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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

PATRICK SULLIVAN, individually;
LAURA SULLIVAN, individually;
CARMEN BENEDICT, individually,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

GLOBAL OUTREACH, LLC, a New Jersey
LLC; GLOBAL OUTREACH, SA, a foreign
entity of unknown origin; ANIL KOTHARI, an
individual; HEMANGINI KOTHARI, an
individual,

Defendants.

CASE NO.: 2:07-CV-01122-PMP-RJJ

JUDGMENT

Default (Doc. # 143) having been entered against Defendants Global Outreach, LLC, Anil Kothari, and Hemangini Kothari (“Defendants”) pursuant to this Court’s Order entered on March 11, 2011 (Doc. # 142); this Court directing judgment to be entered against said Defendants; and entry of judgment as set forth herein supported by good and sufficient evidence, and for good cause shown, this Court hereby makes the findings and enters judgment as follows:

1. In the fall of 2006, Defendants warranted to Plaintiffs that they were the developers of a property in Costa Rica consisting of a Hyatt Hotel, condominiums, and a Greg Norman designed golf course (the “Project”) and, to sustain development until a construction loan could be funded, Defendants represented to Plaintiffs that they needed short-term financing.

2. In considering whether to loan money to Defendants, Plaintiffs reviewed and considered various information and representations provided by Defendants to various media, including, but not limited to, Defendants’ internet web-page and literature (brochure), which provided false representations regarding, among other things: the scope of the Project; Defendants’ experience and abilities in undertaking the Project or others like it; the amount of financing needed for the Project; anticipated funding sources for the Project; the amount of

1 financing being secured from investors; the amount of financing being deposited by Defendants
2 directly or personally (i.e., non-investor monies); the progress of the Project; anticipated time-
3 frames with regard to receipt of various funding; and short-term financing needs.

4 3. Based on Defendants' representations, on or about November 7, 2006, Plaintiffs
5 entered into a promissory note (the "Agreement") with Defendants.

6 4. As a condition precedent to Plaintiffs lending money to Defendants, both Anil
7 Kothari and Hemangini Kothari agreed to serve as joint and several guarantors of the obligations
8 created by the Agreement.¹

9 5. Plaintiffs performed all of the duties and obligations required of them under the
10 terms of the Agreement, including loaning \$75,000 as required by the Agreement.

11 6. The Agreement provides that \$125,000 was to be paid back at the earlier of
12 December 6, 2006, or one business day after funds were received by Defendants as represented on
13 the face of the Agreement (the "Maturity Date"). The Court finds this to be reasonable based on
14 the nature of the Agreement and not being tied to any default provisions.

15 7. As an inducement to the Plaintiffs loaning the funds to Defendant Global
16 Outreach, LLC, Anil Kothari and Hemangini Kothari expressly represented and warranted in the
17 November Note, among other things, that Defendant Global Outreach, LLC would be receiving at
18 least One Million Dollars (\$1,000,000.00) of financing within thirty (30) days of making the
19 November Note, which financing would be utilized to re-pay the loan proceeds to Plaintiffs, and
20 that Plaintiffs' funds would only be used for business purposes related to the Project and not for
21 any other business or personal use.

22 8. The Maturity Date passed without repayment pursuant to the Agreement.

23 9. Plaintiffs, through legal counsel, made demand for payment of all amounts owed
24 under the Agreement. Despite demand, no amount has been paid under the Agreement or the
25 guarantee by any Defendant.

26 10. Plaintiffs thereafter commenced this action.

27 _____
28 ¹ Global Outreach, S.A. also guaranteed the repayment of the loan. However, Global Outreach, S.A. has filed for
bankruptcy protection in New Jersey. Therefore, no relief has been requested and no relief is granted against Global
Outreach, S.A. based on the automatic stay provisions of its bankruptcy filing.

1 11. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this dispute pursuant to 28 U.S.C.
2 §1332 and 28 U.S.C. §1335, as the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000.00, exclusive of
3 interest and costs, and Plaintiffs' citizenship (all three Plaintiffs' are Nevada residents) is diverse
4 from those for each Defendant (all Defendants are residents of New Jersey and Global Outreach,
5 S.A. is a Costa Rican entity). Further, in entering into the Agreement, each Defendant consented
6 to personal jurisdiction over them in this Court.

7 12. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1391(a)(2), and further
8 because the parties consented to the venue of this Court pursuant to the terms of the Agreement.

9 13. The Court previously determined by Order (Doc. #26) entered on January 28,
10 2008, that Plaintiffs were entered to summary judgment on their first claim for relief for breach of
11 contract as to the principal amount loaned of \$75,000.00, and incorporates those findings herein.

12 14. The Court further finds that the consideration for the Agreement was the
13 repayment of the principal amount and an additional \$50,000.00 within thirty days. The
14 referenced \$50,000.00 was bargained for by the parties, does not relate to any default provision in
15 the Agreement, and Mr. Kothari acknowledged under oath that such a return was reasonable
16 based on loans he could procure at or around that same time.

17 15. The Court further finds that while the post-default provisions contained in the
18 Agreement operate as a penalty under Nevada law. The Court finds that a fair investment return
19 on the Agreement based on the lack of security for the repayment of the loan, the short-term
20 nature of the loan, and the high risk nature of the loan are liquidated damages of 15% per annum
21 or \$47,812.50, which constitutes fair and reasonable compensatory damages for Defendants' acts
22 and omissions, in addition to the \$75,000.00 principal amount and \$50,000.00 bargained-for
23 consideration. Further supporting the reasonableness of these liquidated damages are the other
24 loans entered into by the Defendants in or around the same timeframe as the Agreement, and Mr.
25 Kothari's testimony that a default interest rate of 12% per month would be a reasonable default
26 interest rate given the status of the Project, Defendants' financial condition at the time, the need
27 and use of the funds, and the limited time that there was to raise the necessary capital, all of which
28 precluded a loan from any traditional lending source.

1 16. In order to prevail on their claim for breach of the implied covenant of good faith
2 and fair dealing, Plaintiffs must demonstrate that: (1) plaintiffs and defendants are parties to a
3 contract; (2) that defendants owed a duty of good faith to the plaintiffs; (3) that defendants
4 breached that duty by performing in a manner that is unfaithful to the purpose of the contract; and
5 (4) that plaintiffs' justified expectations were thus denied. Perry v. Jordan, 111 Nev. 943, 900
6 P.2d 335 (1995); Hilton Hotels v. Butch Lewis Productions, 107 Nev. 226, 808 P.2d 919 (1991).
7 The Court finds that Plaintiffs have satisfied each of these elements, and that the compensatory
8 damages are the same as detailed above for defendants' breach of written contract. The Court
9 further finds that Defendants' breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing was
10 tortious, and undertaken maliciously, oppressively, fraudulently and in conscious disregard of the
11 Plaintiffs' rights, including to specifically cause harm and injury to them in inducing them to enter
12 into the Agreement and provide the funds to the Defendants. As such, punitive damages are
13 appropriate to punish the Defendants for their acts and to deter them from acting in a similar
14 fashion in the future.

15 17. In order to prevail on their claim for intentional misrepresentation/fraud, Plaintiffs
16 must prove by clear and convincing evidence that: (1) defendants made a false representation; (2)
17 defendants knew or believed that their representation was false, or defendants had an insufficient
18 basis of information for making the representation; (3) defendants intended to induce plaintiffs to
19 act or refrain from acting upon the misrepresentation; (4) plaintiffs justifiably relied upon
20 defendants' representation; and (5) plaintiffs sustained damages as a result. Barnettler v. Reno
21 Air, Inc., 114 Nev. 441, 956 P.2d 1382 (1998); Blanchard v. Blanchard, 108 Nev. 908, 939 P.2d
22 1320 (1992). Plaintiffs satisfy these elements as to Defendants, because they made false
23 representations to the Plaintiff which Defendants knew were false and which they intended the
24 Plaintiff to rely upon, including without limitation, the representations made on the face of the
25 Agreement that Defendants had secured financing of \$1,000,000.00, that said financing would be
26 forthcoming within thirty days of the misrepresentation, that the loan proceeds would only be
27 used for the Project and not for any personal use, and that they would pay the Plaintiffs pursuant
28 to the terms of the Agreement within thirty days or within one business day of receiving other

1 loans. Defendants also concealed material facts from the Plaintiffs, including without limitation,
2 that Anil Kothari had previously been convicted of fraud in association with a real estate
3 transaction and that both Anil and Hemangini Kothari had filed personal bankruptcy. Defendants
4 knew their misrepresentations were false, knew that the concealed facts would be relevant to the
5 Plaintiffs' decision to enter into the Agreement, and at a minimum, that they had an insufficient
6 basis of information for making the representations. Defendants intended to induce the Plaintiffs
7 to rely on the misrepresentations, Plaintiffs justifiably relied on the aforementioned
8 representations, and consequently were damaged.

9 18. In order to prevail on their claim for negligent misrepresentation, Plaintiffs must
10 prove by a preponderance of the evidence that: (1) defendants, in the course of an action in which
11 they had a pecuniary interest, failed to exercise reasonable care or competence in obtaining or
12 communicating information to the plaintiffs; (2) plaintiffs justifiably relied on this information;
13 and (3) plaintiffs suffered damages as a result. Bill Stremmel Motors, Inc. v. First Nat'l Bank of
14 Nevada, 94 Nev. 131, 575 P.2d 938 (1978). Plaintiffs established these elements as Defendants
15 failed to exercise reasonable care or competence in communicating information to the Plaintiffs,
16 including without limitation, that they had secured financing of \$1,000,000, that those funds
17 would be received within thirty days, and that they would immediately pay the Plaintiffs pursuant
18 to the terms of the Agreement. Plaintiffs justifiably relied on the misrepresentations made by the
19 Defendants and suffered damages as a result of such reliance.

20 19. In order to prevail on their claim for unjust enrichment, Plaintiffs must prove by a
21 preponderance of the evidence that Defendants unjustly retained the money or property of the
22 Plaintiffs against fundamental principles of justice or equity and good conscience. Asphalt
23 Products v. All Star Ready Mix, 111 Nev. 799, 898 P.2d 699 (1995). The Court finds that
24 Defendants unjustly retained the \$75,000.00 provided to them by the Plaintiffs against
25 fundamental principles of justice or equity and good conscience.

26 20. The Court further finds that the Plaintiffs have established civil racketeering by the
27 Defendants in violation of Nevada law as codified in NRS 207.350 through 207.520, inclusive, as
28 (a) Defendants have engaged in at least two crimes, including (i) theft of money or property

1 valued at \$250 or more; and (ii) obtaining possession of money or property valued at \$250.00 or
2 more, with the same or similar pattern, intents, results, accomplices, victims and/or methods of
3 commission; (b) that Defendants have undertaken a scheme to utilize so-called "options" and/or
4 notes by and between Defendants and Plaintiffs, as well as between Defendants and various other
5 non-party investors (collectively as "Non-Party Defrauded Investors"); and (c) that the so-called
6 "options" were designed by Defendants specifically to circumvent the securities laws which
7 required, among other things, that full disclosures via a private placement memorandum be made
8 to any potential investor and that the Defendants did not create the required disclosures because
9 they wished to conceal their previous bankruptcies and Anil Kothari's previous felony conviction.

10 21. Defendants' acts and omissions have directly and proximately caused the Plaintiffs
11 to suffer actual damages.

12 22. Pursuant to NRS 207.470, Plaintiffs are entitled to recovery of an additional
13 \$375,000.00 against the Defendants, constituting three times their damages sustained (without
14 inclusion of the compensatory damages related to the default), and to their attorney's fees and
15 costs incurred in prosecuting this matter.

16 23. Additionally, by reason of the foregoing, Plaintiffs are entitled to exemplary and
17 punitive damages pursuant to NRS 42.005, as the Court finds that Defendants' conduct, namely
18 that underlying the Court's finding of tortious breach of the implied covenant of good faith and
19 fair dealing, fraud/intentional misrepresentation/concealment, and civil racketeering, was
20 undertaken willfully, wantonly, oppressively, maliciously, fraudulently and in conscious disregard
21 of the Plaintiffs' rights, with the intent to cause harm to the Plaintiffs, and which Defendants
22 succeeded in actually causing harm to the Plaintiffs. As such, the Court finds that the imposition
23 of punitive damages in the total amount of \$375,000.00 is appropriate to deter the Defendants
24 from acting similarly in the future and punish the Defendants for their conduct.

25 24. The Court further finds that the Plaintiffs are entitled to the recovery of attorneys
26 fees pursuant to paragraph E of the Agreement and/or pursuant to NRS 207.470 in the amount of
27 \$44,361.50. The Court has reviewed the Plaintiffs' Memorandum of Fees and Costs, including
28 specifically the billing entries related to the prosecution of this case, finds those entries and fees to

1 be reasonable and customary for the local community, and that such fees were necessary in the
2 prosecution of this action.

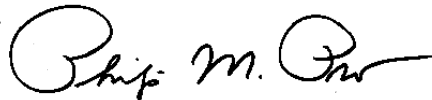
3 25. The Court further finds that the costs incurred by the Plaintiffs in the amount of
4 \$2,106.24 are reasonable and were necessary in the prosecution of this action.

5 26. Prejudgment interest pursuant to the statutory rate equivalent to the weekly average
6 1-year constant maturity Treasury yield, as published by the Board of Governors of the Federal
7 Reserve System, for the calendar week preceding the date of Judgment, which currently is 3.47%

8 27. The sanctions previously imposed against the Defendants' for their non-
9 compliance with the discovery process in the amount of \$4,780.00 are still required to be paid by
10 the Defendants. Said amount is incorporated in the amount awarded for attorney's fees below.

11 **IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED** that Plaintiffs, Laura
12 Sullivan, Patrick Sullivan and Carmen Benedict have judgment against Defendants Global
13 Outreach, LLC, Anil Kothari and Hemangini Kothari, jointly and severally, as follows: (1)
14 compensatory damages for the principal amount of \$75,000.00; (2) compensatory damages for the
15 bargained-for repayment of an additional \$50,000.00; (3) compensatory damages consisting of the
16 liquidated damages of \$47,812.50; (4) punitive damages in the amount of \$375,000; (3) pre-
17 judgment interest of \$18,936.72; (5) attorneys fees in the amount of \$44,361.50; (6) costs in the
18 amount of \$2,106.24 for a total judgment of \$613,216.96, with interest accruing at a post-
19 judgment rate at the statutory rate equivalent to the weekly average 1-year constant maturity
20 Treasury yield, as published by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, for the
21 calendar week preceding the date of Judgment.

22 DATED: this 21st day of March, 2011.

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24 PHILIP M. PRO
25 United States District Judge
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