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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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AZURE MANOR/RANCHO DE PAZ
HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION,

Plaintiff(s),

v.

D.R. HORTON, INC.,

Defendant(s).

Case No. 2:14-CV-2222 JCM (NJK)

ORDER

Presently before the court is third party defendant Sunrise Mechanical, Inc.’s (“Sunrise”) motion for determination of good faith settlement. (ECF No. 222). No response has been filed, and the time to do so has passed.

Also before the court is third party defendant Bebout Concrete, Inc’s (“Bebout”) motion for determination of good faith settlement. (ECF No. 227). No response has been filed, and the time to do so has passed.

I. Facts

The instant action is a construction defect lawsuit brought by the homeowners (“plaintiffs”) of a collection of homes against home developer D.R. Horton, Inc. (“developer”) within the Azure Manor/Rancho De Paz subdivision community (“the project”).

On November 26, 2014, plaintiff initiated this suit in state court. (ECF No. 1). On December 31, 2014, developer removed the action to federal court. *Id.* Thereafter, developer filed its answer and third-party complaint against its subcontractors, including Sunrise and Bebout, (collectively, the “subcontractors”) asserting various indemnity claims for the work they produced that contributed to the alleged construction defects. (See generally ECF No. 40).

1 Sunrise was “to provide heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (‘HVAC’) systems” for
2 the project. (ECF No. 222 at 2–3). Bebout contracted “to provide concrete slabs and flatwork”
3 for the project. (ECF No. 227 at 2).

4 After a lengthy period of discovery, developer and each of the subcontractors participated
5 in mediation with a court-appointed mediator to agree upon a fair settlement amount in exchange
6 for release of all claims against the subcontractors. (See ECF Nos. 222, 227).

7 The court now considers both of the subcontractors’ motions for determination of good
8 faith settlement. *Id.*

9 **II. Legal Standard**

10 Under Nevada law, the determination of whether a settlement is entered in “good faith”
11 under NRS § 17.245 is “left to the discretion of the trial court based upon all relevant facts
12 available.” *Velsicol Chemical Corp. v. Davidson*, 107 Nev. 356, 811 P.2d 561, 563 (Nev. 1991).
13 The factors discussed in *In re MGM Grand Hotel Fire Litigation*, 570 F. Supp. 913, 927 (D. Nev.
14 1983), may be among the relevant facts a court may choose to consider in the exercise of its
15 “considerable discretion.” *The Doctors Co. v. Vincent*, 120 Nev. 644, 98 P.3d 681, 686-87 (Nev.
16 2004).

17 Such factors include “the amount paid in settlement, the allocation of the settlement
18 proceeds among plaintiffs, the insurance policy limits of settling defendants, the financial
19 condition of settling defendants, and the existence of collusion, fraud or tortious conduct aimed to
20 injure the interests of non-settling defendants.” *In re MGM*, 570 F. Supp. at 927 (citing
21 *Commercial Union Ins. Co. v. Ford Motor Co.*, 640 F.2d 210 (9th Cir. 1981)). However, Nevada
22 law includes no requirement that a court consider or limit its analysis to the MGM factors or hold
23 a hearing before making a determination of good faith. *Velsicol*, 811 P.2d at 563.

24 **III. Discussion**

25 The court will address each of the subcontractors’ motions in turn.

26 a. *Sunrise’s* motion for determination of good faith settlement

27 In its motion, Sunrise has addressed each of the applicable MGM factors. (ECF No. 222).
28 Sunrise submits that it has reached an agreement with developer to settle for \$12,500, which

1 reflects “its proportionate share of the overall value of this case, given the allegations, . . . and the
2 totality of the circumstances.” *Id.* at 5–6. In exchange, Sunrise “will receive a full release for the
3 homes in this case.” *Id.* at 3. Sunrise “does not admit any liability in regard to the claims of
4 Greystone or [p]laintiffs.” *Id.*

5 Regarding the MGM factors, Sunrise avers that neither its insurance policy limits nor its
6 financial condition limited the agreed-upon settlement amount. *Id.* at 6. Instead, the amount in
7 settlement and allocation thereof was predicated on an analysis of the allegation allocated to
8 Sunrise, expected testimony from experts retained by the homeowners’ association, and the
9 proportionate share of the overall value of this case. *Id.* at 5–6.

10 Finally, Sunrise asserts that the parties reached a fair settlement through a court-appointed
11 mediator and that the arms’ length negotiations were free from collusion, fraud, or tortious
12 conduct. *Id.* at 6–7.

13 In light of the foregoing discussion of the relevant MGM factors, and because no party has
14 opposed Sunrise’s motion, the court finds that the settlement between Sunrise and developer was
15 made in good faith. Sunrise’s motion is granted.

16 b. *Bebout’s* motion for determination of good faith settlement

17 Bebout has agreed to settle this matter with developer for a sum of \$1,000 in exchange for
18 full release of all claims against Bebout. (ECF No. 227 at 3).

19 Bebout asserts that this sum was settled upon after a mediation session and several
20 negotiation discussions between the parties with the assistance of a court-appointed mediator. *Id.*
21 at 6–7. Because of the arms-length negotiations, Bebout alleges that the settlement agreement is
22 free of any collusion, fraud, or tortious conduct. *Id.* at 5.

23 Bebout asserts that the MGM factors regarding allocation of settlement proceeds, insurance
24 policy limits, and Bebout’s financial condition are irrelevant to these proceedings. *Id.* at 4–5.
25 Instead, Bebout submits that this sum is fair in light of its potential exposure in this case,
26 proportionate to the overall value of this case, and takes into consideration all relevant facts,
27 allegations, and possible expert testimony. *Id.* at 5–6.

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In light of the foregoing discussion of the relevant MGM factors, and because no party has opposed Bebout's motion, the court finds that the settlement between Bebout and developer was made in good faith. Bebout's motion is granted.

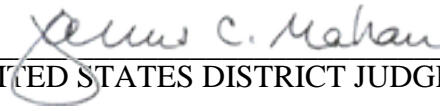
IV. Conclusion

Accordingly,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, and DECREED that Sunrise's motion for determination of good faith settlement (ECF No. 222) be, and the same hereby is, GRANTED.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Bebout's motion for determination of good faith settlement (ECF No. 227) be, and the same hereby is, GRANTED.

DATED October 17, 2019.


UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE