SUPERIOR COURT
FILED

JAN 12 2024

BRENDA L. MeCORMICK Executive Officer and Clerk By. Deputy

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA FOR THE COUNTY OF VENTURA

LEON REINGOLD, an individual and MARINA REINGOLD, an individual,	Case No.: 201800510717CUBT
Plaintiffs,) ₎ RULING ON MOTION FOR ATTORNEY ₎ FEES
VS.	
)
BELL CANYON ASSOCIATION, INC., a)
California Non-Profit Corporation; RAY)
JADALI, an individual; KEIR MILAN, an)
individual; PETER CARNIGLIA, an individual,	
et al.,	
Defendants.)

The Court has previously taken under submission the motion for attorneys fees and costs as filed by counsel for Plaintiffs Leon Reingold and Marina Reingold.

Plaintiffs were the prevailing parties in this case and as such are entitled to their fees and costs pursuant to the Settlement Agreement signed by the parties as well as provisions of the Davis-Stirling Act.

In setting fees, trial courts are given wide discretion by appellate courts. The reason for this is relatively simple. The trial judge was there, and was a direct witness to the conduct and performance of the attorneys. Who better to make the award of appropriate attorneys fees? In doing this, the undersigned court had found that time in practice can be a misleading factor.

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Some lawyers with decades of experience perform poorly. Other attorneys with comparatively little time in practice pick it up very quickly. The appropriate measure is an attorneys actual performance in the courtroom as well as his/her skill in bringing the case to trial starting with the pleadings, and continuing through the discovery phase.

What the Court looks for in analyzing a request for fees is not just the result, but the nuances attached to getting that result. Was the case effectively managed, was there excessive conferencing between and among attorneys, was there excessive drafting and re-drafting of pleadings, was there unnecessary use of multiple attorneys doing repetitive and overlapping work, was law and motion work properly focused, and did counsel make reasonable efforts to get along with opposing counsel in areas where conflict could be avoided. In addition, the amount of the ultimate recovery is not necessarily a limiting factor in awarding fees.

The present case was complex, and hotly contested on both sides. Litigation is an adversarial process, and none of the lawyers in this case (on either side) backed away from the sound of the guns. As with many complex cases, it legitimately required extensive discovery to develop the necessary facts to support the contentions being made by both Plaintiffs and the Defendants. The Court believes that lawyers should be given latitude to develop their cases, and that sometimes means going down a rabbit hole to determine what evidence useful at trial is available, or not worth pursuing.

Plaintiffs are seeking \$2,870, 204.56 in attorneys fees. This is a large amount, but the case was in trial for approximately 60 days, and was pending for close to five years. Each side accuses the other of "scorched" earth tactics. The Court will not make such a finding for lack of any guidelines as to when "aggressive" litigation (generally regarded as acceptable) morphs into "scorched earth" litigation (generally not an accepted form of practice). There were multiple motions, ex parte applications, and outside of the Court's presence, the parties conducted between 50 and 60 depositions.

The Court finds that not all of the causes of action pleaded by Plaintiffs contain an entitlement to fees. However, taken as a whole, these causes of action are sufficiently intertwined with the fee causes of action that a parsing of the fees as to each individual cause of action would

be impractical.

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The Court finds that the use of multiple lawyers (by both sides) is justified by the extreme complexity of the case. The Court finds that the hourly rates charged by Plaintiffs' counsel are reasonable, and not at a level commonly seen from Los Angeles County lawyers who undertake cases in Ventura County. The Court finds that the "success bonus" added to the Reingold's retainer agreement is reasonable considering the magnitude of time the case was consuming, and the fact that time does not exist in a vacuum. It translates into fees. A lot of fees. The Court finds that block billing sufficiently describes the work included in the block, such that it is acceptable. There are frequent "no charge" entries where appropriate.

The Court has reviewed close to 300 pages of attorney billings from Mr. Lewin's office. It is tedious work, and there are categories of work that have been red lined by the Court as not appropriate to be charged to the Defendants. These include the following: (1) charges for a consultation with an appellate attorney. These may be someday recoverable, but the Court of Appeals can address that; (2) charges where a description of the work or meeting is totally blacked out. There may be concerns of privilege, but the Court will not award fees when there is not even a hint of what occurred; (3) charges for work done on the David Chai case; (4) charges for work done on the Wolf v. Reingold case; (5) Charges which the Court finds to be excessive;

(6) discovery sanctions of \$3,850.00 which Defendants state have not been paid. The Court finds these various deductions total \$344,424.00. Making these deductions, recoverable fees are set at \$2,525,780.56.

The Plaintiffs are also seeking recovery of their costs of litigation. As prevailing parties, these costs are controlled by CCP section 1033.5 as to what is a recoverable costs, and what is not. Here, however, the recovery of fees is also controlled by the Settlement Agreement between the parties, and the provision of the Davis-Stirling Act. Taken together, they broaden what can be recovered. Plaintiffs are claiming \$213,404.48 in costs. Much of this involves the costs involved in the visual presentations which permeated the trial. This ranged from photographs (aerial and ground level) of the involved portions of the Bell Canyon development, photographs of the Reingold property; video services; software costs; photocopying documents, and trial transcripts.

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They are all allowed. This case could not have been effectively presented without these adjuncts to the presentation of the evidence. A judge with an engineering degree might have been able to follow the testimony and evidence without the visuals used by both sides. This Court was not such a person.

Plaintiffs' request for judicial notice is granted as to Reply Exhibits 27 and 28.

Plaintiffs' evidentiary objections are ruled upon as follows: (1) - (13) each and all overruled; (14) Sustained - argumentative; (15) Overruled; (16) - (21) each and all sustained - lacks foundation; (22) - (35) each and all overruled; (36) Sustained - argumentative.

The clerk is directed to give notice.

Dated: January 12, 2024

Judge of the Superior Court
Ventura County Superior Court

PROOF OF SERVICE CCP § 1012, 1013a (1), (3) & (4)

2	(1), (0) (1)
3 4 5	STATE OF CALIFORNIA) COUNTY OF VENTURA) ss.
6 7	Case Number: 201800510717CUBT Case Title: Reingold v. Bell Canyon Association, Inc., a California Non Profit Corporation, et al.
8 9	I am employed in the County of Ventura, State of California. I am over the age of 18 years and not a party to the above-entitled action. My business address is 800 S. Victoria Avenue, Ventura, CA 93009. On the date set forth below, I served the within:
10	RULING ON MOTION FOR ATTORNEY FEES
1	On the following named party(ies)
12	SEE ATTACHED SERVICE LIST
4	BY PERSONAL SERVICE: I caused a copy of said document(s) to be hand delivered to the interested party at the address set forth above onat a.m./p.m.
6	X_BY MAIL: I caused such envelope to be deposited in the mail at Ventura, California. I am readily familiar with the court's practice for collection and processing of mail. It is deposited with the U.S. Postal Service on the dated listed below.
8	BY FACSIMILE: I caused a courtesy copy of said documents to be sent via facsimile to the interested party at the facsimile number set forth above at from telephone number
20	BY ELECTRONIC SERVICE (to individual person): By electronically transmitting a copy/courtesy copy of the document(s) listed above to the email address(es) of the person(s) set forth above/ on the attached service list. The transmission was reported as complete and without error.
21	I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct and that this document is executed on January 12, 2024, at Ventura, California.
23	By: H. McIntyre, Judicial Secretary
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SERVICE LIST

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201800510717CUBT, Reingold v. Bell Canyon Association, Inc., a California Non Profit 2 Corporation, et al. 3 Rodney T. Lewin Attorneys for Plaintiffs Leon and Marina Chandler Bartlett Reingold 4 Allyson Wittner 5 8665 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 210 Beverly Hills, California 90211-2931 6 7 Robert M. Ross Attorney for Plaintiffs/Cross Defendants Leon and Marina Reingold 8 16133 Ventura Blvd., Suite 1145 Encino, California 91436-242 9 10 Wayne D. Pariser Attorneys for Defendant Bell Canyon 1925 Century Park East, Suite 2000 Association 11 Los Angeles, California 90067 12 13 Attorneys for Defendant Bell Canyon Robert J. Hudock Association Eliza Langdon Oliver 14 515 South Flower Street, Suite 1220 15 Los Angeles, California 90071 16 Joshua Bordin - Wosk Counsel for Def./Cross Complainant Bell 17 Canyon Associates, Inc. 6100 Center Drive, Suite 1100 18 Los Angeles, California 90045 19 20 21 22 23 24 25