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13	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA	
14	CENTRAL DISTRIC	of California
15	BENNION & DEVILLE FINE HOMES, INC., a California	Case No. 5:15-CV-01921 R (KKx)
16	corporation, BENNION & DEVILLE FINE HOMES SOCAL, INC., a	Hon. Manuel L. Real
17	California corporation, WINDERMERE SERVICES SOUTHERN	OPPOSITION TO PLAINTIFFS
18	CALIFORNIA, INC., a California corporation,	AND COUNTER-DEFENDANTS' MOTION IN LIMINE TO
19	Plaintiffs,	PRECLUDE DEFENDANT FROM
20	V.	INTRODUCING EVIDENCE WITHHELD ON GROUNDS OF
21	WINDERMERE REAL ESTATE	PRIVILEGE
22	SERVICES COMPANY, a Washington corporation; and DOES 1-10	Date: May 15, 2017
23	Defendant.	Time: 10:00 a.m. Courtroom: 880
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25		Complaint Filed: September 17, 2015
26	AND RELATED COUNTERCLAIMS	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
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I. **INTRODUCTION**

With this motion, Counter-Defendants Bennion & Deville Fine Homes, Inc., Bennion & Deville Fine Homes SoCal, Inc., Windermere Real Estate Services Company Inc., Robert L. Bennion, and Joseph R. Deville (collectively "Counter-Defendants") ask the Court to exclude all testimony and argument regarding Defendant and Counterclaimant Windermere Real Estate Services Company's ("WSC") alleged failure to update Counter-Defendants about its efforts to address Windermere Watch based on WSC's in-house counsel's responses to four questions about three emails. This overly broad request is not appropriate.

The parties discussed, and WSC affirmatively addressed, Windermere Watch for many years. The parties had several meetings and conference calls focused on this issue and exchanged numerous emails, letters, and other communications addressing Windermere Watch. Counter-Defendants do not present any of these communications to the Court. Instead, Counter-Defendants cherry-pick three emails to which WSC did not respond and ask the Court to find, as a matter of law, that WSC "failed to respond to the B&D Parties requests for updates concerning Windermere Watch" and, thus, preclude WSC from presenting any contrary evidence. As with Counter-Defendants' other motions, the instant motion is based upon a misrepresentation of the record, requesting an inappropriate legal conclusion utterly unsupported by the evidence. The motion must be rejected.

Even if Counter-Defendants' request were limited to the three emails identified in their motion, the motion still must be denied. During his deposition, WSC's in-house counsel, Paul Drayna, was asked about three emails. As in-house counsel, Drayna protected his client's attorney-client privilege and properly refused to answer four specific questions regarding WSC's reasons for not responding to those specific emails. However, WSC's President, Geoff Wood, was asked about two of those emails and did not invoke the attorney-client privilege. He answered every question he was asked regarding this issue. WSC should not be precluded

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from presenting evidence regarding its numerous communications with Counter-Defendants regarding Windermere Watch simply because its in-house counsel properly protected his clients' privileged communications in response to four discrete questions.

Respectfully, Counter-Defendants' motion should be denied in its entirety.

II. FACTUAL BACKGROUND

By now, the Court is familiar with the story of Windermere Watch. In addition to claiming WSC did not make commercially reasonable efforts to negate the effects of Windermere Watch, Counter-Defendants now appear to claim that WSC did not adequately communicate its efforts to Counter-Defendants. (Document No. 101, p. 2.) In support of this claim, Counter-Defendants present the Court with three emails Counter-Defendants sent that they say went unanswered: (1) a March 29, 2013 email chain including Bennion, Deville, Drayna, and Wood; (2) an April 20, 2013 email from Deville to Drayna and Wood; and (3) a June 12, 2013 email chain including Bennion, Deville, and Drayna. (Document No. 101-1, Exs. B-D.)

Drayna and Wood were asked a series of questions about these emails during their depositions. As WSC's General Counsel, Drayna asserted his client's attorney-client privilege on four occasions when asked questions regarding these three emails:

- When asked who within WSC was tasked with responding to Deville's March 29, 2013 email (Declaration of Jeffrey Feasby ("Feasby Decl.")
 Ex. A, p. 230);
- When asked whether he had reason to believe anyone responded to Deville's March 29, 2013 email before April 20, 2013 (Feasby Decl. Ex. A, pp. 230-231);

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- When asked if he was "just ignoring" the emails from Counter-Defendants regarding Windermere Watch (Feasby Decl., Ex. A, p. 231); and
- When asked why he did not respond to the June 12, 2013 email (Feasby Decl., Ex. A, pp. 233-234).

Wood only received two of the emails (March 29 and April 20, 2013) identified in Counter-Defendants' motion. Importantly, when asked about those emails, Wood did not assert any attorney-client privilege. Wood did not recall receiving the March 29, 2013 email chain, did not recall why he did not respond, and did not instruct WSC employees not to respond to Deville's Windermere Watch emails. (Feasby Decl., Ex. B, pp. 237-239.) Regarding the April 20, 2013 email, Wood testified that he did not recall responding to the email and did not know why no one responded. (Feasby Decl. Ex. B, pp. 242-243.)

III. <u>LEGAL ANALYSIS</u>

As an initial matter, precluding WSC from presenting *any* evidence regarding its responses to Counter-Defendants' requests for Windermere Watch updates based on three emails is patently overbroad. Over the course of their long relationship, the parties frequently communicated about Windermere Watch via email, phone, and letter. If the broad relief requested in Counter-Defendants' motion is granted, WSC will be unable to present any evidence regarding those communications simply because it did not respond to three emails over a four-month span. Counter-Defendants' requested relief is overbroad and should be denied.

Further, even if Counter-Defendants' request were limited to the three emails identified in its motion, the motion still fails. Any privilege that attaches to communications between a corporation's attorneys and its employees belongs to the corporation. *Mattel, Inc. v. MGA Entertainment, Inc.*, 2010 WL 11463907, at *2 (C.D. Cal., 2010). "Only the corporation can waive the protections of the attorney-client privilege, even as to conversations between employees and the corporation's

attorneys." *Id.* "[T]he power to waive the corporate attorney-client privilege rests with the corporation's management and is normally exercised by its officers and directors." *U.S. v. Chen*, 99 F.3d 1495, 1502 (9th Cir. 1996). Consequently, as inhouse counsel, Drayna did not have the power to waive WSC's attorney-client privilege.

As WSC's attorney, Drayna properly asserted his client's attorney-client privilege to specific questions about three documents. However, when asked about those emails, WSC's President did not assert the attorney-client privilege. He answered the questions he was asked. Although Counter-Defendants chose not to ask Wood the same questions Drayna was asked, Wood never invoked the attorney-client privilege in response to any questions regarding the subject emails. There is no danger of unfair surprise or prejudice. Drayna correctly protected his client's privileged communications while Wood willingly answered all questions regarding WSC's alleged failure to respond to Counter-Defendants about Windermere Watch. Consequently, Counter-Defendants' overbroad request should be denied.

IV. <u>CONCLUSION</u>

DATED: April 24, 2017

For all the aforementioned reasons, Defendant and Counterclaimant Windermere Real Estate Services Company respectfully requests that Counter-Defendants' Motion *in Limine* to Preclude Defendant from Introducing Evidence Withheld on Grounds of Privilege should be denied in its entirety.

PEREZ VAUGHN & FEASBY INC.

By: /s/ Jeffrey A. Feasby

Jeffrey A. Feasby Attorneys for

Windermere Real Estate Services Company