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CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA		
11 12 RENNION & DEVILLE EINE Case No. 5:15 CV 01021 DE	ЪÆ	
HOMES, INC., a California	IVI	
¹⁵ corporation, BENNION & DEVILLE Hon. Douglas F. McCormick		
 California corporation, WINDERMERE SERVICES SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, INC., a California corporation, FROM ARGUING THAT 	ANT	
17Plaintiffs,WINDERMERE SERVICE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA		
18v.FAILURE TO SERVICE	-,	
19 WINDERMERE REAL ESTATE WINDERMERE HOMES A		
20 SERVICES COMPANY, a Washington corporation; and DOES 1-10 ESTATES WAS A MATER BREACH OF THE AREA	JAL	
21 Defendant. REPRESENTATION AGR	EEMENT	
22 Complaint Filed: September 1	7 2015	
23 Counterclaim Filed: October		
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25 AND RELATED COUNTERCLAIMS		
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I.

INTRODUCTION

During trial, Windermere Real Estate Services Company ("WSC") introduced evidence and testimony in an effort to show that Windermere Services Southern California, Inc. ("Services SoCal") breached Section 3 the ARA¹ by failing to provide services to Windermere Homes and Estates ("WHE"). Under the express terms of the ARA, however, WSC must show that this alleged breach was "material" to escape liability for its failure to pay the Termination Obligation. [Tr. Ex. 10, §§ 4.1(c), 4.2.] Following an earlier decision by Judge Real, WSC cannot show that Services SoCal's failure to provide prompt service to WHE was a material breach of the ARA.

Earlier in this litigation, Judge Real found that WSC could not show that it suffered damages from this alleged breach and, based on this finding, granted partial summary judgment in favor of Services SoCal. [Dkt. No. 75, at 3.] California law is clear that a breach of contract that does not cause any damages is not a material breach as a matter of law. *Viacom Int'l Inc. v. MGA Entm't, Inc.*, No. CV 15-9621-R, 2016 WL 7448142, at *1 (C.D. Cal. Aug. 11, 2016) (citing *Boston LLC v. Juarez*, 245 Cal. App. 4th 75, 87 (2016)). Following this judicial precedent, WSC cannot show that Services SoCal's alleged failure to provide services to WHE was a material breach of Section 3 the ARA. Furthermore, because Section 3

¹ "ARA" means the Area Representation Agreement. [Tr. Ex. 10.]

is the only provision of the ARA that imposes a services obligation on Services SoCal, the Court's prior ruling is conclusive on this issue.

The B&D Parties² anticipate that WSC will argue in closing that (1) it terminated the ARA for cause based in part on this alleged breach and/or (2) that Services SoCal is not entitled to the Termination Obligation based on this breach. WSC should be estopped from taking this position as it would be contrary to Judge Real's holding and the express language of the ARA, and because it would confuse the issues, mislead the jury, and would prejudice the B&D Parties. Fed. R. Evid. 403. For these reasons, the B&D Parties file the instant motion *in limine* to preclude this anticipated position during closing arguments.

II. <u>RELEVANT FACTUAL BACKGROUND</u>

A. <u>The Court Held That WSC Did Not Suffer Any Damages For</u> <u>Services SoCal's Alleged Failure To Provide Prompt Service And</u> <u>To Deal Fairly And Honestly</u>

WSC's First Amended Counterclaim ("FACC") included a claim for breach of the Area Representation Agreement against Services SoCal. [FACC, Dkt. No. 16, at 25.] This claim was predicated on the following four alleged breaches: (1) failure to provide "prompt, courteous and efficient service" to Windermere $\frac{1}{2}$ The "B&D Parties" refers to Plaintiffs/Counter-Defendants Bennion & Deville

² The "B&D Parties" refers to Plaintiffs/Counter-Defendants Bennion & Deville Fine Homes, Inc., Bennion & Deville Fine Homes SoCal, Inc., and Services SoCal and Counter-Defendants Robert Bennion and Joseph R. Deville. franchisees; (2) failure to deal "fairly and honestly" with members of the Windermere System; (3) failure to collect and remit fees from Windermere franchisees; and (3) misuse of trademarks. [FACC, Dkt. No. 16, at 25-26.]

Services SoCal moved for summary judgment on this claim arguing that WSC could not show damages flowing form the first two alleged breaches. [Mem. ISO Plaintiffs' Mot. Partial Summ. J., Dkt. No. 67, at 9-13.] The Court agreed, finding that WSC did not show that it suffered any damages as a result of Service SoCal's alleged failure to provide prompt and fair service. [Order Granting in Part and Denying in Part Plaintiffs' Mot. for Partial Summ. J. ("Summ. J. Order"), Dkt. No. 75, at 3.] As a result, summary judgment was entered in favor of Services SoCal on this claim to the extent it was based on these two alleged breaches. [*Ibid*.]

B. <u>The ARA Requires That WSC Show A "Material Breach" By</u> <u>Services SoCal To Terminate The ARA And To Avoid Paying The</u> <u>Termination Obligation</u>

WSC and Services SoCal's relationship is governed by the ARA. [Tr. Ex. 10.] The ARA includes at Section 4 the procedures allowing for termination of the parties' relationship. [*Id.*, § 4.] Pursuant to Section 4, the ARA may be terminated either (a) at any time by mutual agreement of the parties; (b) without cause by either party upon 180-days' notice; (c) for cause by either party upon 90-days' written notice of a "**material breach**," provided that the "material breach"

described in the written notice is not cured within the 90-day period; and (d) by either party if the other party is adjudicated bankrupt, assigns the benefit of the agreement, abandons the business, or convicted of a violation of franchise or real estate licensing laws. [*Id.*, § 4.1 (emphasis added)]

Furthermore, under Section 4.2 of the ARA, if either party terminates the agreement without cause, the terminating party is required to pay the terminated party "an amount equal to the fair market value of the Terminated Party's interest in the [ARA]" (the "Termination Obligation"). [*Id.*, § 4.2.] Section 4.2 further provides that the Termination Obligation must not be paid if the termination "is made in good faith based upon the **material breach**" of the ARA. [*Ibid.* (emphasis added).]

During trial, WSC introduced evidence and testimony attempting to show that Services SoCal failed to provide service to WHE. Now, the B&D Parties anticipate that WSC will argue at closing (1) that it terminated the ARA for cause based, in part, on Services SoCal's failure to provide prompt, courteous, and efficient service and failure to deal fairly and honestly with WHE and (2) that Services SoCal is not entitled to the Termination Obligation for this same reason. For the reasons set forth below, any such evidence, argument, or suggestion by WSC during closing should not be allowed.

III. <u>LEGAL ANALYSIS</u>

WSC should be precluded from arguing or suggesting during its closing that Services SoCal's failure to provide prompt service and to deal fairly with WHE was a material breach of the ARA. For the reasons set forth below, allowing it to present this argument would confuse the issues, mislead the jury, and would be unduly prejudicial to the B&D Parties.

In California, a breach of contract that does not cause any harm is not a material breach as a matter of law. *Viacom Int'l Inc.*, 2016 WL 7448142, at *1 ("Normally, the question of whether a breach is material or not is a question of fact; however, a breach that does not cause any harm is—as a matter of law—not a material breach."); *Boston LLC*, 245 Cal. App. at 87 (holding that alleged breach of contract was not material where party could not show that the breach caused harm). Here, as set forth above, the Court in this case has already found that WSC did not suffer any damages for Services SoCal's alleged failure to service WHE or any Windermere franchisee. [Summ. J. Order, Dkt. No. 75, at 3.] Because the Court has found that WSC cannot show damages, following the above judicial precedent, this alleged breach cannot constitute a material breach of the ARA.

WSC has taken the position that it terminated the ARA for cause and that Services SoCal is not entitled to the Termination Obligation. Under the express terms of the ARA, however, WSC must show that this alleged breach was

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"material" to show that it terminated the relationship for cause and to escape
liability for its failure to pay the Termination Obligation. [Tr. Ex. 10, §§ 4.1(c),
4.2.] Based on the Court's holding on summary judgment and following California
law, WSC cannot show Services SoCal's alleged failure to service WHE
constitutes a material breach of the ARA.

If WSC is allowed to make this argument in closing, the jury will be misled to believe that these allegations justify WSC's termination or that Services SoCal is not entitled to the Termination Obligation. Fed R. Evid. 403. Moreover, such an argument would confuse the issues and would unduly prejudice the B&D Parties. *Id.* WSC should be estopped from taking a position wholly inconsistent and contrary to Judge Real's prior holdings. For these reasons, the B&D Parties respectfully ask this Court to preclude WSC from arguing in closing that Services SoCal's alleged failure to service WHE or any other Windermere franchisee was a material breach of the ARA or that it justifies its failure to pay the Termination Obligation to Services SoCal.

1	Dated: July 22, 2018	MULCAHY LLP
2		By: <u>/s/ Kevin A. Adams</u>
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4		<i>Attorneys for Plaintiffs/Counter- Defendants Bennion & Deville Fine</i>
5		Homes, Inc., Bennion & Deville Fine
6		Homes SoCal, Inc., Windermere Services Southern California, Inc.,
7		and Counter-Defendants Robert L.
8		Bennion and Joseph R. Deville
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