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12		DISTRICT COURT				
13	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA					
14	DENNION & DEVILLE FINE	Care No. 5.15 CM 01021 DEM				
15	BENNION & DEVILLE FINE HOMES, INC., a California	Case No. 5:15-CV-01921-DFM				
16	corporation, BÉNNION & DEVILLE FINE HOMES SOCAL, INC., a	Hon. Douglas F. McCormick				
17	California corporation, WINDERMERE SERVICES SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, INC., a California	DEFENDANT AND COUNTER CLAIMANT WINDERMERE REAL				
18 19	corporation,	ESTATE SERVICES COMPANY'S				
20	Plaintiffs,	FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL PROPOSED SPECIAL JURY				
21	V.	INSTRUCTIONS				
22	WINDERMERE REAL ESTATE SERVICES COMPANY, a Washington					
23	SERVICES COMPANY, a Washington corporation; and DOES 1-10					
24	Defendant.	Courtroom: 6B				
25	AND RELATED COUNTERCLAIMS	Complaint Filed: September 17, 2015				
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Defendant and counterclaimant Windermere Real Estate Services Company respectfully submits the following proposed special jury instructions:

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DATED: July 19, 2018 PEREZ VAUGHN & FEASBY INC.

By: /s/ Jeffrey A. Feasby

John D. Vaughn Jeffrey A. Feasby Attorneys for

Windermere Real Estate Services Company

Windermere Real Estate Services Company's Special Jury Instruction No. 1 -1 **Affirmative Defense: Third Party Actions** 2 3 Windermere Real Estate Services Company claims that it is not responsible for Bennion & Deville Fine Homes Inc., Bennion & Deville Fine Homes 4 5 SoCal Inc., and Windermere Services Southern California, Inc.'s harm because of the later misconduct of third parties Gary Kruger and Windermere Watch. 6 To avoid legal responsibility for the harm, Windermere Real Estate 7 8 Services Company must prove all of the following: 9 1. That Mr. Kruger and Windermere Watch's conduct occurred after the 10 conduct of Windermere Real Estate Services Company: 2. That a reasonable person would consider Mr. Kruger and Windermere 11 12 Watch's conduct as a highly unusual or an extraordinary response to 13 the situation; 3. That Windermere Real Estate Services Company did not know and had 14 no reason to expect that Mr. Kruger and Windermere Watch would act 15 in an extraordinary and unusual manner; and 16 4. That the kind of harm resulting from Mr. Kruger and Windermere 17 18 Watch's conduct was different from the kind of harm that could have 19 been reasonably expected from Windermere Real Estate Services Company's conduct. 20 21 22 Given as proposed _____ 23 Given as modified _____ 24 Refused 25 Withdrawn 26

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Sources and Authorities for Special Jury Instruction No. 1 • CACI 439 Akins v. County of Sonoma, 67 Cal.2d 185, 199 (1967). Brewer v. Teano, 40 Cal.App.4th 1024, 1031 (1997). • Chanda v. Federal Home Loans Corp., 215 Cal.App.4th 746, 755-756 (2013). Lawson v. Safeway Inc., 191 Cal. App. 4th 400, 417 (2010). Hardison v. Bushnell, 18 Cal.App.4th 22, 26 (1993). • Campodonico v. State Auto Parks, Inc., 10 Cal.App.3d 803, 807 (1970).

<u>Windermere Real Estate Services Company's Special Jury Instruction No. 2 – Affirmative Defense: Set-Off</u>

Windermere Real Estate Services Company claims that Bennion & Deville Fine Homes, Inc. and Bennion & Deville Fine Homes SoCal, Inc. owe money to Windermere Real Estate Services Company. If you find that Windermere Real Estate Services Company owes Bennion & Deville Fine Homes, Inc. or Bennion & Deville Fine Homes SoCal, Inc. any money based on the claims alleged against Windermere Real Estate Services Company, you must subtract from that amount any money Bennion & Deville Fine Homes, Inc. and Bennion & Deville Fine Homes SoCal, Inc. owe Windermere Real Estate Services Company.

Given	as	proposed	

13 Given as modified _____

14 | Refused _____

15 || Withdrawn

Sources and Authorities for Special Jury Instruction No. 2

- Cal. Code of Civ. Proc. Section 431.70.
- 2 Cal. Affirmative Def. § 44:1 (2d ed.).
- *Harrison v. Adams*, 20 Cal.2d 646, 648 (1942).
- Jacobson v. Persolve, LLC, 2015 WL 4090809, at *9 (N.D. Cal., Aug. 19, 2014).

<u>Windermere Real Estate Services Company's Special Jury Instruction No. 3 –</u> Affirmative Defense: Unclean Hands

Windermere Real Estate Services Company contends that the plaintiffs cannot recover on their breach of contract claims because of their "unclean hands." The plaintiffs may be barred from recovering under the various agreements between the parties if they acted inequitably, unfairly, or deceitfully towards Windermere Real Estate Services Company in a way that immediately and necessary relates to the relief that the plaintiffs seek in this lawsuit. This is referred to as "unclean hands," and is a defense that Windermere Real Estate Services Company contends precludes any recovery by the plaintiffs in this lawsuit.

There is no set formula for determining whether unclean hands applies in this lawsuit. Rather, you must consider and weigh all the facts and circumstances in view of the principles noted above to determine whether you believe that, on balance, the plaintiffs acted in such an unconscionable way towards Windermere Real Estate Services Company in the matters relating to the controversy between the plaintiffs and Windermere Real Estate Services Company that, in fairness, the plaintiffs should be denied the relief it seeks in this lawsuit.

In order to prove unclean hands, Windermere Real Estate Services Company must prove the following three things by clear and convincing evidence:

- 1. The plaintiffs' conduct was inequitable or in bad faith;
- 2. The plaintiffs' conduct is directly related to the subject matter of its claims; and
- 3. Windermere Real Estate Services Company has clean hands, or in other words, Windermere Real Estate Services Company's conduct was in good faith.

If you find that Windermere Real Estate Services Company has proven that the plaintiffs have come into court with "unclean hands," and that their "unclean hands" are related to this case, you may deny the plaintiffs relief on their claims.

1	Given as proposed
2	Given as modified
3	Refused
4	Withdrawn
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6	Sources and Authorities for Special Jury Instruction No. 3
7	• Levi Strauss & Co. v. Shilon, 121 F.3d 1309, 1313 (9th Cir. 1997)
8	• Fuddruckers, Inc. v. Doc's B.R. Others, Inc., 826 F.2d 837, 847 (9th
9	Cir. 1987).
10	• Kendall-Jackson Winery, Ltd. v. Superior Court, 76 Cal.App.4th
11	970, 978 (1999)
12	• Cal. Civ. Code § 3517.
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<u>Windermere Real Estate Services Company's Special Jury Instruction No. 4 – Affirmative Defense: Estoppel</u>

Windermere Real Estate Services Company claims the plaintiffs are barred or prevented from asserting some or all of their claims against Windermere Real Estate Services Company. The word "estoppel" means barring or preventing someone from taking a position that is inconsistent with an earlier position where doing so would be unfair. In this case, Windermere Real Estate Services Company contends that the plaintiffs should be barred from claiming that Windermere Real Estate Services Company did not take commercially reasonable actions to stop Mr. Kruger and Windermere Watch's negative marketing campaign because they previously agreed that Windermere Real Estate Services Company had taken all commercially reasonable actions and no further action was required.

To prove that the plaintiffs are estopped from asserting their claims against Windermere Real Estate Services Company, Windermere Real Estate Services Company must prove by a preponderance of evidence the following three things:

- 1. The plaintiffs, through misleading words, conduct, or silence, led Windermere Real Estate Services Company to reasonably infer that the plaintiffs did not intend for Windermere Real Estate Services Company to undertake any additional efforts to stop Mr. Kruger and Windermere Watch's negative marketing campaign;
- 2. Windermere Real Estate Services Company reasonably relied on the plaintiffs' conduct; and
- 3. Due to Windermere Real Estate Services Company's reliance, Windermere Real Estate Services Company will be materially harmed if the plaintiffs are allowed to proceed with their claims now.

Sources and Authorities for Special Jury Instruction No. 4

- County of Los Angeles v. City of Alhambra, 27 Cal.3d 184, 196 (1980).
- City of Long Breach v. Mansell, 3 Cal.3d 462, 488-89 (1970).

<u>Windermere Real Estate Services Company's Special Jury Instruction No. 5 –</u> Affirmative Defense: Unjust Enrichment

Windermere Real Estate Services Company claims the plaintiffs are barred or prevented from asserting some or all of their claims against Windermere Real Estate Services Company because the plaintiffs were "unjustly enriched" by their prior agreement that Windermere Real Estate Services Company had taken commercially reasonable efforts to combat the effects of Mr. Kruger and Windermere Watch's negative marketing campaign. In this case, Windermere Real Estate Services Company contends that the plaintiffs should be barred from claiming that Windermere Real Estate Services Company did not take commercially reasonable actions to stop Mr. Kruger and Windermere Watch's negative marketing campaign because they previously agreed that Windermere Real Estate Services Company had taken all commercially reasonable actions and had benefited from that agreement when Windermere Real Estate Services Company reimbursed plaintiffs for certain amounts and extended the repayment deadline for a loan that had been extended to Messrs. Bennion and Deville.

To prove that the plaintiffs were unjustly enriched and cannot assert their claims against Windermere Real Estate Services Company, Windermere Real Estate Services Company must prove by a preponderance of evidence the following two things:

- 1. The plaintiffs received a benefit from agreeing that Windermere Real Estate Services Company had taken commercially reasonable efforts; and
- 2. The plaintiffs unjustly retained that benefit at the expense of Windermere Real Estate Services Company.

1	Given as proposed
2	Given as modified
3	Refused
4	Withdrawn
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7	Sources and Authorities for Special Jury Instruction No. 5
8	• In re ConAgra Foods, Inc., 908 F. Supp. 2d 1090, 1113 (C.D. Cal.
9	2012).
10	• Peterson v. Cellco Partnership, 164 Cal.App.4th 1583, 1593 (2008)
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Windermere Real Estate Services Company's Special Jury Instruction No. 6 – **Conspiracy to Terminate Contract** One contracting party owes no general tort duty to another not to interfere with performance of the contract; its duty is simply to perform the contract according to its terms. The invocation of conspiracy does not alter this fundamental allocation of duty. Conspiracy is not an independent tort; it cannot create a duty or abrogate an immunity. Because a party to a contract owes no tort duty to refrain from interference with its performance, he or she cannot be subject to tort liability by a claim of conspiracy. Given as proposed _____ Given as modified _____ Refused Withdrawn

Sources and Authorities for Special Jury Instruction No. 6

Applied Equip. Corp. v. Litton Saudi Arabia Ltd., 7 Cal.4th 503, 514 (1994)