for the Sun.

Thus, the Sun's disingenuous argument that Stephens Media is relying on "Appendix D to squeeze this dispute into the limited confines of the arbitration provision," Opp'n at 9, while doubtless comforting to the Sun, asks the Court to rule against reason—as a matter of law—that Section

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4.2 requires the R-J to pay its editorial costs twice! The Court cannot reasonably "interpret" Section 4.2 to reach this result.

III. CONCLUSION

For the reasons stated above and those set out in the principal motion, as well as Stephens Media's initial motion to compel arbitration, the Court should stay these proceedings and send this dispute where it belongs—to arbitration.

MORRIS LAW GROUP

By: Steve Morris, Bar No. 1543
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Attorneys for Defendant DR Partners d/b/a Stephens Media Group

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to Nev. R. Civ. P. 5(b)(2)(D) and E.D.C.R. 8.05, I certify that I am an employee of MORRIS LAW GROUP and that on the date below, I caused the following documents to be served via the Court's Odyssey E-Filing system: REPLY IN SUPPORT OF RENEWED MOTION TO COMPEL ARBITRATION. The date and time of the electronic proof of service is in place of the date and place of deposit in the mail. TO:

Lewis Roca Rothgerber LLP

Leif Reid lreid@lrrlaw.com Kristen Martini kmartini@lrrlaw.com

Moran Brandon Bendavid Moran

John Moran john.moran@moranlawfirm.com Jeffrey Bendavid i.bendavid@moranlawfirm.com

Moran john.mo.

y Bendavid j.bendavid

Dated this // m day of August

Alichanse

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TRAN

CLERK OF THE COURT

DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA * * * * *

LAS VEGAS SUN, INC.

Plaintiff

CASE NO. A-715008

VS.

DEPT. NO. XI

DR PARTNERS

Transcript of Defendant

Proceedings

BEFORE THE HONORABLE ELIZABETH GONZALEZ, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

HEARING ON DEFENDANT'S RENEWED MOTION TO COMPEL ARBITRATION

TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 2015

APPEARANCES:

FOR THE PLAINTIFF:

LEIF REID, ESQ.

KRISTEN MARTINI, ESQ.

JEFFREY A. BENDAVID, ESQ.

FOR THE DEFENDANT:

STEVE L. MORRIS, ESQ.

AKKE LEVIN, ESQ.

COURT RECORDER:

TRANSCRIPTION BY:

JILL HAWKINS

FLORENCE HOYT

District Court

Las Vegas, Nevada 89146

Proceedings recorded by audio-visual recording, transcript produced by transcription service.

LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 2015, 9:17 A.M. 1 (Court was called to order) 2 3 THE COURT: Good morning. 4 MR. REID: Good morning, Your Honor. For the 5 plaintiff Leif Reid, Kristen Martini, and Jeffrey Bendavid. 6 And Mr. Greenspun is here. 7 THE COURT: 'Morning. 8 Mr. Morris, how are you today? 9 MR. MORRIS: Good morning, Your Honor. I'm fine. I'm here representing Stephens Media. 10 THE COURT: It's your motion. 11 12 MR. MORRIS: I don't need the 10-minute rule to 13 articulate what I'm about to say. 14 THE COURT: Not this time, huh? 15 MR. MORRIS: That's right. This started as a 1.6 dispute over compensation. The complaint has been amended, 17 but it continues to be a dispute over compensation. To determine compensation of the Sun on an annual basis requires 18 19 resort to Appendix D, which has an arbitration clause in it. 20 I can summarize the position we're taking here today by pointing to the Sun's signature allegation. They say in 21 22 their motion for summary judgment that the issue is whether Section 4.2 directs the parties to bear their own editorial 23 24 fees, necessarily includes rejecting DR's position that 25 Section 4.2 allows DR partners to include its editorial costs

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as a chargeable expense and proper input to EBITDA/2004 retention formula. What the Sun is contending here, Your Honor, is this. The parties have been in a relationship under that 2005 agreement for 10 years. There have been audits by the Sun during that period of time, and there has been no recognition or contention that editorial costs should now be treated as they ask you to treat them.

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Here's what the Sun comes to court asking you to do, we want you to take a look at 4.2, which has been in this contract since day one and has not become controversial until today, and rather than send us to arbitration as we ask you to -- or as we were subject to when we filed our first complaint we want to take out of our complaint the allegation that we've been underpaid and we want to come back to court for a declaration a matter of law that if we go to arbitration under Appendix D we will prevail on editorial costs. They want you to rule that as a matter of law. Rather than present that to the arbitrater as they would be required to do and as I suggest to you the law requires, they want you to rule as a matter of law, one, that the R-J paid its editorial expenses as they were incurred; and, two, under 4.2, which doesn't refer to Appendix D in any way, shape, or form, which does not refer to earnings before depreciation, interest, taxes, and assessments, we want you to rule as a matter of rule that the expense that the R-J has incurred to support its Editorial

Department may not be considered for tax and compensation purposes in determining under Appendix D what we are owed as a result of operations for the preceding year. That's their position. They want you to just simply step into the shoes of the arbitrater and rule as a matter of law that we do not have to address the R-J paying editorial expenses twice, once when it incurred them and again at the end of the year, when it must give us what it incurred as editorial expense before we got here as compensation.

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Now, when you look at the papers that underlie the motion for summary judgment, as we have, among other things what you will find is that the parties have been in this relationship, as I mentioned a moment ago, for several years, there have been audits, there's been no contest about 4.2 and the deduction of editorial costs under the 2004 retention formula, none at all, okay; and now over time revenues have decreased for the R-J. The consequence of that is from the time they entered this in 2005, when this really was a different market for media and everything else than it is today, they traded, they traded out the obligation they benefitted by under the pre-2005 joint operating agreement that required the R-J every it spent a dollar for editorial costs to give 65 cents to the Las Vegas Sun. out and eliminated from the 2005 joint operating agreement which says, as you have seen and is before you, that the

parties are to bear their own editorial costs. It doesn't say that 65 cents out of every dollar that the R-J incurs will be paid as reimbursement or as mana, as I describe it in these papers, to the Las Vegas Sun. That's not an issue.

What is an issue is whether under the 2005 amended joint operating agreement the <u>Las Vegas Sun</u> is entitled to payment from the <u>R-J</u> for the <u>R-J's payment of its own</u> editorial expenses. And they torture that contention out of the language of 4.2, which says the parties will bear their own editorial expenses. Which they have done. 4.2 does not go further and say, with respect to compensating the <u>Sun</u> at the end of the year what the <u>R-J</u> bears as the editorial expense of its operations on an ongoing basis, as they are incurred, may not be considered in calculating the earnings at year end which then are divided between <u>The Review-Journal</u> and the <u>Las Vegas Sun</u> in accordance with their agreement.

If there is an issue here on that, it is not, I submit to you -- and I don't say this as a challenge to you, I say this to you as a matter of law -- it's an issue for the arbitrater. And that is and remains our position. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Morris.

Mr. Reid.

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MR. REID: This is the fourth time, essentially, we've made this argument to you. I'm not going to go back over all of those points. I think the bulk of what you just

heard is more germane to the motion for summary judgment that will be heard next week.

Specific to the motion that is before the Court today, this is a renewed motion to compel arbitration.

Nothing that has been heard hasn't already been heard. The arguments do not meet the re-hearing standard under the law under the Eighth Judicial District Rule 2.24.

The question is --

THE COURT: But there's a procedural process that has to happen, and this motion has to be decided before certain other things occur that Mr. Morris is going to do in Carson City.

MR. REID: Of course. So in that context the Court has ruled that the amended complaint does not implicate the arbitration provision. There's been nothing presented that hasn't already been heard that should cause the Court to modify its prior order with this regard.

Because the Court has found that the amended complaint doesn't implicate the arbitration provision under the same statute that Mr. Morris has moved, NRS 30A.221(3), this Court should not -- or cannot pursuant to that provision order -- grant their motion and compel this case to be arbitrated. That's our argument.

THE COURT: THanks.

The motion to compel arbitration is denied. My

1 determination that the dec relief claim as stated in the first 2 amended complaint does not invoke the arbitration provision 3 remains. Now, Mr. Morris, are you going to ask me for a stay 5 of further proceedings in the case while you seek appeal of 6 this matter? Because this is now an appealable order. 7 MR. MORRIS: It is an appealable order, and I would 8 ask you for a stay. 9 THE COURT: Okay. Since we know he's going to file 10 a notice of appeal, because he's told us that a couple of 11 times, and he has to ask me for the stay first, I'm going to 12 grant it and I'm not going to deal with a bond for five days. 13 If for any reason he doesn't file the notice of appeal, my stay will be dissolved. 14 After the five days if you think there is an issue 15 16 that requires a bond, please let me know, file a motion, and 17 we'll hear it, okay. 18 MR. MORRIS: Thank you, Your Honor. 19 THE COURT: Have a nice day. 20 MR. REID: Can I be heard on the stay briefly? 21 THE COURT: No. 'Bye. THE PROCEEDINGS CONCLUDED AT 9:28 A.M. 22 23 24

CERTIFICATION

I CERTIFY THAT THE FOREGOING IS A CORRECT TRANSCRIPT FROM THE AUDIO-VISUAL RECORDING OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE ABOVE-ENTITLED MATTER.

AFFIRMATION

I AFFIRM THAT THIS TRANSCRIPT DOES NOT CONTAIN THE SOCIAL SECURITY OR TAX IDENTIFICATION NUMBER OF ANY PERSON OR ENTITY.

FLORENCE HOYT Las Vegas, Nevada 89146

FLORENCE M. HOYT, TRANSCRIBER

9/18/15

DATE

ORDD 1 **MORRIS LAW GROUP** Steve Morris, Bar No. 1543 Email: sm@morrislawgroup.com 3 Electronically Filed Akke Levin, Bar No. 9102 08/19/2015 03:01:30 PM 4 Email: al@morrislawgroup.com 900 Bank of America Plaza 5 300 South Fourth Street 6 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 900 BANK OF AMERICA PLAZA · 300 SOUTH FOURTH STREET · LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89101 702/474-9400 · FAX 702/474-9422 CLERK OF THE COURT Telephone: (702) 474-9400 7 Facsimile: (702) 474-9422 8 Attorneys for Defendant 9 DR Partners d/b/a Stephens Media Group 10 MORRIS LAW GROUP 11 DISTRICT COURT 12 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 13 LAS VEGAS SUN, INC., a Nevada Case No.: A-15-715008-B 14 Dept. No.: XI Corporation, Plaintiff, 15 vs. ORDER DENYING RENEWED MOTION TO COMPEL 16 DR PARTNERS, a Nevada General ARBITRATION AND 17 Partnership, d/b/a STEPHENS STAYING PROCEEDINGS MEDIA GROUP; DOES 1-X, 18 inclusive, **DATE:** August 18, 2015 19 TIME: 8:30 a.m. Defendants. 20 21 22 DR Partners', d/b/a Stephens Media Group ("Stephens 23 Media"), motion to compel arbitration and for a stay of proceedings came on for a hearing on August 18, 2005. Jeffrey Bendavid, Kristen Martini, and 24 Leif Reid appeared for the Las Vegas Sun; Steve Morris appeared for 25 Stephens Media. 26 27 Now, having considered the motion and heard the arguments 28 of counsel, and good cause appearing, the Court hereby 08-19-15A10:49 RCVD

1	(1) denies the motion to compel arbitration;					
2	(2) stays all proceedings for five days from the date of this					
3	Order to allow Stephens Media time to file a Notice of Appeal to the					
4	Nevada Supreme Court. In the event the Notice of Appeal is filed within					
5	five days, the stay will not expire but will continue pending disposition of					
6	the appeal by the Supreme Court. In the event the Notice of Appeal is not					
7 8	filed within five days of this Order, the stay shall expire without further proceedings and					
9	(3) the hearing on the Sun's motion for summary judgment,					
0	scheduled for August 25, 2015, is vacated.					
1						
2	Dated this day of August, 2015.					
3						
4	Euglos o					
5	ELIZABETH GONZALEZ					
3	DISTRICT COUNT JUDGE - DEPT. 11					
7						
3	Submitted by:					
	MORRIS LAW-GROUP					
	By: Steve Morris, No. 1543 Akke Levin, No. 9102 900 Bank of America Plaza 300 South Fourth Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101					
11	Attorneys for Defendant					
11	DR Partners d/b/a Stephens Media Group					
11	to the control of the					

$MORRIS\ LAW\ GROUP$ 900 bank of america plaza - 300 south fourth street - Las vegas, nevada 89101 702/474-9400 - Fax 702/474-9422

1 2

A copy of the Order is attached.

MORRIS LAW GROUP

By /s/ STEVE MORRIS
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Akke Levin, Bar No. 9102
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300 South Fourth Street
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Attorneys for Defendant DR Partners d/b/a Stephens Media Group

Page 2 of 3

MORRIS LAW GROUP 900 BANK OF AMERICA PLAZA \cdot 300 SOUTH FOURTH STREET \cdot LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89101 702/474-9400 \cdot Fax 702/474-9422

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to Nev. R. Civ. P. 5(b)(2)(D) and E.D.C.R. 8.05, I certify that I am an employee of MORRIS LAW GROUP and that on the date below, I caused the following document(s) to be served via the Court's Odyssey E-Filing System: NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER DENYING RENEWED MOTION TO COMPEL ARBITRATION AND STAYING PROCEEDINGS. The date and time of the electronic proof of service is in place of the date and place of deposit in the mail.

TO:

Lewis Roca Rothgerber LLP

Leif Reid <u>lreid@lrrlaw.com</u> Kristen Martini <u>kmartini@lrrlaw.com</u>

Moran Brandon Bendavid Moran

John Moran john.moran@moranlawfirm.com

Jeffrey Bendavid j.bendavid@moranlawfirm.com

DATED this 19

day of lug

2015.

 By_{\neq}

Page 3 of 3

EXHIBIT A

EXHIBIT A

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Electronically Filed 08/19/2015 03:01:30 PM

CLERK OF THE COURT

Attorneys for Defendant DR Partners d/b/a Stephens Media Group

DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

LAS VEGAS SUN, INC., a Nevada Case No.: A-15-715008-B Dept. No.: XI Corporation, Plaintiff, ORDER DENYING RENEWED vs. MOTION TO COMPEL DR PARTNERS, a Nevada General ARBITRATION AND Partnership, d/b/a STEPHENS STAYING PROCEEDINGS MEDIA GROUP; DOES 1-X, **DATE:** August 18, 2015 inclusive, TIME: 8:30 a.m. Defendants.

DR Partners', d/b/a Stephens Media Group ("Stephens Media"), motion to compel arbitration and for a stay of proceedings came on for a hearing on August 18, 2005. Jeffrey Bendavid, Kristen Martini, and Leif Reid appeared for the Las Vegas Sun; Steve Morris appeared for Stephens Media.

Now, having considered the motion and heard the arguments of counsel, and good cause appearing, the Court hereby

08-19-15A10:49 RCVD

- 28

1	(1) denies the motion to compel arbitration;				
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3	Order to allow Stephens Media time to file a Notice of Appeal to the				
L	Nevada Supreme Court. In the event the Notice of Appeal is filed within				
5	five days, the stay will not expire but will continue pending disposition of				
	the appeal by the Supreme Court. In the event the Notice of Appeal is not				
	filed within five days of this Order, the stay shall expire without further proceedings and				
	(3) the hearing on the Sun's motion for summary judgment,				
	scheduled for August 25, 2015, is vacated.				
	-M-				
	Dated this day of August, 2015.				
	ENOUS				
	ELIZABETH GONZALEZ				
	DISTRICT-COUNT JUDGE - DEPT. 11				
2	Submitted by:				
V	MORRIS LAW GROUP				
B	y: The our				
,	Steve Morris, No. 1543 Akke Levin, No. 9102				
ĺ	900 Bank of America Plaza 300 South Fourth Street				
** *	Las Vegas, Nevada 89101				
	Halifa and Cole Dofon dank				
	itorneys for Defendant R Partners d/b/a				
	tephens Media Group				

Page 2 of 2

NOAS MORRIS LAW GROUP Electronically Filed 2 08/21/2015 09:49:06 AM Steve Morris, Bar No. 1543 Email: sm@morrislawgroup.com 3 Akke Levin, Bar No. 9102 4 Email: al@morrislawgroup.com CLERK OF THE COURT 900 Bank of America Plaza 300 South Fourth Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 900 BANK OF AMERICA PLAZA · 300 SOUTH FOURTH STREET · LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89101 702/474-9400 · FAX 702/474-9422 Telephone: (702) 474-9400 7 Facsimile: (702) 474-9422 8 Attorneys for Defendant 9 DR Partners d/b/a Stephens Media Group 10 MORRIS LAW GROUP 11 DISTRICT COURT 12 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 13 LAS VEGAS SUN, INC., a Nevada Case No.: A-15-715008-B 14 Corporation, Dept. No.: XI Plaintiff, 15 **NOTICE OF APPEAL** vs. 16 DR PARTNERS, a Nevada General 17 Partnership, d/b/a STEPHENS MEDIA GROUP; DOES 1-X, 18 inclusive, 19 Defendants. 20 21 22 Notice is hereby given that defendant DR Partners, d/b/a Stephens Media Group ("Stephens Media"), hereby appeals to the Supreme 23 24 25 26 27 28

MORRIS LAW GROUP 900 BANK OF AMERICA PLAZA - 300 SOUTH FOURTH STREET - LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89101 702/474-9400 - FAX 702/474-9422

Court of Nevada from the order denying Stephens Media's Renewed Motion to Compel Arbitration entered in this action on August 19, 2015.

MORRIS LAW GROUP

Steve Morris, Bar No. 1543 Akke Levin, Bar No. 9102 900 Bank of America Plaza 300 South Fourth Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

Attorneys for Defendant DR Partners d/b/a Stephens Media Group

Page 2 of 3

MORRIS LAW GROUP 900 BANK OF AMERICA PLAZA · 300 SOUTH FOURTH STREET · LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89101

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to Nev. R. Civ. P. 5(b)(2)(D) and E.D.C.R. 8.05, I certify that I am an employee of MORRIS LAW GROUP and that on the date below, I caused the following documents to be served via the Court's Odyssey E-Filing system: **NOTICE OF APPEAL**. The date and time of the electronic proof of service is in place of the date and place of deposit in the mail.

TO:

Lewis Roca Rothgerber LLP

Leif Reid <u>lreid@lrrlaw.com</u>
Kristen Martini kmartini@lrrlaw.com

Moran Brandon Bendavid Moran

John Moran john.moran@moranlawfirm.com Jeffrey Bendavid j.bendavid@moranlawfirm.com

Dated this 3/5 day of August 2015

By: Whicherson

Page 3 of 3

Electronically Filed

1 **ERR** E. LEIF REID, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 5750 2 KRISTEN L. MARTINI, ESO. 3 Nevada Bar No. 11272 LEWIS ROCA ROTHGERBER LLP 50 West Liberty Street, Suite 410 Reno, Nevada 89501 5 Telephone: (775) 823-2900 Fax: (775) 823-2929 lreid@lrrlaw.com kmartini@lrrlaw.com 7 JOHN T. MORAN, JR., ESO. 8 Nevada Bar No. 2271 JEFFERY A. BENDAVID, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 6220 MORAN BRANDON BENDAVID MORAN 10 630 South 4th Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 11 Telephone: (702) 384-8424 john.moran@moranlawfirm.com

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CLERK OF THE COURT

Attorneys for Plaintiff

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Reno, NV 89501-1922 Suite 410

50 West Liberty Street

DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

LAS VEGAS SUN, INC., a Nevada Corporation,

j.bendavid@moranlawfirm.com

Plaintiff,

VS.

DR PARTNERS, a Nevada General Partnership, d/b/a STEPHENS MEDIA GROUP; DOES I-X, inclusive,

Defendants.

CASE NO.: A-15-715008-B

DEPT.: XI

ERRATA TO AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICE OF SUMMONS AND COMPLAINT

Plaintiff Las Vegas Sun, Inc. (the "Sun"), by and through their counsel of Lewis Roca Rothgerber LLP, hereby files this ERRATA to the AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICE of the Summons and Complaint in order to attach Exhibit 1, the issued Summons, which was inadvertently omitted from the original filing.

-1-

DATED this 30th day of September, 2015. LEWIS ROCA ROTHGERBER LLP BY: <u>/s/ Kristen L. Martini</u> E. LEIF REID KRISTEN L. MARTINI 50 West Liberty Street, Suite 410 Reno, Nevada 89501 In Association With: JOHN T. MORAN, JR., ESQ. JEFFERY A. BENDAVID, ESQ. 630 South 4th Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Attorneys for Plaintiff 50 West Liberty Street Suite 410 Reno, NV 89501-1922 -2-

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to Nevada Rule of Civil Procedure 5(b), I certify that I am an employee of LEWIS

ROCA ROTHGERBER LLP, and that on September 30, 2015, I caused the foregoing ERRATA

TO AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICE [OF SUMMONS AND COMPLAINT] to be served:

- by placing an original or true copy thereof in a sealed envelope placed for collection and mailing in the United States Mail at Reno, Nevada, postage prepaid, following ordinary business practices, addressed as follows:
- by electronically filing the foregoing with the Wiznet electronic filing system, <u>X</u> which will send a notice of electronic filing to the following:

Steve Morris, Esq. Akke Levin, Esq. Morris Law Group 900 Bank of America Plaza 300 South Fourth Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Email: sm@morrislawgroup.com

Email: al@morrislawgroup.com

Jeffrey Bendavid, Esq. Moran Brandon Bendavid Moran 630 South 4th Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Email: j.bendavid@moranlawfirm.com

by placing an original or true copy thereof in a sealed envelope and causing the same to be personally hand-delivered, addressed as follows:

/s/ Autumn McDannald

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EXHIBIT 1

EXHIBIT 1

1	SUMM						
2	E. Leif Reid Nevada Bar No. 5750						
3	LEWIS ROCA ROTHGERBER LLP 50 West Liberty Street, Suite 410						
4	Reno, Nevada 89501 Telephone Number: (775) 823-2900						
5	Fax Number: (775) 823-2929 lreid@lrrlaw.com						
6	Attorneys for Plaintiff						
7	DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA						
8							
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10	Las Vegas Sun, Inc., a Nevada Corporation,	, .					
11	Plaintiff,						
12	VS.	Case No. A-15-715008-B					
13	DR Partners, a Nevada General Partnership, d/b/a Stephens Media Group; DOES I-X, inclusive,	Dept. No. XI					
14	Defendant.						
15	Had a suited by the suited by	1					
16	SUMMO	NS – CIVIL					
17	NOTICE! YOU HAVE BEEN SUED. THE COURT MAY DECIDE AGAINST YOU WITHOUT YOUR BEING HEARD UNLESS YOU RESPOND WITHIN 20 DAYS.						
18	READ THE INFORMATION BELOW.	S YOU RESPOND WITHIN 20 DAYS.					
19							
20	TO THE DEFENDANT(S): A civil Complaint has been filed by the Plaintiff(s) against you for						
21	the relief set forth in the Complaint.						
22	1. If you intend to defend this lawsuit, within 20 days after this Summons is served on you,						
23	exclusive of the day of service, you must do the following:						
24	a) File with the Clerk of this Court, whose address is shown below, a formal written						
25	response to the Complaint in accordance with the rules of the Court, with the						
26	appropriate filing fee.						
27	b) Serve a copy of your response upon the attorney whose name and address is shown						
28	below.						
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- 2. Unless you respond, your default will be entered upon application of the Plaintiff(s) and failure to so respond will result in a judgment of default against you for the relief demanded in the Complaint, which could result in the taking of money or property or other relief requested in the Complaint.
- If you intend to seek the advice of an attorney in this matter, you should do so promptly so that your response may be filed on time.
- 4. The State of Nevada, its political subdivisions, agencies, officers, employees, board members, commission members and legislators each have 45 days after service of this Summons within which to file an Answer or other responsive pleading to the Complaint.

Steven D. Grierson Clerk of Court

Deplhy Cleric

Date

Submitted by:

LEWIS ROCA ROTHGERBER LLP

E. Leif Reid 5750

State Bar/No. 5750

50 West/Liberty Street, Suite 410

Reno, NV/89501-1922
Attorneys for Plaintiff

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ORDR 1 E. LEIF REID, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 5750 CLERK OF THE COURT 2 KRISTEN L. MARTINI, ESQ. 3 Nevada Bar No. 11272 LEWIS ROCA ROTHGERBER LLP 4 50 West Liberty Street, Suite 410 Reno, Nevada 89501 Telephone: (775) 823-2900 5 Fax: (775) 823-2929 lreid@lrrlaw.com 6 kmartini@lrrlaw.com 7 JOHN T. MORAN, JR., ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 2271 8 JEFFERY A. BENDAVID, ESQ. 9 Nevada Bar No. 6220 MORAN BRANDON BENDAVID MORAN 630 South 4th Street 10 LasVegas, Nevada 89101 11 Telephone: (702) 384-8424 john.moran@moranlawfirm.com Reno, NV 89501-1922 j.bendavid@moranlawfirm.com 12 13 Attorneys for Plaintiff DISTRICT COURT 14 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 15 16 LAS VEGAS SUN, INC., a Nevada CASE NO.: A-15-715008-B Corporation, 17 DEPT .: XI Plaintiff, 18 ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT ON 19 DR PARTNERS, a Nevada General ORDER SHORTENING TIME Partnership, d/b/a STEPHENS MEDIA 20 GROUP; DOES I-X, inclusive, 21 Defendants. 22 23 This matter came before the Court on June 4, 2015, on Plaintiff Las Vegas Sun, Inc.'s, Motion for Leave to File First Amended Complaint on Order Shortening Time. E. Leif Reid and 24 Jeffrey A. Bendavid appeared on behalf of Plaintiff Las Vegas Sun, Inc. Steve Morris appeared on 25 26 behalf of Defendant DR Partners. 27 111

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The Court, having considered the papers filed in support of and in opposition to the Motion for Leave to File First Amended Complaint on Order Shortening Time, having heard oral argument, and for good cause appearing, FINDS AS FOLLOWS:

- Pursuant to Nevada Rule of Civil Procedure 15, leave shall be freely granted to 1. parties seeking to amend their pleadings when justice so requires, unless the filing of the proposed amended pleading would be futile.
- Here, allowing Plaintiff Las Vegas Sun, Inc., to file its First Amended Complaint 2. would not be futile. The proposed First Amended Complaint sets forth a controversy as to the meaning of Section 4.2 of the parties' Amended and Restated Joint Operating Agreement ("JOA"). Plaintiff Las Vegas Sun, Inc.'s, claim for declaratory relief alleged in its proposed First Amended Complaint does not implicate the arbitration provision contained in Appendix D of the JOA.

ACCORDINGLY, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Plaintiff's Motion for Leave to File First Amended Complaint is GRANTED.

IT IS ORDERED that Plaintiff shall file and serve the First Amended Complaint within 5 days following entry of this Order.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Defendant shall have 10 days after service of the amended pleading in which to plead or otherwise move in response to the First Amended Complaint.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that after Defendant has answered or otherwise move in response to the First Amended Complaint, Plaintiff shall file a motion for summary adjudication of the claim asserted in the First Amended Complaint.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that counsel for the parties shall inform the Court if they need discovery or an evidentiary hearing related to the determination of Plaintiff's declaratory relief claim.

DATED this 19 day of TMC, 2015.

DISTRICT COURT NIDGE

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1 FAC E. LEIF REID, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 5750 2 KRISTEN L. MARTINI, ESO. 3 Nevada Bar No. 11272 LEWIS ROCA ROTHGERBER LLP 50 West Liberty Street, Suite 410 Reno, Nevada 89501 5 Telephone Number: (775) 823-2900 Fax Number: (775)823-2929 6 lreid@lrrlaw.com kmartini@lrrlaw.com 7 JOHN T. MORAN, JR., ESQ. 8 Nevada Bar No. 2271 JEFFERY A. BENDAVID, ESQ. 9 Nevada Bar No. 6220 MORAN BRANDON BENDAVID MORAN 630 South 4th Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 11 Telephone: (702) 384-8424 12 Attorneys for Plaintiff 13 14 LAS VEGAS SUN, INC., a Nevada 15 Corporation, 16

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CLERK OF THE COURT

DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

Plaintiff.

Defendants.

VS. DR PARTNERS, a Nevada General

Partnership, d/b/a STEPHENS MEDIA GROUP; DOES I-X, inclusive,

FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY JUDGMENT

(EXEMPT FROM ARBITRATION: DECLARATORY RELIEF REQUESTED)

BUSINESS COURT REQUESTED **PURSUANT TO** E.D.C.R. 1.61(a)(2)(iv)

COMES NOW Plaintiff Las Vegas Sun, Inc. ("Plaintiff"), and complains against Defendants DR Partners, doing business as Stephens Media Group, and Does I through X ("Defendants") as follows:

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

This is an action for declaratory relief pursuant to NRS 30.040. This Court has 1. subject matter jurisdiction over this action under Article 6, Section 6 of the Nevada Constitution.

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2. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants, and each of them, pursuant to NRS 14.065 because the acts and omissions complained of herein were committed, in part, within the State of Nevada, County of Clark, and, thus, Defendants, and each of them, had and continue to have sufficient minimum contacts with this forum such that the exercise of personal jurisdiction over them will not offend traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.

3. Venue is proper in the Eighth Judicial District Court, Clark County, Nevada, under NRS 13.010, because all of the actions alleged herein were undertaken in Clark County, Nevada, and affect property located in Clark County, Nevada. Venue is also proper pursuant to NRS 13.040.

THE PARTIES

- 4. Plaintiff is a Nevada corporation that is a member of Greenspun Media Group, LLC, which publishes various newspapers and magazines in Clark County, Nevada.
- 5. Defendant, DR Partners, doing business as Stephens Media Group ("Defendant"), is and at all times material hereto was a Nevada general partnership having its principal place of business in Clark County, Nevada.
- 6. Plaintiff alleges that Defendants named herein as Does I through X are individuals, corporations, limited-liability companies, partnerships, associations or other persons or entities who are responsible in some manner or capacity for the acts alleged herein, but whose names are unknown to Plaintiff at this time. Plaintiff will seek leave to amend this complaint to include the names of Does I through X when the identities of such Defendants become known to Plaintiff.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

- 7. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations contained in the above paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.
- 8. Plaintiff publishes a daily newspaper called Las Vegas Sun ("The Sun") for circulation in the Las Vegas metropolitan area.
- Defendant was the publisher of the Las Vegas Review Journal ("LVRJ") in Las Vegas, Nevada.

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- The 1989 JOA became effective, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. section 1803(b), only after it was determined by the Attorney General of the United States that the 1989 JOA would effectuate the policy and purpose set forth by Congress in the Newspaper Preservation Act.
- Under the 1989 JOA, the LVRJ was required to, among other things, print The Sun, and handle all advertising and circulation functions for both print newspapers. The 1989 JOA ensured that The Sun would be in existence and publication until at least 2040.
- Thereafter, Defendant assumed all of the rights and obligations of the 1989 JOA from its predecessor, Donrey of Nevada, Inc.
 - 14. In 2005, Plaintiff renegotiated the 1989 JOA with Defendant.
- At this time, Plaintiff and Defendant entered into the valid and existing written 15. Amended and Restated Agreement ("2005 Amended JOA"), attached hereto and incorporated herein as Exhibit 2, which forever amended the terms and conditions of the 1989 JOA.
- The 2005 Amended JOA was approved by the Attorney General of the United 16. States in the same manner as the 1989 JOA, and was found to effectuate similarly the policy and purpose set forth by Congress in the Newspaper Preservation Act. The 2005 Amended JOA requires that The Sun continue in publication until at least 2040.
- 17. The 2005 Amended JOA required the LVRJ to print both the LVRJ and The Sun together in its facilities and to fund and execute payments to all costs, including capital expenditures of operations, with the exception of operation of The Sun's news and editorial department.
- 18. Specifically, Section 4.2 of the 2005 Amended JOA states: "The Review-Journal and the Sun shall each bear their own respective editorial costs and shall establish whatever budgets each deems appropriate."
- 19. Section 4.2's requirement that Plaintiff and Defendant were required to bear their own editorial costs was not an obligation under the 1989 JOA.

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Despite the plain language of Section 4.2 requiring otherwise, Defendant has failed 20. or refused to comply with its requirement that Plaintiff and Defendant bear alone their respective editorial costs, thereby breaching Section 4.2 of the 2005 Amended JOA.

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Declaratory Judgment)

- 21. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations contained in the above paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.
 - 22. Plaintiff is a party to the written 2005 Amended JOA.
- Pursuant to NRS 30.040, Plaintiff, as a party to the written 2005 Amended JOA, is 23. entitled to a declaration of its rights, status, and legal relations under the 2005 Amended JOA.
- Section 4.2 of the 2005 Amended JOA expressly states: "The Review-Journal and 24. the Sun shall each bear their own respective editorial costs and shall establish whatever budgets each deems appropriate."
- Since Defendant has expensed its editorial costs for the LVRJ, in direct violation of 25. Section 4.2 of the 2005 Amended JOA, a justiciable controversy presently exists between Plaintiff and Defendant as to whether Section 4.2 of the 2005 Amended JOA requires Defendant to bear its respective editorial costs.
- A justiciable controversy exists between Plaintiff and Defendant as to the meaning 26. and interpretation of Section 4.2 and the obligations it places upon the Parties' performance under the 2005 Amended JOA.
- As such, Plaintiff is entitled to a Declaratory Judgment determining the rights, 27. interests, and obligations of Plaintiff as to these justiciable controversies concerning the terms and conditions of the 2005 Amended JOA, and in particular, whether Section 4.2 of the 2005 Amended JOA requires Plaintiff and Defendant to bear their respective editorial costs.
- Plaintiff has been forced to obtain the services of counsel to prosecute this action 28. and is entitled to an award of attorneys' fees and costs incurred herein pursuant to NRS 18.010, et seq.

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PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully requests that this Court provide the following relief:

- A. A Declaratory Judgment in the manner permitted by NRS 30.040(1) determining and declaring Plaintiff's rights, status, and legal relations under the 2005 Amended JOA as alleged and requested above.
 - B. An award to Plaintiff of its cost of suit, including reasonable attorney's fees; and
- C. An order granting to Plaintiff such other and further equitable or injunctive relief to which it may be entitled and which this Court finds to be just and appropriate.

DATED this 22nd day of June, 2015.

LEWIS ROCA ROTHGERBER LLP

E. NEIF REID

KRISTEN L. MARTINI

50 West Liberty Street, Suite 410

Reno, Nevada 89501

In Association With:

JOHN T. MORAN, JR., ESQ. JEFFERY A. BENDAVID, ESQ. 630 South 4th Street

Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

Attorneys for Plaintiff

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FWIS ROCA So West Liberty Street Sulte 410 Sulte 410 Reno, NV 89501-1922

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to Nevada Rule of Civil Procedure 5(b), I certify that I am an employee of LEWIS ROCA ROTHGERBER LLP, and that on June 22, 2015, I caused the foregoing FIRST

AMENDED COMPLAINT to be served:

- by placing an original or true copy thereof in a sealed envelope placed for collection and mailing in the United States Mail at Reno, Nevada, postage prepaid, following ordinary business practices, addressed as follows:
- <u>X</u> by electronically filing the foregoing with the Wiznet electronic filing system, which will send a notice of electronic filing to the following:

Steve Morris
Akke Levin
Morris Law Group
900 Bank of America Plaza
300 South Fourth Street
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101
Email: sm@morrislawgroup.com

Jeffrey Bendavid, Esq.
Moran Brandon Bendavid Moran
630 South 4th Street
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101
Email: j.bendavid@moranlawfirm.com

Email: al@morrislawgroup.com

by placing an original or true copy thereof in a sealed envelope and causing the same to be personally hand-delivered, addressed as follows:

Laura J. Heath

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EXHIBIT 1

EXHIBIT 1

AGREEMENT

This Agreement is dated as of June /7 , 1989, between Donrey of Nevada, Inc., a Nevada corporation ("Donrey"), and the Las Vegas Sun, Inc., a Nevada corporation ("Sun").

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

Donrey owns and publishes in Las Vegas, Nevada, an all day newspaper on weekdays, a morning newspaper on Saturdays and holidays, and a Sunday newspaper, each known as the Las Vegas Review-Journal (hereinafter referred to as the "Review-Journal"). Sun owns and publishes in Las Vegas, Nevada, a morning newspaper on weekdays and Saturdays and a Sunday newspaper, each known as the Las Vegas Sun (hereinafter referred to as the "Sun"). The Sun presently operates and for a number of years has operated at a substantial loss, and is in probable danger of financial failure. It is the firm belief of the parties that the continued publication of at least two newspapers of general circulation. editorially and reportorially separate and independent, is of paramount importance to the citizens of Las Vegas and its environs. The parties further believe that publication of the Sun can be carried on profitably, and its continued editorial existence and independence thereby assured, if its production, distribution and advertising functions and related non-news and non-editorial activities are conducted and performed by the Review-Journal, through a single staff of Review-Journal amployees utilizing Review-Journal's plant and equipment order a joint Page 12:23 rate of tweeters.

newspaper operating arrangement (hereinafter referred to as "Agreement"), under which the Review-Journal will act on its own behalf with respect to the Las Vegas Review-Journal and on behalf of the Sun with respect to the Las Vegas Sun.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the premises and of the mutual covenants and agreements hereinafter set forth, the parties hereto agree as follows:

ARTICLE I

TERM

1.1 Effective Date. The term of this Agreement shall begin at 12:01 a.m. on the 10th day (or on such later day as the parties may agree) after the filing of written consent of the Attorney General of the United States to this Agreement under the Newspaper Preservation Act, which shall be known as "the Effective Date". The parties agree to pursue diligently the filing of the application for approval of this Agreement to the Department of Justice and to use their best efforts and take all action necessary to obtain such written consent as expeditiously as possible within the procedures set forth in applicable regulations of the Department of Justice. This Agreement does not constitute any limitation on either party's obligation to engage in good faith labor negotiations if and as required by the National Labor Relations Act, and to implement any understandings it may reach in such negotiations.

Upon execution hereof, each party shall furnish to the other a written opinion of its counsel that all necessary

corporate action has been taken to authorize this Agreement and that, subject to the conditions of the preceding paragraph, this Agreement shall constitute the valid and binding obligation of the respective party. The parties agree to cooperate in coordinating meetings with government officials, community leaders, employees and their representatives, advertisers and others to explain the Agreement.

If, within eighteen (18) months after the filing of the application with the Department of Justica, the application has neither been approved by the Attorney General without a hearing nor been the subject of an order for a hearing, or if, within eighteen (18) months after the Attorney General has issued an ordar for a hearing, the application has not been approved by the Attorney General, the parties shall discuss the feasibility of continuing to seek approval of the application and either party may, after notification to the other, withdraw from the application. The Review-Journal and Donrey intend to make a request, at the time of filing the application, under 28 CFR Section 48.5 for a protective order withholding from public disclosure their financial and other privileged and confidential commercial information to be filed with this application and restricting access to such materials to the applicants and the Department of Justice. If the request is not granted the Review-Journal and Donrey reserve the right to unilaterally withdraw the application. If the protective order is initially granted but, at a later date, access to or inspection of the protected information is to be afforded anyone other than the

applicants, the Department of Justice, or an administrative law judge, and their respective employees, without restrictions as to disclosure acceptable to the Review-Journal and Donrey, then the Review-Journal and Donrey shall have the unilateral right to withdraw the application and dismiss any further hearing or proceedings concerning the application.

Each party shall pay its own costs and professional fees in connection with the formulation and drafting of this Agraement and the preparation and filing of the application to the Department of Justice. From and after the filing of such application all costs and professional fees shall be borne equally by the parties with each party having reasonable approval of costs and fees to be incurred.

1.2 Duration. Subject to the termination provisions set forth in Article 9, this Agreement shall continue for an initial period ending at the close of business on the terminated period ending at the close of business on the terminated period. The Agreement shall automatically renew for succeeding renewal periods of ten (10) years each unless either party shall notify the other in writing at least two (2) years prior to the end of the initial period that it elects to terminate the Agreement at the end of said fiftieth (50th) year, or unless either party shall notify the other in writing at least two (2) years prior to the end of the renewal period that it elects to terminate two (2) years prior to the end of the renewal period that it

period. The phrase "term of this Agreement" as used hereafter shall mean the initial period and any renewal period or periods.

ARTICLE 2

AGENCY

Donrey of Nevada, Inc. now owns and operates the ReviewJournal, together with other unrelated business operations in
the State of Nevada. In order to facilitate management,
administration, record keeping and tax administration under
this Agreement, Donrey, as of the effective date of this Agreement,
shall have established a separate Nevada business corporation
which shall own or lease all assets related to the operation of
the Las Veges Review-Journal. Donrey shall cause such corporate
entity to assume and agree to perform all duties and obligations
of the Review-Journal under the terms of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 3

TRANSFER OF CONTRACTS AND SALE OF SUPPLIES, INVENTORY AND EQUIPMENT BY SUN TO REVIEW-JOURNAL

- 3.1 Transfer to and Assumption by Review-Journal of
 Certain Contracts. To enable Review-Journal to perform its
 functions hereunder on behalf of Sun, Sun shall (as of the
 Effective Date) transfer certain assets and assign certain
 contracts to Review-Journal subject to the procedures and conditions
 hereinafter specified in this Section 3.1.
- 3.1.1 <u>Delivery of Contracts and Data to Review-Journal</u>.

 Upon consent of the Attorney General as specified in Section 1.1,

 Sun shall furnish to the Review-Journal:

- 3.1.1.1 <u>Circulation Contracts</u>. All subscription, bulk sales, circulation, dealer and sub-dealer, and delivery agent lists and contracts related to the Sun in the possession or control of Sun, and all books and statements of account, records and other information relating to or concerning routes, daily draws by editions, distribution, delivery, sales returns, or prepaid subscriptions of the Sun in any territory, but not including the Sun's general books of account.
- 3.1.1.2 <u>Contracts for Supplies</u>. All contracts and other available information as may be reasonably necessary to form business judgments respecting such contracts, then held by Sun for the purchase of newsprint, film, ink and supplies for the Sun's mechanical departments, and all other similar contracts (other than those relating to the Sun's news and editorial departments) which would be helpful or beneficial to the Review-Journal in fulfilling its obligations hereunder.
- 3.1.1.3 Advertising Contracts. A list of all contracts then outstanding for publication of advertising in the Sun, which list shall indicate in each case the date of the contract, the name and address of the advertiser, the amount of space used up to that time, the amount unpaid and owing the Sun for advertising run to that time, the amount prepaid as of the Effective Date, the frequency of insertions, the rate, the expiration date, and any special conditions, records, requirements or publication orders with the date thereof, and any special instructions, agreements or commitments made by the Sun with

the advertiser with respect thereto, and all insertion orders for advertising subsequent to the Effective Date. Sun shall make available to the Review-Journal at the Review-Journal's request copies of any or all such contracts.

3.1.2 Analysis of Contracts and Assumption by Review-Journal. As soon as possible after such information and documents shall have been furnished to the Review-Journal, and in any event prior to the Effective Date, Review-Journal shall designate in writing to Sun those contracts that Sun shall assign to Review-Journal and which Review-Journal shall assume as of the Effective Date (excluding all portions which Sun had a duty to perform prior to the Effective Date); provided, that with respect to advertising contracts Review-Journal shall have no obligation to assume any advertising contract that is on a trade-out basis, and Review-Journal agrees that it will not refuse the assumption of any advertising contract solely on the basis of the contract rate. However, for advertising contracts containing rates which Review-Journal determines to be unreasonab; low, Review-Journal shall have the right to charge to Sun the difference between the contract rate and a rate determined by Review-Journal to be reasonable, effective ninety (90) days after the data of assumption and continuing for the balance of such contracts. Subject to the foregoing, Review-Journal shall use its best efforts to maximize its designation of such contracts

to be assigned to and assumed by Review-Journal. Review-Journa pre-assumption analysis of such contracts and information may include consultation with the contracting parties, and Sunagrees to assist Review-Journal in that process. Sun shall remit to Review-Journal (a) all dealers', vendors' and carriers' cash deposits (to the extent that the same shall not be due and . owing to such depositors on the Effective Date) and (b) all sums in respect of prepaid subscriptions and prepaid advertising received by Sun but not earned prior to the Effective Date. As to any assigned and assumed advertising contracts, Review-Journal shall have the right to make adjustments, such as rebates or short ratings of any of same so long as this shall not alter indebtedness due Sun prior to the Effective Date without Sun's approval. All such contracts to be assumed by Review-Journal shall be assigned to Review-Journal by Sun as of the Effective Date, and such contracts shall be assumed by Review-Journal as of that date and thereafter shall be performed by Review-Journal. and Sun shall be relieved from any and all performance obligations under such contracts accruing after the Effective Date.

3.2 <u>Newsprint</u>. Review-Journal shall procure, as of the Effective Date and thereafter, a supply of newsprint adequate to produce the Newspapers as defined in Section 5.1 below;

provided, that Review-Journal shall have the purchase and assumption obligations specified in Section 3.3 as to Sun newsprint.

2.3 Sale of Supplies. Inventory and Equipment. As of the Effective Date, Review-Journal agrees to purchase Sun's inventory of newsprint and supplies common to or usable in the operations of both newspapers (i.e., newsracks, production film, rubber bands, plastic bags, etc.). Upon the consent of the Attorney General as specified in Section 1.1, Sun shall deliver to Review-Journal a schedule identifying all supplies, inventory (on hand or in transit) and equipment owned or leased by Sun and used or available to be used in the production and distribution of the Sun. On or before the Effective Date, Review-Journal shall designate in writing which of the scheduled items of supplies, inventory and equipment it wishes to purchase or sublease, as the case may be.

As to such of the equipment as is owned by Sun, which Review-Journal determines to purchase, Sun shall be obligated to sell and deliver same and Review-Journal shall be obligated to buy at a purchase price equal to the purchase cost of such equipment or its then market value, whichever is lower.

As to such of the supplies and inventory which Review-Journal is obligated to purchase or designates for purchase by it, Sun shall be obligated to sell and deliver same and Review-Journal shall be obligated to buy at a purchase price equal to the cost of same to Sun, or its then market value, whichever is lower.

Any newspaper production equipment of the Sun which is not purchased by the Review-Journal may be sold by the Sun to a third party, provided that the sale of any such equipment to any party within the State of Nevada shall require Donrey's prior approval.

ARTICLE 4

NEWS AND EDITORIAL COPY. FEATURES AND SERVICES

- 4.1 Maintenance of News and Editorial Staff: Feature

 Materials. Review-Journal and Sun each shall maintain a staff
 of news and editorial employees, and shall license such feature
 materials (including, but not limited to, news and editorial
 services supplied by third parties), adequate to provide its
 respective newspaper with all of the news and editorial copy
 and related services deemed necessary by each of them as to its
 respective newspaper.
- 4.2 News and Editorial Allocations. The Review-Journal and the Sun shall establish, in accordance with the provisions of Appendix A attached hereto and made a part hereof by reference, the amounts to be allocated to Agency Expense, as hereinafter defined, for each for news and editorial expenses.
- 4.3 Furnishing News and Editorial Copy and Services. In furnishing features, news and editorial copy, and like materials to Review-Journal for publication in the Sun or the Sun portion of jointly published newspapers as provided in Section 4.4, and in providing layout for such material, Sun-shall provide all such-material in-a-form appropriate-for-the production of its

newspaper or its portion of jointly published newspapers hereunder, in conformity with the mechanical standards, deadlines and production requirements which prevail in the Review-Journal plant from time to time, including page sizes, column widths, and cut-offs established by Review-Journal, upon reasonable notice to Sun. Sun shall acquire and maintain at its expense such newsroom equipment (including, but not limited to, typewriters, video terminals and news editing systems) as may be required as of the Effective Date to interface with Review-Journal production facilities. Any-changes of additions thereafter required in such equipment shall be covered by Appendix 8 hereto. Newshole limitations and other matters for separate and jointly published newspapers are set forth in Appendix A hereto.

4.4 Furnishing Copy. Features and Services for Jointly
Published Newspapers. Sun shall furnish editorial copy, features
and comics to permit the Review-Journal to include them within
jointly published newspapers, which shall be Sundays, Saturdays,
holidays, other special editions and total market coverage
editions. The Sun portion of jointly published newspapers
shall be in accordance with Appendix A herato. All components
of jointly published newspapers shall bear the Review-Journal's
headdress, typeface and style. The front page logo of all
jointly published newspapers shall read "Las Vegas REVIEWJOURNAL and SUN," and all folios shall similarly refer to both
papers, except for editorial and other pages described in
Appendix A as being for the use of only one newspaper, which

pages shall bear only the name of such newspaper. The ReviewJournal shall provide all of the news content of jointly published
newspapers, except for stories and features included on those
pages described in Appendix A as being only for the use of the
Sun. The Review-Journal reserves the right to print conspicuous
notices in jointly published newspapers to the effect that the
news content of the non-Sun portion of the newspaper, including
locally produced supplements, is produced by Review-Journal
personnel.

4.5 Showbiz Magazine. Showbiz Magazine, which is owned or controlled by Sun, is carried as an insert by the Sun and distributed to hotels in Las Vegas. As of the Effective Date. Showbiz Magazine shall be a department or division of the Sun and subject to the terms of this Agreement. If the Review-Journal determines that it no longer desires Showbiz Magazine to be governed by the terms of this Agreement and/or no longer desires to carry Showbiz Magazine as an insert in the jointly published Sunday newspaper, Review-Journal shall give sixty (60) days prior written notice to Sun, and Sun shall have the right to transfer Showbiz Magazine out of Sun, or continue publication and distribution of Showbiz Magazine, and in either case, outside the terms of this Agreement. In this event, Review-Journal agrees to perform, at the request of Sun, composition, production and printing services at reasonable costs and further agrees not to engage in the production of an entertainment magazine for distribution to Las Vegas hotels for a period of two (2) years.

ARTICLE 5

CONTINUING PUBLICATION AND NEWS AND EDITORIAL AUTONOMY

5.1 Production and Promotion of the Newspapers. Subject to the terms of this Agreement, and as of the Effective Date, Sun shall be a daily afternoon newspaper and Review-Journal shall be a daily morning newspaper and on Saturday, Sunday, holidays, and other special editions the newspapers shall be jointly published as provided in Section 4.4. So long as Sun furnishes news and editorial copy, features and services to Review-Journal in accordance with Article 4 of this Agreement. Review-Journal agrees to produce the Sun daily as an afternoon newspaper as provided herein, to include the Sun copy and features in jointly published newspapers as specified in Article 4 above, and to sell all advertising for, promote and circulate such newspapers as provided herein. Review-Journal agrees that the afternoon Sun and the Sun portion of jointly published newspapers shall contain no editorial content other than that furnished by Sun. Also subject to the terms of this Agreement, Review-Journal further agrees to publish and produce for the term of this Agreement the Las Vegas Review-Journal daily as a morning newspaper and to produce jointly published newspapers as provided herein. The daily Sun and the Sun portion of jointly published newspapers, and the daily Review-Journal and the balance of the jointly published newspapers are hereinbefore and hereinafter referred to as the "Newspapers". .

Review-Journal shall print the Newspapers on equipment owned or leased by the Review-Journal in the Review-Journal plant or plants located at such place or places as Review-Journal may determine, and all operations under this Agreement, except the operation of the Sun's news and editorial department, shall be carried on and performed by the Review-Journal with Review-Journal employees and equipment and in the Review-Journal's said plant or plants or by independent contractors selected by the Review-Journal.

The Review-Journal shall control, supervise, manage and perform all operations involved in managing and operating under this Agreement, including printing, selling and distributing the Newspapers, shall determine page sizes, number of columns per page, cut-offs, page makeup of non-news and non-editorial content (subject to the newshole formula set forth in Appendix A), and all other mechanical and technical functions of the Newspapers, shall purchase newsprint, materials and supplies as required (subject to Sun's obligations under Section 1.2), shall determine the rates for, solicit and sell all advertising space in the Newspapers, shall determine circulation rates, collect the Newspapers' circulation and advertising accounts receivable which come into existence after the Effective Date, and shall make all determinations and decisions and do any and all acts and things related to the foregoing activities, provided:

- 5.1.1 Format. Review-Journal shall not change the format of the Sun to any size or format different from that of the Review-Journal without approval of Sun.
 - 5.1.2 Editions. The number of Sun editions shall not be changed without approval of Sun.
 - 5.1.3 <u>Best Efforts</u>. Review-Journal agrees that it will use its best efforts, using the same degree of diligence, to sell advertising space in the Sun and the Review-Journal and to promote and circulate the Sun and the Review-Journal.
 - 5.1.4 Promotional Activities. Review-Journal shall . establish for each fiscal year a budget for promotional activities which shall be allocated between the Review-Journal and the Sun in accordance with the provisions of Appendix A, attached hereto and made a part hereof by reference. Promotional activities may include radio and television, outdoor advertising, in-paper or house advertisements, and other advertising media. All expenses of such promotional activities shall be Agency Expense. up to the amount of the promotional budget allocation. If either the Review-Journal or the Sun determines that it wishes to incur expenses in excess of those in the promotional budget, such expenses shall not be included in Agency Expense. Direct circulation sales expenses, including such items as carrier premiums and expenses of order generation shall not be included in the promotional budget and shall be allocated by Review-Journal between the newspapers so as to maximize the maintenance and enhancement of the circulation of the newspapers to the

extent economically feasible. The newsroom of each newspaper shall determine the nature, extent and timing of its promotional activities and shall supply basic information therefor. Review-Journal promotion management shall be responsible for all final promotional copy preparation and placements.

- 5.1.5 Rates. Review-Journal shall not increase the single copy or subscription prices of the daily edition of the Sun to an amount higher than the comparable rates for the Review-Journal. Review-Journal shall not change the rates for advertising to be run solely in the Sun in relation to the rates charged for comparable advertising to be run solely in the Review-Journal, unless such change is justified by the then-relative circulation of the Sun and the Review-Journal and other factors considered relevant in the industry.
- 5.1.6 Heatings of JOA Participants. Periodically, not less than four times per year, Donrey senior management shall meet with Sun senior management to discuss operations under this Agreement and future plans and opportunities.
- 5.1.7 Advertising Acceptability. Sun may reject any advertising or types of advertising for the Sun which is in the opinion of Sun undesirable or inappropriate for publication therein, and shall notify Review-Journal in writing of any specific advertising or types of advertising that Sun deems undesirable for publication. Review-Journal shall accept all advertising for the Sun other than the advertising indicated on

sun's written notice, subject to all laws affecting the acceptability of advertising.

- 5.1.8 <u>Sun Distribution</u>. To the extent economically feasible, Review-Journal shall use its best efforts to substantiall maintain the historical area and extent of distribution of the Sun.
- 5.2 News and Editorial Autonomy. Preservation of the news and editorial independence and autonomy of both the Review-Journal and the Sun is of the essence of this Agreement. Sun shall have exclusive and complete control, authority and direction over the news and editorial content, features and services to be furnished by Sun to Review-Journal to be included in its newspaper and in its portion of the jointly published newspapers. including without limitation the right of selection of all its news and editorial employees, and the exclusive right to hire and discharge such employees. Review-Journal shall have exclusive and complete control, authority and direction over the news and editorial content, features and services in its newspapers and in its portion of the jointly published newspapers, including without limitation the right of selection of all its news and editorial employees, and the exclusive right to hire and discharge such employees. The Review-Journal and Sun each hereby agrees to preserve high standards of newspaper quality throughout the term of this Agreement. All news and editorial expense of the Sun or the Review-Journal in excess of the amounts set forth in Appendix A shall be borne by the respective newspaper.

- 5.3 Performance and Cooperation. Sun and Review-Journal agree to take all corporate action necessary to carry out and effectuate the intent, purposes and provisions of this Agreement, and to cooperate with the other party in every reasonable way that will promote successful and lawful operation under this Agreement for both parties.
- 5.4 <u>Sun Office Space</u>. The Sun shall have the option to provide its own offices for its news and editorial department and senior management, or to occupy office space, to be provided by the Review-Journal, adjacent to the Review-Journal's newspaper building.

ARTICLE 6

FAYMENT OF EXPENSES, DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUES, AND OTHER FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

- 6.1 Expenses and Revenues. Review-Journal shall pay and record all Agency Expense, as defined in Appendix B hereto, and collect and record all Agency Revenues as defined in Appendix C hereto, and shall pay to Sun, monthly, a sum for Sun news and editorial expense as provided in Appendix A hereto.
- Revenues and Agency Expense shall be maintained by ReviewJournal. Accounting records of news and editorial expense
 shall be separately maintained by the Review-Journal and the
 Sun for their respective newspapers. All such records shall be
 kept on a fiscal year basis in reasonable detail and in accordance
 with generally accepted accounting principles. Financial
 statements to be provided under Section 6.3 shall be prepared

in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and the applicable provisions of this Agreement.

- 6.3 Financial Statements. Within ninety (90) days following the close of each fiscal year, Review-Journal shall furnish to sun financial statements in respect of such year which summarize Agency Revenues and Agency Expense heraunder. Within thirty (30) days after the end of each month, except the last month of the fiscal year, Review-Journal shall furnish to Sun a monthly financial statement summarizing Agency Revenues and Agency Expense. All Agency financial statements furnished by Review-Journal shall be certified by a financial officer of Raview-Journal.
- 6.4 <u>Distributions</u>. Payments of Sun's share of operating profit, pursuant to Appendix D, shall be made with each financial statement to be furnished to Sun under the provisions of Section 6.3 above.

ARTICLE 7

TRANSITIONAL MATTERS

7.1 Collection of Sun Receivables. After the Effective Date, Review-Journal shall use its best efforts (without any obligation to institute lagal proceedings) to collect Sun advertising and circulation accounts receivable which are outstanding on the Effective Date and shall remit same to Sun on a monthly basis, less the Agency's reasonable collection costs specifically incurred in connection therewith. Such collections and collection costs recovered by Review-Journal shall not be Agency Revenues or Agency Expense. Any such

advertising accounts which have not been collected by ReviewJournal within sixty (60) days after the Effective Date shall
be returned to Sun. Collections from particular subscribers
shall first be applied to circulation accounts receivable
unless otherwise agreed by Sun. As to any Sun advertising or
circulation contracts assumed by Review-Journal under Section 3.1
above, Review-Journal will remit to Sun the portion of the
receipts thereunder reflecting advertising run or circulation
delivered by Sun prior to the Effective Date but not payable
until on or after that date, and such portion shall not be
Agency Revenues.

- 7.2 Termination Obligations. Sun shall be solely responsible for all notices, severance allowances, accrued benefits, or other related payments or obligations which may become due or payable to any terminated employee or agent of Sun.
- 7.3 <u>Sun Personnel</u>. Review-Journal shall be under no obligation to employ any terminated Sun employee.

ARTICLE 8

NONLIABILITY PROVISIONS

8.1 Defense of Claims and Indemnification. Any claim, demand, suit, action, obligation or other liability asserted against or sustained by Review-Journal and Sun, or either of them, in respect of any third party ("Claims") shall be dealt with as provided in this Article 8. For all purposes of this Article 8, the term "cost or expanse" shall include reasonable attorneys' fees.

8.1.1 Claims Related to the Joint Operation. Review-Journal shall defend and shall control the defense or settlement of any third party Claims related to the joint operations or to its performance or non-performance under this Agreement (including but not limited to Claims arising from any advertising published in, or excluded from, any of the Newspapers -- except as provided in Section 8.1.2 -- and Claims in respect of feature, news and editorial content furnished by Sun hereunder arising as a result of any act or omission on the part of Review-Journal other than republication in the form furnished by Sun), devoting reasonable efforts to minimizing any resulting liability and related cost or expense. Any such liability, and the cost or expense related thereto, shall be an Agency Expense, except to the extent any such Claim shall be covered by insurance. Review-Journal shall give written notice to Sun of any material Claims arising under this Section 8.1.1.

8.1.2 Other Claims. Excapt as specifically provided in Section 8.1.1. or elsewhere in this Agreement, neither party hereto shall be charged with or held responsible for any third party Claims (except to the extent certain Sun contracts shall be assumed by Review-Journal under Article 3), arising before or after the Effective Date by reason of any act or omission on the part of the other party, and the responsible party shall indemnify and hold the other party harmless therefrom, including all related cost or expense. The responsible party shall defend, settle, pay or discharge any such Claim and shall indemnify and hold harmless

the other party against any such Claim, and from any liability. cost or expense arising therefrom. By way of example under this section 8.1.2 and without limitation, the entire cost or expense of defending, settling or paying and discharging Claims relating to any feature, news or editorial copy published in, or excluded from the daily Review-Journal or the Review-Journal portion of the jointly published newspaper, or arising by reason of anything done or omitted by the news and editorial department of the Review-Journal in regard to its daily newspaper or the Review-Journal portion of the jointly published newspaper, or arising by reason of any advertising rejected by the Review-Journal or accepted by the Review-Journal in situations where such advertising would be rejected pursuant to Sun guidelines, shall be borne by the Review-Journal, and any such liability, cost or expense on account of Claims relating to any feature, news or editorial copy published in, or excluded by Sun from the daily Sun or the Sun portion of any jointly published newspaper, or arising by reason of anything done or omitted by the news and editorial department of the Sun, or arising by reason of any advertising rejected by the Review-Journal pursuant to Sun guidelines, or accepted in situations where such advertising would be rejected pursuant to Review-Journal guidelines, shall be borne by Sun, unless such Claims shall be an Agency Expense by reason of the operation of Section 8.1.1.

8.1.3 <u>Insurance</u>. For the purposes of this Article 8, each party shall separately maintain and pay for, as an item of

news and editorial expense, insurance to the extent reasonably available protecting against losses from libel, invasion of privacy, copyright or trademark infringement and other matters related to the gathering or preparation of news and editorial matter for publication, in such amounts as the parties may agree upon from time to time, but in no event less than Ten Million pollars (\$10,000,000), and the other party shall be named as an additional insured.

8.2 Force Majeure. Neither party shall be liable to the other for any failure or delay in performance under this Agreement, occasioned by war, riot, government action, act of God or public enemy, damage to or destruction of facilities, strike, labor dispute, failure of suppliers or workers, inability to obtain adequate newsprint or supplies, or any other cause substantially beyond the control of the party required to perform, provided that in the event partial performance under this Agreement is feasible, notwithstanding the occurrence of one or more of the foregoing, performance shall be allocated between the newspapers by the Review-Journal, in its sole judgment, and if it is feasible to publish only one newspaper product, Review-Journal shall exercise its best efforts to produce a jointly published newspaper in which the Sun portion shall be determined by Review-Journal, notwithstanding the provisions of Appendix A hereto, provided, that the Sun portion shall not be less than two (2) pages.

ARTICLE 9

TERMINATION

- 9.1 Events of Termination. This Agreement shall continue in full force and effect unless and until it may be terminated by the occurrence of one of the following events of termination:
- 9.1.1 <u>Voluntary Termination</u>. Voluntary termination under the provisions of Section 1.1.
- 9.1.2 Bankruptcy or Default. If either party hereto makes an assignment of its assets for the benefit of creditors. is adjudged a bankrupt or has a receiver appointed for its business by a court of competent jurisdiction (provided, that such adjudication shall continue unstayed on appeal or otherwise in effect for a period of minety (90) days after the entry of . the decree related thereto before such adjudication becomes an event of termination, and further provided that the appointment of the receiver must continue unvacated, not set aside, not stayed or otherwise in effect for a period of ninety (90) days after such appointment before such appointment becomes an event of termination), or if either party defaults in the performance of any of its material obligations hereunder and does not cure such default within sixty (60) days after receiving written notice thereof from the other party, them such other party may, at its election, and in addition to all other remedies available to it at law or in equity, terminate this Agreement upon thirty (30) days' written notice by the Sun and sufficient notice by the Review-Journal to enable the Sun to arrange for the separate

production of the Sun, but not to exceed six (6) months; provided, that in the event of default, the other party shall have the additional option to cure such default and, on demand, be reimbursed by the defaulting party for all costs and expenses related thereto.

9.1.3 Change of Controlling Interest. In view of the nature of the relationship established by this Agreement and the fact that the Sun is published under the direction and control of Herman M. Greenspun and Brian L. Greenspun, the Review-Journal shall not be required to carry out the terms of this Agreement or be associated with another party to which it objects. Accordingly, ownership or control of the Sun shall not be transferred to any other entity or person without notice to and prior approval by the Review-Journal, provided that the Review-Journal will not object to any transfer of the ownership or control of Sun to any entity under the immediate direction and control of Herman M. Greenspun, or Brian L. Greenspun, or any other lineal descendant of Herman M. Greenspun. If, following an approved or permitted change of control of Sun, a subsequent change of control occurs, notice as hereinabove shall be given and the Review-Journal may exercise the rights provided herein.

9.1.4 Loss Operation. If there are any two (2) consecutive years in which the Agency does not have an operating profit (Agency Expenses in excess of Agency Revenues), despite the Review-Journal's good faith efforts to produce an operating.

profit, the Review-Journal may terminate this Agreement upon ninety (90) days written notice.

9.2 Mechanics of Termination. Upon termination of this Agreement, Review-Journal shall take appropriate action to transfer to Sun: (a) all then current circulation contracts. agreements or lists concerning bulk sales, subscriptions, dealers and sub-dealers, distributions, deliveries, sales returns and prepaid subscriptions of the Sun's daily newspaper, and of all jointly published newspapers, plus all pertinent portions of them current records and data pertaining thereto, and all sums received by Review-Journal in respect of prepaid subscriptions and cash deposits relating to daily Sun circulation. and a pro rata portion of all sums received by Review-Journal in respect of such subscriptions and deposits relating to the jointly published newspaper circulation, and (b) all then current advertising contracts and all pertinent portions of then current records and data relating to advertising to be published in the Sun and in all jointly published newspapers. Review-Journal shall further provide Sun with the originals and all copies of all contracts relating solely to circulation and advertising of the daily Sun, and copies of all other contracts referred to in the immediately preceding sentence.

ARTICLE 10

MISCELLANEOUS

10.1 Notices. Each notice or other communication given pursuant to this Agreement shall be given in writing, delivered

in person or mailed by registered or certified mail, addressed to the respective parties as follows:

. Review-Journal:

Donrey, Inc. P. O. Box 410

Las Vegas, NV 89125

Attention: Fred W. Smith

Sun:

Las Vegas Sun, Inc. P. O. Box 4279 Las Vegas, NV 89127

Attention: Brian L. Greenspun

or, in the case of either party hereto, at such other address or marked for the attention of such other person, as such party may set forth in a written notice to the other party.

- 10.2 <u>Disclaimer of Labor Related Obligations</u>. The parties specifically agree that neither party hereby assumes any obligations of the other party related to its employment practices or to any of its employees, whether or not arising under any collective bargaining agreements or arising prior to, on or subsequent to the Effective Date.
- 10.3 Inspection of Books and Records. Either party shall have the right to authorize its independent certified public accountants or any of its corporate officers to inspect the books and records of the other party hereto at reasonable times and intervals in regard to the financial statements specified in Article 6, but only as to the three (3) years praceding the exercise of the right of inspection, commencing with the year immediately preceding the year in which the right is exercised. The expenses of any such inspection shall be borne by the party

causing such inspection to be made and shall not be included in Agency Expenses.

10.4 Limited Effect. Nothing herein contained shall constitute the parties hereto partners, joint venturers, successors, alter egos, joint employers, an unincorporated association, or as having any relationship other than as specifically provided by this Agreement. This Agreement is intended solely for the benefit of the parties hereto, and their parmitted successors and assigns and not for the benefit of any other person or party. This Agreement, including Appendices A through B hereto, and contracts and agreements supplemental hereto, comprises the entire understanding and agreement of the parties hereto on the subject matter herein contained and any and all other representations or agreements, which heretofore may have been made on such subject matter, whether oral or in writing, by any agent of either party shall be null, void and of no effect whatsoever. Time is of the essence of this Agreement.

shall assign or cause to be assigned to Donrey the right to receive ten percent (10%) of all dividends or distributions of any kind paid or made by Community Cable TV ("CCTV"), a Nevada corporation which owns and operates a cable television system serving Las Vegas and surrounding communities and certain unincorporated areas of Clark County, Nevada, to any of its shareholders, including any payments in excess of current salaries or current percentages of income as management or

consultant fees paid by CCTV to any of its shareholders. With respect to payments to be made to Donrey hereunder, Sun shall cause CCTV to make such payments, or make such payments directly to Donrey. As soon as permitted under the terms of certain shareholder and financing agreements, CCTV shall issue to Donrey ten percent (10%) of the total issued and outstanding common stock of CCTV, which shall be issued as fully paid and nonassessable. In addition, at such time as Sun or its affiliates have purchased all of the issued and outstanding common stock of CCTV owned by third parties, Donray shall have the right to purchase an additional thirty-five percent (35%) of the issued and outstanding common stock of CCTV on the same terms and conditions, including price, as those on which Sun or its affiliates acquired such stock, which shall be issued as fully paid and nonassessable. In the event of the sale by Sun or its affiliates of any interest in CCTV prior to Donrey's acquisition of stock, Donrey shall be entitled to receive ten percent (10%) of the net sale proceeds, and Donrey's right to receive its ten percent (10%) stock interest shall be ratably reduced. Donrey's rights with respect to CCTV as herein provided shall survive the expiration or termination of this Agreement, provided, in the event the Review-Journal and Donrey withdraw from the application to the Department of Justice, pursuant to Section 1.1 of this Agreement, or if the Review-Journal terminates this Agreement pursuant to Section 9.1.4. within the first three (3) years of the term of this Agreement, Donrey's rights with

respect to CCTV shall terminate, and in the event Donray has received any payments, issuances, or transfers of or with respect to CCTV stock pursuant hereto prior to Donray's withdrawal from the application to the Department of Justice or the Review-Journal's termination of this Agreement as herein provided, such payments, issuances or transfers of or with respect to CCTV stock shall be refunded or rescinded.

10.6 Sun Trademark, Tradenames, Service Marks and Copyrights. In its use of such Sun trademarks, tradenames, service marks and copyrights as may be required to perform its obligations under this Agreement, Review-Journal shall use its best efforts to comply substantially with all relevant laws of the State of Nevada and of the United States pertaining to trademarks, tradenames, service marks and copyrights in force at any time during the term of this Agreement. Sun shall use its best efforts to maintain in effect said trademarks, tradenames. service marks and copyrights, and shall make applications for the registration and/or renewal thereof if and when required by law. Review-Journal acknowledges Sun's right, title and interest in and to said trademarks, tradenames, service marks and copyrights and all renewals thereof, and agrees that it shall not at any time permit, take, or cause to be taken any action within its control in any way impairing or tending to impair any part of such right, title and interest. Review-Journal agrees to publish such notices in the Sun and the jointly published newspapers as Sun reasonably may request in order to protect

said trademarks, trademames, service marks and copyrights, or any of them. Review-Journal shall not in any manner represent that it has any ownership interest in said trademarks, trademames service marks or copyrights or in the registration thereof, and neview-Journal acknowledges that its use hereunder of said trademarks, trademames, service marks or copyrights shall not create in its favor any right, title or interest in or to same beyond those created by this Agreement.

10.7 Tax Treatment of Payments to Sun. It is contemplated by the parties that the payments to Sun under Section 6.4 of this Agreement will be, for federal income tax purposes, ordinary income to Sun and will be deductible by Review-Journal as a business expense.

of maintaining aditorially and reportorially independent and competitive newspapers in Las Vegas and its environs, and because of the inadequacy of damages in the event of default in the performance of material obligations hereunder, each party shall have the right to seek specific performance of the material provisions of this Agreement, provided, that in the event of any action by Sun for specific performance against Review—Journal, if Sun does not obtain an order of specific performance, Review—Journal shall be entitled to recover in such action its attorneys' fees and costs.

10.9 Successors and Assignment. This Agreement shall be binding upon and shall inure to the benefit of each of the parties hereto and their permitted successors and assigns.

10.10 Governing Law: Modification. This Agreement shall be construed and enforced in accordance with the laws of the State of Nevada. This Agreement may not be changed orally, but only by an agreement in writing and signed by the party against whom enforcement of any waiver, modification or discharge shall be sought.

10.11 Headings. Headings have been inserted in this Agreement for the purpose of convenience only. They shall not be used to interpret or construe the meaning of any Articles or Sections, nor shall they have the effect of limiting or enlarging the meaning thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this Agreement has been executed by the parties' respective corporate officers thereto duly authorized as of the day and year first above written.

DONREY, INC.

ву____

Fred W. Smith President

LAS VEGAS SUN. INC.

Brian L. Graenspun

President

APPENDIX A

- A.1. Pursuant to Section 4.2 of this Agreement, for each fiscal year after the Effective Date Review-Journal shall establish an allocation for Review-Journal news and editorial expenses, and the allocation for, news and editorial expenses for the Sun shall be equal to sixty-five percent (65%) of the Review-Journal allocation, subject to a minimum of Two Million Two Hundred Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$2,250,000) per fiscal year, which shall be increased each year by a percentage equal to the percentage increase in the CPI for the Las Vegas metro area. Such allocations shall be prorated for any period less than a full fiscal year. The aggregate allocations for news and editorial expenses shall constitute Agency Expense. On the first day of each month following the Effective Date, Review Journal shall pay to Sun an amount equal to one-twelfth (1/12th) of the Sun's annual allocation for news and editorial expenses as herein provided.
- A.2. Pursuant to Sections 4.3 and 4.4 of this Agreement, the reading content of the newspapers shall be in accordance with the following formulas:
 - (a) For Monday through Friday editions, the number of pages of the Sun and the number of pages of the Review-Journal shall be determined by the ratio of the number of inches of advertising to be printed in each newspaper and the size of the newshole in each newspaper shall be determined by the same ratio, provided that in no event

shall the average newshole of the Sun in any month be less than eighty-five percent (85%) of the newshole of the Review-Journal in such month.

- (b) For the jointly published Sunday edition, Sun shall be entitled to a separate section of three (3) open pages (one cover page, one editorial page and one op. ed. page), plus four hundred fifty (450) column inches, provided, that the Review-Journal may add additional pages to the Sun section comprised of news and advertising, as may be required by composition or printing requirements. The Review-Journal shall attempt to place the Sun section within the first four (4) sections of the Sunday edition. The Review Journal shall determine the number of pages for a comic section for jointly published Sunday editions which shall consist of strips and features selected equally by the Review-Journal and the Sun.
- (c) For jointly published Saturday and holiday editions, the Sun shall be entitled to one editorial or op. ed. page and one comic page.
- A.3. Pursuant to Section 5.1.4 of this Agreement, the Review-Journal shall establish for each fiscal year after the Effective Date a budget for promotional activities of the Review-Journal and the Sun and at least forty percent (40%) of each total budget shall be allocated to the Sun.
- A.4. Edition times for Monday through Friday issues of the Review-Journal and the Sun and for jointly published Sunday,

saturday and holiday editions shall be established by the Review-Journal in accordance with normal industry standards.

A.5. If the Review-Journal determines that it is feasible to publish an "extra" edition, such edition shall be a jointly published edition, but the content of any "extra" edition shall be determined solely by the Review-Journal.

APPENDIX B

B.1. Except as otherwise expressly provided for in this Agreement, the term "Agency Expense" shall mean and include all costs and expenses of the performance of the Review-Journal's obligations under this Agreement, including but not limited to:

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- B.1.2. Costs and expenses incurred by ReviewJournal, with respect to the newspapers, supplements
 and Showbiz Magazina, for composition, printing, and
 distributing; news content of Showbiz Magazine;
 solicitation and sale of advertising; circulation
 sales expenses; collection of circulation and advertising
 accounts receivable, including a reasonable allowance
 for doubtful receivables and write-offs of receivables
 deemed uncollectible.
- B.1.1. Compensation of Review-Journal's nonnews and non-editorial employees, including, without
 limitation, salaries, commissions, payroll taxes, the
 cost of group insurance, retirement benefits, workers'
 compensation coverage, and other benefits for such
 employees as may be customary in the newspaper industry
 from time to time.
- B.1.4. Accrued vacation or severance pay for Review-Journal's non-news and non-editorial employees.

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- 8.1.5. Costs for supplies, postage, private couriers, freight, Sunday comics and supplements, film, photo paper and chemicals, ink, newsprint, plates, cuts and mats and contract trucking, and similar costs for all Review-Journal newspaper departments, other than newspand deditorial.
- B.1.6. Expenses for travel, auto allowances, mileage reimbursement, employee relations, recruiting, and attendance at seminars and conventions for Review-Journal's non-news and non-editorial employees.
- B.1.7. Sales and use taxes on equipment and personal property purchased for use by Review-Journal or otherwise applied to Agency operations under this Agreement to the extent that such taxes are not capitalized for purposes of depreciation or amortization.
- B.1.8. Taxes, license or permit fees paid by Review-Journal with respect to or resulting from the conduct of business under this Agreement or with respect to property used by Review-Journal in the operations under this Agreement, except federal, attateon local staxes with any measured by the income?
- B.1.9. The cost of membership for Review-Journal and Sun and their non-news and non-editorial employees in the Better Business Bureau, Las Vegas Chamber of Commerce, and other business-oriented

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memberships which shall be determined by Review-Journal to be in the best interests of the Agency.

B.1.10. The cost of Review-Journal and Sun membership in the Newspaper Advertising Bureau, American Newspaper Publishers Association, and other similar newspaper organizations.

8.1.11. The cost of public liability insurance. insurance against interruption or suspension of publication of the newspapers, carrier insurance, and libel, invasion of privacy and related insurance covering advertising printed in the newspapers. Insurance costs relating to the news or editorial activities of the Review-Journal or the Sun shall not be considered Agency Expense and such costs shall be borneseparately by the parties; provided, that each party shall attempt to add the other as an additional named insured under such insurance, but Review-Journal may procure libel, invasion of privacy and related insurance to cover any otherwise inadequately insured exposure it may have as a republisher of Sun news. editorial or advertising copy, and the cost of such additional insurance shall be an Agency Expense.

B.1.12. The cost of fire and casualty insurance on buildings, equipment, and other property utilized by Review-Journal in the performance of the Agreement.

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B.1.13. The cost of all utilities related to the Review-Journal's performance of the Agreement.

B.1.14. Costs and expenses incurred in connection with hazardous waste materials.

Journal in obtaining legal and other professional services which it deems necessary in performing its obligations under this Agreement, including but not limited to the costs and fees related to any defense against third party claims, charges, complaints and related matters asserted against the Review-Journal related to the Agreement or Review-Journal's performance of the Agreement; provided, that such costs and fees related to news and editorial liabilities as defined in Section 8.1.2 shall not be Agency Expense, except insofar as such liabilities are asserted against Review-Journal solely due to its republication of Sun news, editorial or feature material or advertising copy.

B.1.16. A monthly charge of Five Hundred Pifty
Thousand Dollars (\$550,000) for the rental value of
all Review-Journal real property, plant and equipment
(including the value of Sun office space provided by
Review-Journal under Section 5.4 of the Agreement),
except that devoted to non-agency activities such as
the Review-Journal's news and editorial operations.
The rental charge would be adjusted each five (5)

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years on the basis of the change in the CPI for the Las Vegas, Nevada, market.

B.1.17. A monthly charge equal to one and onehalf percent (1-1/2%) of the cost of all agripment
acquired, expansion or remodeling of buildings, or
other capital expenditures, in connection with Agency
activities, subsequent to the date of the Agreement.
The monthly charge would be subject to adjustment at
any time on the basis of increases in the prime
interest rate at First Interstate Bank, Las Vegas,
Nevada. The Review-Journal shall have sole discretion
regarding the purchase of equipment or other necessary
capital expanditures for the performance of the Agreement.

- B.1.18. A monthly charge for general management services equal to three and one-half percent (3-1/21), of Agency Revenues.
- B.2. All costs and expenses in connection with the news content, composition, production, distribution and advertising sales in connection with Showbiz Magazine shall be included in Agency Expense for the period Showbiz Magazine is governed by the terms of this Agreement, pursuant to Section 4.5.
- B.3. Changes or additions in the Sun's newsroom equipment which may be required after the Effective Date to interface with Review-Journal production facilities shall be purchased or paid for by Review-Journal and a monthly charge equal to one and one-half percent (1-1/2%) of the cost thereof shall be

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included in Agency Expense. This monthly charge would be subject to adjustment at any time on the basis of increases in the prime interest rate at First Interstate Bank, Las Vegas, Nevada.

APPENDIX C

AGENCY REVENUES

- C.1. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this Agraeme:
 - c.1.1. All advertising and circulation revenues of the newspapers, subject to the provisions of Section 7.1 of this Agreement with respect to accounts receivable outstanding on the Effective Date.
 - C.1.2. All revenues from sales incidental to the publication of the newspapers or involving either the facilities used to produce the newspapers or personnel whose compensation is included in Agency Expense, such as sales of commercial printing, waste paper, press plates, and other production materials.

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APPENDIX D

operating profit under the Agreement shall mean the excess of Agency Revenues over Agency Expense, and shall be distributed as follows:

For each fiscal year during the term of the Agreement the operating profit shall be distributed ninety percent (90%) to the Review-Journal and ten percent (10%) to the Sun, with payment to be made to the Sun pursuant to the provisions of Section 6.4 of the Agreement, provided, that for the first fiscal year the Sun shall be guaranteed a minimum operating profit distribution of Three Million Dollars (53,000,000).

APPENDIX D

operating profit under the Agreement shall mean the excess of Agency Revenues over Agency Expense, and shall be distributed as follows:

For each fiscal year during the term of the Agreement the operating profit shall be distributed ninety percent (90%) to the Review-Journal and ten percent (10%) to the Sun, with payment to be made to the Sun pursuant to the provisions of Section 6.4 of the Agreement.

EXHIBIT 2

EXHIBIT 2

AMENDED AND RESTATED AGREEMENT

This Amended and Restated Agreement ("Restated Agreement") dated as of June 10, 2005 between DR Partners, a Nevada General Partnership, the successor-in-interest to Donrey of Nevada, Inc. ("DR") and the Las Vegas Sun, Inc., a Nevada corporation ("Sun").

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

WHEREAS, DR owns and publishes in Las Vegas, Nevada, a morning newspaper on weekdays, a morning newspaper on Saturdays and holidays, and a Sunday newspaper, each known as the Las Vegas Review-Journal (hereinafter referred to as the "Review-Journal"); and

WHEREAS, Sun owns in Las Vegas, Nevada, an afternoon newspaper on weekdays, known as the Las Vegas Sun (hereinafter referred to as the "Sun") and a combined Saturday and Sunday paper with the Review-Journal; and

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the premises and of the mutual covenants and agreements hereinafter set forth, the parties hereto agree as follows:

ARTICLE I REGULATORY FILING AND TERM

1.1 Regulatory Filing. Within ten business days (or on such later day as the parties may agree) the Parties agree to file the Restated Agreement with the Attorney General of the United States under the Newspaper Preservation Act within the Department of Justice and to use their best efforts and take all action necessary to effect the intent of this Restated Agreement. In the event of any action by the United States Department of Justice after the filing of the Restated Agreement which, in the sole opinion of either party, hinders, impairs, seeks to halt or otherwise materially impacts this Restated Agreement, then either party may declare the Restated Agreement null and void, and the 1989 Agreement between the parties shall be reinstituted and remain in full force and effect. The Restated Agreement does not constitute any limitation on either party's obligation to engage in good faith labor negotiations if and as required by the National Labor Relations Act, and to implement any understandings it may reach in such negotiations.

Upon execution hereof, each party shall furnish to the other a written opinion of its counsel that all necessary corporate or partnership action has been taken to authorize this Restated Agreement and that, subject to the conditions of the preceding paragraph, this Restated Agreement shall constitute the valid and binding obligation of the respective party. The parties agree to cooperate in coordinating meetings with government officials, community leaders, employees and their representatives, advertisers and others to explain the Restated Agreement.

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Each party shall pay its own costs and professional fees in connection with the formulation and drafting of the Restated Agreement and the preparation and filing of the Restated Agreement with the Department of Justice. From and after the filing of such Restated Agreement, all costs and professional fees in connection with seeking any required approval by the Department of Justice shall be controlled and approved by the Review-Journal and such cost and shall be borne solely by Review-Journal.

1.2 Term. The term of this Restated Agreement shall begin at 12:00 a.m. on June 10, 2005 ("the Effective Date"). The 1989 Agreement shall remain in full force and effect through September 30, 2005 (the "Transition Date"). Subject to the termination provisions set forth in Article 9, the Restated Agreement shall continue for an initial period ending at the close of business on the 31 nday of December of the fiftieth (50°) year from July 1, 1990. The Restated Agreement shall then automatically renew for succeeding periods of ten (10) years unless either party shall notify the other in writing at least two (2) years prior to the end of the then current period that it elects to terminate the Restated Agreement at the end of said period. The phrase "term of this Agreement" as used hereafter shall mean the initial period and any renewal period or periods.

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ARTICLE 3
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ARTICLE 4 NEWS AND EDITORIAL COPY, FEATURES AND SERVICES

- 4.1 Maintenance of News and Editorial Staff; Feature Materials. Review-Journal and Sun each shall maintain a staff of news and editorial employees, and shall license such feature materials (including, but not limited to, news and editorial services supplied by third parties), adequate to provide its respective newspaper with all of the news and editorial copy and related services deemed necessary by each of them as to its respective newspaper. Review-Journal shall use commercially reasonable efforts to cause third party suppliers of feature materials and professional associations to provide such feature materials and association memberships to Sun at rates equivalent to those currently charged to Sun.
- 4.2 News and Editorial Allocations. The Review-Journal and the Sun shall each bear their own respective editorial costs and shall establish whatever budgets each deems appropriate.
- 4.3 Furnishing News and Editorial Copy and Services. In furnishing features, news and editorial copy, and like materials to Review-Journal for publication in the Sun, and in providing layout for such material, Sun shall provide all such material in a form appropriate for the production of its newspaper, in conformity with the mechanical standards, deadlines and production requirements which prevail in the Review-Journal plant from time to time, including

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deadlines, page sizes, column widths, and cut-offs established by Review-Journal, upon reasonable notice to Sun. Sun shall acquire and maintain at its expense such newsroom equipment (including, but not limited to, newspaper production systems, i.e., "front-end" systems) as may be required to interface with Review-Journal production facilities. In the event that the newspaper production system used by the Review-Journal is changed and (i) the Sun has utilized a production system that is current with systems commonly employed in the newspaper industry; (ii) the change by the Review-Journal results in any loss of a fully functional interface with the Sun newspaper production system, the Review-Journal shall be responsible to furnish such additional software, hardware and technical services to the Sun as may be necessary to establish such an interface. The Review-Journal shall give Sun ninety (90) days advance notice of anticipated changes to the Review-Journal's production system, including technical specifications for the new or modified system. The Sun shall treat any software provided as confidential and conform to all applicable licensing requirements for such software. Newshole limitations and other matters are set forth in Appendix A hereto. The parties agree to begin the publication cycle changes for the Sun on the Transition Date (or on such latter day as the parties may agree). The Review-Journal reserves the right to print conspicuous notices to the effect that the news content of the non-Sun portion of the Newspapers, including locally produced supplements, is produced by Review-Journal personnel. The Sun reserves the right to print conspicuous notices to the effect that the news content of the non-Review-Journal portion of the Newspapers, including locally produced supplements, is produced by Sun personnel.

4.4 Intentionally omitted.

ARTICLE 5

CONTINUING PUBLICATION AND NEWS AND EDITORIAL AUTONOMY

Production and Promotion of the Newspapers. Subject to the terms of the Restated Agreement, and as of the Transition Date, Sun shall be a daily morning newspaper as specified in Appendix A. The Review-Journal shall be a daily morning newspaper, as specified in Appendix A, including such sections and materials as are consistent with custom and practice in the United States metropolitan daily newspaper industry. So long as Sun furnishes news and editorial copy, features and services to Review-Journal in accordance with Article 4 of this Restated Agreement, Review-Journal agrees to produce the Sun daily as a morning newspaper as provided herein to include the Sun copy and to sell all advertising for, promote and circulate such newspapers as provided herein. The daily Sun and the daily Review-Journal are hereinbefore and hereinafter referred to as the "Newspapers". Review-Journal shall print the Newspapers in the Review-Journal plant or plants located at such place or places as Review-Journal may determine, and all operations under this Restated Agreement, except the operation of the Sun' news and editorial department, shall be carried on and performed by the Review-Journal with Review-Journal employees and equipment and in the Review-Journal's said plant or plants or by independent contractors selected by the Review-Journal. All costs, including capital expenditures, of operations under this Restated Agreement, except the operation of the Sun's news and editorial department, shall be borne by Review-Journal.

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The Review-Journal shall control, supervise, manage and perform all operations involved in managing and operating under this Restated Agreement, including the need, if any, for Sunday supplements and comics, total or zoued market coverage, direct mail or other publication programs, zoned editions, and printing, selling and distributing the Newspapers, shall determine page sizes, number of columns per page, cut-offs, page makeup of non-news and non-editorial (subject to Appendix A), and all other mechanical and technical functions of the Newspapers, shall purchase newsprint, materials and supplies as required and shall determine the rates for, solicit and sell all advertising space in the Newspapers, shall determine circulation rates, collect the Newspapers' circulation and advertising accounts receivable, and shall make all determinations and decisions and do any and all acts and things related to the foregoing activities, provided:

- 5.1.1 Format. Review-Journal shall not change the format of the Sun to any size or format different from that of the Review-Journal without approval of Sun.
- 5.1.2 <u>Sun Editions</u>. The number of Sun editions shall not be changed without approval of Sun.
- 5.1.3 <u>Circulation</u>. Review-Journal shall use commercially reasonable efforts to maximize the circulation of the Newspapers.
- 5.1.4 <u>Promotional Activities</u>. Review-Journal shall use commercially reasonable efforts to promote the Newspapers. Any promotion of the Review-Journal as an advertising medium or to advance circulation shall include mention of equal prominence for the Sun. Either the Review-Journal or Sun may undertake additional promotional activities for their respective newspaper at their own expense. For all promotional activities for the Newspapers paid for by the Review-Journal, the Review-Journal shall be responsible for all promotional copy preparation and placement, provided however, that the Sun shall have the right to approve all promotional copy for the Sun that does not generically and concurrently promote both Newspapers.

5.1.5 Intentionally omitted.

- 5.1.6 <u>Meetings of JOA Participants</u>. DR senior management shall meet quarterly with Sun senior management to discuss performance under this Restated Agreement.
- 5.1.7 Advertising Acceptability. Sun may reject any advertising or types of advertising for the Sun which is, in the opinion of Sun, undesirable or inappropriate for publication therein, and shall notify Review-Journal in writing of any specific advertising or types of advertising that Sun deems undesirable for publication. Review-Journal shall accept all advertising for the Sun other than the advertising indicated on Sun's written notice, subject to all laws affecting the acceptability of advertising.

5.1.8 Intentionally omitted.

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- 5.2. News and Editorial Autonomy. Preservation of the news and editorial independence and autonomy of both the Review-Journal and the Sun is of the essence of this Restated Agreement. Sun shall have exclusive and complete control, authority and direction over the news and editorial content, features and services to be furnished by Sun to Review-Journal to be included in its newspaper, including without limitation the right of selection of all its news and editorial employees, and the exclusive right to hire and discharge such employees. Review-Journal shall have exclusive and complete control, authority and direction over the news and editorial content, features and services in its newspapers, including without limitation the right of selection of all its news and editorial employees, and the exclusive right to hire and discharge such employees. The Review-Journal and Sun each hereby agrees to preserve high standards of newspaper quality throughout the term of this Restated Agreement consistent with United States metropolitan daily newspapers.
- 5.3. <u>Performance and Cooperation</u>. Sun and Review-Journal agree to take all corporate action necessary to carry out and effectuate the intent, purposes and provisions of this Restated Agreement, and to cooperate with the other party in every reasonable way that will promote successful and lawful operation under this Restated Agreement for both parties.
- 5.4 <u>Sun Office Space</u>. The Sun shall provide and pay for its own offices for its news and editorial department and management.

ARTICLE 6
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ARTICLE 7 PAYMENT

During the term of this Restated Agreement, DR and the Sun shall receive the amounts set forth in Appendix D.

ARTICLE 8 NON-LIABILITY PROVISIONS

- 8.1 <u>Defense of Claims and Indemnification</u>. Any claim, demand, suit, action, obligation or other liability asserted against or sustained by Review-Journal and Sun, or either of them, in respect of any third party ("Claims") shall be dealt with as provided in this Article 8. For all purposes of this Article 8, the term "cost or expense" shall include reasonable attorneys' fees and costs, whether or not taken to trial or appeal or in any bankruptcy or other related proceeding.
- 8.1.1 <u>Claims Related to the Joint Operation</u>. Review-Journal shall defend and shall control the defense or settlement of any third party Claims related to the joint operations or to its performance or non-performance under this Restated Agreement (including but not limited to Claims arising from any advertising published in, or excluded from, any of the Newspapers -

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except as provided in Section 8.1.2 - and claims in respect of feature, news and editorial content furnished by Sun hereunder arising as a result of any act or omission on the part of Review-Journal other than republication in the form furnished by Sun), devoting reasonable efforts to minimizing any resulting liability and related cost or expense. Any such liability, and the cost of expense related thereto, shall be borne by the Review-Journal, except to the extent any such Claim shall be covered by insurance.

- 8.1.2 Other Claims. Except as specifically provided in Section 8.1.1. or elsewhere in this Restated Agreement, neither party hereto shall be charged with or held responsible for any third party Claims, arising before or after the Effective Date by reason of any act or omission on the part of the other party, and the responsible party shall defend and indemnify and hold the other party harmless therefrom, including all related cost or expense. The responsible party shall defend, settle, pay or discharge any such Claim and shall indemnify and hold harmless the other party against any such Claim, and from any liability, cost or expense arising therefrom. By way of example under this Section 8.1.2 and without limitation, the entire cost or expense of defending, settling or paying and discharging Claims relating to any feature, news or editorial copy published in, or excluded from the daily Review-Journal or arising by reason of anything done or omitted by the news and editorial department of the Review-Journal in regard to its daily newspaper or arising by reason of any advertising rejected by the Review-Journal or accepted by the Review-Journal in situations where such advertising would be rejected pursuant to Sun guidelines, shall be borne by DR and any such liability, cost or expense on account of claims relating to any feature, news or editorial copy published in, or excluded by Sun from the daily Sun or, or arising by reason of anything done or omitted by the news and editorial department of the Sun, or arising by reason of any advertising rejected by the Review-Journal pursuant to Sun guidelines, or accepted in situations where such advertising would be rejected pursuant to Review-Journal guidelines, shall be borne by Sun, unless such Claims shall be an expense of the Review-Journal by reason of the operation of Section 8.1.1.
- 8.1.3 <u>Insurance</u>. For the purpose of this Article 8, each party shall separately maintain and pay for, as an item of news and editorial expense, insurance to the extent reasonably available protecting against losses from libel, invasion of privacy, copyright or trademark infringement and other matters related to the gathering or preparation of news and editorial matter for publication, in such amounts as the parties may agree upon from time to time, but in no event less than Ten Million Dollars (\$10,000,000), and the other party shall be named as an additional insured.
- 8.2 Force Majeure. Neither party shall be liable to the other for any failure or delay in performance under this Restated Agreement, occasioned by war, riot, government action, act of God or public enamy, acts of terrorism, damage to or destruction of facilities, strike, labor dispute, failure of suppliers or worker, inability to obtain adequate newsprint or supplies, or any other cause substantially beyond the control of the party required to perform, provided that in the event partial performance under this Restated Agreement is feasible, notwithstanding the occurrence of one or more of the foregoing, performance shall be allocated between the newspapers by the Review-Journal, in its sole judgment, notwithstanding the provisions of Appendix A hereto, provided, that the Sun portion shall not be less than six (6) pages.

ARTICLE 9 TERMINATION

- 9.1 Events of Termination. This Restated Agreement shall continue in full force and effect unless and until it may be terminated by the occurrence of one of the following events of termination:
 - 9.1.1 Stated Duration. Expiration of the term set forth in Section 1.1
- 9.1.2 Bankruptcy or Default. If either party hereto makes an assignment of its assets for the benefit of creditors, an order of relief is entered by any bankruptcy court or has a receiver appointed for its business by a court of competent jurisdiction (provided, that such assignment, order of relief or adjudication shall continue unstayed on appeal or otherwise in effect for a period of ninety (90) days after the assignment, the entry of the order of relief or decree related thereto before such assignment or adjudication becomes an event of termination, and further provided that the appointment of the receiver must continue unvacated, not set aside, not staved or otherwise in effect for a period of ninety (90) days after such appointment before such appointment becomes an event of termination), or if either party defaults in the performance of any of its material obligations hereunder and does not cure such default within sixty (60) days after receiving written notice thereof from the other party, then such other party may, at its election, and in addition to all other remedies available to it at law or in equity, terminate this Restated Agreement. In the event of the entry of an unstayed order of relief in an involuntary bankruptcy by DR, the Sun shall have the right, at its option, to purchase from DR, the equipment necessary to publish the Sun. The value of the equipment shall be set by the bankruptcy trustee. In the event of an unstayed order of relief in an involuntary bankruptcy, the Sun may lease, at fair market value, for a period not to exceed five (5) years the assets necessary to the publish the Sun.
- 9.1.3. Change of Controlling Interest. In view of the nature of the relationship established by this Restated Agreement and the fact that the Sun is published under the direction and control of the Estate of Herman Greenspun and Brian L. Greenspun, the Review-Journal shall not be required to carry out the terms of this Restated Agreement or be associated with another party to which it reasonably objects. Accordingly, ownership or control of the Sun shall not be transferred to any other entity or person without notice to and prior approval by the Review-Journal, provided that the Review-Journal will not object to any transfer of the ownership or control of Sun to any entity under the immediate direction of Brian L. Greenspun, or any other lineal descendant of Herman M. Greenspun. Notwithstanding the foregoing, controlling interest of the Sun may be transferred to any person that can provide the necessary editorial background and expertise to produce the Sun pursuant to the terms of this Restated Agreement. Following an approved or permitted change of control of Sun, if a subsequent change of control occurs, notice as hereinabove shall be given and the Review-Journal may exercise the rights provided herein.

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9.2 Intentionally omitted.

9.3 <u>Duties Upon Termination</u>. Upon termination of this Restated Agreement, either by expiration of its term or otherwise, the Review-Journal shall provide Sun with a complete list (including all contact information) of current newspaper subscribers and advertisers.

ARTICLE 10 MISCELLANEOUS

10.1 Notices. Each notice or other communication given pursuant to this Agreement shall be given in writing, delivered in person or mailed by registered or certified mail, addressed to the respective parties as follows:

Review-Journal:

DR Partners

P. O. Box 70

Las Vegas, NV 89125

Attention: Sherman Frederick

Sun:

Brian L. Greenspun, Esq.

President & Editor Las Vegas Sun

2275 Corporate Circle Drive

Suite 300

Henderson, Nevada 89074

Or, in case of either party hereto, at such other address or marked for the attention of such other person, as such party may set forth in a written notice to the other party.

10.2 <u>Disclaimer of Labor Related Obligations</u>. The parties specifically agree that neither party hereby assumes any obligations of the other party related to its employment practices or to any of its employees, whether or not arising under any collective bargaining agreements or arising prior to, on or subsequent to the Effective Date.

10.3 Intentionally omitted.

10.4 <u>Limited Effect.</u> Nothing herein contained shall constitute the parties hereto partners, joint venturers, successors, alter egos, joint employers, an unincorporated association, or as having any relationship other than as specifically provided by this Restated Agreement. This Restated Agreement is intended solely for the benefit of the parties hereto, and their permitted successors and assigns and not for the benefit of any other person or party. This Restated Agreement, including Appendices A through D hereto, and the contracts and agreements supplemental hereto, comprises the entire understanding and agreement of the parties hereto on the subject matter herein contained and any and all other representations or agreements, which heretofore may have been made on such subject matter, whether oral or in

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writing, by any agent of either party shall be null, void and of no effect whatsoever. Time is of the essence of this Restated Agreement.

10.5 Intentionally omitted.

- 10.6 Sun Trademark, Tradenames, Service Marks and Copyrights. In its use of such Sun trademarks, tradenames, service marks and copyrights as may be required to perform its obligations under this Restated Agreement, including promotion of the Newspapers, Review-Journal shall use commercially reasonable effort to comply substantially with all relevant laws of the State of Nevada and of the United States pertaining to trademarks, tradenames, service marks and copyrights in force at any time during the term of this Restated Agreement. Review-Journal shall have the exclusive right and the obligation to distribute the Sun through electronic replica technology (i.e. technology customarily used by metropolitan daily newspapers which transmits an entire Sun page to the subscriber or consumer in any form) to the same extent the Review-Journal distributes its own pages by such means provided, however, that Sun shall have the right to republish, license, or otherwise use its editorial content in any form or media, other than as an entire Sun page or pages, upon the earliest of: (i) 7:00 a.m., (ii) the time the Review-Journal guarantees delivery to its subscribers, or (iii) the time the Review-Journal first uses its editorial content in any form or media other than in the printed newspaper or replica technology. Sun shall use commercial reasonable efforts to maintain in effect said trademarks, trade names, services marks and copyrights, and shall make applications for the registration and/or renewal thereof if and when required by law. Review-Journal acknowledges Sun's right, title and interest in and to said trademarks, trade names, service marks and copyrights and all renewals thereof. and agrees that it shall not at any time permit, take, or cause to be taken any action within its control in any way impairing or tending to impair any part of such right, title and interest. Review-Journal agrees to publish such notices in the Sun as Sun reasonably may request in order to protect said trademarks, trade names, service marks and copyrights, or any of them. Review-Journal shall not in any manner represent that it has any ownership interest in said trademarks. trade names, services marks or copyrights or in the registration thereof, and Review-Journal acknowledges that its use hereunder of said trademarks, trade names, services marks or copyrights shall not create in its favor any right, title or interest in or to same beyond those created by this Restated Agreement. The Review-Journal shall have the right to republish, license, or otherwise use its editorial content in any form or media.
- 10.7 Tax Treatment of Payments to Sun. Its is contemplated by the parties that the payments to Sun under Appendix D of this Restated Agreement will be, for federal income tax purposes, ordinary income to Sun and will be deductible by DR as a business expense.
- 10.8 Specific Performance. Because of the public interest in maintaining editorially and reportorially independent and competitive newspapers in Las Vegas and its environs, and because of the inadequacy of damages in the event of default in the performance of material obligations hereunder, each party shall have the right to seek specific performance of the material provisions of this Restated Agreement, provided, that in the event of any action by either party for specific performance, if that party does not obtain an order of specific

performance, the other party shall be entitled to recover in such action its attorneys' fees and costs.

- 10.9 <u>Successors and Assignment.</u> This Restated Agreement shall be binding upon and shall inure to the benefit of each of the parties hereto and their permitted successors and assigns.
- 10.10 Governing Law; Modification. This Restated Agreement shall be construed and enforced in accordance with the laws of the State of Nevada. This Restated Agreement may not he changed orally, but only by an agreement in writing and signed by the party against whom enforcement of any waiver, modification or discharge shall be sought.
- 10.11 <u>Headings</u>. Headings have been inserted in this Restated Agreement for the purpose of convenience only. They shall not be used to interpret or construe the meaning of any Articles or Sections, nor shall they have the effect of limiting or enlarging the meaning thereof.
- 10.12 <u>Ancillary Publications</u>. Nothing in this Restated Agreement shall preclude either party from engaging in any lawful business outside of this Restated Agreement, except that neither Review-Journal, or any Affiliate of Review-Journal nor Sun, or any Affiliate of Sun, shall, outside of this Restated Agreement, publish a newspaper that is published three or more days per week and that is directed primarily to Clark, Nye, or Lincoln Counties, Nevada or any parts thereof. As used in this Restated Agreement, "Affiliate" means any person, corporation, partnership, trust or other entity which controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with either party.
- 10.13 Release. As a material inducement to DR to enter into this Restated Agreement. and for other good and valuable consideration, Sun, for itself, and its assigns, hereby unconditionally releases and forever discharges DR and the Las Vegas Review-Journal and their partners, predecessors, successors, assigns, agents, stockholders, directors, officers, current or former employees, representatives, attorneys, divisions, subsidiaries, affiliates, receivers, trustees, shareholders and all persons acting by, through, under or in concert with any of them from any and all charges, complaints, claims, liabilities, obligations, promises, agreements, controversies, damages, actions, causes of action, suits, rights, demands, costs, losses, debts and expenses, including, but not limited to, attorneys' fees and costs actually incurred of any nature whatsoever with respect to all those claims asserted or which could have been asserted which arise out of, or are related to, operation of the Las Vegas Review-Journal or Sun between June 17, 1989, and June 10, 2005, known or unknown, including, but not limited to, any claims connected with operations under the 1989 Joint Operating Agreement between the parties, during that time period, including those items set forth on Exhibit C to a release agreement between the parties dated June 20, 2002 and any claims related to the conduct or operation of lyri.com. reviewjournal.com, lasvegasnewspapers.com.

As a material inducement to Sun to enter into this Restated Agreement, and for other good and valuable consideration, DR, for itself, its affiliates and assigns, hereby unconditionally releases and forever discharges Sun its partners, predecessors, successors, assigns, agents, stockholders, directors, officers, current or former employees, representatives, attorneys,

divisions, subsidiaries, affiliates, receivers, trustees, shareholders and all persons acting by, through, under or in concert with any of them from any and all charges, complaints, claims, liabilities, obligations, promises, agreements, controversies, damages, actions, causes of action, suits, rights, demands, costs, losses, debts and expenses, including, but not limited to, attorneys' fees and costs actually incurred of any nature whatsoever with respect to all those claims asserted or which could have been asserted which arise out of, or are related to, operation of the Las Vegas Review-Journal or Sun between June 17, 1989, and June 10, 2005, known or unknown, including, but not limited to, any claims connected with operations under the 1989 Joint Operating Agreement between the parties, during that time period, including those items set forth on Exhibit D to a release agreement between the parties dated June 20, 2002 and any claims related to the conduct or operation of lasvegassun.com or lasvegasnewspapers.com.

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this Restated Agreement has been executed by the parties' respective corporate officers thereto duly authorized as of the day and year first above written.

DR PARTNERS. By: Stephens Group, Inc. General Partner

By: Marin a. Atyphina
Warren Stephens
Chief Executive Officer

LAS VEGAS SUN, INC.

Brian L. Greenspun

President

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APPENDIX A

A.1. Intentionally omitted

A.2. Pursuant to Section 4.3. of this Restated Agreement, the number, placement, and characteristics of Sun pages shall be in accordance with the following specifications:

- (a) For Monday through Friday editions, the Sun shall be composed of an open front page with the Las Vegas Sun flag and seven (7) additional editorial pages (or the lineage equivalent thereof) of which three (3) shall be open pages as determined by the Sun. The remaining pages may include advertising, subject to the restrictions in (d) below. For Monday-Friday editions, the Review-Journal shall be composed of as many pages as Review-Journal management determines in its sole discretion.
- (b) For the Sunday edition, the Sun shall be composed of an open front page with the Las Vegas Sun flag and nine (9) additional editorial pages (or the lineage equivalent thereof) of which three (3) shall be open pages as determined by the Sun. The remaining pages may include advertising, subject to restrictions in (d) below. The Review-Journal shall determine the number of pages for a comic section for the Sunday edition which shall consist of strips and features selected by the Review-Journal. The Sunday paper, including comics, shall be composed of as many Review-Journal pages as Review-Journal management determines in its sole discretion.
- (c) For Saturday and holiday editions, the Sun shall be composed of an open front page with the Las Vegas Sun flag and five (5) additional editorial pages (or the lineage equivalent thereof) of which three (3) shall be open pages as determined by the Sun. The Saturday and holiday editions shall be composed of as many Review-Journal pages as Review-Journal management determines in its sole discretion. The remaining pages may include advertising, subject to restrictions in (d) below.
- (d) The Sun shall not include any Review-Journal editorial content. Standard materials such as weather pages, comics, standardized television listings and the like shall not be considered Review-Journal editorial material and may be included in the Sun as additional pages unless the Sun objects in writing thereto. Other than open pages, the Sun may include advertising. No Sun page shall be more than 50% advertising, except for full page ads, and no advertising shall appear "above the fold" in the Sun, except for full page ads. Notwithstanding the foregoing, pages may contain, from time to time, more than 50% advertising due to production issues and advertising demands. Advertising will not be stacked in a pyramid format and shall be evened out in terms of height on the page. The Monday-Sunday editions of the Review-Journal shall include a noticeable mention of the

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Sun, on the front page of the Review-Journal. The noticeable mention will appear in a box above the Review-Journal's masthead (the "Sun Box") and shall be in the form shown on Appendix B. The Sun Box shall not be smaller in proportion than shown in Appendix B. The Sun Box shall also include the Sun's masthead, and any emblem that is part of the Sun's masthead. The Sun Box shall include a promotion of a story in the Sun and refer readers to the Sun inside. The type face, editorial artwork, font, and editorial promotional content appearing in the Sun Box shall be determined by Sun, in its sole discretion. Any color in the Sun Box shall be restricted to constituent colors used by the Review-Journal on its front page. The Sun Box shall be the left-hand box unless it would be obscured by a spaeda fold, in which case the Sun Box shall be the right-hand box. In the event of major breaking news or for exigent production circumstances, the Sun Box may be moved below the Review-Journal's masthead. The Sun, on average, will receive as much editorial color as the local news section of the Review-Journal.

A.3. Edition times for Monday through Sunday issues of the Review-Journal shall be established by the Review-Journal in accordance with normal industry standards. Deadlines for the Sun shall be the same as those established for the last local news sections of the Review-Journal. The Sun will be placed as the third section of the Newspapers except on occasions when exigent production circumstances require that it be placed as the fourth section. The Sun will be printed in the same press run as the Review-Journal local news section. The Review-Journal shall be solely responsible for determining the need for replating the Newspapers, and shall treat the Sun and the Review-Journal equally with respect to replating of page one for major breaking national or international news events

A.4. If the Review-Journal determines that it is feasible to publish an "extra" edition, such edition shall be a Review-Journal edition and the content of any "extra" edition shall be determined solely by the Review-Journal.

A.5. In the event the Review-Journal determines that the Sun's continued placement in the Review-Journal has a material and substantial negative financial impact on the revenue and profit of the Newspapers it may deliver the Sun separately from the Review-Journal but at the same time, place, and manner as the Review-Journal. The Review-Journal shall provide written notice to the Sun within fifteen (15) days of beginning such separate delivery specifying in detail the factual basis for its determination.

In the event the Sun disagrees with the Review-Journal's determination, it shall within seven (7) days of receipt of notice from the Review-Journal, request that the matter be submitted to arbitration by an arbiter mutually agreed upon by the parties. If Sun requests arbitration, the Review-Journal shall not deliver the Sun separately until sixty (60) days after selection of the arbitrator. In the event the parties are not able to agree upon an arbiter within seven (7) days, an arbiter shall selected by the Chairman of the Department of Journalism of Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, or a similar journalism school if Northwestern University has ceased operations of its School of Journalism. The parties shall request the arbitrator to render a decision within sixty (60) days of his or her selection, and Sun and the Review-Journal each

hereby covenant to cooperate with the arbitrator to facilitate such request.

The arbitrator shall have experience in the senior management of metropolitan daily newspapers. In determining material and substantial negative financial impact, only the following factors shall be considered; advertiser abandonment of the Newspapers specifically due to the Sun's inclusion within the Review-Journal or subscriber cancellations of the Newspapers specifically due to the Sun's inclusion within the Review-Journal. The material and substantial negative financial impact shall be determined by reference to generally accepted standard newspaper industry sources. The decision of the arbitrator shall be final. The cost of the arbitration shall be borne by the non-prevailing party. The Review-Journal's rights under this section shall be cumulative and may not be exercised more often than once every eighteen (18) months.

In the event Sun determines, in its sole discretion, that the Sun's continued placement in the Review-Journal negatively impacts the Sun, the Review-Journal shall, upon fifteen (15) day written notice from Sun, thereafter deliver the Sun separately from the Review-Journal but at the same time, place and manner as the Review-Journal, provided that Sun shall pay any incremental expenditure reasonably incurred because of such separate delivery, which separate delivery shall be effected without any derogation in the publication, production, or delivery of the Review-Journal. Prior to giving its fifteen (15) day written notice, Sun may request and the Review-Journal shall provide a good faith estimate of such incremental expenditures and the parties shall meet and confer regarding the estimate. If the Sun is separately delivered, it will no longer receive noticeable mention in the Review-Journal.

APPENDIX B

[Sample to be attached]

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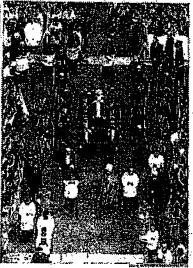
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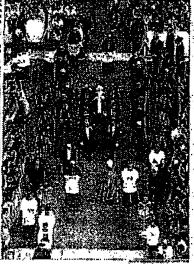
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APPENDIX D

Sun shall receive an annual profits payment (the "Annual Profits Payment"), one-twelfth (1/12th) of which shall be paid monthly in advance on the first day of each month during the Term. For the fiscal year beginning April 1, 2005, the Annual Profits Payment shall be Twelve Million Dollars (\$12,000,000), provided, however, that payments to Sun shall continue in accordance with the 1989 Agreement until the Transition Date. Each fiscal year thereafter during the term of this Agreement the Annual Profits Payment shall be adjusted as set forth in this Appendix D. Within thirty (30) days following the beginning of each such fiscal year, Review-Journal shall calculate the percentage change (the "Percentage Change") between the earnings, before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA") for the fiscal year immediately preceding (the "LTM EBITDA") and the EBITDA for the penultimate fiscal year (the "Prior Period EBITDA"). The Annual Profits Payment shall be increased, or decreased, as the case may be, by the Percentage Change between the LTM EBITDA and the Prior Period EBITDA.

In calculating the EBITDA (i) for any period that includes earnings prior to April 1.

2005, such earnings shall not be reduced by any amounts that during such period may have been otherwise been deducted from earnings under section A.1 of Appendix A or sections B.1.16,

B.1.17, B.1.18, or B.3 of Appendix B of the 1989 Agreement and (ii) for any period whether before or after April 1, 2005, such earnings shall not be reduced by any amounts paid to Sun as a percentage of operating profit under Appendix D of the 1989 Agreement or under this Appendix D. Any expense of the Review-Journal attributable to a transaction with an Affiliate shall not exceed fair market value. EBITDA shall include the earnings of the Newspapers and the

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earnings of the Review-Journal's Affiliates derived from publications generally circulated in Clark, Nye, or Lincoln Counties, Nevada or any parts thereof. For purposes of this paragraph, Press Equipment shall mean the press equipment currently owned by the Review-Journal and identified in Appendix D-1 and any additional equipment, whether owned by the Review-Journal or third parties, to the extent that it produces substantially the same product or result, and Other Equipment shall mean all equipment and facilities used for production or operation of the printed Newspapers or other print publications whose earnings are included in EBITDA other than Press Equipment. EBITDA, whether determined for any period before or after April 1, 2005, shall not include (a) any expense for rents, leases or similar expense for Other Equipment (i) if such expense, under generally accepted accounting principles, should be treated as a capitalized lease obligation, or (ii) if such expense is made for the use of any capital asset the use of which is intended to replace any item of Other Equipment that is owned by the Review-Journal as of the Effective Date or (b) any expense for rents, leases, or similar expenses for Press Equipment, including any portion of a printing services contract that is fairly attributable to the use of Press Equipment. All calculations shall be made in accordance with generally accepted newspaper industry accounting principles consistently applied. The Parties intend that EBITDA be calculated in a manner consistent with the computation of "Retention" as that line item appears on the profit and loss statement for Stephens Media Group for the period ended December 31, 2004. Sun shall have the right, exercisable not more than once every twelve months and only after providing written notification no less than thirty days prior thereto, to appoint an certified public accounting firm or law firm as Sun's representative to examine and audit the books and records of the Review-Journal and the other publications whose earnings are included in EBITDA for purposes of verifying the determinations of the changes to the Annual Profit

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Payments. Such representative shall agree in writing to maintain the confidentiality of all such financial records inspected. The confidentiality agreement shall not restrict the representative from disclosing to the management of Sun information concerning the audit of the Review-Journal, but shall restrict the representative from disclosing any specific individual salary information or advertiser-specific information (e.g., names, prices, contract terms, discounts, total inches) for the other publications whose earnings are included in EBIDTA. With respect to such other publications, the representative may only disclose summary information (e.g., total advertising revenue or total salaries) that is not identifiable with individual advertisers or employees. If as a result of such an audit, there is a dispute between Sun and the Review-Journal as to amounts owed to Sun and they are not able to resolve the dispute within 30 days, they shall select a certified public accountant to arbitrate the dispute. The arbitration shall be conducted according to the commercial arbitration rules of the American Arbitration Association, including such rules for the selection of a single arbitrator if Sun and the Review-Journal are not able to agree upon an arbitrator. Sun and the Review-Journal shall request the arbitrator to render a decision within sixty (60) days of his or her selection, and Sun and the Review-Journal each hereby covenant to cooperate with the arbitrator to facilitate such request. The arbitrator shall agree to be bound by terms of confidentiality to the same extent as the Sun's representative. The arbitrator shall make an award to Sun in the amount of the arrearage, if any, found to exist, together with interest thereon from the date any arrearage was due until paid at the corporate prime rate as quoted by the Wall Street Journal on the first business day of each month. The arbitrator shall also make an award of the fees and cost of arbitration, which may include a division of such fees and costs among the parties in a manner determined by the arbitrator to be reasonable in light of the positions asserted and the determination made.

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DR shall be entitled to all of the profits of the Newspapers after the payments set forth above to the Sun during the term of this Restated Agreement.

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APPENDIX D-1

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04/01/2015 04:54:42 PM **MCOM** MORRIS LAW GROUP Steve Morris, Bar No. 1543 2 Email: sm@morrislawgroup.com **CLERK OF THE COURT** 3 Akke Levin, Bar No. 9102 Email: al@morrislawgroup.com 4 900 Bank of America Plaza 300 South Fourth Street 5 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 6 Telephone: (702) 474-9400 Facsimile: (702) 474-9422 7 Attorneys for Defendant 8 DR Partners d/b/a Stephens 9 Media Group DISTRICT COURT 10 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 11 Case No.: A-15-715008-B LAS VEGAS SUN, INC., a Nevada Dept. No.: XI corporation, 12 Plaintiff, **MOTION TO COMPEL** 13 ARBITRATION v. 14 DR PARTNERS, a Nevada General 15 Partnership, d/b/a STEPHENS Date: MEDIA GROUP; DOES 1-X, 16 Time: inclusive, 17 Defendants. 18 19 20 and for a stay of these judicial proceedings. 21 22 MORRIS LAW GROUP

Defendant DR Partners d/b/a Stephens Media Group hereby moves the Court, under NRS 38.221(1), for an order compelling arbitration

By: Steve Morris, Bar No. 1543 Akke Levin, Bar No. 9102 900 Bank of America Plaza 300 South Fourth Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

Attorneys for Defendant DR Partners d/b/a Stephens Media Group

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NOTICE OF MOTION

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the undersigned will bring the foregoing Motion to Compel on before the above-named Court on the ____5 ___ day of _________, 2015 at the hour of ________a.m.

MORRIS LAW GROUP

By: Steve Morris, Bar No. 1543
Akke Levin, Bar No. 9102
900 Bank of America Plaza
300 South Fourth Street
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

Attorneys for Defendant Dr. Partners d/b/a Stephens Media Group

POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I. INTRODUCTION

This is a financial dispute between plaintiff Las Vegas Sun Inc. ("LV Sun" or "Sun") and Defendant DR Partners, owner and publisher of the Las Vegas Review Journal ("Review Journal"), under their joint operating agreement as amended and restated in 2005 ("JOA"). LV Sun alleges it is owed "at least \$6,000,000, plus interest" under the JOA since 2005, because Review Journal miscalculated the annual profit payments owed to LV Sun—*i.e.*, LV Sun alleges Review Journal improperly included its own operating expenses in the total operations costs, which reduced the earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA") and thereby LV Sun's share in the annual profits. Compl. ¶¶ 17-21.

This dispute is subject to mandatory arbitration before a certified public accountant in accordance with "the commercial arbitration rules of the American Arbitration Association," because this is "a dispute

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between [LV] Sun and the Review-Journal as to amounts owed to [LV] Sun" under the JOA. Compl. Ex. 2. at 20. The JOA requires the parties to "select a certified public accountant [CPA] to arbitrate the dispute." Id. If, as here, the parties cannot agree on a CPA-LV Sun rejected the CPA proposed by Review Journal, and Review Journal rejected the CPA proposed by LV Sun by letter dated April 1, 2015—the AAA "rules for the selection of a single arbitrator" will govern the selection process. Id.

LV Sun cannot invoke rights under the JOA while at the same time disavowing the JOA's arbitration clause. Phillips v. Parker, 106 Nev. 415, 417, 794 P.2d 716, 718 (1990). The Court should compel arbitration as provided by the parties' JOA and stay these judicial proceedings pending arbitration. NRS 38.221(6).

ARGUMENT II.

This Accounting Dispute is Subject to Arbitration.

A party to an arbitration agreement may move the Court to compel arbitration upon "another person's refusal to arbitrate pursuant to the agreement," and the Court "shall proceed summarily to decide the issue and order the parties to arbitrate unless it finds that there is no enforceable agreement to arbitrate." NRS 38.221(1)(b). Thus, the Court decides "whether a dispute must be arbitrated." Phillips v. Parker, 106 Nev. 415, 417, 794 P.2d 716, 717 (1990). This question of "arbitrability is usually a question of contractual construction," which is a "question of law" for the Court to decide. Id. at 417, 794 P.2d at 718.

"There is a strong public policy favoring contractual provisions requiring arbitration as a dispute resolution mechanism," id., "because arbitration generally avoids the higher costs and longer time periods associated with traditional litigation." DR Horton, Inc. v. Green, 120 Nev. 549, 553, 96 P.3d 1159, 1162 (2004). Where, as here, the parties contractually

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agreed to arbitration, arbitration clauses should be liberally construed to provide the parties with the benefits of arbitration they bargained for. Kindred v. Dist. Ct., 116 Nev. 405, 996 P.2d 903, 907 (2000). All doubts "concerning the arbitrability of the subject matter of a dispute" should therefore be decided "in favor of arbitration:" Int'l Ass'n of Firefighters v. City of Las Vegas, 104 Nev. 615, 618, 764 P.2d 478, 480 (1988); Pacificare of Nevada, Inc. v. Rogers, 127 Nev. __ n.3, 266 P.3d 596, 600 n.3 (2011) (holding same).

> The Dispute is Governed by Appendix D of the JOA 1. Because the Sun Disputes the Calculation of Annual Profits and the Amount It is Owed.

LV Sun's complaint is based on the parties' 1989 joint operating agreement, as amended and restated in 2005 (collectively, "JOA"). Compl. ¶¶ 9, 11, 12-21, 26-36 and Exhibits 1 and 2 thereto. In a nutshell, LV Sun alleges that Review Journal underpaid the Sun its share of the annual profits. Id. ¶¶ 17-21. More specifically, LV Sun contends that since the JOA's amendment in 2005, the parties agreed that each party "shall bear their own respective editorial costs." Id. ¶ 18 (quoting JOA, Ex. 2 § 4.2). LV Sun alleges that Review Journal violated Article 4.2 of the JOA by including its own editorial costs in the calculation of the total operating expenses, which in turn reduced the earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization ("EBITDA"), which in turn reduced the Sun's share of annual profits. Compl. ¶¶ 17, 19-20.

Article 7 of the JOA—entitled "Payment"—provides that "[Defendant] DR [Partners] and the Sun shall receive the amounts set forth in Appendix D" of the JOA. Compl., Ex. 2 § 7 (emphasis added).1 Appendix D provides that LV Sun "shall receive an annual profits

Appendix D is not a separate attachment but included within the consecutively paginated JOA on pages 18-21. See Compl. Ex. 2 at 18-21. Page 4 of 9

 $MORRIS LAW~GROUP \\ \texttt{Bank of america plaza-300 south fourth street-las vegas, nevada 89101} \\ \texttt{702/474-9400-fax 702/474-9422} \\$

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starting with a base payment to be increased or decreased depending on the percentage change between the EBITDA of the immediately preceding fiscal year and the EBITDA for the year before that. *Id.* Ex. 2 at 19. LV Sun specifically relies on Appendix D of the JOA to support its allegation that in calculating the EBITDA, the earnings should not be reduced by Stephens Media's own editorial costs. Compl. ¶¶ 14-16, 18, 26. In fact, Las Vegas Sun admits that the dispute concerns "the calculation of EBITDA for purposes of determining the Annual Profits Payment owed to Las Vegas Sun, Inc." *Id.* ¶ 26.

2. Appendix D of the JOA Calls for Mandatory Arbitration.

The remedies available to LV Sun in case of a dispute over the calculation of EBITDA and the resulting annual profits payment are set out in Appendix D. After describing the manner in which the EBITDA is to be calculated, Appendix D goes on to state, in relevant part:

Sun shall have the right . . . to appoint a[] certified public accounting firm or law firm as Sun's representative to examine and audit the books and records of the Review-Journal . . , If as a result of such an audit, there is a dispute between Sun and the Review-Journal as to amounts owed to Sun and they are not able to resolve the dispute within 30 days, they shall select a certified public accountant to arbitrate the dispute. The arbitration shall be conducted according to the commercial arbitration rules of the American Arbitration Association ["AAA"], including such rules for the selection of a single arbitrator if Sun and the Review-Journal are not able to agree upon an arbitrator. Sun and the Review-Journal shall request the arbitrator to render a decision within sixty (60) days of his or her selection, and Sun and the Review-Journal each hereby covenant to cooperate with the arbitrator to facilitate such request... The arbitrator shall make an award to Sun in the amount of the arrearage, if any, found to exist, together with interest thereon The arbitrator shall also make an award of the fees and cost of arbitration, which may include a

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division of such fees and costs among the parties in a manner determined by the arbitrator to be reasonable in light of the positions asserted and the determination made.

Compl. Ex. 2 at 19-20 (emphasis added).

Although LV Sun did not seek an audit and filed this lawsuit, it may not avoid the mandatory JOA requirement to submit this dispute "as to amounts owed to Sun" to a "certified public accountant" for arbitration under the AAA commercial arbitration rules. Id. Thus, the Court should compel arbitration and stay the proceedings pending conclusion of the arbitration proceedings and entry of the arbitrator's award. See NRS 38.221(6) ("If a party makes a motion to the court to order arbitration, the court on just terms shall stay any judicial proceeding that involves a claim alleged to be subject to the arbitration until the court renders a final decision under this section").

Las Vegas Sun Cannot Avoid the Arbitration Clause by 3. Pleading Around It.

A party cannot invoke a term in an agreement with an arbitration clause "and simultaneously disavow the applicability of the arbitration clause," as LV Sun attempts to do here. Phillips, 106 Nev. at 418, 794 P.2d at 718. LV Sun's complaint asserts a claim for breach of the JOA and specifically (and repeatedly) invokes and quotes from Appendix D of the JOA in support of its allegation that Stephens Media improperly reduced the EBITDA by including its own editorial costs in the calculation. Compl. ¶¶ 14-16, 18, 26. LV Sun admits that there is a dispute between the parties concerning "the calculation of EBITDA for purposes of determining the Annual Profits Payment owed to Las Vegas Sun, Inc." Id. ¶ 26.

However, LV Sun attempts to avoid the mandatory arbitration clause by presenting this as a dispute involving the interpretation of Article 4.2 that can be resolved by "specific performance" under Article 10.8. Id.

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¶¶ 26, 34, 36; id. ¶¶ 30-37 (asserting claim for "specific performance"). This position is wrong. Article 4.2 only addresses the allocation of the parties' respective editorial costs; it does not address or determine the calculation of the EBITDA of the joint operations, which is set out in Appendix D. Moreover, Article 10.8 does not negate the arbitration clause of Appendix D and, by its terms, is inapplicable to the financial dispute at issue. Article 10.8 provides, in relevant part:

Because of the public interest in maintaining editorially and reportorially independent and competitive newspapers in Las Vegas and its environs, and because of the inadequacy of damages in the event of default in the performance of material obligations hereunder, each party shall have the right to seek specific performance of the material provisions of this Restated Agreement....

Compl. Ex. 2 Article 10.8 (emphasis added).

Thus, this provision contemplates injunctive relief where damages are inadequate for a dispute involving the public's interest in "independent and competitive newspapers in Las Vegas and its environs " Id. Here, by contrast, the dispute is a financial one between the parties that requires an accounting to resolve. The parties' interest in maintenance of independent and competitive newspapers is not in issue. Thus, the public interest is not involved. No matter how LV Sun tries to frame the dispute as one for specific performance for violation of Article 4.2, at the end of the day LV Sun disputes Review Journal's annual profit calculations and claims damages "of at least \$6,000,000 " Compl. ¶ 21. The Court should therefore disregard LV Sun's artful pleading and compel arbitration. See Phillips, 106 Nev. at 718, 794 P.2d at 718 ("Despite the careful pleading, the amended complaint relates to the agreement and hence is subject to arbitration").

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III. CONCLUSION

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26 27 28 For the reasons stated above, the Court should compel arbitration and stay these judicial proceedings.

MORRIS LAW GROUP

Steve Morris, Bar No. 1543 Akke Levin, Bar No. 9102 900 Bank of America Plaza 300 South Fourth Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

Attorneys for Defendant DR Partners d/b/a Stephens Media Group

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TO:

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to Nev. R. Civ. P. 5(b)(2)(D) and E.D.C.R. 8.05, I certify that I am an employee of MORRIS LAW GROUP and that on the date below, I caused the following documents to be served via the Court's Odyssey E-Filing system: MOTION TO COMPEL ARBITRATION. The date and time of the electronic proof of service is in place of the date and place of deposit in the mail.

I further certify that the following are not registered with the Court's Odyssey E-Filing system and will be served the foregoing document via United States Mail, postage prepaid, on the date and to the

LEWIS ROCA ROTHGERBER, LLP E. Leif Reid 50 West Liberty Street, Suite 410 Reno, Nevada 89501 lreid@lrrlaw.com

addressee(s) shown below:

DATED this _/ST day of _april___, 2015.

By Richerson

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CLERK OF THE COURT

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DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

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Dept.: XI

PLAINTIFF'S OPPOSITION TO MOTION TO COMPEL ARBITRATION

DR PARTNERS, a Nevada General Partnership, d/b/a STEPHENS MEDIA GROUP; DOES I-X,

PLAINTIFF.

DEFENDANTS.

Plaintiff Las Vegas Sun, Inc. ("the Sun"), opposes Defendant DR Partners', doing business as Stephens Media Group, Motion to Compel Arbitration ("Motion") as follows:

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

DR Partners seeks to compel arbitration of this action by presenting a superficial and oversimplified view of this dispute. In doing so, DR Partners fails to accurately describe the nature of this case.

Rather than describing what is actually in dispute between the Parties—whether DR Partners may force the Sun to subsidize the Las Vegas Review-Journal's editorial costs—DR Partners deceptively presents arguments focused on the "enforceability" of the arbitration provision and the purported inapplicability of the other material provisions contained in the

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Parties' 2005 Joint Operating Agreement ("the JOA"). But no one here disputes the existence of an arbitration provision or whether it is enforceable.

Instead, in its Complaint, the Sun seeks a declaratory order to confront DR Partners' unreasonable interpretation of its contractual burden to bear its own editorial costs, to prevent future breaches of the JOA, and to remedy DR Partners' failures by requiring specific performance of its obligations under the JOA. Thus, rather than being an "accounting" or "financial" dispute that would otherwise clearly require arbitration by a certified public accountant, this case involves questions of law that must be decided by the Court.

As will be clearly presented below, the Parties never intended that questions of contractual interpretation and breach, or whether specific performance should be ordered, would be subject to or governed by a provision designed to resolve disputed questions of accounting and verifying how EBITDA is calculated. Even the most cursory review of the JOA reveals that this dispute is not subject to arbitration.

THE NATURE OF THE DISPUTE.

The Newspaper Preservation Act was enacted in 1970, and codified in 15 U.S.C. sections 1801 through 1804. The Act authorizes the formation of joint operating agreements among competing newspaper operations within the same market area. 15 U.S.C. § 1803. It exempts newspapers from certain provisions of antitrust laws. Id. The purpose of creating the Act was to allow the survival of multiple daily newspapers in a given urban market where circulation was declining, and to protect at least one of the newspapers in that market from ceasing operations altogether. See, e.g., Salt Lake Tribune Pub. Co., LLC v. AT & T Corp., 320 F.3d 1081, 1086 n.3 (10th Cir. 2003) ("In order to preserve multiple editorial voices in a given market and assist financially distressed newspapers, Congress encouraged the formation of [joint operating agreements] by giving them a limited exception to the antitrust laws."); Hearst Communications, Inc. v. Seattle Times Co., 115 P.3d 262, 271 (Wash. 2005) ("There is a clear national policy that supports maintenance of two newspapers as long as one of the newspapers is 'failing' at the time that the attorney general approves of the joint agreement.").

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In the public interest of maintaining a newspaper press editorially and reportorially independent and competitive in all parts of the United States, it is hereby declared to be the public policy of the United States to preserve the publication of newspapers in any city, community, or metropolitan area where a joint operating arrangement has been heretofore entered into because of economic distress or is hereafter effected in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

15 U.S.C. § 1801.

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The Sun and DR Partners have been operating their separate daily news publications together under a joint operating agreement, entered into in accordance with the Act, since 1989. See generally Compl. at Ex. 1. In 2005, the Parties renegotiated and restated their agreement in the form of the 2005 Amended and Restated [Joint Operating] Agreement ("the JOA"). See Ex. 1.1

Under the original 1989 Joint Operating Agreement, the Parties had previously shared news and editorial expenses in accordance with a specified allocation formula. See Compl. at Ex. 1 ¶ 4.2. However, in the process of amending the JOA in 2005, the Parties changed that provision to require each to separately bear its own news and editorial expenses. Compare id. with Ex. 1 ¶ 4.2, Amended Section 4.2 of the JOA reads as follows:

> News and Editorial Allocations. The Review-Journal and the Sun shall each bear their own respective editorial costs and shall establish whatever budgets each deems appropriate.

Ex. 1 at 2. Following the execution of the 2005 JOA, and consistent with 15 U.S.C. § 1801, the Review-Journal was prohibited from requiring the Sun to subsidize its editorial costs and functions.

Despite this amendment to Section 4.2, DR Partners has continuously, improperly, and surreptitiously included the Review-Journal's editorial expenses in the total operating expenses of the JOA. See Compl. ¶17. The Sun's editorial expenses have not similarly been included. Because DR Partners has improperly included these editorial expenses in the total operating

¹ The JOA was attached as Exhibit 2 to the Complaint, but is attached to this Opposition for the Court's convenience.

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expenses of the JOA, the EBITDA calculated under the formula contained in Appendix D of the JOA has been improperly decreased. Id. ¶ 19. This improper EBITDA adjustment has caused inaccurately low Annual Profits Payments being made to the Sun, and an improper subsidy received by the Review-Journal.

Section 4.2's mandate governing editorial expenses is a material provision of the JOA. A party's failure to abide by Section 4.2 results in an improper shifting of cost burdens to the other party. These improper cost burdens are substantial, amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars each year. And, because the Sun relies on the Annual Profits Payments that the Review-Journal pays to it as its sole source of revenue, strict adherence to Section 4.2 is required to ensure the Sun's continued existence—the core purpose of both the JOA and the Newspaper Preservation Act of 1970.

In an effort to assure performance under the JOA, the Parties included Section 10.8 in the JOA. Ex. 1 at 9-10. Section 10.8 is an express provision concerning the Parties' right to seek redress in Court to obtain specific performance from the opposing party of the JOA's requirements. Id. This provision further effectuates the purpose and intent of the Newspaper Preservation Act, mirroring the language of 15 U.S.C. section 1801. Section 10.8 provides:

> Because of the public interest in maintaining editorially and reportorially independent and competitive newspapers in Las Vegas and its environs, and because of the inadequacy of damages in the event of default in the performance of material obligations hereunder, each party shall have the right to seek specific performance of the material provisions of this Restated Agreement, provided, that in the event of any action by either party for specific performance, if that party does not obtain an order of specific performance, the other party shall be entitled to recover in such action its attorneys' fees and costs.

Id. (emphasis added).

Due to DR Partners' repeated breach of Section 4.2 of the JOA through its continuing refusal to bear its own editorial expenses (as the Sun has done), the Sun was forced to institute this action. See generally Compl. The Sun seeks a declaration from this Court that DR Partners has breached the JOA by failing to perform in accordance with Section 4.2, Id. at 5. In addition, the

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Sun seeks specific performance of DR Partner's contractual obligations to exclude the Review-Journal's editorial costs from the JOA's EBITDA calculation, and to correspondingly pay all of its outstanding profit payments that would result from this change. Id. at 6-7.

THIS DISPUTE IS NOT SUBJECT TO ARBITRATION UNDER THE JOA.

The Limited Arbitration Provision Contained in the JOA.

Article 7 of the JOA contains the Agreement's payment terms. It reads, "During the term of this Restated Agreement, DR and the Sun shall receive the amounts set forth in Appendix D." Ex. 1 at 5. Under Appendix D, the Sun shall receive annual profits payments based upon the EBITDA calculation. Id. at 18-19. The EBITDA calculation is specifically defined in Appendix D to include the earnings of the two newspapers, as well as the earnings of the Review-Journal's affiliates, while excluding certain listed expenses such as rents, leases and equipment expenses. Id. at 18-19. Appendix D further mandates that "[all calculations shall be made in accordance with generally accepted newspaper industry accounting principles consistently applied." Id. at 19.

Additionally, Appendix D authorizes the Sun to appoint a certified public accountant to audit the books and records of the Review-Journal "for purposes of verifying the determinations of the changes to the Annual Profit Payments" due to the Sun. Ex. 1 at 19-20. In the event that the Sun disputes the determinations of the Annual Profit Payment after its audit, the JOA provides for an arbitration process to resolve the dispute and obtain a final financial determination. Id. The arbitration provision reads, in pertinent part, as follows:

> If as a result of such an audit, there is a dispute between Sun and the Review-Journal as to amounts owed to Sun and they are not able to resolve the dispute within 30 days, they shall select a certified public accountant to arbitrate the dispute. The arbitration shall be conducted according to the commercial arbitration rules of the American Arbitration Association, including such rules for the selection of a single arbitrator if Sun and the Review-Journal are not able to agree upon an arbitrator.

Id. at 20.

B. Standard for Determining Whether a Dispute is Arbitrable.

Whether this dispute is subject to arbitration is an issue of contract interpretation. Clark Co. Public Employees v. Pearson, 106 Nev. 587, 590, 798 P.2d 136, 137 (1990). Because

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particular contract[] of particular parties." See City of Reno v. IAFF, Local 731, 130 Nev. Adv. Op. 100, ___, 340 P.3d 589, 593 (Dec. 31, 2014) (internal quotations and citation omitted). When interpreting the contract, the court must "construe a contract that is clear on its face from the written language, and [it] should be enforced as written." State ex rel. Masto v. Second Judicial Dist. Ct., 125 Nev. 37, 44, 199 P.3d 828, 832 (2009). Although public policy favors arbitration, arbitration provisions "must not be so broadly construed as to encompass claims and parties that were not intended by the original contract." Truck Ins. Exch. v. Palmer J. Swanson, Inc., 124 Nev. 629, 634, 189 P.3d 656, 660 (2008) (quoting Thomson-CSF, S.A. v. Am. Arbitration Ass'n, 64 F.3d 773, 776 (2d Cir. 1995)). "[A] party cannot be required to submit to arbitration any dispute which he has not agreed so to submit." City of Reno, 130 Nev. Adv. Op. at ___, 340 P.3d at 593 (quoting AT&T Techs., Inc. v. Commc'ns Workers of Am., 475 U.S. 643, 648 (1986)). Simply put, the existence of an arbitration provision in a contract does not mean that every dispute between the contracting parties is arbitrable.

arbitration in this case "is a product of contract, . . . its legal basis depends entirely upon the

The contract that is the subject of this action is the JOA. See generally Ex. 1. Thus, general principles of contract interpretation govern the determination of whether this dispute is arbitrable. For the reasons discussed below, this dispute is not arbitrable and DR Partners' Motion is without merit.

C. This Dispute Falls Outside the Limited Purview of the Arbitration Provision.

While DR Partners argues that this is a "financial dispute" that is subject to arbitration, this assertion is simply incorrect. A plain review of the arbitration provision at issue in this case reveals that it is extremely limited in scope: it is only for circumstances where accounting professionals retained by the Parties differ on the amount of a calculation. No language in the above-cited arbitration provision indicates that the Parties' ceded contract interpretation or enforcement questions for final resolution by a certified public accountant.

Employing applicable rules of contract interpretation, the arbitration provision cannot be construed so broadly such that it encompasses all breaches of the JOA, as DR Partners contends. See Truck Ins. Exch. v. Palmer J. Swanson, Inc., 124 Nev. 629, 634, 189 P.3d 656, 660 (2008)

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(stating that arbitration provisions "must not be so broadly construed as to encompass claims and parties that were not intended by the original contract") (internal quotations omitted); Mot. at 3, 6 (erroneously arguing that "LV Sun cannot invoke rights under the JOA while at the same time disavowing the JOA's arbitration clause"). The narrow nature of the arbitration provision demonstrates that the Parties never intended the arbitration provision to apply to disputes such as those raised in the Sun's Complaint.

The heart of the arbitration provision states, "If as a result of such an audit, there is a dispute between Sun and the Review-Journal as to amounts owed to Sun . . . , they shall select a certified public accountant to arbitrate the dispute." Ex. 1 at 20. The first phrase in this sentence contemplates arbitration only after an audit of Review-Journal's books and records, and only if the Sun disputes the Annual Profits Payment after that audit. Id. This dispute is not about verifying advertising revenue, explaining discounts provided to major accounts, or documenting publication costs and amortization methods. This dispute does not sound in inaccuracies contained in chargeable costs and actual expenses that would only be revealed by a formal audit of the Review-Journal's books and records. See generally Compl. Instead, this dispute is about whether the Review-Journal breached the JOA when it failed to "bear [its] own respective editorial costs" as required the JOA, and whether the Review-Journal should be required to specifically perform this obligation contained in Section 4.2 of the JOA. Id.

No formal audit of Review-Journal's books and records by a certified public accountant was necessary to determine whether it failed to perform under Section 4.2. DR Partners freely admits that it included its editorial costs in its EBITDA calculations of the joint venture. The ongoing dispute between the Parties is whether the JOA authorizes this practice as a matter of law.

The second phrase in the arbitration provision referenced above reinforces the Sun's position. The second phrase requires that a certified public accountant be the final arbitrator of the dispute. The Sun does not dispute that a certified public accountant is appropriate to preside over and resolve a dispute resulting from a books and records audit. However, a certified public account cannot properly determine whether a party to the JOA breached its duties and whether specific performance is appropriate. Doing so would exceed the scope of the arbitration agreement

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and the powers granted to the certified public accountant under Appendix D of the JOA. NRS 34.241(d)-(e) would require that any such action be vacated.

It is well-established that issues of contract interpretation, and requests for declaratory relief based upon a breach thereunder, are issues of law for a court to decide. E.g., Grand Hotel Gift Shop v. Granite State Ins. Co., 108 Nev. 811, 815, 839 P.2d 599, 602 (1992); Fed. Ins. Co. v. Coast Converters, 130 Nev. Adv. Op. 95, 339 P.3d 1281, 1284 (Dec. 24, 2014); Close v. Isbell Constr. Co., 86 Nev. 524, 529, 471 P.2d 257, 261 (1970). The same is true of the relief sought in the Sun's Complaint. Whether specific performance should be ordered is an issue to be decided by a court, e.g., Close, 86 Nev. at 529, 471 P.2d at 261, not a certified public accountant.

Section 10.8 of the JOA Excludes This Dispute from Arbitration.

Even looking beyond the plain language of Exhibit D itself, it is clear that the Sun's request for specific performance is expressly authorized in Section 10.8 of the JOA. Section 10.8 grants the Parties "the right to seek specific performance of the material provisions of the [JOA]." Ex. 1 at 9-10. Section 10.8's reservation of specific performance as a remedy to a party's breach of the JOA speaks separate from, and in addition to, the alternative dispute resolution process for accounting questions set forth in Exhibit D. Surely Section 10.8 must be given its plain meaning and application.

DR Partners contends that Section 10.8 does not apply to "financial" disputes between "the parties," and instead only to disputes involving "the public's interest." Mot. 7. This distinction oversimplifies what the Parties are disputing in this case. Again, at issue is not a factual question of whether a calculation was properly performed and supported by genuinely-accepted accounting principles, but rather the legal question of whether the JOA allows DR Partners to require the Sun to subsidize a category of expenses that were excluded in a 2005 contractual amendment.

In making its argument, DR Partners emphasizes the language contained in Section 10.8 as follows:

> Because of the public interest in maintaining editorially and reportorially independent and competitive newspapers in Las Vegas and its environs, and because of the inadequacy of damages in the event of default in the performance of material obligations hereunder, each party shall have the right to seek

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specific performance of the material provisions of this Restated Agreement . . .

Id. (quoting Ex. 1 at 9). But this not only ignores the plain language of the provision as a whole, it conflicts with the very purpose of the JOA.

Section 10.8 states that the Parties may seek judicial intervention to obtain specific performance "because" the continued operation of two independent editorial voices in Las Vegas is itself the public interest. Ex. 1 at 9. The Review-Journal's unabated practice of forcing the Sun to subsidize the Review-Journal's editorial expenses threatens the Sun's ability to continue to operate. Damages would be inadequate to remedy the loss of a second editorial voice in Las Vegas which could result from DR Partners default of its obligations under Section 4.2 of the JOA. Section 10.8 does not limit specific performance "only where" the public interest in maintaining editorially and reportorially independent and competitive newspapers is at issue, or "only if" damages are inadequate, see id., as DR Partners argues. See Mot. 7.

Moreover, as stated previously, the Newspaper Preservation Act was specifically enacted to promote joint operating arrangements because—as stated in the Congressional Declaration of Policy—the preservation of such arrangements is in the public interest:

In the public interest of maintaining a newspaper press editorially and reportorially independent and competitive in all parts of the United States, it is hereby declared to be the public policy of the United States to preserve the publication of newspapers in any city, community, or metropolitan area where a joint operating arrangement has been heretofore entered into because of economic distress or is hereafter effected in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

15 U.S.C. § 1801. DR Partners' suggestion that its dispute with the Sun falls outside the public interest cannot be reconciled with Congress's express statement of national policy.

In sum, the Parties never intended that a certified public account—untrained in the law—would decide these important legal and equitable issues asserted in the Sun's Complaint. Although a certified public accountant may eventually be called upon to recalculate the specific amounts owed to the Sun, the Court must first interpret Section 4.2 and determine whether DR Partners breached that provision and whether specific performance is appropriate. These decisions must be

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made by the Court before a certified public accountant could possibly be employed should there be some arbitrable dispute resulting from the Court's declaratory order.

III. CONCLUSION.

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To give Appendix D's arbitration provision the all-encompassing breadth urged by DR Partners would render Section 10.8 entirely superfluous and without meaning, diminish the purpose of Section 4.2, and defeat the Parties' intentions altogether. The universally-accepted tenets of contract interpretation do not permit result. See, e.g., Musser v. Bank of Am., 114 Nev. 945, 950, 964 P.2d 51, 54 (1998) (recognizing the principle "that contracts should be construed so as to avoid rendering portions of them superfluous"); State ex rel. Masto v. Second Judicial Dist. Ct., 125 Nev. 37, 44, 199 P.3d 828, 832 (2009) (providing that the court must "construe a contract that is clear on its face from the written language, and should be enforced as written"); Truck Ins. Exch. v. Palmer J. Swanson, Inc., 124 Nev. 629, 634, 189 P.3d 656, 660 (2008) (stating that arbitration provisions "must not be so broadly construed as to encompass claims and parties that were not intended by the original contract") (internal quotations omitted); City of Reno v. IAFF, Local 731, 130 Nev. Adv. Op. 100, 340 P.3d 589, 593 (Dec. 31, 2014) (holding, "a party cannot be required to submit to arbitration any dispute which he has not agreed so to submit") (quoting AT&T Techs., Inc. v. Comme'ns Workers of Am., 475 U.S. 643, 648 (1986)).

For the foregoing reasons, the claims raised in the Sun's Complaint are not subject to arbitration and DR Partners' Motion to Compel Arbitration must be denied.

DATED this 20th day of April, 2015.

LEWIS ROCA ROTHGERBER LLP

BY: /s/ E. Leif Reid
E. LEIF REID, ESQ.
KRISTEN L. MARTINI, ESQ.
50 West Liberty Street, Suite 410
Reno, Nevada 89501

Attorneys for Plaintiff

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to Nev. R. Civ. P. 5(b)(2)(D) and E.D.C.R. 8.05, I certify that I am an employee of LEWIS ROCA ROTHGERBER LLP and that on the date below, I caused the foregoing PLAINTIFF'S OPPOSITION TO MOTION TO COMPEL ARBITRATION to be served via the Court's CM/ECF electronic filing system to all parties on the e-service list.

DATED this 20th day of April, 2015.

/s/ Laura J. Heath Laura J. Heath

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<u>DECLARATION OF E. LEIF REID IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFF'S OPPOSITION TO MOTION TO COMPEL ARBITRATION</u>

I, E. LEIF REID, do hereby swear under penalty of perjury that the following assertions are true and correct to the best of my knowledge:

- 1. I am a duly licensed attorney admitted to practice in the state of Nevada. I am a partner at Lewis Roca Rothgerber, LLP, and counsel for Plaintiff, Las Vegas Sun, Inc., in this matter. The statements herein are based upon personal knowledge.
- Attached to Plaintiff's Opposition to Motion to Compel Arbitration is a true and correct copy of the June 10, 2005, Amended and Restated Agreement between DR Partners and the Las Vegas Sun, Inc.

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

DATED this 20th day of April, 2015

<u>/s/ E. Leif Reid</u> E. LEIF REID, ESQ.

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RPLY MORRIS LAW GROUP Steve Morris, Bar No. 1543 Email: sm@morrislawgroup.com Akke Levin, Bar No. 9102 Email: al@morrislawgroup.com 900 Bank of America Plaza 300 South Fourth Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Telephone: (702) 474-9400 Facsimile: (702) 474-9422 Attorneys for Defendant

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CLERK OF THE COURT

DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

Case No.: A-15-715008-B LAS VEGAS SUN, INC., a Nevada Dept. No.: XI corporation, Plaintiff, REPLY IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO COMPEL ARBITRATION DR PARTNERS, a Nevada General Partnership, d/b/a STEPHENS MEDIA GROUP; DOES 1-X, Date: May 19, 2015 inclusive, Time: 8:30 a.m. Defendants.

INTRODUCTION

The Court should not be misled by Las Vegas Sun's artful pleading of its claims to avoid its agreement to arbitrate this accounting dispute the arbitration of which is unmistakably required by the parties' contract. No matter how creatively put, Las Vegas Sun does not merely seek "an order to confront DR Partners' unreasonable interpretation of its contractual burden to bear its own editorial costs"—(huh?)—or to "prevent future breaches of the JOA " Opp'n at 2:4-6. What Las Vegas Sun seeks 702/474-9400 - FAX 702/474-9422

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is a proper calculation of the EBITDA and \$6,000,000 in alleged outstanding Annual Profits Payments since 2005. Complaint ¶¶ 21, 26-27, 36.

Las Vegas Sun's own characterization of this dispute confirms that it is nothing more or less than a dispute "as to amounts owed to Sun" that must be sent to arbitration. See Opp'n at 2-4 ("The Nature of the Dispute"). After describing irrelevant background of the Newspaper Preservation Act, Las Vegas Sun gets to the guts of its complaint:

[Because] DR Partners has continuously, improperly, and surreptitiously included the Review-Journal's editorial expenses in the total operating expenses of the JOA [despite the amendment to section 4.2] the EBITDA calculated under the formula contained in Appendix D of the JOA has been improperly decreased. This improper EBITDA adjustment has caused inaccurately low Annual Profits Payments being made to the Sun, and an improper subsidy received by the Review-Journal.

Opp'n at 3:23-4:4 (emphasis added); see also id. at 5:1-3 ("Sun seeks specific performance . . . to exclude the Review-Journals' editorial costs . . . and to correspondingly pay all of its outstanding profitspayments . . . "). Las Vegas Sun's contention that there is no factual question as to whether the EBITDA calculation was properly performed is irrational against these allegations.

Las Vegas Sun expressly bargained to have a CPA decide any unresolved "dispute . . . as to amounts owed to Sun," including legal issues of contract construction, under the commercial arbitration rules of the AAA. The Court should "refuse to step-in and second guess that decision simply because [Las Vegas Sun] now has concerns about its agreement." Benson Pump Co. v. South Cent. Pool Supply, Inc., 325 F. Supp. 2d 1152 (D. Nev. 2004). Because any doubt as to whether an arbitration clause covers a particular dispute must be decided in favor of arbitration, and because Las Vegas Sun's arguments have all been rejected by courts in cases directly on

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point, the Court should stay this case and compel Las Vegas Sun to arbitrate its dispute, as its contract stipulates.

II. ARGUMENT

When deciding a motion to compel arbitration, the Court's role is limited to determining: (1) whether a valid arbitration agreement exists; and (2) whether the agreement covers the dispute at issue. NRS 38.219(2). Las Vegas Sun does not dispute that the Joint Operating Agreement ("JOA") contains a valid arbitration clause. Opp'n at 5-6. However, Las Vegas Sun argues that the arbitration clause is "extremely limited in scope" and does not cover the dispute at issue. *Id.* at 6:22. Las Vegas Sun's artificially narrow reading of its own contract is at odds with the plain language of the arbitration clause and its own allegations, all of which squarely call for application of the arbitration clause.

A. The Arbitration Clause Broadly Covers All Disputes Over "Amounts Owed to [Las Vegas] Sun."

Arbitration provisions must be "construed *liberally* in *favor* of arbitration." *Phillips v. Parker*, 106 Nev. 415, 417, 794 P.2d 716, 718 (1990) (emphasis added). Although a party cannot be compelled to arbitrate a dispute it did not agree to arbitrate, "Nevada courts resolve all doubts concerning the arbitrability of the subject matter of a dispute in favor of arbitration." *Truck Ins. Exch. v. Palmer J. Swanson, Inc.*, 124 Nev. 629, 634, 189 P.3d 656, 660 (2008) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted); *see also Phillips*, 106 Nev. at 417, 794 P.2d at 718 (holding same).

Here, the arbitration provision is set forth in Appendix D of the parties' JOA, which addresses and sets out Las Vegas Sun's compensation under the JOA. *See* Compl. Exhibit 1 (JOA), Article 7 at 5 (" . . . DR and the Sun shall receive the amounts set forth in Appendix D"). Appendix D provides that Las Vegas Sun shall receive an "Annual Profits Payment,"

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which is a base amount of \$12 Million dollars that is increased or decreased each year, depending on the change in earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA") between the immediately preceding year and the year before that. *Id.* at 18.

After setting out the mechanism for calculating the EBITDA, Appendix D gives Las Vegas Sun a yearly right to audit Review Journal's books and records "for purposes of verifying the determination of the changes to the Annual Profit Payments," *id.*, and goes on to say, in relevant part:

If, as a result of such an audit there is a dispute between Sun and the Review-Journal as to amounts owed to Sun and they are not able to resolve the dispute within 30 days, they shall select a certified public accountant to arbitrate the dispute. The arbitration shall be conducted according to the commercial arbitration rules of the American Arbitration Association, including such rules for the selection of a single arbitrator if Sun and the Review-Journal are not able to agree upon an arbitrator. Sun and the Review-Journal shall request the arbitrator to render a decision within sixty (60) days of his or her selection, and Sun and the Review-Journal each hereby covenant to cooperate with the arbitrator to facilitate such request...

JOA, Ex. 1 to Compl., App. D at 20 (emphasis added).

Thus, the arbitration clause plainly and unambiguously requires Las Vegas Sun to arbitrate unresolved disputes "as to amounts owed to [it]" before a CPA under the commercial arbitration rules of the American Arbitration Association ("AAA"). Nothing in this arbitration clause limits those disputes to "circumstances where accounting professionals retained by the Parties differ on the amount of a calculation," as Las Vegas Sun contends. Opp'n at 6:23. The limitation Las Vegas Sun wishes the Court to accept is simply not there and cannot be read into the contract. See Reno Club v. Young Inv. Co., 64 Nev. 312, 324, 182 P.2d 1011, 1017 (1947)

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("The Court has no power by interpretation to engraft on a contract a limitation inconsistent with the apparent object of the parties").

> Conditions Precedent to Arbitrability Are Issues for the Arbitrator to Decide and Las Vegas Sun's Failure to Seek an Audit Waived the Condition.

Las Vegas Sun's argument that the application of the arbitration clause is conditioned upon Las Vegas Sun first seeking an audit and thereafter disputing the amounts owed is nonsense. This argument overlooks NRS 38.219, which expressly provides that "[a]n arbitrator"—not a court—"shall decide whether a condition precedent to arbitrability has been fulfilled." NRS 38.219(3) (emphasis added); see also Exber, Inc. v. Sletten Constr. Co., 92 Nev. 721, 731 n. 8, 558 P.2d 517, 523 n.8 (1976) (timeliness of the demand to arbitrate and the issue of "whether filing a copy of the demand for arbitration with the architect was a condition precedent" were issues for the arbitrator to decide). Thus, as a matter of law, it is not for the Court to decide whether the alleged condition—Las Vegas Sun's request for an audit—that triggers arbitration is met. That determination is for the arbitrator.

Moreover, Las Vegas Sun cannot defeat the Review Journal's bargained-for right to arbitration by withholding a request for an audit, when its entire complaint is based on its allegation that Review Journal miscalculated EBITDA by wrongfully including editorial costs at the same time it seeks a "proper" calculation of EBITDA. See Hilton Hotels v. Butch Lewis Productions, 107 Nev. 226, 232, 808 P.2d 919, 922-24 (1991) (party to a contract may not act "in a manner that is unfaithful to the purpose of the contract and the justified expectations of the other party. . . . "); cf. Moore

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¹ The merits of these allegations are not before the Court. Thus, Las Vegas Sun's unsupported contention that Review Journal "freely admits that it included its editorial costs in the EBITDA calculations of the joint venture" is irrelevant to this Motion.

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Bros. Co. v. Brown & Root, Inc., 207 F.3d 717, 725 (4th Cir. 2000)(discussing the prevention doctrine, which provides that "if a promisor prevents or hinders fulfillment of a condition to his performance, the condition may be waived or excused") (citing 13 WILLISTON ON CONTRACTS § 39:5 at 579 (4th ed. 2013); Restatement (Second) of Contracts § 245 (1981)); In re Gulf Oil/Cities Service Tender Offer Lit., 725 F. Supp. 712, 737 n.9 (S.D.N.Y. 1989) ("The prevention doctrine . . . excuses a condition precedent when a party wrongfully prevents that condition from occurring").

Regardless, however, Las Vegas Sun argues that "[n]o formal audit of Review-Journal's books and records by a [CPA] was necessary to determine whether it failed to perform under Section 4.2." Opp'n at 7:19-20 (emphasis added). By taking this position, Las Vegas Sun has waived its right to seek an audit and with it its right to insist on the alleged condition precedent to arbitration.

The Interpretation of the Contract is Also an Issue for 2. the Arbitrator.

Las Vegas Sun's argument that the parties did not agree that a CPA would decide issues of contract interpretation is not supported by the language of the arbitration clause, which provides—without limitation or qualification—that a certified public accountant is "to arbitrate the dispute." App. D. at 20. Its argument is also not supported by any of the cases it cites. For example, Close v. Isbell Constr. Co., 86 Nev. 524, 529, 471 P.2d 257, 261 (1970), inappropriately relied on by the Sun, did not involve an arbitration provision. Close merely stands for the unremarkable proposition that in court proceedings, juries decide the facts while courts decide issues of law.

A similar argument was made and expressly rejected in Benson Pump Co. v. South Cent. Pool Supply, Inc., 325 F. Supp. 2d 1152 (D. Nev. 2004)

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("Benson")—a Nevada case directly on point. In Benson, the defendant entered into an agreement to purchase almost all of the plaintiff's assets. Id. at 1154. The purchase price consisted of a base amount "plus or minus the amount of any adjustments listed in the Agreement, including an 'Accounts Receivable Adjustment.'" Id. at 1155. The agreement in Benson provided that "disputes concerning the Accounts Receivable Adjustment would be taken to an independent auditor for resolution " Id. at 1156 (emphasis added). The dispute resolution clause of the agreement provided, in relevant part:

If [the parties] are unable to resolve any such disagreements within twenty (20) days . . . [they] will submit such dispute for resolution to an ... independent, nationally-recognized accounting firm mutually agreeable to [SCP] and [Benson Pump].

Id. at 1155 (quoting agreement) (emphasis added).

A dispute over the accounts receivable adjustment arose and the plaintiff in Benson, like Las Vegas Sun, filed a lawsuit for breach of contract and declaratory relief. Id. at 1156. The defendant moved to compel arbitration of the accounts receivable component of the dispute. Like Las Vegas Sun, the plaintiff in Benson argued that the independent auditor could not and "should not be allowed to decide legal issues" relative to the dispute. Id. at 1157-58. The Benson court disagreed, holding that the "interpretation of the underlying contract is an issue for the arbitrator to decide, even though contract construction is generally a question of law." Id. at 1158 (citing and quoting United Steelworkers of Am. v. Enterprise Wheel and Car Corp., 363 U.S. 593, 599 (1960)). The court concluded that "the parties bargained to have an independent auditor decide all issues concerning the Accounts Receivable Adjustment, including issues of contract construction." Benson, 325 F. Supp. 2d at 1159.

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The Court should conclude likewise here because the parties contractually agreed to have a CPA decide disputes over amounts owed to Las Vegas Sun-even if the dispute presents an raises issue of law, such as the interpretation of a contract. App. D. at 18. Moreover, the parties agreed to arbitration under the commercial arbitration rules of the AAA, which provide that the "arbitrator shall have the power to determine the existence or validity of a contract of which an arbitration clause forms a part." AAA Commercial Arbitration Rule R-7(b). The Court should "refuse to step-in and second guess that decision simply because [Las Vegas Sun] now has concerns about its agreement." Benson, 325 F. Supp. 2d at 1159.

This Dispute is On Its Face Within the Purview of the Arbitration Clause.

When confronted with the issue of whether a dispute is subject to arbitration, courts should not limit their inquiry to how the plaintiff labels its causes of action. In Phillips, the plaintiff alleged several tort claims without making any reference to the agreement that contained the arbitration provision. 106 Nev. at 418, 794 P.2d at 718. "[A]t first glance," the complaint did "not appear dependent upon the agreement for its causes of action." Id. "However, despite this clear effort to avoid the agreement," the plaintiff's "basis for claiming injury and grounds for redress stem[med] from the rights he allegedly received pursuant to the agreement" and were therefore subject to arbitration. Id. In other words, courts should focus on "the factual allegations in the complaint rather than the legal causes of actions asserted." E.S. Originals Inc. v. Totes Isotoner Corp., 734 F. Supp. 2d 523 (S.D.N.Y. 2010) (internal quotation marks and citations omitted) ("E.S. Originals").

Although not binding on the Court, E.S. Originals is instructive and on point. In E.S. Originals, the arbitration clause provided that if the

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parties could not timely resolve their differences over disputed amounts, they would submit the dispute to an independent accounting firm. Id. at 529-30. The plaintiff resisted arbitration, but its "factual allegations . . . focus[ed] almost entirely on issues relating to accounting matters " Id. at 530. The plaintiff specifically alleged that the defendant "improperly calculated Customer Charge-backs" and not only raised potential errors but "ultimately specifie[d] the dollar amount of the purported calculation discrepancy as over \$1.6 million." Id. at 531. Thus, the plaintiff "articulate[d] a dispute that [was] on its face within the purview of the arbitration clause and appropriate for resolution by the accounting firm " *Id.* (citation and internal quotation marks omitted).

> Las Vegas Sun's Factual Allegations Complain About 1. the Improper Calculation of the EBITDA and the \$6,000,000 Allegedly "Owed to Sun."

Las Vegas Sun's claims for Declaratory Relief and Specific Performance of the Contract do not merely seek judicial relief. The factual allegations to support these claims focus almost entirely on the alleged miscalculation of EBITDA. And Las Vegas Sun affirmatively alleges that it is owed more than \$6,000,000 in outstanding profits payments as a result of the alleged miscalculation. Compl. ¶¶ 14-21, 26-27, 32, 35-36 and Prayer for Relief Sections A-B. Las Vegas Sun extensively relies on and quotes from Appendix D, which sets out how EBITDA is calculated, and complains about the manner in which it was calculated. Id. ¶¶ 14-19, 26-27, 35-36 and Prayer for Relief Sections A-B. Las Vegas Sun alleges that editorial costs should not be included in the calculation of EBITDA. Id. ¶ 14 (quoting App. D at 18). The Sun alleges that the Review Journal nevertheless included its editorial costs in calculating EBITDA calculation—in violation of section 4.2 of the JOA and Appendix D-and thereby improperly reduced the amounts owed to Las Vegas Sun. Id. ¶¶

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17-19. Las Vegas Sun estimates that it suffered more than \$6,000,000 in alleged damages. Id. ¶ 21. Thus, the "amounts owed" to Las Vegas Sun and the proper calculation of these amounts are at the heart of its complaint and squarely fall within the ambit of the arbitration provision.

Resolution of Las Vegas Sun's Claims For Relief 2. Require an Accounting.

Despite Las Vegas Sun's effort to avoid the arbitration agreement, its Declaratory Relief claim itself triggers the arbitration provision. Las Vegas Sun seeks:

[A] judicial declaration that Defendant has breached the 2005 Amended JOA by improperly including the LVRJ's editorial costs in the total 2005 Amended JOA operating costs, thereby decreasing the EBITDA calculation and resulting in improperly low Annual Profits Payments being made to Las Vegas Sun, Inc., in the aggregate amount of at least \$6,000,000, plus interest, since the 2005 Amended JOA went into effect.

Id. ¶ 27 (emphasis added).

To make this "judicial declaration," the Court would necessarily be required to address accounting issues that the parties contracted to submit to an arbitrator-CPA. In setting out the standards for calculating EBITDA, Appendix D requires, inter alia, that: (1) all calculations "be made in accordance with generally accepted newspaper industry accounting principles"; and (2) that "EBITDA be calculated in a manner consistent with the computation of 'Retention' as that line item appears on the profit and loss statement for Stephens Media for the period ended December 31, 2004." Compl. Ex. 1 (App. D) at 18-19. "These issues involve complex and technical accounting questions" that are not only "far more appropriate for resolution by [a CPA]," but "the parties agreed in their contract that an arbitrator with appropriate expertise should do so." Campeau Corp. v. May Dept. Stores Co., 723 F. Supp. 224, 228 (S.D.N.Y. 1989).

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Las Vegas Sun's claim for Specific Performance also directly implicates the arbitration clause: Plaintiff seeks specific performance "of Defendant's contractual obligations, including, but not limited to, proper calculation of EBITDA and payment of all Annual Profits Payment obligations outstanding under the 2005 Amended JOA " Compl. ¶ 36 (emphasis added). If this claim does not raise a dispute "as to amounts owed to Sun," then what claim would?

Section 10.8 Does Not Trump or Conflict with the Arbitration C.

Courts should not interpret contracts in a way that "render[s] its provisions meaningless." Caldwell v. Consol. Realty & Mgmt. Co., 99 Nev. 635, 639, 668 P.2d 284, 287 (1983). When interpreting a contract, courts should give effect to "the intent of the parties . . . " Sheehan & Sheehan v. Nelson Malley & Co., 121 Nev. 481, 487-88, 117 P.3d 219, 223-24 (2005) (internal citation and quotation marks omitted). If there is an apparent conflict between two provisions in a contract, "a specific provision will qualify the meaning of a general provision." Shelton v. Shelton, 119 Nev. 492, 497, 78 P.3d 507, 510 (2003).

Here, Las Vegas Sun's reliance on the specific performance provision of the agreement is entirely misplaced. First, § 10.8 is not a forum selection clause; it merely provides for a remedy—i.e., specific performance. Nothing in the clause suggests that courts have jurisdiction, much less exclusive jurisdiction, to impose such equitable remedy. Once again, Las Vegas Sun reads words into the contract—"judicial intervention"—that are not there. Second, the clause by its terms provides for a remedy where needed to protect "the public's interest in maintaining editorially and reportorially independent and competitive newspapers in Las Vegas. . . . " JOA § 10.8. These words mean something and cannot be

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ignored, as Las Vegas Sun asks the Court to do. See Reno Club, 64 Nev. at 324, 182 P.2d at 1017 ("The Court is not at liberty . . . to disregard words used by the parties. . . . ").

Third, the clause provides that a party may only seek specific performance if damages are "inadequa[te]." Id. As discussed above, Las Vegas Sun's artfully pleaded claim for Specific Performance is really a claim for damages: the Sun seeks "payment of all [outstanding] Annual Profits Payment obligations," and alleges those obligations amount to more than \$6,000,000. Compl. $\P\P$ 21, 36. But the Sun utterly fails to explain how damages "would be inadequate to remedy the loss of a second editorial voice in Las Vegas," when it attributes that "loss" to Review Journal's failure to adequately compensate it!

Even assuming § 10.8 were jurisdictional and conflicted with the arbitration clause of Appendix D, the arbitration clause trumps because it is specifically tailored to this dispute about "amounts owed to Sun." Contrary to the Sun's contention, by agreeing to submit their disputes as to amounts owed to an arbitrator-CPA under the commercial dispute resolution rules of the AAA, the parties unequivocally agreed to submit the entire dispute, including legal issues—if any—to the arbitrator. The Court should not permit the Sun to avoid its agreement to arbitrate by its artful pleading.

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III. CONCLUSION

For the reasons stated in the principal motion and in this reply, the Court should stay this case and compel Las Vegas Sun to arbitrate its dispute.

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to Nev. R. Civ. P. 5(b)(2)(D) and E.D.C.R. 8.05, I certify that I am an employee of MORRIS LAW GROUP and that on the date below, I caused the following documents to be served via the Court's Odyssey E-Filing system: REPLY IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO COMPEL ARBITRATION. The date and time of the electronic proof of service is in place of the date and place of deposit in the mail. TO:

Lewis Roca Rothgerber LLP

Leif Reid <u>lreid@lrrlaw.com</u> Kristen Martini kmartini@lrrlaw.com

Moran Brandon Bendavid Moran

Jeffrey Bendavid j.bendavid@moranlawfirm.com

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CLERK OF THE COURT

DISTRICT COURT
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA
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LAS VEGAS SUN, INC.

Plaintiff

CASE NO. A-715008

vs.

DEPT. NO. XI

DR PARTNERS

Defendant

Transcript of Proceedings

BEFORE THE HONORABLE ELIZABETH GONZALEZ, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

HEARING ON DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO COMPEL ARBITRATION

TUESDAY, MAY 19, 2015

APPEARANCES:

FOR THE PLAINTIFF:

LEIF REID, ESQ.

KRISTEN MARTINI, ESQ.

JOHN T. MORAN, JR., ESQ. JEFFREY A. BENDAVID, ESQ.

FOR THE DEFENDANT:

STEVE L. MORRIS, ESQ.

AKKE LEVIN, ESQ.

COURT RECORDER:

TRANSCRIPTION BY:

JILL HAWKINS

FLORENCE HOYT

District Court

Las Vegas, Nevada 89146

Proceedings recorded by audio-visual recording, transcript produced by transcription service.

LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, TUESDAY, MAY 19, 2015, 9:33 A.M. 1 2 (Court was called to order) 3 THE COURT: If I could go to the rest of you. 4 MR. REID: Good morning, Your Honor. Leif Reid and 5 Kristen Martini from Lewis Roca Rothgerber representing the 6 Sun. MR. MORAN: John Moran, Jr., and Jeff Bendavid from 7 8 the Moran Law Firm, Your Honor. Good morning. THE COURT: Good morning. 9 10 MR. REID: I also want to recognize the presence of 11 the owners of the Sun, Brian and Myra Greenspun are at --THE COURT: Good morning. Sorry you had to wait 12 13 through the other stuff. 14 Mr. Morris, good morning. It's been, what, a week? 15 MR. MORRIS: Good morning, Your Honor. Before I begin speaking on this motion I'd like to express my 16 thankfulness that I'm not here this morning to discuss 17 18 anything having to do with redactions. 19 THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Morris. And you're not 20 going to make me do any in-camera reviews this morning, are 21 you? 22 MS. LEVIN: Akke Levin on behalf of the defendant. 23 THE COURT: Good morning. 24 MS. LEVIN: Good morning. 25 THE COURT: It's your motion.

MR. MORRIS: Your Honor, thank you.

This presentation I don't believe should take a great deal of time. Unless you have specific questions that are not addressed --

THE COURT: Nope. I've read the agreement.

MR. MORRIS: Pardon me?

THE COURT: I've read the agreement, I've looked at the arbitration provisions.

MR. MORRIS: Okay. Well, then you know, if you've read those things, that this is a dispute, a financial dispute that requires an accounting to resolve under the arbitration agreement and Exhibit D. This dispute begins and ends with Exhibit D. It doesn't have anything to do with whether the Newspaper Preservation Act applies here or has been adhered to. It has everything to do with, as the plaintiffs point out in the complaint that brings us here in paragraphs 26 and 27 in particular, this is a dispute over payments made, annual payments made after EBITDA under this agreement.

And this is what the agreement under which this case has been filed has to say. It says, "If as a result of an audit --" the Sun claims in its papers they don't need an audit "-- there is a dispute between the Sun and The Review Journal as to amounts owed to Sun and they are not able to resolve the dispute within 30 days, they shall select a certified public accountant to arbitrate the dispute, and the

arbitration shall be conducted according to the Commercial Arbitration Rules of the American Arbitration Association, including the rules of the selection of a single arbitrator if the Sun and The Review Journal are not able to agree on an arbitrator."

They're not able to agree on an arbitrator, Your Honor. Each side has tendered to the other the name of a potential arbitrator, and each side rejected the other side's nomination. That means squarely, then, under the rules of the American Arbitration Association the role of designating the arbitrator to decide this falls to the American Arbitration Association unless the parties can come to an agreement otherwise. That's all there is to this case.

And the law on the case I believe is relatively clear, the law that applies to it. There are a variety of cases discussed here, but this is what we have. We have a dispute that requires an accounting to resolve. We have an arbitration agreement that says in such an event that dispute is resolved by a single arbitrator under the provisions of Appendix D, okay. Now --

THE COURT: And isn't the dispute at this point a decision your client made as to how to allocate certain editorial expenses related to your client in the calculation of EBITDA?

MR. MORRIS: That's what they allege.

1 THE COURT: I mean, but isn't that what the dispute 2 is? 3 MR. MORRIS: Yes. THE COURT: Okay. 4 5 MR. MORRIS: And that's why --THE COURT: And whether it requires an accounting or 6 7 not, it's still an issue related to calculation of EBITDA. 8 MR. MORRIS: It is. 9 THE COURT: Okay. 10 MR. MORRIS: It's a calculation dispute, then, that 11 requires an accountant or accounting to resolve. This isn't -- this isn't just a self-evident breach of contract case in 12 which the breach is clear and the damages are uncontested. 13 14 These people are seeking, these people are seeking relief 15 under a specific provision in an agreement that says, if you believe that expenses have been inappropriately or improperly 16 17 deducted you have a dispute and that dispute is resolved by arbitration. And that's the issue that we have here today, I 18 19 believe. And that is the issue that is addressed or was 20 addressed in a number of cases that we've tendered to you for 21 your consideration, one of which is virtually -- is almost on 22 fours with this. And that's Benson Pump Company versus South 23 Central Pool Supply, or SPS, that was decided across the 24 street in Federal Court in that case. And what that case

says, we've set it out, I believe, or summarized it in our

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papers, it says, "Disputes over the calculation of damages or payments due that are being alleged as damages require an arbitrator. That is a dispute that is resolvable by arbitration."

And that's this agreement. We have a dispute. And if you've got a dispute, you have arbitration. There isn't any question here that we don't -- we don't have an agreement to arbitrate. What we've got is a dressed-up complaint that says, we're alleging specific performance to obtain damages. That's just a disingenuous way of saying, we would like to avoid the arbitration clause and Appendix D for the dispute that arises under Appendix D that requires an arbitrator to resolve, and a particular type of arbitrator, an arbitrator who has some experience or skill in dealing with accountings under -- for accountings that take account of the operation of newspapers and the expenses that are deductible or not deductible in whole or in part under Appendix D.

The court in <u>Camco Corporation versus May Department</u>

<u>Stores</u>, Your Honor, spoke to this issue. We've cited that

case to you. Here's some language -- we didn't set out

everything the court said, we set out the court's holding.

And I believe it applies here. "These issues --" these issues

with respect to the calculation of profits from which payments

are determined, "These issues involve complex and technical

accounting questions. They are far more appropriate for

resolution by an independent accounting firm of national standing as referred to in the arbitration clause, rather than by a trial judge. But whether the parties agreed in their contract that an arbitrator with appropriate expertise to do so might conclude that without difficulty it would do violence to the parties' contractual intent to characterize the issues pleaded in the complaint as nonarbitrable. Camco's narrowing of the meaning of 'calculations' --" that's a word you used a moment ago "-- to one of mathematics which even a District judge with a calculator might be able to perform wrenches the world out of its scheduled context. A valuation of the parties' calculations require the meticulous examination by experts into whether or not the parties departed from past accounting policies and practices."

And that is precisely what we have here with respect to the claim being made with regard to the last several years of payments under Appendix D that the Sun now claims shorted it by \$6 million. If they're right, if they're wrong, that's going to be decided, I submit, not by you or by a court; it's going to be decided by the person who holds the status that these folks agreed to when they negotiated this agreement and reduced their agreement in writing in Appendix D. This requires, as we have asked them and demanded from them and which has been rejected, this requires arbitration with a qualified CPA under the arbitration agreement that the parties

negotiated that is in Exhibit D. That is the exhibit under which they claim damages, and damages, if there are any, are the subject of and must be submitted to an arbitrator for resolution.

Unless you have further questions --

THE COURT: No. I already asked my question of you. Thank you.

Mr. Reid.

MR. MORRIS: I was right about calculations, though, wasn't I?

THE COURT: District judges with calculators still make mistakes. That's why we are judges or lawyers and not mathematicians or engineers.

MR. MORRIS: Thank you.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. REID: Good morning, Your Honor.

I think there are a couple ways to start. The best way is probably to respond to your question, okay, is this a dispute about calculation. And it's clear from the relief we requested in our complaint in which we haven't asked for a dollar, we haven't conducted an accounting, that that isn't the dispute that is at hand. We would ask you to take some steps back and look at what the agreement is and what it provides.

The other side in their papers make a bit of jest in

some ways about the nature of this agreement. I want to impress upon the Court that the JOA is not just any contract, okay. The JOA is authorized by an act of Congress. It had to be approved by a signature of the Attorney General of the United States. If you look at Section 10.8 of the agreement, which mirrors the Newspaper Preservation Act, both of the parties stipulated that it is in the public interest that there be two newspapers in Clark County that are editorially and reportorially, kind of an interesting word, but reportorially independent and that because that's so important, there aren't damages that can adequately remedy a breach of the material terms of the agreement. Because of that, the parties are free to pursue an equitable remedy, specific performance to remedy breach.

The breach that we have alleged in the agreement is of Section 4.2, which is a black-and-white provision, unambiguous, that says, each of the parties shall bear their own respective editorial costs. Now, the reason a breach of that provision isn't just a matter of calculation is because what results from that? As the parties --

THE COURT: So let me stop you.

MR. REID: Okay.

THE COURT: I've got paragraph 27 of your complaint here, and it says, "Plaintiff is entitled to a judicial declaration that defendant has breached the 2005 amended JOA

by improperly including the LVRJ's editorial costs in the total 2005 amended JOA operating costs, thereby decreasing the EBITDA calculation and resulting in improperly low annual profits payments."

What that paragraph tells me when I read it and I look at Exhibit D is your issue an issue about whether some expenses are appropriately deducted from EBITDA, not whether the editorial board is -- the editorial costs are or are not appropriate for deduction.

MR. REID: We mentioned the dollars there.

The effect is not solely something that you go back and calculate dollars and cents to remedy. As -- referencing that section and reading it in context with Section 10.8 of the agreement --

THE COURT: Which is your specific performance provision.

MR. REID: -- specific performance, when the editorial costs were included and less money was paid to the Sun it means that there are fewer reporters, fewer editorial writers, less ability to innovate with digital content to provide online resources. Those are things that we have asked the Court to enter an order in equity under our right saying, but you can't include your editorial costs.

One thing we agree on, all the parties agree in these governing cases that there's an analysis, okay. We do

not dispute that there is an arbitration provision. Our dispute is that it isn't ripe, okay. There's basically a three-prong inquiry that we ask the Court to do. Look at the agreement. What did the parties agree to arbitrate? That's the first question. Second is does the contract provide for any remedies that are separate and apart from, excluded from the arbitration remedy. That's what the cases like <u>ES</u>

Originals that the defendants rely on looked to. You know, is it a broad or a narrow provision? What does it cover, what does it exclude? And then the last question is does the dispute fall within or outside of that scope of the arbitration agreement.

So in response to your question, is this just about calculation, we would refer you first to Exhibit D, that language you have in front of you, and look at what powers the arbitrator is charged with. That's page 20 of Exhibit 1 to our opposition. It says, and the Court's looked, I'm sure, "If as the result of an audit there's a dispute about amounts owed...," and then it goes on to describe in the last two sentences of that paragraph what the arbitrator's powers are to remedy that, okay. "The arbitrator shall make an award to the Sun in the amount of the arrearage, if any, together with interest," et cetera, et cetera, et cetera. The last sentence says, "The arbitrator shall make an award of fees and costs of arbitration and may include a division of such fees and costs

among the parties," et cetera.

The CPA doesn't have the power to order prospective relief, doesn't have the power to issue a declaration requiring what has to be done in the future, or to ensure the that interests set forth in the agreement that there's editorial and reportorial independence as between the papers. That is something that's outside of Exhibit D, the arbitration provision.

I found it interesting, the defense's reliance on that Benson Pump case. I think Benson Pump is very important, but the case doesn't end with the quote that Mr. Morris read to you. We would ask you to look at the result of Benson Pump. What did Judge McQuaid do in that case? The conclusion was there is a matter that is subject to arbitration and there are matters that aren't covered by the arbitration proceeding. If you look at the conclusion of Benson Pump, Judge McQuaid orders that accounts payable dispute to arbitration, and he declines to stay anything else. Everything that isn't covered within the scope of the arbitration provision was free to litigate. And the defendants have ignored the import of that case. What is at issue here is more than calculation, okay.

And, you know, Mr. Morris represents Stephens Media. Stephens Media's sold their interest in the Review-Journal. This may just be a matter of -- for them of how much is owed. But the Sun continues to publish every day, and the damages

that it experiences from the breach of Section 4.2 are felt every day with the inability to, as I mentioned before, have more reporters, investigate more stories, publish, all of the things that fall squarely within the congressional declaration of policy that's mirrored in Section 10.8 of the JOA.

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Now, I know you referenced that provision in our agreement -- in our complaint. But looking carefully at the relief we requested, we have not asked for any money yet. We may, we may not. Should we not have a ground, for example --

"Plaintiff is entitled to proper calculation of EBITDA and payment of all annual profits payment obligations." That's what you're asking me for, specific performance of that. But that's squarely within the Exhibit D, which says that, "The Sun's representatives have the ability to examine the audits, the books and records of the Review-Journal and the other publications whose earnings are included in EBITDA for purposes of verifying the determinations of the changes to the annual profit payments."

MR. REID: We've asked for an order requiring -ordering the parties' actions going forward. What are the
requirements of the calculation? What does Section 4.2
require? We haven't asked for any money back yet. We may not
have a grounds to, okay. What we have asked the Court to do
is to allow this action to proceed in equity. We're not

asking this Court to take the place of the CPA. We're not asking the Court to conduct an audit or any kind of calculation. That is all we recognize, a separate process that's set forth in Exhibit D.

But the relief we've requested is equitable. It's outside of what Section D -- Exhibit D allows the arbitrator to do. Look carefully at the last sentences of Exhibit D. That CPA can only make orders about dollars and cents, can only calculate how much is owed, what interest has accrued therefrom, and whether attorneys' fees can be awarded. What we've asked for in our complaint, a declaratory judgment saying that the editorial costs can't be included, an order requiring specific performance of Section 4.2. Those are remedies that this certified public accountant can't order. Those are remedies that are only available under Section 10.8 of the joint operating agreement. That's the difference.

And it isn't Stephens Media's right to tell us what relief we can seek and win. The Review-Journal, Stephens Media, they aren't owed any money. If the Sun is, it has a right to pursue that accounting procedure and to get the money back.

But we also have equitable rights under Section 10.8 to get an order to ensure that this doesn't happen in the future. Because, as I said before, the JOA is a special agreement. There are 27 more years of dealings under this

agreement, and to say that it's just about the money diminishes this agreement. It diminishes the fact that the parties stipulated that there's a public interest in making sure that there's editorial freedom in more than one place in Clark County. It ignores the congressional intent that waives anti-trust provisions and otherwise allows this agreement to continue to exist.

So I would conclude by making this request. We're prepared to brief the issue of if there's been a breach of 4.2 and what equitable relief we're entitled to. We would ask that the Court set a briefing schedule. We could submit our brief on that in the next 10 days. That issue should be decided now. If for some reason the Court were to determine that Section 4.2 doesn't mean what it says and that it doesn't mean that Stephens Media or the R-J can't push its editorial costs into the JOA and they're not required to bear them separately, then it saves everybody a lot of time. Because it would mean we don't have a basis to pursue an audit process, to have a CPA appointed to calculate what we're owed.

So our request is to -- as Judge McQuaid did in the Benson Pump case, to read carefully what the arbitration provision provides for and what it doesn't, to decline to stay the equitable rights that we have and instead allow us a hearing on those matters promptly. As I said, we're ready to brief the issue in 10 days, and this could be heard during the

summer. That's what we request. 1 2 THE COURT: Thank you. 3 MR. REID: Thank you. THE COURT: Because the complaint that is currently 4 5 drafted relates to the calculation of EBIDTA, the complaint as 6 it is currently drafted falls within the Appendix D to the 7 agreement. For that reason the motion to compel arbitration 8 is granted. 9 MR. MORRIS: Thank you. 10 MR. REID: Would the Court allow us -- understanding the tenor of the Court's ruling, would we be provided an 11 12 opportunity to amend the complaint --13 THE COURT: Sure. 14 MR. REID: -- to make clear --15 THE COURT: What I'm looking at is the complaint 16 that's currently been filed. The complaint that has currently 17 been filed revolves around the calculation of EBITDA and whether the costs that are currently being deducted from the 18 profits is an appropriate deduction or not. That's how it's 19 20 framed. I'm not saying there might not be other issues you 21 could bring, but, as it's currently framed, it should be in 22 the arbitration pursuant to Appendix D. MR. REID: But we do have leave to amend our 23 24 complaint?

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THE COURT: Well, you didn't ask me for that --

1	MR. REID: Okay.	
2	THE COURT: and you didn't give me a proposed	
3	amendment, so I don't want to jump the gun.	
4	MR. REID: Okay. I understand.	
5	THE COURT: Because you know what Mr. Morris will	
6	say if I jump the gun. Then he'll yell at me and then I'll	
7	have to deal with it again.	
8	MR. REID: Yes.	
9	THE COURT: Mr. Morris, please draft an order.	
10	MR. MORRIS: I will.	
11	THE COURT: If you guys seek to amend, file a	
12	motion. I'll be happy to sign an OST to deal with it. But	
13	based on the current framing of the complaint, the motion's	
14	granted. Thank you. Have a nice day.	
15	MR. REID: Thank you.	
16	THE PROCEEDINGS CONCLUDED AT 10:01 A.M.	
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CERTIFICATION

I CERTIFY THAT THE FOREGOING IS A CORRECT TRANSCRIPT FROM THE AUDIO-VISUAL RECORDING OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE ABOVE-ENTITLED MATTER.

AFFIRMATION

I AFFIRM THAT THIS TRANSCRIPT DOES NOT CONTAIN THE SOCIAL SECURITY OR TAX IDENTIFICATION NUMBER OF ANY PERSON OR ENTITY.

FLORENCE HOYT Las Vegas, Nevada 89146

FLORENCE M. HOYT, TRANSCRIBER

9/18/15 DATE

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MLEV 1 E. LEIF REID, ESQ. 2 Nevada Bar No. 5750 KRISTEN L. MARTINI, ESQ. 3 Nevada Bar No. 11272 LEWIS ROCA ROTHGERBER LLP 50 West Liberty Street, Suite 410 4 Reno, Nevada 89501 Tele: (775) 823-2900 Fax: (775) 823-2929 5 Electronically Filed 05/26/2015 03:23:15 PM 6 lreid@lrrlaw.com kmartini@lrrlaw.com JOHN T. MORAN, JR., ESQ. 8 Nevada Bar No. 2271 **CLERK OF THE COURT** JEFFERY A. BENDAVID, ESQ. 9 Nevada Bar No. 6220 MORAN BRANDON BENDAVID MORAN 10 630 South 4th Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Telephone: (702) 384-8424 11 12 Attorneys for Plaintiff 13 DISTRICT COURT 14 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA LAS VEGAS SUN, INC., a Nevada 15 CASE NO.: A-15-715008-B DEPT. NO.: XI Corporation, 16 PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT ON ORDER Plaintiff. 17 18 SHORTENING TIME DR PARTNERS, a Nevada General 19 Partnership, d/b/a STEPHENS MEDIA GROUP; DOES I-X, inclusive, Date of Hearing: 20 Time of Hearing: Defendants. 21 22 Plaintiff Las Vegas Sun, Inc. (the "Sun"), through counsel of Lewis Roca Rothgerber LLP. 23 moves this Court pursuant to Nevada Rule of Civil Procedure 15(a) for leave to file its First 24 Amended Complaint. This Motion is based upon the following Memorandum of Points and 25 Authorities, the arguments made at the May 19, 2015, hearing on Defendant DR Partners' Motion

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to Compel Arbitration, the attached Exhibits, and the pleadings and papers on file herein. The Sun requests that this Motion be heard on shortened time on or before June 9, 2015, for the reasons described in the Declaration of Jeffrey A. Bendavid, included herein.

DATED this 22nd day of May, 2015.

LEWIS ROCA ROT SERBER LLP

nv.

E. Jeff REID KRISTEN L. MARTINI 50 West Liberty Street, Suite 410 Reno, Nevada 89501

In Association With:

JOHN T. MORAN, JR., ESQ. JEFFERY A. BENDAVID, ESQ. 630 South 4th Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

Attornevs for Plaintiff

ORDER SHORTENING TIME

DATED this U day of May, 2015.

Respectfully submitted by:

LEWIS ROCA BATHGERBER LLP

23

BY:

E. L. A. REID, ESQ.

Nevada Bar No. 5750

KRISTEN L. MARTINI, ESQ.

Nevada Bar No. 11272

JOHN T. MORAN, JR., ESQ. Nevada State Bar No. 2271 JEFFERY A. BENDAVID, ESQ. Nevada State Bar No. 6220

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DECLARATION IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR ORDER SHORTENING TIME

I, Jeffrey A. Bendavid, declare under penalty of perjury that the following assertions are true and correct to the best of my knowledge:

- I am an attorney licensed and in good standing to practice law in the State of Nevada. I have personal knowledge of the facts stated herein and am competent to testify if called upon to do so.
- I am a lawyer with Moran Brandon Bendavid Moran, which represents Plaintiff Las
 Vegas Sun, Inc., with Lewis Roca Rothgerber LLP, in this matter.
- 3. An order shortening time is necessary and appropriate for this Motion. On May 19, 2015, this Court, after hearing, granted Defendant DR Partners' Motion to Compel Arbitration. Due to this Court's Order, shortened time would save the parties time and expense associated with commencing arbitration of this action if this Court determines that the dispute as alleged in the First Amended Complaint would not be subject to arbitration.
- 4. This Motion is made in good faith and not for purpose of harassment or delay.
 I make this declaration under penalty of perjury, under the laws of the United States, in Las
 Vegas, Nevada, on May 22, 2015.

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

The Sun seeks leave pursuant to Nevada Rule of Civil Procedure 15(a) to file its First Amended Complaint (the proposed First Amended Complaint is attached as Exhibit 1). As mentioned during the May 19, 2015, hearing on Defendant DR Partners' Motion to Compel Arbitration, leave for the Sun to amend its Complaint is necessary to clarify the relief that the Sun seeks in this action. Justice requires that leave be granted, as mandated by Rule 15(a).

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While DR Partners has yet to file a responsive pleading, it is unclear whether the Sun is still entitled to amend its Complaint as a matter of course in light of this Court's May 19, 2015, grant of DR Partners' Motion to Compel Arbitration. For this reason, and because this Court directed counsel to file a motion if the Sun sought to amend the Complaint, see Ex. 2 (Court Minutes (May 19, 2015)), the Sun seeks permission for leave to file its First Amended Complaint instead of simply amending its Complaint as matter of course pursuant to Nevada Rule of Civil Procedure 15(a).

FACTS GIVING RISE TO THE SUN'S REQUEST FOR LEAVE TO AMEND.

The Sun filed its Complaint initiating this action on March 10, 2015. See Compl. 1. In its Complaint, the Sun sought the following relief: (1) a declaratory judgment on the interpretation of and the parties' rights and responsibilities with respect to Section 4.2 of the 2005 Amended and Restated [Joint Operating] Agreement (the "JOA"), and (2) an order directing DR Partners to perform their contractual obligations under the JOA. See generally id. The Sun alleged that DR Partners had improperly and in breach of Section 4.2 of the JOA included the Las Vegas Review Journal's editorial costs in the total operation expenses under the JOA. Id. at 4. This, the Sun further alleged, improperly decreased the EBITDA calculation, which resulted in an inaccurately low Annual Profits Payment and, in turn, "effectively starved the [] Sun's [] news organization."

Id. In its First Claim for Relief, the Sun realleged that it was

entitled to a judicial declaration that Defendant has breached the 2005 Amended JOA by improperly including the LVRJ's editorial costs in the total 2005 Amended JOA operating costs, thereby decreasing the EBITDA calculation and resulting in improperly low Annual Profits Payments being made to Las Vegas Sun, Inc., in the aggregate amount of at least \$6,000,000, plus interest, since the 2005 Amended JOA went into effect.

Id. at 5 9 27.

Instead of filing a responsive pleading, DR Partners filed its Motion to Compel Arbitration on April 1, 2015. See Mot. to Compel Arb. 1. In its briefing and oral argument, DR Partners argued that the claims raised in the Sun's Complaint concerned and required an EBITDA calculation, triggering the arbitration provision contained in Appendix D of the JOA. See generally Mot. to Compel Arb. & Reply in Support of Mot. to Compel Arb. To the contrary, the Sun articulated that an arbitrable dispute had not yet ripened, as no audit had yet been conducted, and the Sun was only seeking equitable and declaratory relief — and not monetary payment or damages — by way of the Complaint. See generally Opp'n to Mot. to Compel Arb. Rather, the Sun has merely sought an Order from this Court declaring the parties' respective obligations to bear their own editorial costs in accordance with Section 4.2. Id.

Counsel for DR Partners was contacted prior to filing the instant Motion to request a stipulation to the Sun filing an amended complaint, and DR Partners declined to enter into any such stipulation.

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After hearing argument on DR Partners' Motion to Compel Arbitration on May 19, 2015. this Court granted DR Partners' motion. See Ex. 2. This Court reasoned that because the Sun's Complaint "as currently drafted relates to calculation of EBITDA," particularly paragraph 27, "the [C]omplaint as currently drafted falls within Appendix D" of the JOA. See id.

While granting DR Partners' motion, the Court, at the same time, permitted the Sun to request leave to file an amended complaint setting forth its request for Declaratory Relief, and expressed the Court would file an Order Shortening Time if the Sun so moved. Id. The instant Motion follows accordingly.

Π. STANDARD APPLIED TO MOTIONS FOR LEAVE TO AMEND.

Nevada Rule of Civil Procedure 15(a), governing amendments of pleadings, reads as follows:

> 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. 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.

Rule 15(a) is unequivocal in providing that leave to amend "shall be freely given when justice so requires." Id. "In the absence of any apparent or declared reason-such as undue delay, bad faith or dilatory motive on the part of the movant.....the leave sought should be freely given." Stephens v. S. Nev. Music Co., 89 Nev. 104, 105-06, 507 P.2d 138, 139 (1973) (citing Foman v. Davis, 371 U.S. 178 (1962), as "cited in Adamson v. Bowker, 85 Nev. 115, 121, 450 P.2d 796, 800-801 (1969)").

Ш. JUSTICE REQUIRES THAT LEAVE BE GRANTED IN THIS CASE.

Justice requires that leave be granted for the Sun to file its First Amended Complaint. There has been no undue delay on the Sun's part. The Sun's position has always been the same. The Sun believes that this dispute and its Proposed First Amended Complaint necessitates Court involvement to declare the parties' rights and obligations under Section 4.2 of the JOA. This decision is necessary to determine the parties' rights, interests and obligations under this section of the JOA.

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In order to comply with the concerns expressed by the Court during the May 19, 2015. hearing, the Sun now seeks permission to file the attached First Amended Complaint. See Ex. 1. The Amended Complaint has been narrowly drafted so that it is clear that only the declaratory judgment to which the Sun is entitled, and not any dispute as to amounts that may be owing pursuant to the calculation set forth in Appendix D of the JOA. Nowhere in the Sun's prayer for relief does the Sun request monetary damages. The Sun, therefore, is diligently and timely moving this Court for leave to amend its Complaint.

The fact that this action is in its infancy further demonstrates that the Sun has not unduly delayed its request. DR Partners has not filed a responsive pleading, discovery has not commenced, and this matter has not been set for trial. As a result, DR Partners will not suffer any prejudice from an amendment. DR Partners cannot be heard to complain that the Sun has unduly delayed seeking leave to amend its Complaint.

Moreover, the Sun's request for permission to file its First Amended Complaint is neither being made in bad faith nor stemming from any dilatory motive of the Sun. The Sun's position regarding the nature of, and its refusal to arbitrate, this current dispute has remained unchanged throughout this action. In fact, the Sun voiced its position that arbitration of this matter is not ripe during the parties' several, informal, pre-Complaint discussions. Turning to any assertion of dilatory motive, every delay in the resolution of this action financially benefits DR Partners, not the Sun. Accordingly, DR Partners cannot reasonably dispute that the Sun is moving for leave to file its First Amended Complaint in good faith and not for purposes of delay.

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LEWIS ROCA 50 West Liberty Street Suite 410 ROTHGERBER Reno, NV 89501-1922

IV. CONCLUSION.

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27 28 For the reasons stated above, justice requires that leave for the Sun to file its First Amended Complaint be granted.

DATED this 22nd day of May, 2015.

LEWIS ROCA ROTHER LLP

RY:

KEATEN L. MARTINI 50 West Liberty Street, Suite 410 Reno, Nevada 89501

In Association With:

JOHN T. MORAN, JR., ESQ. JEFFERY A. BENDAVID, ESQ. 630 South 4th Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

Attorneys for Plaintiff

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EXHIBIT LIST

Exhibit No.	Description	Page Count
	Proposed First Amended Complaint	76
2	Minutes of the Court Granting DR Partners' Motion to	Ì
'	Compel Arbitration	

LEWIS ROCA 50 West Liberty Street Suite 410 ROTHGERBER Reno, NV 89501-1922

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EXHIBIT 1

1	FAC			
2	E. LEIF REID, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 5750			
	KRISTEN L. MARTINI, ESQ.			
3	Nevada Bar No. 11272 LEWIS ROCA ROTHGERBER LLP			
4	50 West Liberty Street, Suite 410			
5	Reno, Nevada 89501			
٦	Telephone Number: (775) 823-2900 Fax Number: (775)823-2929			
6	lreid@lrrlaw.com			
7	kmartini@lrrlaw.com			
8	JOHN T. MORAN, JR., ESQ.			
٥	Nevada Bar No. 2271 JEFFERY A. BENDAVID, ESQ.			
9	Nevada Bar No. 6220 MORAN BRANDON BENDAVID MORAN			
10	630 South 4th Street			
11	Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Telephone: (702) 384-8424			
12	Attorneys for Plaintiff			
13	DISTRIC	CT COURT		
14	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA			

15	LAS VEGAS SUN, INC., a Nevada Corporation,	PROPOSED FIRST AMENDED		
16	Plaintiff,	COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY		
17	vs.	JUDGMENT		
		(EXEMPT FROM ARBITRATION:		
18	DR PARTNERS, a Nevada General Partnership, d/b/a Stephens Media Group; DOES I-X,	DECLARATORY RELIEF REQUESTED)		
19	inclusive,	•		
20	Defendants.	BUSINESS COURT REQUESTED PURSUANT TO		
1		E.D.C.R. 1.61(a)(2)(iv)		
21				
22	COMES NOW Plaintiff Las Vegas	Sun, Inc. ("Plaintiff"), and complains agains		
23	Defendants DR Partners, doing business as Stephens Media Group, and Does I through			
24	("Defendants") as follows:			
25	JURISDICTION AND VENUE			
26				
1	1. This is an action for declaratory relief pursuant to NRS 30.040. This Court h			
27	subject matter jurisdiction over this action under	Article 6, Section 6 of the Nevada Constitution.		
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- 2. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants, and each of them, pursuant to NRS 14.065 because the acts and omissions complained of herein were committed, in part, within the State of Nevada, County of Clark, and, thus, Defendants, and each of them, had and continue to have sufficient minimum contacts with this forum such that the exercise of personal jurisdiction over them will not offend traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.
- 3. Venue is proper in the Eighth Judicial District Court, Clark County, Nevada, under NRS 13.010, because all of the actions alleged herein were undertaken in Clark County, Nevada, and affect property located in Clark County, Nevada. Venue is also proper pursuant to NRS 13.040.

THE PARTIES

- 4. Plaintiff is a Nevada corporation that is a member of Greenspun Media Group, LLC, which publishes various newspapers and magazines in Clark County, Nevada.
- 5. Defendant, DR Partners, doing business as Stephens Media Group ("Defendant"), is and at all times material hereto was a Nevada general partnership having its principal place of business in Clark County, Nevada.
- 6. Plaintiff alleges that Defendants named herein as Does I through X are individuals. corporations, limited-liability companies, partnerships, associations or other persons or entities who are responsible in some manner or capacity for the acts alleged herein, but whose names are unknown to Plaintiff at this time. Plaintiff will seek leave to amend this complaint to include the names of Does I through X when the identities of such Defendants become known to Plaintiff.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

- 7. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations contained in the above paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.
- Plaintiff publishes a daily newspaper called Las Vegas Sun ("The Sun") for circulation in the Las Vegas metropolitan area.
- 9. Defendant was the publisher of the Las Vegas Review Journal ("LVRJ") in Las Vegas, Nevada.

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- 10. In 1989, Plaintiff entered into a joint operating agreement (the "1989 JOA"). attached hereto and incorporated herein as Exhibit 1, with Defendant's predecessor, Donrey of Nevada, Inc.
- The 1989 JOA became effective, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. section 1803(b), only after 11. it was determined by the Attorney General of the United States that the 1989 JOA would effectuate the policy and purpose set forth by Congress in the Newspaper Preservation Act.
- Under the 1989 JOA, the LVRJ was required to, among other things, print The Sun. 12. and handle all advertising and circulation functions for both print newspapers. The 1989 JOA ensured that The Sun would be in existence and publication until at least 2040.
- Thereafter, Defendant assumed all of the rights and obligations of the 1989 JOA 13. from its predecessor, Donrey of Nevada, Inc.
 - In 2005, Plaintiff renegotiated the 1989 JOA with Defendant. 14.
- At this time, Plaintiff and Defendant entered into the valid and existing written 15. Amended and Restated Agreement ("2005 Amended JOA"), attached hereto and incorporated herein as Exhibit 2, which forever amended the terms and conditions of the 1989 JOA.
- The 2005 Amended JOA was approved by the Attorney General of the United States in the same manner as the 1989 JOA, and was found to effectuate similarly the policy and purpose set forth by Congress in the Newspaper Preservation Act. The 2005 Amended JOA requires that The Sun continue in publication until at least 2040.
- The 2005 Amended JOA required the LVRJ to print both the LVRJ and The Sun 17. together in its facilities and to fund and execute payments to all costs, including capital expenditures of operations, with the exception of operation of The Sun's news and editorial department.
- 18. Specifically, Section 4.2 of the 2005 Amended JOA states: "The Review-Journal and the Sun shall each bear their own respective editorial costs and shall establish whatever budgets each deems appropriate."
- 19. Section 4.2's requirement that Plaintiff and Defendant were required to bear their own editorial costs was not an obligation under the 1989 JOA.

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20. Despite the plain language of Section 4.2 requiring otherwise, Defendant has failed or refused to comply with its requirement that Plaintiff and Defendant bear alone their respective editorial costs, thereby breaching Section 4.2 of the 2005 Amended JOA.

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Declaratory Judgment)

- 21. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations contained in the above paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.
 - 22. Plaintiff is a party to the written 2005 Amended JOA.
- 23. Pursuant to NRS 30.040, Plaintiff, as a party to the written 2005 Amended JOA, is entitled to a declaration of its rights, status, and legal relations under the 2005 Amended JOA.
- 24. Section 4.2 of the 2005 Amended JOA expressly states: "The Review-Journal and the Sun shall each bear their own respective editorial costs and shall establish whatever budgets each deems appropriate."
- 25. Since Defendant has expensed its editorial costs for the LVRJ, in direct violation of Section 4.2 of the 2005 Amended JOA, a justiciable controversy presently exists between Plaintiff and Defendant as to whether Section 4.2 of the 2005 Amended JOA requires Defendant to bear its respective editorial costs.
- 26. A justiciable controversy exists between Plaintiff and Defendant as to the meaning and interpretation of Section 4.2 and the obligations it places upon the Parties' performance under the 2005 Amended JOA.
- As such, Plaintiff is entitled to a Declaratory Judgment determining the rights, 27. interests, and obligations of Plaintiff as to these justiciable controversies concerning the terms and conditions of the 2005 Amended JOA, and in particular, whether Section 4.2 of the 2005 Amended JOA requires Plaintiff and Defendant to bear their respective editorial costs.
- 28. Plaintiff has been forced to obtain the services of counsel to prosecute this action and is entitled to an award of attorneys' fees and costs incurred herein pursuant to NRS 18.010, et seq.

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PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully requests that this Court provide the following relief:

- A. A Declaratory Judgment in the manner permitted by NRS 30.040(1) determining and declaring Plaintiff's rights, status, and legal relations under the 2005 Amended JOA as alleged and requested above.
 - B. An award to Plaintiff of its cost of suit, including reasonable attorney's fees; and
- C. An order granting to Plaintiff such other and further equitable or injunctive relief to which it may be entitled and which this Court finds to be just and appropriate.

DATED this 22nd day of May, 2015.

LEWIS ROCA ROTHGERBER LLP

BY:

E. LEIF REID KRISTEN L. MARTINI 50 West Liberty Street, Suite 410 Reno, Nevada 89501

In Association With:

JOHN T. MORAN, JR., ESQ. JEFFERY A. BENDAVID, ESQ. 630 South 4th Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

Attorneys for Plaintiff

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ORD

CLERK OF THE COURT

DISTRICT COURT **CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA**

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LAS VEGAS SUN, INC., a Nevada corporation, Plaintiff.

٧.

Case No.: A-15-715008-B Dept. No.: XI

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DR PARTNERS, a Nevada General Partnership, d/b/a STEPHENS MEDIA GROUP; DOES 1-X, inclusive, Defendants.

ORDER GRANTING MOTION TO **COMPEL ARBITRATION**

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This matter came before the Court on May 19, 2015 on defendant DR Partners' Motion to Compel Arbitration. Steve Morris and Akke Levin appeared on behalf of defendant DR Partners. E. Leif Reid, Kristen L. Martini, John T. Moran, and Jeffery A. Bendavid appeared for plaintiff Las Vegas Sun, Inc.

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The Court, having considered the papers filed in support of and in opposition to the Motion to Compel Arbitration, having heard oral argument, and for good cause appearing, finds that: (1) it is undisputed that a valid arbitration agreement exists; and (2) based upon the currently existing language of the Complaint, the arbitration agreement covers the dispute on its face because, under Appendix D to the Amended and Restated Joint Operating Agreement, at 20, the parties agreed to arbitrate any "dispute . . . as to [Annual Profits Payments] owed to Sun," which the Sun alleges Las Vegas Review Journal improperly calculated. The Sun seeks a "proper calculation of EBITDA and payment of all [outstanding] Annual Profits Payment obligations" alleged to be "in the aggregate amount of at least \$6,000,000, plus interest, since the 2005 Amended JOA went into effect." Complaint ¶¶ 27, 36. ACCORDINGLY,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Motion to Compel Arbitration is GRANTED, and, pursuant to NRS 38.221(7), this case is STAYED pending arbitration before the AAA, as the parties agreed to under Appendix D.

DATED this 28th day of May, 2015.

Elizabeth Gonzalez District Court Hode

Certificate of Service

I hereby certify that on or about the date filed, this document was Electronically Served to all parties of record, or a copy was mailed to the proper party as follows:

Dan Kutinac

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OPPM 1 MORRIS LAW GROUP Steve Morris, Bar No. 1543 2 Email: sm@morrislawgroup.com 3 Akke Levin, Bar No. 9102 Email: al@morrislawgroup.com 900 Bank of America Plaza 300 South Fourth Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 6 Telephone: (702) 474-9400 Facsimile: (702) 474-9422 7 Attorneys for Defendant 8 DR Partners d/b/a Stephens 9 Media Group 10 11 LAS VEGAS SUN, INC., a Nevada 12 corporation, 13 Plaintiff, 14 15 DR PARTNERS, a Nevada General Partnership, d/b/a STEPHENS 16 MEDIA GROUP; DOES 1-X, inclusive, 17 Defendants.

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CLERK OF THE COURT

DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

Case No.: A-15-715008-B
Dept. No.: XI

DEFENDANT'S OPPOSITION
TO PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR
LEAVE TO FILE FIRST
AMENDED COMPLAINT ON
ORDER SHORTENING TIME

Date: June 4, 2015
Time: 8:30 a.m.

. INTRODUCTION

The Court should not be fooled by the Sun's attempt to plead around Exhibit D to the parties' Joint Operating Agreement in an effort to avoid arbitration. This dispute is not about the interpretation of section 4.2 of the Joint Operating Agreement ("JOA"), which provides that "Review-Journal and the Sun shall each bear their own respective editorial costs and whatever budgets each deems appropriate." The dispute arises out of the Sun's wish to avoid arbitration by asking the Court to declare as a matter of law that section 4.2 precludes "editorial costs" as an expense of operations

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and thus may not considered at all in the Review-Journal's calculation of EBITDA under Appendix D (to which the Sun agreed) to arrive at profits from operations in which the Sun may participate—over and above the \$12 million aggregate annual payments to the Sun under the JOA. Disputes arising out of or relating to the correctness of EBITDA are exclusively governed by Appendix D of the JOA and the arbitration clause the Sun agreed to, which does not leave issues of contract interpretation that may bear on the dispute to the Court. The Nevada Supreme Court has declared that arbitration is not a matter of gamesmanship because "careful pleading in [] [an] amended complaint cannot avoid arbitration." Phillips v. Parker, 106 Nev. 415, 418, 794 P.2d. 716, 718 (1990).

If the Court were to separately declare the parties' rights under the JOA that allegedly bear on this clearly arbitrable dispute, it would not only deprive Review Journal of the benefits of arbitration it bargained for, Kindred v. Dist. Ct., 116 Nev. 405, 411, 996 P.2d 903, 907 (2000), but it would impermissibly tread on the merits of the financial dispute the parties contracted to have an arbitrator decide. See Steelworkers v. Am. Mfg. Co., 363 U.S. 564, 569 (1960) (judiciary may not, "under the guise of interpreting" an agreement, "usurp[] a function . . . entrusted to the arbitration tribunal"). Moreover, as the Nevada federal district court observed, "[w]hile the temptation is strong to construe the agreements for the parties, a task for which lawyers and judges are supposedly especially trained, and to resolve the dispute, judicial discipline precludes this." Order of Repeater & Toll Test-Board v. Bell Tel. Co. of Nev., 254 F. Supp. 462, 466 (D. Nev. 1966). Courts "have no business weighing the merits of [an arbitrable dispute]." Steelworkers, 363 U.S. at 569.

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Because the alleged justiciable controversy around the meaning of § 4.2 is a false issue aimed at avoiding arbitration, the Court should deny the Sun's Motion to Amend as futile and compel arbitration.

ARGUMENT II.

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The Proposed Amendment is Futile Because the Declaratory A. Relief Claim is Subject to Arbitration.

"[L]eave to amend should not be granted if the proposed amendment would be futile," Halcrow, Inc. v. Dist. Ct., 302 P.3d 1148, 1152 (Nev. 2013), or if the amendment is sought in bad faith. Kantor v. Kantor, 116 Nev. 886, 8 P.3d 825, 828 (2000) (citing and quoting Stephens v. Southern Nev. Music Co., 89 Nev. 104, 105, 507 P.2d 138, 139 (1973)). "When proposed amendments sought by parties are covered by a binding arbitration agreement, the proposed amendment is futile" and should be denied. Knights of Columbus v. The Virginia Trust, No. 2: 12-CV-688 JCM (VCF) (D. Nev. Mar. 21, 2013) (citing Detroit Edison Co. v. Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway Co., 442 F. Supp.2d 387, 394 (E.D. Mich. 2006) (collecting cases holding same)).

The Arbitration Agreement Covers the Alleged Dispute 1. Over the Meaning of § 4.2 of the JOA.

"Whether a particular claim is arbitrable depends not upon the characterization of the claim, but upon the relationship of the claim to the subject matter of the arbitration clause." In re Oil Spill By Amoco Cadiz, etc., 659 F. 2d 789, 794 (7th Cir. 1981) (emphasis added). "Were the rule otherwise, a party could frustrate any agreement to arbitrate simply by the manner in which it framed its claims." Id. (citations omitted).

Here, the Sun seeks to reframe the dispute over annual profits payments allegedly owed to it as one involving the meaning of section 4.2 of the JOA. See Proposed Am. Compl. ¶ 25 ("a justiciable controversy

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26 27 28 presently exists . . . as to whether Section 4.2 of the 2005 Amended JOA requires Defendant to bear its respective editorial costs"); id. ¶ 26 ("A justiciable controversy exists . . . as to the meaning and interpretation of Section 4.2 "); id. ¶ 27 ("As such, Plaintiff is entitled to a Declaratory Judgment determining the rights, interests, and obligations of Plaintiff, and in particular, whether Section 4.2 of the [JOA] requires Plaintiff and Defendant to bear their respective editorial costs").

Even assuming the parties disputed the meaning of section 4.2, that issue is directly related to the subject matter of the arbitration clause. Section 4.2 provides, in relevant part, that "Review-Journal and the Sun shall each bear their own respective editorial costs " JOA § 4.2 (emphasis added). The Sun alleges that Review Journal's obligation to bear its own editorial costs under § 4.2 means that Review Journal cannot deduct its editorial costs in calculating EBITDA under Appendix D of the JOA. Compl., on file, ¶¶ 17-21, 26, 36. The arbitration clause covers disputes between the Sun and Review Journal "as to [annual profits payments] amounts owed to Sun," which includes disputes such as the present dispute about the proper calculation of EBITDA. JOA Appendix D.

Questions as to the meaning of contract provisions that allegedly bear on a dispute that is subject to arbitration are for the arbitrator to decide, even if that arbitrator is a CPA. See Benson Pump Co. v. South Cent. Pool Supply, Inc., 325 F. Supp. 2d 1152 (D. Nev. 2004) (holding that the "interpretation of the underlying contract is an issue for the [independent auditor] to decide, even though contract construction is generally a question of law"). Although they could have agreed otherwise, the parties

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did not agree to leave questions of contract interpretation bearing on financial disputes to the Court.¹

Thus, despite the Sun's attempt to present the interpretation of § 4.2 as a standalone issue, it is *not*. Moreover, a fair reading of the proposed amended complaint shows that the Sun seeks a declaratory judgment determining *all* its rights under the JOA—not just a judicial determination as to the meaning of § 4.2. *See* Proposed Am. Compl. ¶ 27 (".... Plaintiff is entitled to a Declaratory Judgment determining the right... of Plaintiff, *and* in particular, whether Section 4.2 of the [JOA] requires Plaintiff and Defendant to bear their respective editorial costs") (emphasis added); *see also id*. at 5 (Prayer for Relief § A) ("A Declaratory Judgment...determining and declaring Plaintiff's rights... under the 2005 Amended JOA").

The Court should not assist the Sun in its attempt to sever an issue that is an inseparable material part of the dispute covered by the arbitration clause. Any Court interference would deprive the Review Journal of the benefits of arbitration it bargained for and result in an impermissible determination of the merits of the dispute. See Steelworkers v. Am. Mfg. Co., 363 US 564, 569 (1960) ("When the judiciary undertakes to determine the merits of a grievance under the guise of interpreting the . . .

¹ In Countrywide Home Loans, Inc. v. Mortg. Guar. Ins. Corp., by contrast, the parties agreed that:

all controversies, disputes, or other assertions of liability or rights arising out of or relating to this Policy, including the breach, interpretation or construction thereof, shall be settled by arbitration. Notwithstanding the foregoing, [MGIC] or [Countrywide] both retain the right to seek a declaratory judgment from a court of competent jurisdiction on matters of interpretation of the [Flow] Policy.

⁶⁴² F.3d 849, 851 (9th Cir. 2011) (emphasis added).

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collective bargaining agreements, it usurps a function which under that regime is entrusted to the arbitration tribunal").

"Interpretation" of § 4.2 of the JOA is a False Issue. 2.

Courts should be skeptical of proposed amendments to complaints that are designed to avoid arbitration. See Phillips v. Parker, 106 Nev. 415, 418, 794 P.2d 716, 718 (1990) (although plaintiff's amended complaint, unlike the initial complaint, made no reference to the agreement, it was a "clear effort to avoid the [arbitration] agreement"); cf. Soebbing v. Carpet Barn, Inc., 109 Nev. 78, 84, 847 P.2d 731, 736 (1993) ("courts should be cautious of . . . amendments alleging meritless claims in an attempt to save a case from summary judgment"). "[T]he proper method to deal with such tactics is to deny leave to amend on grounds of futility." Soebbing, 109 Nev. at 84, 847 P.2d at 736.

Here, the Sun's proposed amended complaint presents a false "justiciable controversy" to the Court in an effort to avoid arbitration. The Sun asks the Court to declare that section 4.2 of the JOA—which provides that "Review-Journal and the Sun shall each bear their own respective editorial costs"—really means something other than what it says. See Proposed Am. Compl. ¶¶ 26-27 and Prayer for Relief (alleging a justiciable controversy and seeking a declaratory judgment as to "whether Section 4.2 of the [JOA] requires Plaintiff and Defendant to bear their respective editorial costs").

The dispute is not about the words of section 4.2. The issue is whether section 4.2 governs the calculation of EBITDA. What the Sun seeks from the Court is a judicial declaration that the Review Journal should bear its own editorial expenses (which it has) but may not treat them as an expense of operations for accounting purposes, such as in calculating EBITDA in determining the Sun's annual profits payment. But

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the Court cannot make such declaration in the abstract without delving into accounting issues the parties agreed to leave to the arbitrator. Appendix D provides, inter alia, that the parties "intend that EBITDA be calculated in a manner consistent with the computation of 'Retention' as that line item appears on the profits and loss statement for Stephens Media Group for the period ended [sic] December 31, 2004." App. D of JOA at 19.

The Sun's attempt to create a non-issue is nothing more than an attempt to avoid the arbitration clause and whether it has been paid for several years past as provided for in Appendix D. For this reason, the Court should deny the motion to amend as futile and compel arbitration, as the parties intended.

CONCLUSION III.

The Court should deny the Sun's motion to amend and send this dispute to arbitration under the AAA's rules for commercial arbitration, as they contracted to do 10 years ago when they negotiated amendments to the JOA and adopted Appendix D.

MORRIS LAW GROUP

By: <u>/s/ Akke Levin</u> Steve Morris, Bar No. 1543 Akke Levin, Bar No. 9102 900 Bank of America Plaza 300 South Fourth Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

Attorneys for Defendant DR Partners d/b/a Stephens Media Group

Page 7 of 8

MORRIS LAW GROUP 900 bank of america plaza , 300 south fourth street . Las vegas, nevada 89101 702/474-9400 . Fax 702/474-9422

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to Nev. R. Civ. P. 5(b)(2)(D) and E.D.C.R. 8.05, I certify that I am an employee of MORRIS LAW GROUP and that on the date below, I caused the following documents to be served via the Court's Odyssey E-Filing system: DEFENDANT'S OPPOSITION TO PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT ON ORDER SHORTENING TIME. The date and time of the electronic proof of service is in place of the date and place of deposit in the mail.

TO:

Lewis Roca Rothgerber LLP

Leif Reid <u>lreid@lrrlaw.com</u> Kristen Martini <u>kmartini@lrrlaw.com</u>

Moran Brandon Bendavid Moran

Jeffrey Bendavid j.bendavid@moranlawfirm.com

DATED this 3rd day of June , 2015

By V.L. Nickerson

Page 8 of 8

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7	LAS VEGAS SUN, INC.,)			
8	Plaintiff,) CASE NO. A-15-715008			
9	vs.				
10	DR PARTNERS, D/B/A/) DEPT. XI)			
11	STEPHENS MEDIA GROUP, et al,				
12	Defendants.				
13)			
14	BEFORE THE HONORABLE ELIZABETH GONZALEZ, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 2015				
15	INUKSDAT	, JUNE 4, 2013			
16	RECORDER'S TRANSC	RIPT OF PROCEEDINGS:			
17	· ·	O FILE FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT ORTENING TIME			
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20	APPEARANCES:				
21	For the Plaintiff:	JEFFREY A. BENDAVID, ESQ.			
22		E. LEIF REID, ESQ.			
23	For the Defendant:	STEVE L. MORRIS, ESQ.			
24					
25	RECORDED BY: JILL HAWKINS, COURT RECORDER				
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THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 2015, AT 10:52 A.M.

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THE COURT: If I could go to the RJ -- Sun issue.

MR. REID: Your Honor.

THE COURT: Good morning.

MR. REID: Good morning.

THE COURT: It's still morning, sorry. Unfortunately, business court is like this. And it's not all Mr. Morris' fault because he was here on time at eight o'clock this morning.

MR. REID: So --

MR. MORRIS: Well, it's not my fault usually; is it?

THE COURT: No, it's usually Mr. Peek's fault.

MR. MORRIS: All right.

THE COURT: I have a motion to amend.

MR. REID: Yes.

THE COURT: I read it. I read the opposition. Did you read it?

MR. REID: Yes, I got it yesterday afternoon.

THE COURT: Lovely. Do you want to argue?

MR. REID: Yes, we're prepared to go forward.

THE COURT: Great.

MR. REID: As the Court noted we were here two weeks ago. We set this on an order shortening time. As it turns out, that deprived us of the opportunity to reply so I'm going to spend a little time talking about the cases that Mr. Morris relies on in opposition to our motion.

I would note just preliminarily the things that aren't in dispute. Rule 15,

 amendments are freely granted. That's language that's in the rule. That's not attacked there. We just heard -- the case that we just heard they were on their fifth amended --

THE COURT: Sixth.

MR. REID: Sixth amended --

THE COURT: Sixth amended complaint.

MR. REID: -- complaint. So this is -- the standards under this rule are -- favor amendments. The opposition does not go after the timeliness. Obviously, there hasn't been a responsive motion filed. We've acted in a timely basis. There's no argument about any harm or anything like that. The focus is solely on cases -- a couple cases that talk about how amendments when there is a arbitration agreement that covers the dispute, that those are futile.

So I want to talk about futility. I think that puts the cart before the horse in a lot of ways, especially in the context of us not having replied and the opinions that Mr. Morris relies on where they're discussing futility. If you look at those opinions, they are addressing that issue in the context of a motion to amend that's been heard at the same time as the motion to compel arbitration. So we've been deprived of that opportunity in that respect to fully brief the issue of the -- whether the complaint filed falls within the arbitration provision.

I want to draw a common link between every case that Mr. Morris relies on. And I just made little notes when I got this yesterday and I hope it isn't lost on the Court.

Phillips v. Parker that Mr. Morris relies on to talk about careful pleading around an arbitration provision. The original complaint in that case was based on the contract, the contract had an arbitration provision. The subsequent amendment

 alleged tort claims and avoided any reference to the agreement. That's not what you have here and that case also involved an arbitration provision that said, quote, any controversy relating to the agreement would be subject to arbitration. That's the common thread.

The Kindred v. Second Judicial District Case, that arbitration provision said any dispute arising from the employment arrangement between the parties would be subject to arbitration.

U.S. Steelworkers, all disputes, misunderstandings or disagreements regarding interpretation of the agreement would be subject to arbitration.

I paid special attention to the *Knights of Columbus* case. That was a case argued before Judge Mahan by my partner. The arbitration provision in that case said: The sole means to present and resolve grievances was through arbitration.

And so in that context all -- every other case says that. The Court's been here all morning. I don't want to belabor the point. Every single case -- there are eight cases that Mr. Morris relies on. The common thread between each of those cases is that it had the broad arbitration provision that required all disputes be subjected to arbitration.

That's not the arbitration agreement that exists here in this case and so I would urge the Court in evaluating and ultimately deciding that this amendment is not futile is refer to Exhibit D. The arbitration provision that exists in this case is not an all-encompassing agreement. The parties didn't agree to subject all disputes that would arise between the parties to arbitration. Exhibit D relates to calculation of the payment following an audit and it limits the arbitrator in what the arbitrator can do to entering an award, recalculating the amount, adding interest and awarding any

attorneys' fees or costs, if appropriate. That's the limitation of this arbitration provision. You compare that to the complaint that we have proposed the Court allow us leave to file. It relates to the interpretation of this contractual provision, 4.2.

Under Nevada law, NRS 30.040, parties have a right to have -- party -people that are party to a contract like this or any written instrument have a right
under the statute to have a judicial determination of their rights. That's what we are
requesting in this complaint. We are not requesting that there be any recalculation.
We're not requesting anything. No remedy relates to provision -- a repayment to the
Sun. This is not an arbitrable dispute that is covered by the terms of this agreement
and Mr. Morris' arguments in opposition to allowing us leave to file this amendment
fall because of the language of this arbitration provision and because every other
case that he relies on in arguing that the amendment is futile involved a very
different type of arbitration agreement.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Morris.

MR. MORRIS: Your Honor, this so-called dispute is no different today than it was when you ordered arbitration, which we have implemented and are now engaged in with the AAA. All this proposed complaint seeks from you is to displace and repeal the calculation of profits under EBITDA. That's in Exhibit D. That's what the end result here is.

The meaning and interpretation that Mr. Reid talks about with respect to paragraph 4.2 is not an issue here. That provision is perfectly clear. It says each party shall bear its own editorial costs and that has been done. The question is with respect to the division of profits that the Sun is seeking, does Section 4.2 say that earnings cannot be calculated by including an expense item that the parties have

historically treated as an expense item and that is editorial costs?

Look at Exhibit -- at Appendix D for just a moment and I'll conclude this. We point this out in our opposition but you didn't have to wait and neither did Mr. Reid have to wait for our opposition to continue ignoring this term in Appendix D.

Now, Appendix D is concerned with the profits that are divided and the amount that goes to the Las Vegas Sun. That's what's at issue. And what Exhibit D says, if you turn to it; it's on page 19 of the Amended Joint Operating Agreement. If you look down to about the last third of the page, it says: All calculations shall be made in accordance with general -- this is the calculations with respect to getting to what the profits are that are going to be divided. The parties and the -- they shall be made in accordance with generally accepted newspaper industry accounting principles consistently applied. The parties' intend that EBITDA be calculated in a manner consistent with the computation of -- the word is retention, as that line item appears on the profit and loss statement for Stevens Media Group for the period ended December 31, 2004.

That's what's an issue here. And this is what Mr. Reid says: We need to file our amended complaint and you need to declare as a matter of law that this language that we just looked at from Exhibit D -- from Appendix D is inoperative. It is cancelled out by Section 4.2 of the principle agreement, which doesn't speak to the division of profits and how earnings are calculated and what expenses may or may not be deducted to arrive at earnings before interest, depreciation, taxes, amortization; that's EBITDA. That's all we're seeking here.

So to amend this complaint to ask you to declare as a matter of law that this issue is not arbitrable would mean they're asking you to declare as a matter of law by declaratory judgment that Appendix D is inoperative and the parties did not

agree to it.

Appendix D sets out how it is that profits will be calculated and how they're going to be divided year after year after year starting at the reset date in 2005 and continuing to this time, okay? And if there's a dispute, as Appendix D says, as to the amounts owed to Sun and they are not able to resolve the dispute within 30 days, they shall select a certified public accountant to arbitrate the dispute.

We were here last week or two weeks ago. You granted our motion to compel. You honored this Appendix D and the appointment of an arbitrator and we have submitted a demand for arbitration to the AAA in accordance with your order and enclosing it and that process is now underway. And that's why I say granting this amendment to revoke Appendix D and to cancel the decision you've already made to compel arbitration would be futile. Thank you.

THE COURT: The motion to amend is granted under Rule 15, leave should be given freely unless it is futile. Here the justiciable controversy is a declaration as to the meaning of paragraph 4.2. For that reason the Court will make a decision related to the declaration of that.

My question to you is how do you want to get to that decision making point sooner rather than later because then you have to arbitrate after that?

MR. REID: We had requested when we were here two weeks ago -- or at least we had indicated that we were prepared to brief this issue quickly. I think if the Court wants to set a briefing schedule, a tight briefing schedule --

THE COURT: Well, he gets to do an answer and a motion to dismiss if he wants.

MR. REID: Okay, following that.

THE COURT: But the question is do you need any discovery is really the

 issue before you have this, or is it purely a briefing issue, Mr. Morris?

MR. MORRIS: I don't believe so. I don't -- never mind.

THE COURT: Okay. So get it on file, he'll respond and then you file your motion, he'll file a counter-motion and then we'll decide it.

MR. REID: Thank you.

MR. MORRIS: What's the motion he's going to file?

THE COURT: I guess he's going to file a motion for declaratory relief and ask me to make a finding.

MR. MORRIS: Okay.

THE COURT: But it's a bench trial, basically. But if you don't need any discovery and there's really no additional evidence, it's just a legal determination as to what those terms mean; fairly simple.

MR. MORRIS: Well, it is fairly simple in that abstract sense. I want to see what it -- I want to see his motion --

THE COURT: Absolutely.

MR. MORRIS: -- for declaratory relief.

THE COURT: And then if you think, Mr. Morris, that that requires an evidentiary hearing or any additional discovery, I need to know that so we can structure that. That's what I'm trying to do is figure out how to get you to the resolution point sooner rather than later in this case so you can go deal with the arbitrable issues which are the accounting issues.

MR. MORRIS: What is it though -- can you help me out here? What is it you believe that is an issue with respect to Section 4.2?

THE COURT: I believe there is an issue as to what falls within the scope of 4.2 and the parties bearing their own editorial expenses; what falls within that

distinction. MR. REID: That will also be clear in the brief we file. THE COURT: I hope. MR. MORRIS: All right. We'll see. THE COURT: Okay. Maybe not, but -- I may be being naïve because now I have to go back to Mr. Peek. MR. MORRIS: So -- never mind. Okay. MR. REID: Thank you. MR. MORRIS: State the order. We'll come -- we'll be back. THE COURT: I know you will. [Proceedings concluded at 11:05 a.m.] ATTEST: I hereby certify that I have truly and correctly transcribed the audio/visual proceedings in the above-entitled case to the best of my ability. Court Recorder

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

Case No. 68700 District Court Case No. A715008

DR PARTNERS, a Nevada General Partnership, d/b/a STEPHENS MEDIA GROUP,

Electronically Filed Oct 06 2015 08:52 a.m. Tracie K. Lindeman Clerk of Supreme Court

Appellant,

VS.

LAS VEGAS SUN, INC., a Nevada Corporation,

Respondent.

Appeal from an Order of the Eighth Judicial District Court Clark County, Nevada Judge Elizabeth Gonzalez

APPELLANT'S APPENDIX

Volume I - Page AA 001 to AA 246

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Attorneys for Stephens Media LLC

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Complaint for Specific Performance and Declaratory Judgment (3/10/15)		AA 001-078
Defendant's Opposition to Plaintiff's Motion for Leave to File First Amended Complaint on Order Shortening Time (6/3/15)	I	AA 151-158
Errata to Affidavit of Service [of Summons and Complaint] (9/30/15)	II .	AA 324-330
First Amended Complaint for Specific Performance and Declaratory Judgment (6/22/15)	I	AA 170-246
Minute Order – Defendant's Motion to Stay (7/23/15)	п	AA 283
Motion to Compel Arbitration (4/1/15)	I	AA 081-089
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Opposition to DR Partners' Renewed Motion to Compel Arbitration (7/29/15)	Π	AA 284-294
Order Denying Renewed Motion to Compel Arbitration and Staying Proceedings (8/19/15)	II	AA 313-314
Order Granting Motion to Compel Arbitration (6/1/15)	Ι	AA 149-150

Description	Vol. No.	Page No.
Order Granting Plaintiff's Motion for Leave to File First Amended Complaint on Order Shortening Time (6/19/15)		AA 168-169
Plaintiff's Motion for Leave to File First Amended Complaint on Order Shortening Time (exhibits to proposed amended complaint omitted) (5/26/15)	I	AA 135-148
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Transcript - Defendant's Motion to Stay (7/23/15)	П	AA 276-282
Transcript - Defendant's Renewed Motion to Compel Arbitration (8/18/15)	II	AA 305-312
Transcript - Plaintiff's Motion for Leave to File First Amended Complaint on Order Shortening Time $(6/4/15)$	I	AA 159-167

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to NRAP 25(b-d) and NEFCR Rule 9, I certify that I am an employee of MORRIS LAW GROUP and that on the date below, I caused the following document to be served via the Court's E-Flex filing system: **APPELLANT'S APPENDIX – Volume I**. The date and time of the electronic proof of service is in place of the date and place of deposit in the mail. TO:

Lewis Roca Rothgerber LLP

Leif Reid <u>lreid@lrrlaw.com</u> Kristen Martini <u>kmartini@lrrlaw.com</u>

Moran Brandon Bendavid Moran

John Moran john.moran@moranlawfirm.com Jeffrey Bendavid j.bendavid@moranlawfirm.com

DATED this 5th day of October, 2015.

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CLERK OF THE COURT

COMPB
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DISTRICT COURT

A-15-715008-B

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

ΧТ

LAS VEGAS SUN, INC., a Nevada Corporation,

PLAINTIFF.

Attorneys for Plaintiffs

DR Partners, a Nevada General Partnership, d/b/a Stephens Media Group; DOES I-X, inclusive,

DEFENDANTS.

COMPLAINT FOR SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE AND DECLARATORY JUDGMENT

(EXEMPT FROM ARBITRATION: DECLARATORY RELIEF REQUESTED)

BUSINESS COURT REQUESTED PURSUANT TO E.D.C.R. 1.61(a)(2)(iv)

COMES NOW Plaintiff Las Vegas Sun, Inc., and complains against Defendant DR Partners, doing business as Stephens Media Group, and Does I-X as follows:

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 1. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action under Article 6, section 6 of the Nevada Constitution.
- 2. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants, and each of them, pursuant to NRS 14.065 because the acts and omissions complained of herein were committed, in part, within the State of Nevada, County of Clark and, thus, Defendants, and each of them, had and continue to have sufficient minimum contacts with this forum such that the exercise of personal jurisdiction over them will not offend traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.
- 3. Venue is proper in the Eighth Judicial District Court, Clark County, Nevada, under NRS 13.010, because all of the actions alleged herein were undertaken in Clark County, Nevada, and affect property located in Clark County, Nevada. Venue is also proper pursuant to NRS 13.040.

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THE PARTIES

- Plaintiff Las Vegas Sun, Inc., is a Nevada corporation that is a member of Greenspun Media Group, LLC, which publishes various newspapers and magazines in Clark County, Nevada.
- DR Partners, doing business as Stephens Media Group, is and at all times material hereto was a Nevada general partnership having its principal place of business in Clark County, Nevada.
- 6. Plaintiff alleges that Defendants named herein as Does I through X are individuals, corporations, limited-liability companies, partnerships, associations or other persons or entities who are responsible in some manner or capacity for the acts alleged herein, but whose names are unknown to Plaintiff at this time. Plaintiff will seek leave to amend this Complaint to include the names of Does I through X when the identities of such defendants become known to Plaintiff.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

THE 1989 JOINT OPERATING AGREEMENT AND ITS 2005 RESTATEMENT AND AMENDMENT

- 7. Las Vegas Sun, Inc., publishes a daily newspaper called Las Vegas Sun ("The Sun") for circulation in the Las Vegas metropolitan area.
- 8. Defendant is the owner and publisher of the Las Vegas Review Journal ("LVRJ") in Las Vegas, Nevada.
- 9. In 1989, pursuant to the Newspaper Preservation Act of 1970, Las Vegas Sun, Inc., negotiated a joint operating agreement (the "1989 JOA"), attached hereto as **Exhibit 1**, with Defendant's predecessor, Donrey of Nevada, Inc. Under the 1989 JOA, the LVRJ was required to, among other things, print The Sun and handle all advertising and circulation functions for both print newspapers, thereby eliminating significant expenses to The Sun. Since entering into the 1989 JOA, Las Vegas Sun, Inc., has had no control over revenue generated by The Sun.
 - 10. The 1989 JOA ensured that The Sun would be in existence until at least 2040.
- 11. In 2005, Las Vegas Sun, Inc., renegotiated the 1989 JOA with Defendant DR Partners, which resulted in the execution of the Amended and Restated Agreement ("2005 Amended JOA"), attached hereto as **Exhibit 2**.

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- Under the 2005 Amended JOA, the LVRJ agreed to continue to produce and 12. promote The Sun. Specifically, the LVRJ agreed to print both the LVRJ and The Sun together in its facilities and to fund and execute payments to all costs, including capital expenditures of operations, with exception to the operation of The Sun's news and editorial department.
- As with the original 1989 JOA, the 2005 Amended JOA still requires that each 13. entity maintain its own, separate editorial staff. However, the 2005 Amended JOA included a change to Section 4.2, concerning the "News and Editorial Allocations." The change provided that The Sun and the LVRJ are required to "bear their own respective editorial costs," "establish whatever budgets each deems appropriate," and "maintain a staff of news and editorial employees." Exhibit 2 § 4.2. Under the 1989 JOA, the entities shared the news and editorial expenses amongst each other in accordance with a specified allocation formula. See Exhibit 1 § 4.2 & App'x A.1.
- Pursuant to Appendix D of the 2005 Amended JOA, Las Vegas Sun, Inc., "shall 14. receive an annual profits payment ("the Annual Profits Payment"), one-twelfth (1/12th) of which shall be paid monthly in advance of the first day of each month during the term." Exhibit 2 at App'x D. Appendix D reiterated the change contained in Section 4.2 that editorial costs would now be separate and not shared. It states: "In calculating the EBITDA . . . such earnings shall not be reduced by any amounts that during such period may have been otherwise been deducted [sic] from earnings under section A.1 of Appendix A or sections B.1.16, B.1.17, B.1.18, or B.3 of Appendix B of the 1989 Agreement."
- The payments the LVRJ makes pursuant to Appendix D are Las Vegas Sun, Inc.'s 15. sole source of revenue and are used to set its annual budget and pay for its editorial expenses. For fiscal year beginning April 1, 2005, the Annual Profits Payment made to Las Vegas Sun, Inc., was Twelve Million Dollars (\$12,000,000.00). See id.
 - 16. For the fiscal year thereafter, the Annual Profits Payment was to be adjusted as

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follows:

Within thirty (30) days following the beginning of each such fiscal year, Review-Journal shall calculate the percentage change (the "Percentage Change") between earnings,, before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA" for the fiscal year immediately preceding (the "LTM EBITDA") and the EBITDA for the penultimate fiscal year (the "Prior Period EBITDA"). The Annual Profits Payment shall be increased, or decreased, as the case may be, by the Percentage Change between the LTM EBITDA and the Prior Period EBITDA.

Id.

DEFENDANT'S CONDUCT GIVING RISE TO VIOLATIONS OF LAW

- 17. Since the effective date of the 2005 Amended JOA, Defendant has reduced EBITDA performance by improperly including the LVRJ's editorial costs in the total operation expenses of the 2005 Amended JOA.
- 18. The inclusion of the LVRJ's editorial costs in the total operating expenses of the 2005 Amended JOA is a direct violation of section 4.2 of the 2005 Amended JOA, which states explicitly that the LVRJ and The Sun are to "bear their own respective editorial costs." Appendix D of the 2005 Amended JOA similarly requires the LVRJ to exclude its editorial costs from the EBITDA calculation.
- 19. By including these editorial costs in the total operating expenses of the 2005 Amended JOA, the EBITDA calculated under the terms of the 2005 Amended JOA has been improperly decreased, thereby leading to an inaccurately low Annual Profits Payment being made to Las Vegas Sun, Inc.
- 20. By including the LVRJ's editorial costs in the total operational costs of the 2005 Amended JOA, Defendant has improperly reduced the sum owed to Las Vegas Sun, Inc., and has caused Las Vegas Sun, Inc. to underwrite the LVRJ's newsroom costs in defiance of section 4.2 of the 2005 Amended JOA. These underpayments effectively starved the Las Vegas Sun, Inc.'s news organization.
- 21. Upon information and belief, Defendant's treatment of the LVRJ's editorial costs as a 2005 Amended JOA operational expense has resulted in an aggregate shortfall in payments to

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Las Vegas Sun, Inc., of at least \$6,000,000, plus interest, since the 2005 Amended JOA went into effect.

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF (Declaratory Relief)

- 22. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the averments contained in the above paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.
- 23. NRS 30.040(1) allows any person interested under a written contract to have determined any question of construction or validity arising under that contract and obtain a declaration of rights thereunder.
- 24. A justiciable controversy presently exists between Plaintiff and Defendant, as set forth herein.
 - 25. The present controversy is between parties whose interests are adverse.
- 26. A dispute has arisen between Plaintiff and Defendant, for which a declaratory judgment of this Court is required, as to the meaning of section 4.2 and Appendix D of the 2005 Amended JOA, specifically as to the relationship between the responsibilities of the parties to bear their own editorial costs and the calculation of EBITDA for purposes of determining the Annual Profits Payment owed to Las Vegas Sun, Inc.
- 27. Plaintiff is entitled to a judicial declaration that Defendant has breached the 2005 Amended JOA by improperly including the LVRJ's editorial costs in the total 2005 Amended JOA operating costs, thereby decreasing the EBITDA calculation and resulting in improperly low Annual Profits Payments being made to Las Vegas Sun, Inc., in the aggregate amount of at least \$6,000,000, plus interest, since the 2005 Amended JOA went into effect.
- 28. A declaration of rights is necessary and appropriate at this time in order for the parties to ascertain their respective rights, obligations, and liabilities, and no adequate remedy other than that prayed for exist by which the rights of the parties may be ascertained.
- 29. Furthermore, as a result of Defendant's wrongful and unlawful acts, Plaintiff has been forced to obtain the services of counsel to prosecute this action and are entitled to an award of attorneys' fees and costs incurred herein pursuant to NRS § 18.010, et seq.

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SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF (Breach of Contract - Specific Performance)

- 30. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the averments contained in the above paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.
- 31. The parties entered into a valid and existing agreement on June 10, 2005 (the 2005 Amended JOA).
- 32. Defendant has breached the 2005 Amended JOA by including the LVRJ's editorial costs in the total operational costs of the 2005 Amended JOA, thereby resulting in Las Vegas Sun, Inc., receiving improperly low Annual Profits Payments. Defendant has failed to pay sums due under the 2005 Amended JOA and continues to fail to pay said sums despite Plaintiff's demands.
- 33. Las Vegas Sun, Inc., has performed each and every duty and obligation under the 2005 Amended JOA, and is not in breach thereof. Defendant's obligations to perform are not conditioned upon any event or happening which has yet to occur.
- 34. Pursuant to Article 10.8 of the 2005 Amended JOA, "[b]ecause of the public interest in maintaining editorially and reportorially independent and competitive newspapers in Las Vegas and its environs, and because of the inadequacy of damages in the event of a default in their performance of material obligations hereunder, [Las Vegas Sun, Inc.,] shall have the right to seek specific performance of the material provisions of the [2005 Amended JOA]." Exhibit 2 § 10.8.
- 35. The payment of the Annual Profits Payments, and thus the proper calculation of EBITDA, is a material obligation of the 2005 Amended JOA. As Las Vegas Sun, Inc.'s sole source of income, the Annual Profits Payment ensures that The Sun has the required resources to continue to publish its editorial content, which serves the public interest and conforms to the goals of the Newspaper Preservation Act.
- 36. Plaintiff is entitled to specific performance by Defendant of Defendant's contractual obligations, including, but not limited to, proper calculation of EBITDA and payment of all Annual Profits Payment obligations outstanding under the 2005 Amended JOA, including interest thereon. These calculations are specifically required to exclude the LVRJ's editorial costs.

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37. As a result of Defendant's wrongful and unlawful acts, Plaintiff has been forced to obtain the services of counsel to prosecute this action and is entitled to an award of attorneys' fees and costs incurred herein pursuant to NRS 18.010, et seg.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully requests that this Court provide the following relief:

- A declaratory judgment stating that Defendant may not include the LVRJ's editorial costs in its EBITDA calculation pursuant to terms of the 2005 Amended JOA;
- B. An order requiring Defendants to specifically perform their contractual obligations under the 2005 Amended JOA, including but not limited to, excluding the LVRJ's editorial costs from its calculation of EBITDA and payment of all Annual Profits Payment obligations outstanding under the 2005 Amended JOA, with interest;
 - C. An award to Plaintiff of its cost of suit, including reasonable attorney's fees; and
- D. An order granting to Plaintiff such other and further relief to which it may be entitled and which this Court finds to be just and appropriate.

DATED this /// day of March, 2015.

LEWIS ROCA, ROTHGERBER LLP

BY:

50 West Liberty Street, Suite 410

Reno, Nevada 89501

Attornevs for Plaintiff

EXHIBIT 1

EXHIBIT 1

AGREEMENT

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

Donrey owns and publishes in Las Vegas, Nevada, an all day newspaper on weekdays, a morning newspaper on Saturdays and holidays, and a Sunday newspaper, each known as the Las Vegas Review-Journal (hereinafter referred to as the "Review-Journal"). Sun owns and publishes in Las Vegas, Nevada, a morning newspaper on weekdays and Saturdays and a Sunday newspaper, each known as the Las Vegas Sun (hereinafter referred to as the "Sun"). The Sun presently operates and for a number of years has operated at a substantial loss, and is in probable danger of financial failure. It is the firm belief of the parties that the continued publication of at least two newspapers of general circulation, editorially and reportorially separate and independent, is of paramount importance to the citizens of Las Vegas and its environs. The parties further believe that publication of the Sun can be carried on profitably, and its continued editorial existence and independence thereby assured, if its production, distribution and advertising functions and related non-news and non-editorial activities are conducted and performed by the Review-Journal, through a single staff of Review-Journal employees utilizing Review-Journal's plant and equipme * "nder a joint

Pages 12:23 whate I book us.

newspaper operating arrangement (hereinafter referred to as "Agreement"), under which the Review-Journal will act on its own behalf with respect to the Las Vegas Review-Journal and on behalf of the Sun with respect to the Las Vegas Sun.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the premises and of the mutual covenants and agreements hereinafter set forth, the parties hereto agree as follows:

ARTICLE I

TERM

1.1 Effective Date. The term of this Agreement shall begin at 12:01 a.m. on the 10th day (or on such later day as the parties may agree) after the filing of written consent of the Attorney General of the United States to this Agreement under the Newspaper Preservation Act, which shall be known as "the Effective Date". The parties agree to pursue diligently the filing of the application for approval of this Agreement to the Department of Justice and to use their best efforts and take all action necessary to obtain such written consent as expeditiously as possible within the procedures set forth in applicable regulations of the Department of Justice. This Agreement does not constitute any limitation on either party's obligation to engage in good faith labor negotiations if and as required by the National Labor Relations Act, and to implement any understandings it may reach in such negotiations.

Upon execution hereof, each party shall furnish to the other a written opinion of its counsel that all necessary

corporate action has been taken to authorize this Agreement and that, subject to the conditions of the preceding paragraph, this Agreement shall constitute the valid and binding obligation of the respective party. The parties agree to cooperate in coordinating meetings with government officials, community leaders, employees and their representatives, advertisers and others to explain the Agreement.

If, within eighteen (18) months after the filing of the application with the Department of Justice, the application has neither been approved by the Attorney General without a hearing nor been the subject of an order for a hearing, or if, within eighteen (18) months after the Attorney General has issued an order for a hearing, the application has not been approved by the Attorney General, the parties shall discuss the feasibility of continuing to seek approval of the application and either party may, after notification to the other, withdraw from the application. The Review-Journal and Donrey intend to make a request, at the time of filing the application, under 28 CFR Section 48.5 for a protective order withholding from public disclosure their financial and other privileged and confidential commercial information to be filed with this application and restricting access to such materials to the applicants and the Department of Justice. If the request is not granted the Review-Journal and Donrey reserve the right to unilaterally withdraw the application. If the protective order is initially granted but, at a later date, access to or inspection of the protected information is to be afforded anyone other than the

applicants, the Department of Justice, or an administrative law judge, and their respective employees, without restrictions as to disclosure acceptable to the Review-Journal and Donrey, then the Review-Journal and Donrey shall have the unilateral right to withdraw the application and dismiss any further hearing or proceedings concerning the application.

Each party shall pay its own costs and professional fees in connection with the formulation and drafting of this Agreement and the preparation and filing of the application to the Department of Justice. From and after the filing of such application all costs and professional fees shall be borne equally by the parties with each party having reasonable approval of costs and fees to be incurred.

1.2 Duration. Subject to the termination provisions set forth in Article 9, this Agreement shall continue for an initial period ending at the close of business on the wasteday of December of the fiftieth (50th) year following the Effective Date. The Agreement shall automatically renew for succeeding renewal periods of ten (10) years each unless either party shall notify the other in writing at least two (2) years prior to the end of the initial period that it elects to terminate the Agreement at the end of said fiftieth (50th) year, or unless either party shall notify the other in writing at least two (2) years prior to the end of the renewal period that it elects to terminate the Agreement as of the end of said renewal

period. The phrase "term of this Agreement" as used hereafter shall mean the initial period and any renewal period or periods.

ARTICLE 2

AGENCY

Donrey of Nevada, Inc. now owns and operates the ReviewJournal, together with other unrelated business operations in
the State of Nevada. In order to facilitate management,
administration, record keeping and tax administration under
this Agreement, Donrey, as of the effective date of this Agreement,
shall have established a separate Nevada business corporation
which shall own or lease all assets related to the operation of
the Las Vegas Review-Journal. Donrey shall cause such corporate
entity to assume and agree to perform all duties and obligations
of the Review-Journal under the terms of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 3

TRANSFER OF CONTRACTS AND SALE
OF SUPPLIES, INVENTORY AND EQUIPMENT
BY SUN TO REVIEW-JOURNAL

- 3.1 Transfer to and Assumption by Review-Journal of
 Certain Contracts. To enable Review-Journal to perform its
 functions hereunder on behalf of Sun, Sun shall (as of the
 Effective Date) transfer certain assets and assign certain
 contracts to Review-Journal subject to the procedures and conditions
 hereinafter specified in this Section 3.1.
- 3.1.1 <u>Delivery of Contracts and Data to Review-Journal</u>.

 Upon consent of the Attorney General as specified in Section 1.1,

 Sun shall furnish to the Review-Journal:

- 3.1.1.1 <u>Circulation Contracts</u>. All subscription, bulk sales, circulation, dealer and sub-dealer, and delivery agent lists and contracts related to the Sun in the possession or control of Sun, and all books and statements of account, records and other information relating to or concerning routes, daily draws by editions, distribution, delivery, sales returns, or prepaid subscriptions of the Sun in any territory, but not including the Sun's general books of account.
- 3.1.1.2 <u>Contracts for Supplies</u>. All contracts and other available information as may be reasonably necessary to form business judgments respecting such contracts, then held by Sun for the purchase of newsprint, film, ink and supplies for the Sun's mechanical departments, and all other similar contracts (other than those relating to the Sun's news and editorial departments) which would be helpful or beneficial to the Review-Journal in fulfilling its obligations hereunder.
- 3.1.1.3 Advertising Contracts. A list of all contracts then outstanding for publication of advertising in the Sun, which list shall indicate in each case the date of the contract, the name and address of the advertiser, the amount of space used up to that time, the amount unpaid and owing the Sun for advertising run to that time, the amount prepaid as of the Effective Date, the frequency of insertions, the rate, the expiration date, and any special conditions, records, requirements or publication orders with the date thereof, and any special instructions, agreements or commitments made by the Sun with

the advertiser with respect thereto, and all insertion orders for advertising subsequent to the Effective Date. Sun shall make available to the Review-Journal at the Review-Journal's request copies of any or all such contracts.

3.1.2 Analysis of Contracts and Assumption by Review-Journal. As soon as possible after such information and documents shall have been furnished to the Review-Journal, and in any event prior to the Effective Date, Review-Journal shall designate in writing to Sun those contracts that Sun shall assign to Review-Journal and which Review-Journal shall assume as of the Effective Date (excluding all portions which Sun had a duty to perform prior to the Effective Date); provided, that with respect to advertising contracts Review-Journal shall have no obligation to assume any advertising contract that is on a trade-out basis, and Review-Journal agrees that it will not refuse the assumption of any advertising contract solely on the basis of the contract rate. However, for advertising contracts containing rates which Review-Journal determines to be unreasonab; low, Review-Journal shall have the right to charge to Sun the difference between the contract rate and a rate determined by Review-Journal to be reasonable, effective ninety (90) days after the date of assumption and continuing for the balance of such contracts. Subject to the foregoing, Review-Journal shall use its best efforts to maximize its designation of such contracts

to be assigned to and assumed by Review-Journal. Review-Journa pre-assumption analysis of such contracts and information may include consultation with the contracting parties, and Sun agrees to assist Review-Journal in that process. Sun shall remit to Review-Journal (a) all dealers', vendors' and carriers' cash deposits (to the extent that the same shall not be due and owing to such depositors on the Effective Date) and (b) all sums in respect of prepaid subscriptions and prepaid advertising received by Sun but not earned prior to the Effective Date. As to any assigned and assumed advertising contracts, Review-Journal shall have the right to make adjustments, such as rebates or short ratings of any of same so long as this shall not alter indebtedness due Sun prior to the Effective Date without Sun's approval. All such contracts to be assumed by Review-Journal shall be assigned to Review-Journal by Sun as of the Effective Date, and such contracts shall be assumed by Review-Journal as of that date and thereafter shall be performed by Review-Journal, and Sun shall be relieved from any and all performance obligations under such contracts accruing after the Effective Date.

3.2 <u>Newsprint</u>. Review-Journal shall procure, as of the Effective Date and thereafter, a supply of newsprint adequate to produce the Newspapers as defined in Section 5.1 below;

provided, that Review-Journal shall have the purchase and assumption obligations specified in Section 3.3 as to Sun newsprint.

3.3 Sale of Supplies, Inventory and Equipment. As of the Effective Date, Review-Journal agrees to purchase Sun's inventory of newsprint and supplies common to or usable in the operations of both newspapers (i.e., newsracks, production film, rubber bands, plastic bags, etc.). Upon the consent of the Attorney General as specified in Section 1.1, Sun shall deliver to Review-Journal a schedule identifying all supplies, inventory (on hand or in transit) and equipment owned or leased by Sun and used or available to be used in the production and distribution of the Sun. On or before the Effective Date, Review-Journal shall designate in writing which of the scheduled items of supplies, inventory and equipment it wishes to purchase or sublease, as the case may be.

As to such of the equipment as is owned by Sun, which Review-Journal determines to purchase, Sun shall be obligated to sell and deliver same and Review-Journal shall be obligated to buy at a purchase price equal to the purchase cost of such equipment or its then market value, whichever is lower.

As to such of the supplies and inventory which Review-Journal is obligated to purchase or designates for purchase by it, Sun shall be obligated to sell and deliver same and Review-Journal shall be obligated to buy at a purchase price equal to the cost of same to Sun, or its then market value, whichever is lower.

Any newspaper production equipment of the Sun which is not purchased by the Review-Journal may be sold by the Sun to a third party, provided that the sale of any such equipment to any party within the State of Nevada shall require Donrey's prior approval.

ARTICLE 4

NEWS AND EDITORIAL COPY, FEATURES AND SERVICES

- Maintenance of News and Editorial Staff: Feature

 Materials. Review-Journal and Sun each shall maintain a staff
 of news and editorial employees, and shall license such feature
 materials (including, but not limited to, news and editorial
 services supplied by third parties), adequate to provide its
 respective newspaper with all of the news and editorial copy
 and related services deemed necessary by each of them as to its
 respective newspaper.
- 4.2 News and Editorial Allocations. The Review-Journal and the Sun shall establish, in accordance with the provisions of Appendix A attached hereto and made a part hereof by reference, the amounts to be allocated to Agency Expense, as hereinafter defined, for each for news and editorial expenses.
- 4.3 Furnishing News and Editorial Copy and Services. In furnishing features, news and editorial copy, and like materials to Review-Journal for publication in the Sun or the Sun portion of jointly published newspapers as provided in Section 4.4, and in providing layout for such material, Sun shall provide all such-material—in-a-form-appropriate—for-the production of its

newspaper or its portion of jointly published newspapers hereunder, in conformity with the mechanical standards, deadlines and production requirements which prevail in the Review-Journal plant from time to time, including page sizes, column widths, and cut-offs established by Review-Journal, upon reasonable notice to Sun. Sun shall acquire and maintain at its expense such newsroom equipment (including, but not limited to, typewriters, video terminals and news editing systems) as may be required as of the Effective Date to interface with Review-Journal production facilities. Any changes of additions thereafter required in such equipment shall be covered by Appendix B hereto. Newshole limitations and other matters for separate and jointly published newspapers are set forth in Appendix A hereto.

Published Newspapers. Sun shall furnish editorial copy, features and comics to permit the Review-Journal to include them within jointly published newspapers, which shall be Sundays, Saturdays, holidays, other special editions and total market coverage editions. The Sun portion of jointly published newspapers shall be in accordance with Appendix A hereto. All components of jointly published newspapers shall bear the Review-Journal's headdress, typeface and style. The front page logo of all jointly published newspapers shall read "Las Vegas REVIEW-JOURNAL and SUN," and all folios shall similarly refer to both papers, except for editorial and other pages described in Appendix A as being for the use of only one newspaper, which

pages shall bear only the name of such newspaper. The ReviewJournal shall provide all of the news content of jointly published
newspapers, except for stories and features included on those
pages described in Appendix A as being only for the use of the
sun. The Review-Journal reserves the right to print conspicuous
notices in jointly published newspapers to the effect that the
news content of the non-sun portion of the newspaper, including
locally produced supplements, is produced by Review-Journal
personnel.

4.5 Showbiz Magazine. Showbiz Magazine, which is owned or controlled by Sun, is carried as an insert by the Sun and distributed to hotels in Las Vegas. As of the Effective Date, Showbiz Magazine shall be a department or division of the Sun and subject to the terms of this Agreement. If the Review-Journal determines that it no longer desires Showbiz Magazine to be governed by the terms of this Agreement and/or no longer desires to carry Showbiz Magazine as an insert in the jointly published Sunday newspaper, Review-Journal shall give sixty (60) days prior written notice to Sun, and Sun shall have the right to transfer Showbiz Magazine out of Sun, or continue publication and distribution of Showbiz Magazine, and in either case, outside the terms of this Agreement. In this event, Review-Journal agrees to perform, at the request of Sun, composition, production and printing services at reasonable costs and further agrees not to engage in the production of an entertainment magazine for distribution to Las Vegas hotels for a period of two (2) years.

ARTICLE 5

CONTINUING PUBLICATION AND NEWS AND EDITORIAL AUTONOMY

5.1 Production and Promotion of the Newspapers. Subject to the terms of this Agreement, and as of the Effective Date, Sun shall be a daily afternoon newspaper and Review-Journal shall be a daily morning newspaper and on Saturday, Sunday, holidays, and other special editions the newspapers shall be jointly published as provided in Section 4.4. So long as Sun furnishes news and editorial copy, features and services to Review-Journal in accordance with Article 4 of this Agreement, Review-Journal agrees to produce the Sun daily as an afternoon newspaper as provided herein, to include the Sun copy and features in jointly published newspapers as specified in Article 4 above, and to sell all advertising for, promote and circulate such newspapers as provided herein. Review-Journal agrees that the afternoon Sun and the Sun portion of jointly published newspapers shall contain no editorial content other than that furnished by Sun. Also subject to the terms of this Agreement, Review-Journal further agrees to publish and produce for the term of this Agreement the Las Vegas Review-Journal daily as a morning newspaper and to produce jointly published newspapers as provided herein. The daily Sun and the Sun portion of jointly published newspapers, and the daily Review-Journal and the balance of the jointly published newspapers are hereinbefore and hereinafter referred to as the "Newspapers".

Review-Journal shall print the Newspapers on equipment owned or leased by the Review-Journal in the Review-Journal plant or plants located at such place or places as Review-Journal may determine, and all operations under this Agreement, except the operation of the Sun's news and editorial department, shall be carried on and performed by the Review-Journal with Review-Journal employees and equipment and in the Review-Journal's said plant or plants or by independent contractors selected by the Review-Journal.

The Review-Journal shall control, supervise, manage and perform all operations involved in managing and operating under this Agreement, including printing, selling and distributing the Newspapers, shall determine page sizes, number of columns per page, cut-offs, page makeup of non-news and non-editorial content (subject to the newshole formula set forth in Appendix A), and all other mechanical and technical functions of the Newspapers, shall purchase newsprint, materials and supplies as required (subject to Sun's obligations under Section 3.2), shall determine the rates for, solicit and sell all advertising space in the Newspapers, shall determine circulation rates, collect the Newspapers' circulation and advertising accounts receivable which come into existence after the Effective Date, and shall make all determinations and decisions and do any and all acts and things related to the foregoing activities, provided:

- 5.1.1 Format. Review-Journal shall not change the format of the Sun to any size or format different from that of the Review-Journal without approval of Sun.
- 5.1.2 <u>Editions</u>. The number of Sun editions shall not be changed without approval of Sun.
- 5.1.3 <u>Best Efforts</u>. Review-Journal agrees that it will use its best efforts, using the same degree of diligence, to sell advertising space in the Sun and the Review-Journal and to promote and circulate the Sun and the Review-Journal.
- 5.1.4 Promotional Activities. Review-Journal shall establish for each fiscal year a budget for promotional activities which shall be allocated between the Review-Journal and the Sun in accordance with the provisions of Appendix A, attached hereto and made a part hereof by reference. Promotional activities may include radio and television, outdoor advertising, in-paper or house advertisements, and other advertising media. All expenses of such promotional activities shall be Agency Expense. up to the amount of the promotional budget allocation. If either the Review-Journal or the Sun determines that it wishes to incur expenses in excess of those in the promotional budget, such expenses shall not be included in Agency Expense. Direct circulation sales expenses, including such items as carrier premiums and expenses of order generation shall not be included in the promotional budget and shall be allocated by Review-Journal between the newspapers so as to maximize the maintenance and enhancement of the circulation of the newspapers to the

extent economically feasible. The newsroom of each newspaper shall determine the nature, extent and timing of its promotional activities and shall supply basic information therefor. Review-Journal promotion management shall be responsible for all final promotional copy preparation and placements.

- 5.1.5 Rates. Review-Journal shall not increase the single copy or subscription prices of the daily edition of the Sun to an amount higher than the comparable rates for the Review-Journal. Review-Journal shall not change the rates for advertising to be run solely in the Sun in relation to the rates charged for comparable advertising to be run solely in the Review-Journal, unless such change is justified by the then-relative circulation of the Sun and the Review-Journal and other factors considered relevant in the industry.
- 5.1.6 <u>Meetings of JOA Participants</u>. Periodically, not less than four times per year, Donrey senior management shall meet with Sun senior management to discuss operations under this Agreement and future plans and opportunities.
- 5.1.7 Advertising Acceptability. Sun may reject any advertising or types of advertising for the Sun which is in the opinion of Sun undesirable or inappropriate for publication therein, and shall notify Review-Journal in writing of any specific advertising or types of advertising that Sun deems undesirable for publication. Review-Journal shall accept all advertising for the Sun other than the advertising indicated on

Sun's written notice, subject to all laws affecting the acceptability of advertising.

- 5.1.8 <u>Sun Distribution</u>. To the extent economically feasible, Review-Journal shall use its best efforts to substantiall maintain the historical area and extent of distribution of the Sun.
- 5.2 News and Editorial Autonomy. Preservation of the news and editorial independence and autonomy of both the Review-Journal and the Sun is of the essence of this Agreement. Sun shall have exclusive and complete control, authority and direction over the news and editorial content, features and services to be furnished by Sun to Review-Journal to be included in its newspaper and in its portion of the jointly published newspapers, including without limitation the right of selection of all its news and editorial employees, and the exclusive right to hire and discharge such employees. Review-Journal shall have exclusive and complete control, authority and direction over the news and editorial content, features and services in its newspapers and in its portion of the jointly published newspapers, including without limitation the right of selection of all its news and editorial employees, and the exclusive right to hire and discharge such employees. The Review-Journal and Sun each hereby agrees to preserve high standards of newspaper quality throughout the term of this Agreement. All news and editorial expense of the Sun or the Review-Journal in excess of the amounts set forth in Appendix A shall be borne by the respective newspaper.

- 5.3 Performance and Cooperation. Sun and Review-Journal agree to take all corporate action necessary to carry out and effectuate the intent, purposes and provisions of this Agreement, and to cooperate with the other party in every reasonable way that will promote successful and lawful operation under this Agreement for both parties.
- 5.4 <u>Sun Office Space</u>. The Sun shall have the option to provide its own offices for its news and editorial department and senior management, or to occupy office space, to be provided by the Review-Journal, adjacent to the Review-Journal's newspaper building.

ARTICLE 6

PAYMENT OF EXPENSES, DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUES, AND OTHER FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

- 6.1 Expenses and Revenues. Review-Journal shall pay and record all Agency Expense, as defined in Appendix B hereto, and collect and record all Agency Revenues as defined in Appendix C hereto, and shall pay to Sun, monthly, a sum for Sun news and editorial expense as provided in Appendix A hereto.
- 6.2 Accounting Records. Accounting records of Agency Revenues and Agency Expense shall be maintained by Review-Journal. Accounting records of news and editorial expense shall be separately maintained by the Review-Journal and the Sun for their respective newspapers. All such records shall be kept on a fiscal year basis in reasonable detail and in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Financial statements to be provided under Section 6.3 shall be prepared

in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and the applicable provisions of this Agreement.

- 6.3 Financial Statements. Within ninety (90) days following the close of each fiscal year, Review-Journal shall furnish to sun financial statements in respect of such year which summarize Agency Revenues and Agency Expense hereunder. Within thirty (30) days after the end of each month, except the last month of the fiscal year, Review-Journal shall furnish to Sun a monthly financial statement summarizing Agency Revenues and Agency Expense. All Agency financial statements furnished by Review-Journal shall be certified by a financial officer of Review-Journal.
- 6.4 <u>Distributions</u>. Payments of Sun's share of operating profit, pursuant to Appendix D, shall be made with each financial statement to be furnished to Sun under the provisions of Section 6.3 above.

ARTICLE 7

TRANSITIONAL MATTERS

7.1 Collection of Sun Receivables. After the Effective Date, Review-Journal shall use its best efforts (without any obligation to institute legal proceedings) to collect Sun advertising and circulation accounts receivable which are outstanding on the Effective Date and shall remit same to Sun on a monthly basis, less the Agency's reasonable collection costs specifically incurred in connection therewith. Such collections and collection costs recovered by Review-Journal shall not be Agency Revenues or Agency Expense. Any such

advertising accounts which have not been collected by ReviewJournal within sixty (60) days after the Effective Date shall
be returned to Sun. Collections from particular subscribers
shall first be applied to circulation accounts receivable
unless otherwise agreed by Sun. As to any Sun advertising or
circulation contracts assumed by Review-Journal under Section 3.1
above, Review-Journal will remit to Sun the portion of the
receipts thereunder reflecting advertising run or circulation
delivered by Sun prior to the Effective Date but not payable
until on or after that date, and such portion shall not be
Agency Revenues.

- 7.2 <u>Termination Obligations</u>. Sun shall be solely responsible for all notices, severance allowances, accrued benefits, or other related payments or obligations which may become due or payable to any terminated employee or agent of Sun.
- 7.3 <u>Sun Personnel</u>. Review-Journal shall be under no obligation to employ any terminated Sun employee.

ARTICLE 8

MONLIABILITY PROVISIONS

8.1 Defense of Claims and Indemnification. Any claim, demand, suit, action, obligation or other liability asserted against or sustained by Review-Journal and Sun, or either of them, in respect of any third party ("Claims") shall be dealt with as provided in this Article 8. For all purposes of this Article 8, the term "cost or expense" shall include reasonable attorneys' fees.

- 8.1.1 Claims Related to the Joint Operation. Review-Journal shall defend and shall control the defense or settlement of any third party Claims related to the joint operations or to its performance or non-performance under this Agreement (including but not limited to Claims arising from any advertising published in, or excluded from, any of the Newspapers -- except as provided in Section 8.1.2 -- and Claims in respect of feature, news and editorial content furnished by Sun hereunder arising as a result of any act or omission on the part of Review-Journal other than republication in the form furnished by Sun), devoting reasonable efforts to minimizing any resulting liability and related cost or expense. Any such liability, and the cost or expense related thereto, shall be an Agency Expense, except to the extent any such Claim shall be covered by insurance. Review-Journal shall give written notice to Sun of any material Claims arising under this Section 8.1.1.
- 8.1.2 Other Claims. Except as specifically provided in Section 8.1.1. or elsewhere in this Agreement, neither party hereto shall be charged with or held responsible for any third party Claims (except to the extent certain Sun contracts shall be assumed by Review-Journal under Article 3), arising before or after the Effective Date by reason of any act or omission on the part of the other party, and the responsible party shall indemnify and hold the other party harmless therefrom, including all related cost or expense. The responsible party shall defend, settle, pay or discharge any such Claim and shall indemnify and hold harmless

the other party against any such Claim, and from any liability, cost or expense arising therefrom. By way of example under this section 8.1.2 and without limitation, the entire cost or expense of defending, settling or paying and discharging Claims relating to any feature, news or editorial copy published in, or excluded from the daily Review-Journal or the Review-Journal portion of the jointly published newspaper, or arising by reason of anything done or omitted by the news and editorial department of the Review-Journal in regard to its daily newspaper or the Review-Journal portion of the jointly published newspaper, or arising by reason of any advertising rejected by the Review-Journal or accepted by the Review-Journal in situations where such advertising would be rejected pursuant to Sun guidelines, shall be borne by the Review-Journal, and any such liability, cost or expense on account of Claims relating to any feature, news or editorial copy published in, or excluded by Sun from the daily Sun or the Sun portion of any jointly published newspaper, or arising by reason of anything done or omitted by the news and editorial department of the Sun, or arising by reason of any advertising rejected by the Review-Journal pursuant to Sun guidelines, or accepted in situations where such advertising would be rejected pursuant to Review-Journal guidelines, shall be borne by Sun, unless such Claims shall be an Agency Expense by reason of the operation of Section 8.1.1.

8.1.3 <u>Insurance</u>. For the purposes of this Article 8, each party shall separately maintain and pay for, as an item of

news and editorial expense, insurance to the extent reasonably available protecting against losses from libel, invasion of privacy, copyright or trademark infringement and other matters related to the gathering or preparation of news and editorial matter for publication, in such amounts as the parties may agree upon from time to time, but in no event less than Ten Million Dollars (\$10,000,000), and the other party shall be named as an additional insured.

8.2 Force Majeure. Neither party shall be liable to the other for any failure or delay in performance under this Agreement, occasioned by war, riot, government action, act of God or public enemy, damage to or destruction of facilities, strike, labor dispute, failure of suppliers or workers, inability to obtain adequate newsprint or supplies, or any other cause substantially beyond the control of the party required to perform, provided that in the event partial performance under this Agreement is feasible, notwithstanding the occurrence of one or more of the foregoing, performance shall be allocated between the newspapers by the Review-Journal, in its sole judgment, and if it is feasible to publish only one newspaper product, Review-Journal shall exercise its best efforts to produce a jointly published newspaper in which the Sun portion shall be determined by Review-Journal, notwithstanding the provisions of Appendix A hereto, provided, that the Sun portion shall not be less than two (2) pages.

ARTICLE 9

TERMINATION

- 9.1 Events of Termination. This Agreement shall continue in full force and effect unless and until it may be terminated by the occurrence of one of the following events of termination:
- 9.1.1 <u>Voluntary Termination</u>. Voluntary termination under the provisions of Section 1.1.
- 9.1.2 Bankruptcy or Default. If either party hereto makes an assignment of its assets for the benefit of creditors, is adjudged a bankrupt or has a receiver appointed for its business by a court of competent jurisdiction (provided, that such adjudication shall continue unstayed on appeal or otherwise in effect for a period of ninety (90) days after the entry of the decree related thereto before such adjudication becomes an event of termination, and further provided that the appointment of the receiver must continue unvacated, not set aside, not stayed or otherwise in effect for a period of ninety (90) days after such appointment before such appointment becomes an event of termination), or if either party defaults in the performance of any of its material obligations hereunder and does not cure such default within sixty (60) days after receiving written notice thereof from the other party, then such other party may, at its election, and in addition to all other remedies available to it at law or in equity, terminate this Agreement upon thirty (30) days' written notice by the Sun and sufficient notice by the Review-Journal to enable the Sun to arrange for the separate

production of the Sun, but not to exceed six (6) months; provided, that in the event of default, the other party shall have the additional option to cure such default and, on demand, be reimbursed by the defaulting party for all costs and expenses related thereto.

- 9.1.3 Change of Controlling Interest. In view of the nature of the relationship established by this Agreement and the fact that the Sun is published under the direction and control of Herman M. Greenspun and Brian L. Greenspun, the Review-Journal shall not be required to carry out the terms of this Agreement or be associated with another party to which it objects. Accordingly, ownership or control of the Sun shall not be transferred to any other entity or person without notice to and prior approval by the Review-Journal, provided that the Review-Journal will not object to any transfer of the ownership or control of Sun to any entity under the immediate direction and control of Herman M. Greenspun, or Brian L. Greenspun, or any other lineal descendant of Herman M. Greenspun. If, following an approved or permitted change of control of Sun, a subsequent change of control occurs, notice as hereinabove shall be given and the Review-Journal may exercise the rights provided herein.
- 9.1.4 <u>Loss Operation</u>. If there are any two (2) consecutive years in which the Agency does not have an operating Profit (Agency Expenses in excess of Agency Revenues), despite the Review-Journal's good faith efforts to produce an operating

profit, the Review-Journal may terminate this Agreement upon ninety (90) days written notice.

9.2 Mechanics of Termination. Upon termination of this Agreement, Review-Journal shall take appropriate action to transfer to Sun: (a) all then current circulation contracts. agreements or lists concerning bulk sales, subscriptions, dealers and sub-dealers, distributions, deliveries, sales returns and prepaid subscriptions of the Sun's daily newspaper, and of all jointly published newspapers, plus all pertinent portions of then current records and data pertaining thereto. and all sums received by Review-Journal in respect of prepaid subscriptions and cash deposits relating to daily Sun circulation, and a pro rata portion of all sums received by Review-Journal in respect of such subscriptions and deposits relating to the jointly published newspaper circulation, and (b) all then current advertising contracts and all pertinent portions of then current records and data relating to advertising to be published in the Sun and in all jointly published newspapers. Review-Journal shall further provide Sun with the originals and all copies of all contracts relating solely to circulation and advertising of the daily Sun, and copies of all other contracts referred to in the immediately preceding sentence.

ARTICLE 10

MISCELLANEOUS

10.1 <u>Notices</u>. Each notice or other communication given pursuant to this Agreement shall be given in writing, delivered

in person or mailed by registered or certified mail, addressed to the respective parties as follows:

Review-Journal:

Donrey, Inc.

P. O. Box 410

Las Vegas, NV 89125 Attention: Fred W. Smith

Sun:

Las Vegas Sun, Inc. P. O. Box 4279

Las Vegas, NV 89127

Attention: Brian L. Greenspun

or, in the case of either party hereto, at such other address or marked for the attention of such other person, as such party may set forth in a written notice to the other party.

- 10.2 <u>Disclaimer of Labor Related Obligations</u>. The parties specifically agree that neither party hereby assumes any obligations of the other party related to its employment practices or to any of its employees, whether or not arising under any collective bargaining agreements or arising prior to, on or subsequent to the Effective Date.
- 10.3 Inspection of Books and Records. Either party shall have the right to authorize its independent certified public accountants or any of its corporate officers to inspect the books and records of the other party hereto at reasonable times and intervals in regard to the financial statements specified in Article 6, but only as to the three (3) years preceding the exercise of the right of inspection, commencing with the year immediately preceding the year in which the right is exercised. The expenses of any such inspection shall be borne by the party

causing such inspection to be made and shall not be included in Agency Expenses.

- 10.4 Limited Effect. Nothing herein contained shall constitute the parties hereto partners, joint venturers, successors, alter egos, joint employers, an unincorporated association, or as having any relationship other than as specifically provided by this Agreement. This Agreement is intended solely for the benefit of the parties hereto, and their permitted successors and assigns and not for the benefit of any other person or party. This Agreement, including Appendices A through D hereto, and contracts and agreements supplemental hereto, comprises the entire understanding and agreement of the parties hereto on the subject matter herein contained and any and all other representations or agreements, which heretofore may have been made on such subject matter, whether oral or in writing, by any agent of either party shall be null, void and of no effect whatsoever. Time is of the essence of this Agreement.
- shall assign or cause to be assigned to Donrey the right to receive ten percent (10%) of all dividends or distributions of any kind paid or made by Community Cable TV ("CCTV"), a Nevada corporation which owns and operates a cable television system serving Las Vegas and surrounding communities and certain unincorporated areas of Clark County, Nevada, to any of its shareholders, including any payments in excess of current salaries or current percentages of income as management or

consultant fees paid by CCTV to any of its shareholders. With respect to payments to be made to Donrey hereunder, Sun shall cause CCTV to make such payments, or make such payments directly to Donrey. As soon as permitted under the terms of certain shareholder and financing agreements, CCTV shall issue to Donrey ten percent (10%) of the total issued and outstanding common stock of CCTV, which shall be issued as fully paid and nonassessable. In addition, at such time as Sun or its affiliates have purchased all of the issued and outstanding common stock of CCTV owned by third parties, Donrey shall have the right to purchase an additional thirty-five percent (35%) of the issued and outstanding common stock of CCTV on the same terms and conditions, including price, as those on which Sun or its affiliates acquired such stock, which shall be issued as fully paid and nonassessable. In the event of the sale by Sun or its affiliates of any interest in CCTV prior to Donrey's acquisition of stock, Donrey shall be entitled to receive ten percent (10%) of the net sale proceeds, and Donrey's right to receive its ten percent (10%) stock interest shall be ratably reduced. Donrey's rights with respect to CCTV as herein provided shall survive the expiration or termination of this Agreement, provided, in the event the Review-Journal and Donrey withdraw from the application to the Department of Justice, pursuant to Section 1.1 of this Agreement, or if the Review-Journal terminates this Agreement pursuant to Section 9.1.4. within the first three (3) years of the term of this Agreement, Donrey's rights with

respect to CCTV shall terminate, and in the event Donrey has received any payments, issuances, or transfers of or with respect to CCTV stock pursuant hereto prior to Donrey's withdrawal from the application to the Department of Justice or the Review-Journal's termination of this Agreement as herein provided, such payments, issuances or transfers of or with respect to CCTV stock shall be refunded or rescinded.

10.6 Sun Trademark, Tradenames, Service Marks and Copyrights. In its use of such Sun trademarks, tradenames, service marks and copyrights as may be required to perform its obligations under this Agreement, Review-Journal shall use its best efforts to comply substantially with all relevant laws of the State of Nevada and of the United States pertaining to trademarks, tradenames, service marks and copyrights in force at any time during the term of this Agreement. Sun shall use its best efforts to maintain in effect said trademarks, tradenames, service marks and copyrights, and shall make applications for the registration and/or renewal thereof if and when required by law. Review-Journal acknowledges Sun's right, title and interest in and to said trademarks, tradenames, service marks and copyrights and all renewals thereof, and agrees that it shall not at any time permit, take, or cause to be taken any action within its control in any way impairing or tending to impair any part of such right, title and interest. Review-Journal agrees to publish such notices in the Sun and the jointly published newspapers as Sun reasonably may request in order to protect

said trademarks, tradenames, service marks and copyrights, or any of them. Review-Journal shall not in any manner represent that it has any ownership interest in said trademarks, tradename service marks or copyrights or in the registration thereof, and Review-Journal acknowledges that its use hereunder of said trademarks, tradenames, service marks or copyrights shall not create in its favor any right, title or interest in or to same beyond those created by this Agreement.

- 10.7 Tax Treatment of Payments to Sun. It is contemplated by the parties that the payments to Sun under Section 6.4 of this Agreement will be, for federal income tax purposes, ordinary income to Sun and will be deductible by Review-Journal as a business expense.
- of maintaining editorially and reportorially independent and competitive newspapers in Las Vegas and its environs, and because of the inadequacy of damages in the event of default in the performance of material obligations hereunder, each party shall have the right to seek specific performance of the material provisions of this Agreement, provided, that in the event of any action by Sun for specific performance against Review—Journal, if Sun does not obtain an order of specific performance, Review—Journal shall be entitled to recover in such action its attorneys' fees and costs.

- 10.9 Successors and Assignment. This Agreement shall be binding upon and shall inure to the benefit of each of the parties hereto and their permitted successors and assigns.
- 10.10 Governing Law: Modification. This Agreement shall be construed and enforced in accordance with the laws of the State of Nevada. This Agreement may not be changed orally, but only by an agreement in writing and signed by the party against whom enforcement of any waiver, modification or discharge shall be sought.
- 10.11 <u>Headings</u>. Headings have been inserted in this Agreement for the purpose of convenience only. They shall not be used to interpret or construe the meaning of any Articles or Sections, nor shall they have the effect of limiting or enlarging the meaning thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this Agreement has been executed by the parties' respective corporate officers thereto duly authorized as of the day and year first above written.

DONREY, INC.

Fred W. Smith President

LAS VEGAS SUN, INC.

Brian L. Greenspun

President

APPENDIX A

- A.1. Pursuant to Section 4.2 of this Agreement, for each fiscal year after the Effective Date Review-Journal shall establish an allocation for Review-Journal news and editorial expenses, and the allocation for, news and editorial expenses for the Sun shall be equal to sixty-five percent (65%) of the Review-Journal allocation, subject to a minimum of Two Million Two Hundred Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$2,250,000) per fiscal year, which shall be increased each year by a percentage equal to the percentage increase in the CPI for the Las Vegas metro area. Such allocations shall be prorated for any period less than a full fiscal year. The aggregate allocations for news and editorial expenses shall constitute Agency Expense. On the first day of each month following the Effective Date, Review Journal shall pay to Sun an amount equal to one-twelfth (1/12th) of the Sun's annual allocation for news and editorial expenses as herein provided.
- A.2. Pursuant to Sections 4.3 and 4.4 of this Agreement, the reading content of the newspapers shall be in accordance with the following formulas:
 - (a) For Monday through Friday editions, the number of pages of the Sun and the number of pages of the Review-Journal shall be determined by the ratio of the number of inches of advertising to be printed in each newspaper and the size of the newshole in each newspaper shall be determined by the same ratio, provided that in no event

shall the average newshole of the Sun in any month be less than eighty-five percent (85%) of the newshole of the Review-Journal in such month.

- (b) For the jointly published Sunday edition, Sun shall be entitled to a separate section of three (3) open pages (one cover page, one editorial page and one op. ed. page), plus four hundred fifty (450) column inches, provided, that the Review-Journal may add additional pages to the Sun section comprised of news and advertising, as may be required by composition or printing requirements. The Review-Journal shall attempt to place the Sun section within the first four (4) sections of the Sunday edition. The Review Journal shall determine the number of pages for a comic section for jointly published Sunday editions which shall consist of strips and features selected equally by the Review-Journal and the Sun.
- (c) For jointly published Saturday and holidayeditions, the Sun shall be entitled to one editorial or op.ed. page and one comic page.
- A.3. Pursuant to Section 5.1.4 of this Agreement, the Review-Journal shall establish for each fiscal year after the Effective Date a budget for promotional activities of the Review-Journal and the Sun and at least forty percent (40%) of each total budget shall be allocated to the Sun.
- A.4. Edition times for Monday through Friday issues of the Review-Journal and the Sun and for jointly published Sunday,

saturday and holiday editions shall be established by the Review-Journal in accordance with normal industry standards.

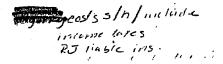
A.5. If the Review-Journal determines that it is feasible to publish an "extra" edition, such edition shall be a jointly published edition, but the content of any "extra" edition shall be determined solely by the Review-Journal.

APPENDIX B

B.1. Except as otherwise expressly provided for in this Agreement, the term "Agency Expense" shall mean and include all costs and expenses of the performance of the Review-Journal's obligations under this Agreement, including but not limited to:

And Sun for newstand editorial expenses and for promotional expenses as set forth in Appendix A.

- B.1.2. Costs and expenses incurred by ReviewJournal, with respect to the newspapers, supplements
 and Showbiz Magazine, for composition, printing, and
 distributing; news content of Showbiz Magazine;
 solicitation and sale of advertising; circulation
 sales expenses; collection of circulation and advertising
 accounts receivable, including a reasonable allowance
 for doubtful receivables and write-offs of receivables
 deemed uncollectible.
- B.1.3. Compensation of Review-Journal's nonnews and non-editorial employees, including, without
 limitation, salaries, commissions, payroll taxes, the
 cost of group insurance, retirement benefits, workers'
 compensation coverage, and other benefits for such
 employees as may be customary in the newspaper industry
 from time to time.
- B.1.4. Accrued vacation or severance pay for Review-Journal's non-news and non-editorial employees.



- B.1.5. Costs for supplies, postage, private couriers, freight, Sunday comics and supplements, film, photo paper and chemicals, ink, newsprint, plates, cuts and mats and contract trucking, and similar costs for all Review-Journal newspaper departments, other than news and editorial?
- B.1.6. Expenses for travel, auto allowances, mileage reimbursement, employee relations, recruiting, and attendance at seminars and conventions for Review-Journal's non-news and non-editorial employees.
- B.1.7. Sales and use taxes on equipment and personal property purchased for use by Review-Journal or otherwise applied to Agency operations under this Agreement to the extent that such taxes are not capitalized for purposes of depreciation or amortization.
- B.1.8. Taxes, license or permit fees paid by
 Review-Journal with respect to or resulting from the
 conduct of business under this Agreement or with
 respect to property used by Review-Journal in the
 operations under this Agreement, except federal,
 state-or local taxes with any measured by net income?
- B.1.9. The cost of membership for Review-Journal and Sun and their non-news and non-editorial employees in the Better Business Bureau, Las Vegas Chamber of Commerce, and other business-oriented

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memberships which shall be determined by Review-Journal to be in the best interests of the Agency.

B.1.10. The cost of Review-Journal and Sun membership in the Newspaper Advertising Bureau, American Newspaper Publishers Association, and other similar newspaper organizations.

B.1.11. The cost of public liability insurance, insurance against interruption or suspension of publication of the newspapers, carrier insurance, and libel, invasion of privacy and related insurance covering advertising printed in the newspapers. Insurance costs relating to the news or editorial activities of the Review-Journal or the Sun shall not be considered Agency Expense and such costs shall be borne separately by the parties; provided, that each party shall attempt to add the other as an additional named insured under such insurance, but Review-Journal may procure libel, invasion of privacy and related insurance to cover any otherwise inadequately insured exposure it may have as a republisher of Sun news, editorial or advertising copy, and the cost of such additional insurance shall be an Agency Expense.

B.1.12. The cost of fire and casualty insurance on buildings, equipment, and other property utilized by Review-Journal in the performance of the Agreement.

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- B.1.13. The cost of all utilities related to the Review-Journal's performance of the Agreement.
- B.1.14. Costs and expenses incurred in connection with hazardous waste materials.
- B.1.15. Costs and expenses incurred by ReviewJournal in obtaining legal and other professional services which it deems necessary in performing its obligations under this Agreement, including but not limited to the costs and fees related to any defense against third party claims, charges, complaints and related matters asserted against the Review-Journal related to the Agreement or Review-Journal's performance of the Agreement; provided, that such costs and fees related to news and editorial liabilities as defined in Section 8.1.2 shall not be Agency Expense, except insofar as such liabilities are asserted against Review-Journal solely due to its republication of Sun news, editorial or feature material or advertising copy.
- B.1.16. A monthly charge of Five Hundred Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$550,000) for the rental value of all Review-Journal real property, plant and equipment (including the value of Sun office space provided by Review-Journal under Section 5.4 of the Agreement), except that devoted to non-agency activities such as the Review-Journal's news and editorial operations. The rental charge would be adjusted each five (5)

years on the basis of the change in the CPI for the Las Vegas, Nevada, market.

B.1.17. A monthly charge equal to one and one-half percent (1-1/2%) of the cost of all equipment acquared, expansion or remodeling of buildings, or other capital expenditures, in connection with Agency activities, subsequent to the date of the Agreement. The monthly charge would be subject to adjustment at any time on the basis of increases in the prime interest rate at First Interstate Bank, Las Vegas, Nevada. The Review-Journal shall have sole discretion regarding the purchase of equipment or other necessary capital expenditures for the performance of the Agreement.

- B.1.18. A monthly charge for general management services equal to three and one-half percent (3-1/2%), of Agency Revenues.
- B.2. All costs and expenses in connection with the news content, composition, production, distribution and advertising sales in connection with Showbiz Magazine shall be included in Agency Expense for the period Showbiz Magazine is governed by the terms of this Agreement, pursuant to Section 4.5.
- B.3. Changes or additions in the Sun's newsroom equipment which may be required after the Effective Date to interface with Review-Journal production facilities shall be purchased or paid for by Review-Journal and a monthly charge equal to one and one-half percent (1-1/2%) of the cost thereof shall be

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included in Agency Expense. This monthly charge would be subject to adjustment at any time on the basis of increases in the prime interest rate at First Interstate Bank, Las Vegas, Nevada.

APPENDIX C

AGENCY REVENUES

- C.1. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this Agreement term "Agency Revenues" shall mean and include:
 - C.1.1. All advertising and circulation revenues of the newspapers, subject to the provisions of section 7.1 of this Agreement with respect to accounts receivable outstanding on the Effective Date.
 - C.1.2. All revenues from sales incidental to the publication of the newspapers or involving either the facilities used to produce the newspapers or personnel whose compensation is included in Agency Expense, such as sales of commercial printing, waste paper, press plates, and other production materials.

APPENDIX D

Operating profit under the Agreement shall mean the excess of Agency Revenues over Agency Expense, and shall be distributed as follows:

For each fiscal year during the term of the Agreement the operating profit shall be distributed ninety percent (90%) to the Review-Journal and ten percent (10%) to the Sun, with payment to be made to the Sun pursuant to the provisions of Section 6.4 of the Agreement, provided, that for the first fiscal year the Sun shall be guaranteed a minimum operating profit distribution of Three Million Dollars (\$3,000,000).

APPENDIX D

Operating profit under the Agreement shall mean the excess of Agency Revenues over Agency Expense, and shall be distributed as follows:

For each fiscal year during the term of the Agreement the operating profit shall be distributed ninety percent (90%) to the Review-Journal and ten percent (10%) to the Sun, with payment to be made to the Sun pursuant to the provisions of Section 6.4 of the Agreement.

EXHIBIT 2

EXHIBIT 2

AMENDED AND RESTATED AGREEMENT

This Amended and Restated Agreement ("Restated Agreement") dated as of June 10, 2005 between DR Partners, a Nevada General Partnership, the successor-in-interest to Donrey of Nevada, Inc. ("DR") and the Las Vegas Sun, Inc., a Nevada corporation ("Sun").

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

WHEREAS, DR owns and publishes in Las Vegas, Nevada, a morning newspaper on weekdays, a morning newspaper on Saturdays and holidays, and a Sunday newspaper, each known as the Las Vegas Review-Journal (hereinafter referred to as the "Review-Journal"); and

WHEREAS, Sun owns in Las Vegas, Nevada, an afternoon newspaper on weekdays, known as the Las Vegas Sun (hereinafter referred to as the "Sun") and a combined Saturday and Sunday paper with the Review-Journal; and

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the premises and of the mutual covenants and agreements hereinafter set forth, the parties hereto agree as follows:

ARTICLE I REGULATORY FILING AND TERM

1.1 Regulatory Filing. Within ten business days (or on such later day as the parties may agree) the Parties agree to file the Restated Agreement with the Attorney General of the United States under the Newspaper Preservation Act within the Department of Justice and to use their best efforts and take all action necessary to effect the intent of this Restated Agreement. In the event of any action by the United States Department of Justice after the filing of the Restated Agreement which, in the sole opinion of either party, hinders, impairs, seeks to halt or otherwise materially impacts this Restated Agreement, then either party may declare the Restated Agreement null and void, and the 1989 Agreement between the parties shall be reinstituted and remain in full force and effect. The Restated Agreement does not constitute any limitation on either party's obligation to engage in good faith labor negotiations if and as required by the National Labor Relations Act, and to implement any understandings it may reach in such negotiations.

Upon execution hereof, each party shall furnish to the other a written opinion of its counsel that all necessary corporate or partnership action has been taken to authorize this Restated Agreement and that, subject to the conditions of the preceding paragraph, this Restated Agreement shall constitute the valid and binding obligation of the respective party. The parties agree to cooperate in coordinating meetings with government officials, community leaders, employees and their representatives, advertisers and others to explain the Restated Agreement.

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Each party shall pay its own costs and professional fees in connection with the formulation and drafting of the Restated Agreement and the preparation and filing of the Restated Agreement with the Department of Justice. From and after the filing of such Restated Agreement, all costs and professional fees in connection with seeking any required approval by the Department of Justice shall be controlled and approved by the Review-Journal and such cost and shall be borne solely by Review-Journal.

1.2 Tem. The term of this Restated Agreement shall begin at 12:00 a.m. on June 10, 2005 ("the Effective Date"). The 1989 Agreement shall remain in full force and effect through September 30, 2005 (the "Transition Date"). Subject to the termination provisions set forth in Article 9, the Restated Agreement shall continue for an initial period ending at the close of business on the 31st day of December of the fiftieth (50th) year from July 1, 1990. The Restated Agreement shall then automatically renew for succeeding periods of ten (10) years unless either party shall notify the other in writing at least two (2) years prior to the end of the then current period that it elects to terminate the Restated Agreement at the end of said period. The phrase "term of this Agreement" as used hereafter shall mean the initial period and any renewal period or periods.

ARTICLE 2

<u>AGENCY</u>

<u>Intentionally omitted</u>

ARTICLE 3
Intentionally omitted

ARTICLE 4 NEWS AND EDITORIAL COPY, FEATURES AND SERVICES

- 4.1 <u>Maintenance of News and Editorial Staff; Feature Materials</u>. Review-Journal and Sun each shall maintain a staff of news and editorial employees, and shall license such feature materials (including, but not limited to, news and editorial services supplied by third parties), adequate to provide its respective newspaper with all of the news and editorial copy and related services deemed necessary by each of them as to its respective newspaper. Review-Journal shall use commercially reasonable efforts to cause third party suppliers of feature materials and professional associations to provide such feature materials and association memberships to Sun at rates equivalent to those currently charged to Sun.
- 4.2 <u>News and Editorial Allocations</u>. The Review-Journal and the Sun shall each bear their own respective editorial costs and shall establish whatever budgets each deems appropriate.
- 4.3 <u>Furnishing News and Editorial Copy and Services</u>. In furnishing features, news and editorial copy, and like materials to Review-Journal for publication in the Sun, and in providing layout for such material, Sun shall provide all such material in a form appropriate for the production of its newspaper, in conformity with the mechanical standards, deadlines and production requirements which prevail in the Review-Journal plant from time to time, including

deadlines, page sizes, column widths, and cut-offs established by Review-Journal, upon reasonable notice to Sun. Sun shall acquire and maintain at its expense such newsroom equipment (including, but not limited to, newspaper production systems, i.e., "front-end" systems) as may be required to interface with Review-Journal production facilities. In the event that the newspaper production system used by the Review-Journal is changed and (i) the Sun has utilized a production system that is current with systems commonly employed in the newspaper industry; (ii) the change by the Review-Journal results in any loss of a fully functional interface with the Sun newspaper production system, the Review-Journal shall be responsible to furnish such additional software, hardware and technical services to the Sun as may be necessary to establish such an interface. The Review-Journal shall give Sun ninety (90) days advance notice of anticipated changes to the Review-Journal's production system, including technical specifications for the new or modified system. The Sun shall treat any software provided as confidential and conform to all applicable licensing requirements for such software. Newshole limitations and other matters are set forth in Appendix A hereto. The parties agree to begin the publication cycle changes for the Sun on the Transition Date (or on such latter day as the parties may agree). The Review-Journal reserves the right to print conspicuous notices to the effect that the news content of the non-Sun portion of the Newspapers, including locally produced supplements, is produced by Review-Journal personnel. The Sun reserves the right to print conspicuous notices to the effect that the news content of the non-Review-Journal portion of the Newspapers, including locally produced supplements, is produced by Sun personnel.

4.4 Intentionally omitted.

ARTICLE 5

CONTINUING PUBLICATION AND NEWS AND EDITORIAL AUTONOMY

Production and Promotion of the Newspapers. Subject to the terms of the Restated Agreement, and as of the Transition Date, Sun shall be a daily morning newspaper as specified in Appendix A. The Review-Journal shall be a daily morning newspaper, as specified in Appendix A, including such sections and materials as are consistent with custom and practice in the United States metropolitan daily newspaper industry. So long as Sun furnishes news and editorial copy, features and services to Review-Journal in accordance with Article 4 of this Restated Agreement, Review-Journal agrees to produce the Sun daily as a morning newspaper as provided herein to include the Sun copy and to sell all advertising for, promote and circulate such newspapers as provided herein. The daily Sun and the daily Review-Journal are hereinbefore and hereinafter referred to as the "Newspapers". Review-Journal shall print the Newspapers in the Review-Journal plant or plants located at such place or places as Review-Journal may determine, and all operations under this Restated Agreement, except the operation of the Sun' news and editorial department, shall be carried on and performed by the Review-Journal with Review-Journal employees and equipment and in the Review-Journal's said plant or plants or by independent contractors selected by the Review-Journal. All costs, including capital expenditures, of operations under this Restated Agreement, except the operation of the Sun's news and editorial department, shall be borne by Review-Journal.

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The Review-Journal shall control, supervise, manage and perform all operations involved in managing and operating under this Restated Agreement, including the need, if any, for Sunday supplements and comics, total or zoned market coverage, direct mail or other publication programs, zoned editions, and printing, selling and distributing the Newspapers, shall determine page sizes, number of columns per page, cut-offs, page makeup of non-news and non-editorial (subject to Appendix A), and all other mechanical and technical functions of the Newspapers, shall purchase newsprint, materials and supplies as required and shall determine the rates for, solicit and sell all advertising space in the Newspapers, shall determine circulation rates, collect the Newspapers' circulation and advertising accounts receivable, and shall make all determinations and decisions and do any and all acts and things related to the foregoing activities, provided:

- 5.1.1 Format. Review-Journal shall not change the format of the Sun to any size or format different from that of the Review-Journal without approval of Sun.
- 5.1.2 <u>Sun Editions</u>. The number of Sun editions shall not be changed without approval of Sun.
- 5.1.3 <u>Circulation</u>. Review-Journal shall use commercially reasonable efforts to maximize the circulation of the Newspapers.
- 5.1.4 <u>Promotional Activities</u>. Review-Journal shall use commercially reasonable efforts to promote the Newspapers. Any promotion of the Review-Journal as an advertising medium or to advance circulation shall include mention of equal prominence for the Sun. Either the Review-Journal or Sun may undertake additional promotional activities for their respective newspaper at their own expense. For all promotional activities for the Newspapers paid for by the Review-Journal, the Review-Journal shall be responsible for all promotional copy preparation and placement, provided however, that the Sun shall have the right to approve all promotional copy for the Sun that does not generically and concurrently promote both Newspapers.
 - 5.1.5 Intentionally omitted.
- 5.1.6 <u>Meetings of JOA Participants</u>. DR senior management shall meet quarterly with Sun senior management to discuss performance under this Restated Agreement.
- 5.1.7 Advertising Acceptability. Sun may reject any advertising or types of advertising for the Sun which is, in the opinion of Sun, undesirable or inappropriate for publication therein, and shall notify Review-Journal in writing of any specific advertising or types of advertising that Sun deems undesirable for publication. Review-Journal shall accept all advertising for the Sun other than the advertising indicated on Sun's written notice, subject to all laws affecting the acceptability of advertising.
 - 5.1.8 Intentionally omitted.

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- 5.2. News and Editorial Autonomy. Preservation of the news and editorial independence and autonomy of both the Review-Journal and the Sun is of the essence of this Restated Agreement. Sun shall have exclusive and complete control, authority and direction over the news and editorial content, features and services to be furnished by Sun to Review-Journal to be included in its newspaper, including without limitation the right of selection of all its news and editorial employees, and the exclusive right to hire and discharge such employees. Review-Journal shall have exclusive and complete control, authority and direction over the news and editorial content, features and services in its newspapers, including without limitation the right of selection of all its news and editorial employees, and the exclusive right to hire and discharge such employees. The Review-Journal and Sun each hereby agrees to preserve high standards of newspaper quality throughout the term of this Restated Agreement consistent with United States metropolitan daily newspapers.
- 5.3. <u>Performance and Cooperation</u>. Sun and Review-Journal agree to take all corporate action necessary to carry out and effectuate the intent, purposes and provisions of this Restated Agreement, and to cooperate with the other party in every reasonable way that will promote successful and lawful operation under this Restated Agreement for both parties.
- 5.4 <u>Sun Office Space</u>. The Sun shall provide and pay for its own offices for its news and editorial department and management.

ARTICLE 6
Intentionally omitted

ARTICLE 7 PAYMENT

During the term of this Restated Agreement, DR and the Sun shall receive the amounts set forth in Appendix D.

ARTICLE 8 NON-LIABILITY PROVISIONS

- 8.1 <u>Defense of Claims and Indemnification</u>. Any claim, demand, suit, action, obligation or other liability asserted against or sustained by Review-Journal and Sun, or either of them, in respect of any third party ("Claims") shall be dealt with as provided in this Article 8. For all purposes of this Article 8, the term "cost or expense" shall include reasonable attorneys' fees and costs, whether or not taken to trial or appeal or in any bankruptcy or other related proceeding.
- 8.1.1 <u>Claims Related to the Joint Operation</u>. Review-Journal shall defend and shall control the defense or settlement of any third party Claims related to the joint operations or to its performance or non-performance under this Restated Agreement (including but not limited to Claims arising from any advertising published in, or excluded from, any of the Newspapers -

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except as provided in Section 8.1.2 - and claims in respect of feature, news and editorial content furnished by Sun hereunder arising as a result of any act or omission on the part of Review-Journal other than republication in the form furnished by Sun), devoting reasonable efforts to minimizing any resulting liability and related cost or expense. Any such liability, and the cost of expense related thereto, shall be borne by the Review-Journal, except to the extent any such Claim shall be covered by insurance.

- 8.1.2 Other Claims. Except as specifically provided in Section 8.1.1. or elsewhere in this Restated Agreement, neither party hereto shall be charged with or held responsible for any third party Claims, arising before or after the Effective Date by reason of any act or omission on the part of the other party, and the responsible party shall defend and indemnify and hold the other party harmless therefrom, including all related cost or expense. The responsible party shall defend, settle, pay or discharge any such Claim and shall indemnify and hold harmless the other party against any such Claim, and from any liability, cost or expense arising therefrom. By way of example under this Section 8.1.2 and without limitation, the entire cost or expense of defending, settling or paying and discharging Claims relating to any feature, news or editorial copy published in, or excluded from the daily Review-Journal or arising by reason of anything done or omitted by the news and editorial department of the Review-Journal in regard to its daily newspaper or arising by reason of any advertising rejected by the Review-Journal or accepted by the Review-Journal in situations where such advertising would be rejected pursuant to Sun guidelines, shall be borne by DR and any such liability, cost or expense on account of claims relating to any feature, news or editorial copy published in, or excluded by Sun from the daily Sun or, or arising by reason of anything done or omitted by the news and editorial department of the Sun, or arising by reason of any advertising rejected by the Review-Journal pursuant to Sun guidelines, or accepted in situations where such advertising would be rejected pursuant to Review-Journal guidelines, shall be borne by Sun, unless such Claims shall be an expense of the Review-Journal by reason of the operation of Section 8.1.1.
- 8.1.3 <u>Insurance</u>. For the purpose of this Article 8, each party shall separately maintain and pay for, as an item of news and editorial expense, insurance to the extent reasonably available protecting against losses from libel, invasion of privacy, copyright or trademark infringement and other matters related to the gathering or preparation of news and editorial matter for publication, in such amounts as the parties may agree upon from time to time, but in no event less than Ten Million Dollars (\$10,000,000), and the other party shall be named as an additional insured.
- 8.2 Force Majeure. Neither party shall be liable to the other for any failure or delay in performance under this Restated Agreement, occasioned by war, riot, government action, act of God or public enemy, acts of terrorism, damage to or destruction of facilities, strike, labor dispute, failure of suppliers or worker, inability to obtain adequate newsprint or supplies, or any other cause substantially beyond the control of the party required to perform, provided that in the event partial performance under this Restated Agreement is feasible, notwithstanding the occurrence of one or more of the foregoing, performance shall be allocated between the newspapers by the Review-Journal, in its sole judgment, notwithstanding the provisions of Appendix A hereto, provided, that the Sun portion shall not be less than six (6) pages.

ARTICLE 9 TERMINATION

- 9.1 <u>Events of Termination</u>. This Restated Agreement shall continue in full force and effect unless and until it may be terminated by the occurrence of one of the following events of termination:
 - 9.1.1 Stated Duration. Expiration of the term set forth in Section 1.1
- 9.1.2 Bankruptcy or Default. If either party hereto makes an assignment of its assets for the benefit of creditors, an order of relief is entered by any bankruptcy court or has a receiver appointed for its business by a court of competent jurisdiction (provided, that such assignment, order of relief or adjudication shall continue unstayed on appeal or otherwise in effect for a period of ninety (90) days after the assignment, the entry of the order of relief or decree related thereto before such assignment or adjudication becomes an event of termination, and further provided that the appointment of the receiver must continue unvacated, not set aside, not stayed or otherwise in effect for a period of ninety (90) days after such appointment before such appointment becomes an event of termination), or if either party defaults in the performance of any of its material obligations hereunder and does not cure such default within sixty (60) days after receiving written notice thereof from the other party, then such other party may, at its election, and in addition to all other remedies available to it at law or in equity, terminate this Restated Agreement. In the event of the entry of an unstayed order of relief in an involuntary bankruptcy by DR, the Sun shall have the right, at its option, to purchase from DR, the equipment necessary to publish the Sun. The value of the equipment shall be set by the bankruptcy trustee. In the event of an unstayed order of relief in an involuntary bankruptcy, the Sun may lease, at fair market value, for a period not to exceed five (5) years the assets necessary to the publish the Sun.
- 9.1.3. Change of Controlling Interest. In view of the nature of the relationship established by this Restated Agreement and the fact that the Sun is published under the direction and control of the Estate of Herman Greenspun and Brian L. Greenspun, the Review-Journal shall not be required to carry out the terms of this Restated Agreement or be associated with another party to which it reasonably objects. Accordingly, ownership or control of the Sun shall not be transferred to any other entity or person without notice to and prior approval by the Review-Journal, provided that the Review-Journal will not object to any transfer of the ownership or control of Sun to any entity under the immediate direction of Brian L. Greenspun, or any other lineal descendant of Herman M. Greenspun. Notwithstanding the foregoing, controlling interest of the Sun may be transferred to any person that can provide the necessary editorial background and expertise to produce the Sun pursuant to the terms of this Restated Agreement. Following an approved or permitted change of control of Sun, if a subsequent change of control occurs, notice as hereinabove shall be given and the Review-Journal may exercise the rights provided herein.

9.1.4 Intentionally omitted.

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9.2 Intentionally omitted.

9.3 <u>Duties Upon Termination</u>. Upon termination of this Restated Agreement, either by expiration of its term or otherwise, the Review-Journal shall provide Sun with a complete list (including all contact information) of current newspaper subscribers and advertisers.

ARTICLE 10 MISCELLANEOUS

10.1 <u>Notices</u>. Each notice or other communication given pursuant to this Agreement shall be given in writing, delivered in person or mailed by registered or certified mail, addressed to the respective parties as follows:

Review-Journal:

DR Partners

P.O. Box 70

Las Vegas, NV 89125

Attention: Sherman Frederick

Sun:

Brian L. Greenspun, Esq.

President & Editor Las Vegas Sun

2275 Corporate Circle Drive

Suite 300

Henderson, Nevada 89074

Or, in case of either party hereto, at such other address or marked for the attention of such other person, as such party may set forth in a written notice to the other party.

10.2 <u>Disclaimer of Labor Related Obligations</u>. The parties specifically agree that neither party hereby assumes any obligations of the other party related to its employment practices or to any of its employees, whether or not arising under any collective bargaining agreements or arising prior to, on or subsequent to the Effective Date.

10.3 Intentionally omitted.

10.4 <u>Limited Effect</u>. Nothing herein contained shall constitute the parties hereto partners, joint venturers, successors, alter egos, joint employers, an unincorporated association, or as having any relationship other than as specifically provided by this Restated Agreement. This Restated Agreement is intended solely for the benefit of the parties hereto, and their permitted successors and assigns and not for the benefit of any other person or party. This Restated Agreement, including Appendices A through D hereto, and the contracts and agreements supplemental hereto, comprises the entire understanding and agreement of the parties hereto on the subject matter herein contained and any and all other representations or agreements, which heretofore may have been made on such subject matter, whether oral or in

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writing, by any agent of either party shall be null, void and of no effect whatsoever. Time is of the essence of this Restated Agreement.

10.5 Intentionally omitted.

- 10.6 Sun Trademark, Tradenames, Service Marks and Copyrights. In its use of such Sun trademarks, tradenames, service marks and copyrights as may be required to perform its obligations under this Restated Agreement, including promotion of the Newspapers, Review-Journal shall use commercially reasonable effort to comply substantially with all relevant laws of the State of Nevada and of the United States pertaining to trademarks, tradenames, service marks and copyrights in force at any time during the term of this Restated Agreement. Review-Journal shall have the exclusive right and the obligation to distribute the Sun through electronic replica technology (i.e. technology customarily used by metropolitan daily newspapers which transmits an entire Sun page to the subscriber or consumer in any form) to the same extent the Review-Journal distributes its own pages by such means provided, however, that Sun shall have the right to republish, license, or otherwise use its editorial content in any form or media, other than as an entire Sun page or pages, upon the earliest of: (i) 7:00 a.m., (ii) the time the Review-Journal guarantees delivery to its subscribers, or (iii) the time the Review-Journal first uses its editorial content in any form or media other than in the printed newspaper or replica technology. Sun shall use commercial reasonable efforts to maintain in effect said trademarks, trade names. services marks and copyrights, and shall make applications for the registration and/or renewal thereof if and when required by law. Review-Journal acknowledges Sun's right, title and interest in and to said trademarks, trade names, service marks and copyrights and all renewals thereof, and agrees that it shall not at any time permit, take, or cause to be taken any action within its control in any way impairing or tending to impair any part of such right, title and interest. Review-Journal agrees to publish such notices in the Sun as Sun reasonably may request in order to protect said trademarks, trade names, service marks and copyrights, or any of them. Review-Journal shall not in any manner represent that it has any ownership interest in said trademarks. trade names, services marks or copyrights or in the registration thereof, and Review-Journal acknowledges that its use hereunder of said trademarks, trade names, services marks or copyrights shall not create in its favor any right, title or interest in or to same beyond those created by this Restated Agreement. The Review-Journal shall have the right to republish, license, or otherwise use its editorial content in any form or media.
- 10.7 <u>Tax Treatment of Payments to Sun</u>. Its is contemplated by the parties that the payments to Sun under Appendix D of this Restated Agreement will be, for federal income tax purposes, ordinary income to Sun and will be deductible by DR as a business expense.
- 10.8 Specific Performance. Because of the public interest in maintaining editorially and reportorially independent and competitive newspapers in Las Vegas and its environs, and because of the inadequacy of damages in the event of default in the performance of material obligations hereunder, each party shall have the right to seek specific performance of the material provisions of this Restated Agreement, provided, that in the event of any action by either party for specific performance, if that party does not obtain an order of specific

performance, the other party shall be entitled to recover in such action its attorneys' fees and costs.

- 10.9 <u>Successors and Assignment</u>. This Restated Agreement shall be binding upon and shall inure to the benefit of each of the parties hereto and their permitted successors and assigns.
- 10.10 Governing Law: Modification. This Restated Agreement shall be construed and enforced in accordance with the laws of the State of Nevada. This Restated Agreement may not be changed orally, but only by an agreement in writing and signed by the party against whom enforcement of any waiver, modification or discharge shall be sought.
- 10.11 <u>Headings</u>. Headings have been inserted in this Restated Agreement for the purpose of convenience only. They shall not be used to interpret or construe the meaning of any Articles or Sections, nor shall they have the effect of limiting or enlarging the meaning thereof.
- 10.12 Ancillary Publications. Nothing in this Restated Agreement shall preclude either party from engaging in any lawful business outside of this Restated Agreement, except that neither Review-Journal, or any Affiliate of Review-Journal nor Sun, or any Affiliate of Sun, shall, outside of this Restated Agreement, publish a newspaper that is published three or more days per week and that is directed primarily to Clark, Nye, or Lincoln Counties, Nevada or any parts thereof. As used in this Restated Agreement, "Affiliate" means any person, corporation, partnership, trust or other entity which controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with either party.
- 10.13 Release. As a material inducement to DR to enter into this Restated Agreement. and for other good and valuable consideration, Sun, for itself, and its assigns, hereby unconditionally releases and forever discharges DR and the Las Vegas Review-Journal and their partners, predecessors, successors, assigns, agents, stockholders, directors, officers, current or former employees, representatives, attorneys, divisions, subsidiaries, affiliates, receivers, trustees, shareholders and all persons acting by, through, under or in concert with any of them from any and all charges, complaints, claims, liabilities, obligations, promises, agreements, controversies, damages, actions, causes of action, suits, rights, demands, costs, losses, debts and expenses, including, but not limited to, attorneys' fees and costs actually incurred of any nature whatsoever with respect to all those claims asserted or which could have been asserted which arise out of, or are related to, operation of the Las Vegas Review-Journal or Sun between June 17, 1989, and June 10, 2005, known or unknown, including, but not limited to, any claims connected with operations under the 1989 Joint Operating Agreement between the parties, during that time period, including those items set forth on Exhibit C to a release agreement between the parties dated June 20, 2002 and any claims related to the conduct or operation of lyri com, reviewjournal.com, lasvegasnewspapers.com.

As a material inducement to Sun to enter into this Restated Agreement, and for other good and valuable consideration, DR, for itself, its affiliates and assigns, hereby unconditionally releases and forever discharges Sun its partners, predecessors, successors, assigns, agents, stockholders, directors, officers, current or former employees, representatives, attorneys,

divisions, subsidiaries, affiliates, receivers, trustees, shareholders and all persons acting by, through, under or in concert with any of them from any and all charges, complaints, claims, liabilities, obligations, promises, agreements, controversies, damages, actions, causes of action, suits, rights, demands, costs, losses, debts and expenses, including, but not limited to, attorneys' fees and costs actually incurred of any nature whatsoever with respect to all those claims asserted or which could have been asserted which arise out of, or are related to, operation of the Las Vegas Review-Journal or Sun between June 17, 1989, and June 10, 2005, known or unknown, including, but not limited to, any claims connected with operations under the 1989 Joint Operating Agreement between the parties, during that time period, including those items set forth on Exhibit D to a release agreement between the parties dated June 20, 2002 and any claims related to the conduct or operation of lasvegassun.com or lasvegasnewspapers.com.

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this Restated Agreement has been executed by the parties' respective corporate officers thereto duly authorized as of the day and year first above written.

> DR PARTNERS. By: Stephens Group, Inc.

General Partner

By: Marren G. Staphens Warren Stephens Chief Executive Officer

LAS VEGAS SUN, INC.

Brian L. Greenspun

President

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APPENDIX A

A.1. Intentionally omitted

- A.2. Pursuant to Section 4.3. of this Restated Agreement, the number, placement, and characteristics of Sun pages shall be in accordance with the following specifications:
 - (a) For Monday through Friday editions, the Sun shall be composed of an open front page with the Las Vegas Sun flag and seven (7) additional editorial pages (or the lineage equivalent thereof) of which three (3) shall be open pages as determined by the Sun. The remaining pages may include advertising, subject to the restrictions in (d) below. For Monday-Friday editions, the Review-Journal shall be composed of as many pages as Review-Journal management determines in its sole discretion.
 - (b) For the Sunday edition, the Sun shall be composed of an open front page with the Las Vegas Sun flag and nine (9) additional editorial pages (or the lineage equivalent thereof) of which three (3) shall be open pages as determined by the Sun. The remaining pages may include advertising, subject to restrictions in (d) below. The Review-Journal shall determine the number of pages for a comic section for the Sunday edition which shall consist of strips and features selected by the Review-Journal. The Sunday paper, including comics, shall be composed of as many Review-Journal pages as Review-Journal management determines in its sole discretion.
 - (c) For Saturday and holiday editions, the Sun shall be composed of an open front page with the Las Vegas Sun flag and five (5) additional editorial pages (or the lineage equivalent thereof) of which three (3) shall be open pages as determined by the Sun. The Saturday and holiday editions shall be composed of as many Review-Journal pages as Review-Journal management determines in its sole discretion. The remaining pages may include advertising, subject to restrictions in (d) below.
 - (d) The Sun shall not include any Review-Journal editorial content. Standard materials such as weather pages, comics, standardized television listings and the like shall not be considered Review-Journal editorial material and may be included in the Sun as additional pages unless the Sun objects in writing thereto. Other than open pages, the Sun may include advertising. No Sun page shall be more than 50% advertising, except for full page ads, and no advertising shall appear "above the fold" in the Sun, except for full page ads. Notwithstanding the foregoing, pages may contain, from time to time, more than 50% advertising due to production issues and advertising demands. Advertising will not be stacked in a pyramid format and shall be evened out in terms of height on the page. The Monday-Sunday editions of the Review-Journal shall include a noticeable mention of the

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Sun, on the front page of the Review-Journal. The noticeable mention will appear in a box above the Review-Journal's masthead (the "Sun Box") and shall be in the form shown on Appendix B. The Sun Box shall not be smaller in proportion than shown in Appendix B. The Sun Box shall also include the Sun's masthead, and any emblem that is part of the Sun's masthead. The Sun Box shall include a promotion of a story in the Sun and refer readers to the Sun inside. The type face, editorial artwork, font, and editorial promotional content appearing in the Sun Box shall be determined by Sun, in its sole discretion. Any color in the Sun Box shall be restricted to constituent colors used by the Review-Journal on its front page. The Sun Box shall be the left-hand box unless it would be obscured by a spaeda fold, in which case the Sun Box shall be the right-hand box. In the event of major breaking news or for exigent production circumstances, the Sun Box may be moved below the Review-Journal's masthead. The Sun, on average, will receive as much editorial color as the local news section of the Review-Journal.

- A.3. Edition times for Monday through Sunday issues of the Review-Journal shall be established by the Review-Journal in accordance with normal industry standards. Deadlines for the Sun shall be the same as those established for the last local news sections of the Review-Journal. The Sun will be placed as the third section of the Newspapers except on occasions when exigent production circumstances require that it be placed as the fourth section. The Sun will be printed in the same press run as the Review-Journal local news section. The Review-Journal shall be solely responsible for determining the need for replating the Newspapers, and shall treat the Sun and the Review-Journal equally with respect to replating of page one for major breaking national or international news events
- A.4. If the Review-Journal determines that it is feasible to publish an "extra" edition, such edition shall be a Review-Journal edition and the content of any "extra" edition shall be determined solely by the Review-Journal.
- A.5. In the event the Review-Journal determines that the Sun's continued placement in the Review-Journal has a material and substantial negative financial impact on the revenue and profit of the Newspapers it may deliver the Sun separately from the Review-Journal but at the same time, place, and manner as the Review-Journal. The Review-Journal shall provide written notice to the Sun within fifteen (15) days of beginning such separate delivery specifying in detail the factual basis for its determination.

In the event the Sun disagrees with the Review-Journal's determination, it shall within seven (7) days of receipt of notice from the Review-Journal, request that the matter be submitted to arbitration by an arbiter mutually agreed upon by the parties. If Sun requests arbitration, the Review-Journal shall not deliver the Sun separately until sixty (60) days after selection of the arbitrator. In the event the parties are not able to agree upon an arbiter within seven (7) days, an arbiter shall selected by the Chairman of the Department of Journalism of Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, or a similar journalism school if Northwestern University has ceased operations of its School of Journalism. The parties shall request the arbitrator to render a decision within sixty (60) days of his or her selection, and Sun and the Review-Journal each

hereby covenant to cooperate with the arbitrator to facilitate such request.

The arbitrator shall have experience in the senior management of metropolitan daily newspapers. In determining material and substantial negative financial impact, only the following factors shall be considered; advertiser abandonment of the Newspapers specifically due to the Sun's inclusion within the Review-Journal or subscriber cancellations of the Newspapers specifically due to the Sun's inclusion within the Review-Journal. The material and substantial negative financial impact shall be determined by reference to generally accepted standard newspaper industry sources. The decision of the arbitrator shall be final. The cost of the arbitration shall be borne by the non-prevailing party. The Review-Journal's rights under this section shall be cumulative and may not be exercised more often than once every eighteen (18) months.

In the event Sun determines, in its sole discretion, that the Sun's continued placement in the Review-Journal negatively impacts the Sun, the Review-Journal shall, upon fifteen (15) day written notice from Sun, thereafter deliver the Sun separately from the Review-Journal but at the same time, place and manner as the Review-Journal, provided that Sun shall pay any incremental expenditure reasonably incurred because of such separate delivery, which separate delivery shall be effected without any derogation in the publication, production, or delivery of the Review-Journal. Prior to giving its fifteen (15) day written notice, Sun may request and the Review-Journal shall provide a good faith estimate of such incremental expenditures and the parties shall meet and confer regarding the estimate. If the Sun is separately delivered, it will no longer receive noticeable mention in the Review-Journal.

APPENDIX B

[Sample to be attached]

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JOA 20705

Help pick the inew Las Vegas enty seal

DRAW YOUR OWN
SEE LIVING



Batter Up

After finally breaking their 86-year-old Curse, the Red Sex start the season in a new role, defending champs SEESPORTS LAS VEGAS SUN DOE knew of Yucca e-mails in December

REVIEW-JOURNAL

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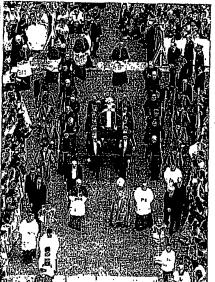
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APPENDIX B

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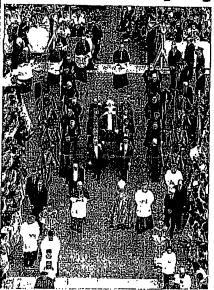
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Thousands pack St. Peter's Square to see John Paul II ahead of buriel

Oil concerns increase as prices soar to record level

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Batter Up

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DOE knew of Yucca e-mails in December



Batter Up

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REVIEW-JOURNAL

МОИТН XX, 2005

APPENDIX C Intentionally omitted

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APPENDIX D

Sun shall receive an annual profits payment (the "Annual Profits Payment"), one-twelfth (1/12th) of which shall be paid monthly in advance on the first day of each month during the Term. For the fiscal year beginning April 1, 2005, the Annual Profits Payment shall be Twelve Million Dollars (\$12,000,000), provided, however, that payments to Sun shall continue in accordance with the 1989 Agreement until the Transition Date. Each fiscal year thereafter during the term of this Agreement the Annual Profits Payment shall be adjusted as set forth in this Appendix D. Within thirty (30) days following the beginning of each such fiscal year, Review-Journal shall calculate the percentage change (the "Percentage Change") between the earnings, before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA") for the fiscal year immediately preceding (the "LTM EBITDA") and the EBITDA for the penultimate fiscal year (the "Prior Period EBITDA"). The Annual Profits Payment shall be increased, or decreased, as the case may be, by the Percentage Change between the LTM EBITDA and the Prior Period EBITDA.

In calculating the EBITDA (i) for any period that includes earnings prior to April 1, 2005, such earnings shall not be reduced by any amounts that during such period may have been otherwise been deducted from earnings under section A.1 of Appendix A or sections B.1.16, B.1.17, B.1.18, or B.3 of Appendix B of the 1989 Agreement and (ii) for any period whether before or after April 1, 2005, such earnings shall not be reduced by any amounts paid to Sun as a percentage of operating profit under Appendix D of the 1989 Agreement or under this Appendix D. Any expense of the Review-Journal attributable to a transaction with an Affiliate shall not exceed fair market value. EBITDA shall include the earnings of the Newspapers and the

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earnings of the Review-Journal's Affiliates derived from publications generally circulated in Clark, Nye, or Lincoln Counties, Nevada or any parts thereof. For purposes of this paragraph, Press Equipment shall mean the press equipment currently owned by the Review-Journal and identified in Appendix D-1 and any additional equipment, whether owned by the Review-Journal or third parties, to the extent that it produces substantially the same product or result, and Other Equipment shall mean all equipment and facilities used for production or operation of the printed Newspapers or other print publications whose earnings are included in EBITDA other than Press Equipment. EBITDA, whether determined for any period before or after April 1, 2005, shall not include (a) any expense for rents, leases or similar expense for Other Equipment (i) if such expense, under generally accepted accounting principles, should be treated as a capitalized lease obligation, or (ii) if such expense is made for the use of any capital asset the use of which is intended to replace any item of Other Equipment that is owned by the Review-Journal as of the Effective Date or (b) any expense for rents, leases, or similar expenses for Press Equipment, including any portion of a printing services contract that is fairly attributable to the use of Press Equipment. All calculations shall be made in accordance with generally accepted newspaper industry accounting principles consistently applied. The Parties intend that EBITDA be calculated in a manner consistent with the computation of "Retention" as that line item appears on the profit and loss statement for Stephens Media Group for the period ended December 31, 2004. Sun shall have the right, exercisable not more than once every twelve months and only after providing written notification no less than thirty days prior thereto, to appoint an certified public accounting firm or law firm as Sun's representative to examine and audit the books and records of the Review-Journal and the other publications whose earnings are included in EBITDA for purposes of verifying the determinations of the changes to the Annual Profit

Payments. Such representative shall agree in writing to maintain the confidentiality of all such financial records inspected. The confidentiality agreement shall not restrict the representative from disclosing to the management of Sun information concerning the audit of the Review-Journal, but shall restrict the representative from disclosing any specific individual salary information or advertiser-specific information (e.g., names, prices, contract terms, discounts, total inches) for the other publications whose earnings are included in EBIDTA. With respect to such other publications, the representative may only disclose summary information (e.g., total advertising revenue or total salaries) that is not identifiable with individual advertisers or employees. If as a result of such an audit, there is a dispute between Sun and the Review-Journal as to amounts owed to Sun and they are not able to resolve the dispute within 30 days, they shall select a certified public accountant to arbitrate the dispute. The arbitration shall be conducted according to the commercial arbitration rules of the American Arbitration Association, including such rules for the selection of a single arbitrator if Sun and the Review-Journal are not able to agree upon an arbitrator. Sun and the Review-Journal shall request the arbitrator to render a decision within sixty (60) days of his or her selection, and Sun and the Review-Journal each hereby covenant to cooperate with the arbitrator to facilitate such request. The arbitrator shall agree to be bound by terms of confidentiality to the same extent as the Sun's representative. The arbitrator shall make an award to Sun in the amount of the arrearage, if any, found to exist, together with interest thereon from the date any arrearage was due until paid at the corporate prime rate as quoted by the Wall Street Journal on the first business day of each month. The arbitrator shall also make an award of the fees and cost of arbitration, which may include a division of such fees and costs among the parties in a manner determined by the arbitrator to be reasonable in light of the positions asserted and the determination made.

DR shall be entitled to all of the profits of the Newspapers after the payments set forth above to the Sun during the term of this Restated Agreement.

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APPENDIX D-1

- Goss Urbanite Press (Pama Lane)
 Goss Community Press (Press Annex)
 Goss Newsliner presses (Main pressroom)
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JOA 20705

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1	E. LEIF REID	
2	Nevada Bar No. 5750 LEWIS ROCA ROTHGERBER LLP	CLERK OF THE COURT
3	50 West Liberty Street, Suite 410 Reno, Nevada 89501	
4	Telephone Number: (775) 823-2900	
5	Fax Number: (775) 823-2929 lreid@lrrlaw.com	
6	Attorneys for Plaintiffs	
7		
8	DISTRICT COURT	
9	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA	
10		
11	LAS VEGAS SUN, INC., a Nevada Corporation,	
12	Plaintiff(s),	Case No. A-15-715008-B
13	vs.	Dept. No. XI
14	DR PARTNERS, a Nevada General Partnership,	
15	d/b/a STEPHENS MEDIA GROUP; DOES I-X, inclusive,	AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICE
16	Defendant(s).	
17	Defendant(s).	
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21	TYLER TREWET, #R-073823, being duly sworn, or under penalty of perjury, states that at all times herein Affiant was and is a citizen of the United States, over 18 years of age, and not a party to or interested in the proceedings in which this Affidavit is made. That Affiant received a copy of the	
22		
23	following document(s):	
24	SUMMONS-CIVIL: COMPLAINT FOR SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE AND DECLARATORY JUDGMENT	
25	on the 12 day of MARCH, 2015, and	
26	served the same on this 12 day of MARCH, 2015 at 12:22 PM by:	
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Serving the above-listed document(s) to Defendant: <u>DR Partners, a Nevada General Partnership</u>, d/b/a Stephens Media Group by personally delivering and leaving a copy at 1111 West Bonanza Road, Las Vegas, Nevada 89106 with Mark Hinueber - Vice President/General Counsel (Cancasian, Male, 67 vrs., 6'3", 205 lbs., Gray hair, Blue eyes), a person of suitable age and discretion, Authorized Agent, to accept service of process. CONTROL #21060193 "I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct." Executed on the /2 day of MARCH , 2015 (No Notary Per NRS 53.045) (Server Signature) Service Provided for: TYLER TREWET Nationwide Legal, LLC (1656) 720 S. 4th Street-Suite 305 Registered Work Card #R-073823 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 (702) 385-5444