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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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<p>OLD REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Plaintiff(s),</p> <p style="text-align: center;">v.</p> <p>CITY PLAN DEVELOPMENT, INC. dba SAVI CONSTRUCTION, et al.,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Defendant(s).</p>		<p>Case No. 2:16-CV-903 JCM (NJK)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ORDER</b></p>
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Presently before the court is plaintiff Old Republic Insurance Company's motion for sanctions. (ECF No. 92). Defendants City Plan Development, Inc., Ernesto Savino and Cynthia Wilson (collectively, "defendants") filed a response (ECF No. 95), to which plaintiff replied (ECF No. 96).

Also before the court is plaintiff's motion for attorney's fees. (ECF No. 143). Defendants filed a response (ECF No. 145), to which plaintiff replied (ECF No. 146).

Also before the court is defendants' motion for attorney's fees. (ECF No. 130). Plaintiff filed a response (ECF No. 137), to which defendants replied (ECF No. 144).

Also before the court is defendants' motion for leave to file a surreply. (ECF No. 147). Plaintiff filed a response (ECF No. 148), to which defendants replied (ECF No. 149).

Also before the court is an unopposed motion to continue calendar call. (ECF No. 113).

**I. Facts**

Defendant City Plan Development, Inc. (d/b/a Savi Construction) is a construction contractor that is licensed and operates in the state of Nevada. Defendant entered into a contract with Clark County to serve as general contractor on a public works project to construct a fire

1 station. In connection with the project, plaintiff entered into a general agreement of indemnity<sup>1</sup>  
2 (“GAI”) with defendant and issued a labor and material payment bond on behalf of defendant as  
3 principal and contractor in the sum of \$4,196,500.

4 The GAI contains an indemnification provision that reads as follows:

5 **Indemnification** - The Indemnitor shall continually indemnify and save the Surety  
6 harmless from and against every claim, demand, liability loss, cost and expense  
7 which the Surety may pay, sustain or incur in consequence of having executed or  
8 procured the execution of bond(s), or the failure of the Indemnitor, to perform or  
9 comply with the covenants and conditions of this Agreement to enforce the right of  
10 the Surety to any collateral taken specifically or otherwise, to enforce any and/or  
11 all obligations of the Indemnitor under this Agreement, or to defend any action(s)  
12 against the Surety arising out of the execution of any bond(s) on behalf of the  
13 Principal of the Surety’s exercise of any rights under this Agreement.

14 (ECF No. 143-2 at 4).

15 The GAI also contains a settlement provision, granting the surety discretion to settle  
16 and compromise bond claims:

17 The Surety shall have the exclusive right for itself, the Principal and the other  
18 Indemnitors to determine whether any claim, demand, suit or judgment brought  
19 against the Principal and/or Surety upon bond executed by the Surety shall on the  
20 basis of liability, expediency or otherwise, be paid, settled, defended or appealed  
21 and its determination shall be conclusive upon the Principal and/or Indemnitor.  
22 Payment shall be made by the Indemnitor to the Surety for 1. all loss, cost and  
23 expenses as soon as the Surety becomes liable there for whether actually paid by  
24 the Surety in whole, any part thereof, or not, and; 2. Interest on any payments made  
25 by Surety referred to in 1. above from the date of payment by Surety until Surety is  
26 reimbursed by Indemnitor. The Indemnitor agrees to accept the voucher or other  
27 evidence of such payment as prima facie evidence of the propriety thereof, and of  
28 the Indemnitor’s liability therefore to the Surety.

(ECF No. 143-2 at 4).

During the course of the project, plaintiff received claims against the payment bond from  
subcontractors and suppliers, alleging non-payment by defendant. (ECF No. 143). Plaintiff  
retained counsel (Jennings, Strouss & Salmon, PLC) in order to investigate the claims and fulfill  
plaintiff’s bond obligations. *Id.*

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<sup>1</sup> The parties’ briefs oscillate between referring to the agreement as a general agreement of indemnity and a general indemnity agreement. Compare (ECF No. 137 at 3) (“general agreement of indemnity”), with (ECF No. 143 at 4) (“General Indemnity Agreement”). This appears to be a distinction without a difference. This order will refer to the agreement as a general agreement of indemnity so as to correspond with the parties’ preferred acronym of “GAI.”

1 Plaintiff requested a subcontractor payables list. Id. On October 18, 2016, defendant  
2 provided plaintiff with a list detailing subcontractor payables for the project. Id. The list showed  
3 how much defendant owed each subcontractor that defendant believed had a valid claim for  
4 payment. Id. On November 4, 2016, defendant provided plaintiff with a document entitled “Fire  
5 Station #16 Liabilities,” dated October 25, 2016. Id. The document detailed Savi Construction’s  
6 subcontractor liabilities for the contract. Id.

7 During this time, the parties were engaged in settlement negotiations. Id. After receiving  
8 the “Fire Station #16 Liabilities” list, plaintiff alleges that it received payment demands from  
9 parties not on the list, and from a party on the list for an amount in excess of the amount listed. Id.  
10 Thereafter, settlement negotiations broke down. Id. The parties were later instructed to participate  
11 in a mandatory settlement conference in front of Magistrate Judge Koppe. Id. Plaintiff alleges  
12 that on the eve of the settlement conference, it received a payment bond claim for \$120,369, which  
13 was not contained in the previously mentioned subcontractor payables lists. Id.

14 Plaintiff contends that it paid payment bond claims filed by subcontractors of Savi  
15 Construction and incurred bond losses totaling \$272,819.03. Id.

16 On May 4, 2017, the parties reached a binding settlement agreement. (ECF No. 106). The  
17 agreement created a system whereby bonded contract funds held by Clark County would be  
18 distributed to plaintiff, defendant City Plan and the subcontractors on the contract. (ECF No. 143).  
19 Plaintiff reserved its indemnification claim against defendants which seeks to recover expenses  
20 (including attorney’s fees and costs) resulting from claims made against the payment bond and  
21 plaintiff’s enforcement of its rights under the GAI and the resulting litigation. (ECF No. 143).

## 22 **II. Legal Standard**

### 23 a. Motion for sanctions

24 “Rule 11 is an extraordinary remedy, one to be exercised with extreme caution.” In re  
25 Keegan Mgmt. Co., Sec. Litig., 78 F.3d 431, 437 (9th Cir. 1996) (quoting *Operating Eng’rs*  
26 *Pension Trust v. A-C Co.*, 859 F.2d 1336, 1345 (9th Cir. 1988)). The purpose of Rule 11 is to  
27 deter baseless filings and litigation abuses. See *Smith & Green Corp. v. Trs. of Constr. Indus. &*  
28 *Laborers Health & Welfare Tr.*, 244 F. Supp. 2d 1098, 1103 (D. Nev. 2003). Further, Rule 11

1 addresses two separate problems: “first, the problem of frivolous filings; and second, the problem  
2 of misusing judicial procedures as a weapon for personal or economic harassment.” *Aetna Life*  
3 *Ins. Co. v. Alla Med. Servs., Inc.*, 855 F.2d 1470, 1475 (9th Cir. 1988).

4 “An attorney is subject to Rule 11 sanctions, among other reasons, when he presents to the  
5 court ‘claims, defenses, and other legal contentions . . . [not] warranted by existing law or by a  
6 nonfrivolous argument for the extension, modification, or reversal of existing law or the  
7 establishment of new law[.]’” *Holgate v. Baldwin*, 425 F.3d 671, 675–76 (9th Cir. 2005) (quoting  
8 Fed. R. Civ. P. 11(b)(2)). “A court considering a motion pursuant to Rule 11 must do two things:  
9 (1) decide whether a Rule 11 violation has occurred, and (2) decide whether to impose sanctions.”  
10 *Chambers v. Nasco, Inc.*, 501 U.S. 32, 35 (1991); *Avendano v. Sec. Consultants Grp.*, 302 F.R.D.  
11 588, 591 (D. Nev. 2014).

12 Where, as here, the complaint is the primary focus of Rule 11 proceedings, a district  
13 court must conduct a two-prong inquiry to determine (1) whether the complaint is  
14 legally or factually “baseless” from an objective perspective, and (2) if the attorney  
15 has conducted “a reasonable and competent inquiry” before signing and filing it.  
16 *Christian v. Mattel, Inc.*, 286 F.3d 1118, 1127 (9th Cir. 2002) (quoting *Buster v. Greisen*,  
17 104 F.3d 1186, 1190 (9th Cir. 1997)).

18 b. *Motion for attorney’s fees*

19 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 54(d)(2) allows a party to file a motion for attorney’s fees  
20 if it: (1) is filed within 14 days after judgment is entered; (2) identifies the legal basis for the award;  
21 and (3) indicates the amount requested or an estimate thereof. Moreover, “[a] federal court sitting  
22 in diversity applies the law of the forum state regarding an award of attorneys’ fees.” *Kona*  
23 *Enterprises, Inc. v. Estate of Bishop*, 229 F.3d 877, 883 (9th Cir. 2000). A Nevada trial court “may  
24 not award attorney fees absent authority under a statute, rule, or contract.” *Albios v. Horizon*  
25 *Communities, Inc.*, 132 P.3d 1022, 1028 (Nev. 2006).

26 In *Brunzell*, the Nevada Supreme Court articulated four factors for a court to apply when  
27 assessing requests for attorney’s fees:

- 28 (1) the qualities of the advocate: his ability, his training, education, experience,  
professional standing and skill; (2) the character of the work to be done: its  
difficulty, its intricacy, its importance, time and skill required, the responsibility  
imposed and the prominence and character of the parties where they affect the  
importance of the litigation; (3) the work actually performed by the lawyer: the

1 skill, time and attention given to the work; (4) the result: whether the attorney was  
2 successful and what benefits were derived.  
3 455 P.2d at 33. The trial court may exercise its discretion when determining the value of  
4 legal services in a case. *Id.* at 33–34.

5 Additionally, a trial court applying Nevada law must utilize *Bruzell* to assess the merits of  
6 a request for attorney’s fees, yet that court is not required to make findings on each factor. *Logan*  
7 *v. Abe*, 350 P.3d 1139, 1143 (Nev. 2015). “Instead, the district court need only demonstrate that  
8 it considered the required factors, and the award must be supported by substantial evidence.” *Id.*  
9 (citing *Uniroyal Goodrich Tire Co. v. Mercer*, 890 P.2d 785, 789 (Nev. 1995), superseded by  
10 statute on other grounds as discussed in *RTTC Commc’ns, LLC v. Saratoga Flier, Inc.*, 110 P.3d  
11 24, 29 n.20 (Nev. 2005)).

12 c. Motion for leave to file a surreply

13 Local Rule LR 7-2 provides that surreplies “are not permitted without leave of court[.]”  
14 LR 7-2(b). “[M]otions for leave to file a surreply are discouraged.” *Id.* Courts in this district have  
15 held that the “[f]iling of surreplies is highly disfavored, as it typically constitutes a party’s improper  
16 attempt to have the last word on an issue . . . .” *Smith v. United States*, No. 2:13-cv-039-JAD-  
17 GWF, 2014 WL 1301357, at \*5 (D. Nev. Mar. 28, 2014) (citing *Avery v. Barsky*, No. 3:12-cv-  
18 00652-MMD, 2013 WL 1663612 (D. Nev. Apr. 17, 2013)); see also *Trustees of the Constr. Indus.*  
19 *And Laborers Health & Welfare Tr. v. Pro-Cut LLC*, No. 2:12-cv-00205-GMN-VCF, 2016 WL  
20 1688001, at \*1 n.1 (D. Nev. 2016) (“[S]ur-replies ‘are highly disfavored, as they usually are a  
21 strategic effort by the nonmovant to have the last word on a matter.’” (quoting *Lacher v. W.*, 147  
22 F. Supp. 2d 538, 539 (N.D. Tex. 2001), reconsideration denied sub nom.)). Only the most  
23 exceptional or extraordinary circumstances warrant permitting a surreply to be filed. See *Sims v.*  
24 *Paramount Gold & Silver Corp.*, No. CV 10-356-PHX-MHM, 2010 WL 5364783, at \*8 (D. Ariz.  
25 2010) (collecting cases).

26 **III. Discussion**

27 a. Motion for sanctions

28 Plaintiff’s motion for sanctions requests that this court “(1) overrule [defendant’s]  
Objection and deny its request for sanctions; and (2) grant [plaintiff’s] Counter Motion for

1 Sanctions against Defendants and enter an order precluding Defendants from offering evidence of  
2 their damages at trial and ordering Defendants to pay Old Republic’s reasonable attorneys’ fees  
3 and costs associated with the filing of this Response and Counter Motion.” (ECF No. 92). Given  
4 that the parties have settled the case on the merits and have filed competing motions for attorney’s  
5 fees (which the court addresses later in this order), plaintiff’s motion for sanctions is moot.  
6 Accordingly, the court will deny plaintiff’s motion for sanctions.

7 b. *Plaintiff’s motion for attorney’s fees*

8 Plaintiff filed a motion for attorney’s fees, arguing that the general agreement of indemnity  
9 (“GAI”) between the parties mandates the requested award. (ECF No. 143). Defendant responds  
10 that plaintiff failed to comply with Local Rule 54-14, and this alone is sufficient to deny plaintiff’s  
11 motion. (ECF No. 145). Defendant further argues that plaintiff incurred attorney’s fees  
12 unreasonably and in bad faith, and the court should deny plaintiff’s requested award. *Id.*

13 i. Whether plaintiff had to comply with Local Rule 54-14

14 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 54(d) governs requests for attorney’s fees. Section (d)(2)  
15 of Rule 54 reads:

16 (2) Attorney's Fees.

17 (A) Claim to Be by Motion. A claim for attorney's fees and related nontaxable  
18 expenses must be made by motion unless the substantive law requires those fees to  
19 be proved at trial as an element of damages.

19 Plaintiff argues that because it requests attorney’s fees as an element of damages under the GAI,  
20 its motion is more akin to a motion for summary judgment, and it did not have to comply with  
21 Local Rule 54-14 when requesting attorney’s fees. (ECF No. 146).

22 The court agrees. Plaintiff’s requested attorney’s fees are contractually required payments  
23 under the GAI, and defendant’s failure to reimburse plaintiff for the same constitutes a breach of  
24 contract, upon which plaintiff is entitled to damages. See (ECF No. 143-2). In other words, the  
25 contract governs the requested fees, and not the Federal Rules or the common law regarding  
26 attorney’s fees. Therefore, plaintiff was not required to comply with Local Rule 54-14 when  
27 requesting attorney’s fees.

28 ...

1           ii.       *Attorney's fees under the GAI*

2           “[T]he purpose of the GIA [is] to hold the surety harmless for all expenses consequential  
3 to the issuance of the bond.” *Transamerica Premier Ins. Co. v. Nelson*, 110 Nev. 951, 956, 878  
4 P.2d 314, 317 (1994). The *Transamerica* court held: “in the case of a surety sued on a bond, the  
5 surety generally has no culpability whatsoever, and the entirety of its obligation arises from its  
6 undertaking on behalf of the indemnitor and principal obligor. Therefore, the GIA entitles the  
7 surety to full recovery. . . .” *Id.*; see also *Insurance Co. of the West v. Gibson Tile Co., Inc.*, 122  
8 Nev. 455, 134 P.3d 698 (2006) (surety has the right to pursue its indemnification claims under the  
9 plain terms of a general indemnity agreement).

10           Here, the parties executed a GAI containing the indemnification and settlement provisions  
11 discussed above. See (ECF No. 143-2). Therefore, plaintiff is entitled to indemnification for costs  
12 related to plaintiff's enforcement of its rights under the GAI. Cf. *Transamerica*, 110 Nev. at 953  
13 (“We reverse and remand to the district court with instructions to enter summary judgment for  
14 *Transamerica* for the full amount of attorney's fees and costs incurred in good faith by  
15 *Transamerica* in defending the action on the bond, and in seeking to enforce the GIA.”) (emphasis  
16 added).

17           iii.       The prima facie evidence clause

18           Prima facie evidence clauses govern the propriety of liabilities under an indemnity  
19 agreement. When this clause is included in an indemnity agreement, a surety's provision of a  
20 voucher or other evidence of payment constitutes prima facie evidence of the propriety of such  
21 payment and of the indemnitor's liability to the surety for such amount.

22           Here, the GAI contains a prima facie evidence clause, and therefore evidence of payments  
23 made for attorney's fees resulting from the bond obligation constitutes prima facie proof that  
24 defendants are liable to plaintiff under the GAI.

25           Plaintiff's evidence to support its requested award comes in the form of an affidavit by  
26 Dennis McDonnell (Vice President of Claims at Old Republic Insurance Company), photocopies  
27 of checks issued by plaintiff to its attorneys, and a tabulation of interest (as provided for by the  
28 GAI). (ECF No. 143). The check payments total \$184,200.54, which corresponds to the figure

1 provided in the McDonnell affidavit referencing attorney's fees paid to Jennings, Strouss &  
2 Salmon PLC through October 23, 2017, as a result of plaintiff's bond obligations. See (ECF Nos.  
3 143-1 and 143-2). The tabulated interest through October 23, 2017, totals \$7,918.08, providing  
4 for a grand total of \$192,118.62. (ECF No. 143-2). Pursuant to the prima facie evidence clause,  
5 such evidence constitutes rebuttable proof that the expenses were incurred in good faith.

6 Defendants do not address the impact of the prima facie evidence clause on the parties'  
7 competing motions, and instead argue that plaintiff's conduct demonstrates bad faith and  
8 negligence, which are not compensable under the GAI. Defendants have not met their burden of  
9 establishing that such expenses were not incurred in good faith. Defendants argue that plaintiff  
10 unnecessarily drove up investigation and litigation costs by (1) investigating claims falling outside  
11 of the statute of limitations; (2) refusing to settle in good faith and using "minor" claims to forestall  
12 negotiations; (3) filing frivolous and unnecessary motions; and (4) by engaging in lengthy and  
13 unnecessary communications with defendants. (ECF No. 145).

14 Defendants argue that some of the subcontractor payment bond claims were meritless, and  
15 as such defendants should not be responsible for attorney's fees incurred by plaintiff for  
16 investigation of those claims. *Id.* However, the GAI does not limit plaintiff's indemnity rights to  
17 cases where defendant is liable on the bonds. (ECF No. 143-2). Instead, defendant must indemnify  
18 plaintiff for all expenses related to claims which represent potential liability. *Id.* And although  
19 the statute of limitations is a potential defense to liability on the bond requests, the court holds that  
20 plaintiff's investigations were reasonable in light of the limited information obtained from  
21 defendants regarding disputed claims. Instead of choosing to dismiss the claims as unsubstantiated  
22 and exposing itself to potential liability, plaintiff investigated the claims to ensure it was complying  
23 with its obligations under the bond. This was a reasonable practice, and did not rise to the level of  
24 bad faith.

25 Further, plaintiff's litigation conduct does not demonstrate frivolity or excessive motions  
26 practice. Both sides in this case have engaged in a lengthy and combative dispute. This court  
27 holds that plaintiff's litigation tactics do not fall in the realm of excessive or dilatory, and do not  
28 demonstrate bad faith.



1 As plaintiff has presented prima facie evidence of attorney’s fees incurred as a result of its  
2 bond obligations, the GAI requires defendants to indemnify plaintiff for such costs, and defendants  
3 have not shown that plaintiff incurred these costs in bad faith, the court will grant plaintiff’s motion  
4 for attorney’s fees.

5 c. *Defendant’s motion for attorney’s fees*

6 Defendants argue that they should be awarded attorney’s fees due to alleged bad faith, vexatious,  
7 wanton, and oppressive conduct by plaintiff both before and during the course of litigation. (ECF No.  
8 130). Plaintiff responds that its conduct was in attempt to satisfy its labor and material payment bond  
9 obligations, and that any excess expenses incurred were due to defendants’ misleading and dilatory  
10 conduct that prevented plaintiff from assessing its bond liabilities prior to and during the course of  
11 litigation. (ECF No. 137).

12 “The general rule is against the allowance of counsel fees as taxable costs.” *Gen. el. Co. of N.W.,*  
13 *Inc. v. Int’l Broth. Of Elec. Workers, AFL-CIO, Local 89, 554 F.3d 985, 987 (9th Cir. 1977)*’ see *Nat.*  
14 *Resources Def. Council, Inc. v. E.P.A., 484 F.2d 1331, 1332 (1st Cir. 1973)* (“Traditionally, a prevailing  
15 party has received costs but not attorneys’ fees.”).

16 In Nevada, courts may award attorney’s fees pursuant to Nevada Revised Statute 18.010,  
17 “[w]ithout regard to the recovery sought, when the court finds the claim . . . was brought or maintained  
18 without reasonable ground or to harass the prevailing party.” “Bad faith may be found, not only in the  
19 actions that led to the lawsuit, but also in the conduct of the litigation.” *Assn. of Flight Attendants v.*  
20 *Horizon Air Indus., 976 F.2d 541, 549-50 (9th Cir. 1992)* (quoting *Hall v. Cole, 412 U.S. 1, 15 (1973)*).

21 Here, for the same reasons discussed with regard to plaintiff’s motion for attorney’s fees,  
22 defendants have not demonstrated that plaintiff’s pre-litigation or litigation conduct was vexatious,  
23 wanton, or oppressive. Further, as the parties reached a settlement whereby defendants acknowledged  
24 liability under the GAI, the defendants are not the prevailing party in the action, which would make an  
25 award of attorney’s fees in favor of defendants particularly unusual. In sum, defendants’ motion does not  
26 demonstrate that they are entitled to attorney’s fees.

27 . . .  
28

1 d. Other outstanding motions

2 Defendants filed a motion for leave to file a surreply. (ECF No. 147). Defendants argue  
3 that they should be granted leave to file a surreply to correct factual misstatements made by  
4 plaintiff in plaintiff's reply in support of its motion for attorney's fees. Id. As plaintiff's response  
5 notes, plaintiff's arguments made in its reply brief are not new matters. (ECF No. 148). Further,  
6 in ruling on plaintiff's motion for attorney's fees, the court did not assume that plaintiff was  
7 entitled to attorney's fees, thereby alleviating defendants' concerns in that regard. Therefore, the  
8 court will deny defendants' motion for leave to file a surreply.

9 The parties filed a motion to continue calendar call. (ECF No. 113). On October 30, 2017,  
10 plaintiff filed a motion to vacate the order regarding trial. (ECF No. 129). On November 1, 2017,  
11 the court granted plaintiff's motion to vacate the order regarding trial, thereby vacating the  
12 November 13, 2017 trial date. (ECF No. 133). Accordingly, the court will deny the parties' joint  
13 motion to continue calendar call as moot.

14 **IV. Conclusion**

15 Accordingly,

16 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, and DECREED that plaintiff's motion for  
17 sanctions (ECF No. 92) be, and the same hereby is, DENIED as moot.

18 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that defendant's motion for attorney's fees (ECF No. 130)  
19 be, and the same hereby is, DENIED.

20 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that plaintiff's motion for attorney's fees (ECF No. 143) be,  
21 and the same hereby is, GRANTED.

22 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that defendant's motion for leave to file a surreply (ECF No.  
23 147) be, and the same hereby is, DENIED.

24 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the parties' unopposed motion to continue calendar call  
25 (ECF No. 113) be, and the same hereby is, DENIED as moot.

26 ...

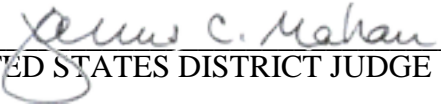
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IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that plaintiff shall prepare an appropriate judgment and submit it to the court forthwith for signature.

DATED January 3, 2018.

  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE