# ORIGINAL

PATRICK C. CLARY, CHARTERED
Patrick C Clary
Nevada Bar No. 00053
City Center West, Suite 410
7201 West Lake Mead Boulevard
Las Vegas, Nevada 89128
Telephone: 702.382.0813
FAX: 702.382-7277

FILED

JUL 2 10 45 AN '09

CLERK OF THE COURT

Attorneys for So-called Nominal Defendant Kokoweef, Inc. and Defendant Patrick C. Clary

#### DISTRICT COURT

## CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

TED R. BURKE; MICHAEL R. and
LAURETTA L. KEHOE; JOHN BERTOLDO;
PAUL BARNARD; EDDY KRAVETZ; JACKIE

& FRED KRAVETZ; STEVE FRANKS;

PAULA MARIA BARNARD; PETE T. and
LISA A. FREEMAN; LEON GOLDEN;

C.A. MURFF; GERDA FERN BILLBE;
BOB and ROBYN TRESKA;

MICHAEL RANDOLPH; and FREDERICK
WILLIS,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

6

7

8

9

15

16

17

21

22

23

24

LARRY L. HAHN, individually, and as President and Treasurer of Kokoweef, Inc., and former President and Treasurer of Explorations Incorporated of Nevada; HAHN'S WORLD OF SURPLUS, INC., a Nevada corporation; PATRICK C. CLARY, an individual; DOES 1 through 100, inclusive;

Defendants,

and

KOKOWEEF, INC., a Nevada corporation; EXPLORATIONS INCORPORATED OF NEVADA, a dissolved corporation,

Nominal Defendants.

) CASE NO. A558629 ) DEPT NO. XIII

) REPLY MEMORANDUM OF POINTS ) AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT ) OF DEFENDANT PATRICK C. ) CLARY'S MOTION FOR PARTIAL ) SUMMARY JUDGMENT

) DATE OF HEARING: 7/6/09 ) TIME OF HEARING: 9:00 a.m.



DIECENED

JUL 02 2009

CLERK OF THE COURT

1

6

Ι.

2 |

1 4

Much of the Declaration of Ted R. Burke should be disregarded by the Court.

At the outset, while the "Plaintiffs' Opposition to Defendant Patrick C. Clary's Motion for [Partial] Summary Judgment" ("the Plaintiffs' Opposition") identifies, on page 4 thereof, "the Affidavit of Plaintiff Ted Burke," the attachment is actually the unsworn "Declaration of Ted R. Burke" ("the Burke Declaration").

Rule 56(e) of the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure provides as follows with respect to a motion for summary judgment:

Supporting and opposing affidavits shall be made on personal knowledge, shall set forth such facts as would be admissible in evidence, and shall show affirmatively that the affiant is competent to testify to the matters stated therein.

The Burke Declaration states in paragraph 1 thereof as follows:

I make this Declaration in support of Plaintiff's Opposition to Defendant Patrick C. Clary's ("Clary") Motion for Partial Summary Judgment. I have personal knowledge of the facts stated herein and if called upon to testify thereto I could and would do so competently under oath.

An examination of the bulk of the remainder of the Burke Declaration shows that it is replete with statements that do not meet the foregoing criteria.

For example, paragraph 6 of the Burke Declaration states as follows:

During the September 18, 2007 meeting, Clary also advised me that the sales of securities in EIN and Kokoweef did not need to be registered with the Sec, because they fell within an exemption provided by Rule 504 of Regulation D. However, while I am not a securities expert, I now understand that the sale of securities in EIN and Kokoweef were not eligible for the exemption provided by Rule 504 of Regulation D of the SEC (emphasis added).

The emphasized language and other similar statements in the Burke

Declaration are obviously not based on the personal knowledge of the declarant, are really legal conclusions, and are not admissible as evidence so they should be disregarded by the Court.

By way of further example, Plaintiff Ted R. Burke's statement in the last sentence of paragraph 10 of the Burke Declaration is blatant inadmissible hearsay:

In fact, I spoke to my tax attorney who informed me that Clary's statement regarding my tax liability for the 70,000 shares was a misrepresentation and that I would only have tax liability upon my sale of the shares and only for the amount of the equity gained while holding those shares.

However, in the last statement in the Burke Affidavit, being paragraph 12 thereof, he negates all his other statements by stating as follows:

I was not aware, nor could I have been award of the negligent representations Clary was making and have suffered damage as a result thereof.

II.

The Court's denial of Defendant Patrick C. Clary's Motion for Sanctions for violation of Rule 11 of the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure does not support the Plaintiffs' Opposition.

The above-entitled Court's Decision and Order filed herein on January 29, 2008, which is attached as Exhibit 1 to the Plaintiffs' Opposition, states as follows, on page 5 thereof, with respect to the Motion for Sanctions:

The Court is not in a position to determine whether sanctions are to be imposed until the underlying pleading purporting to assert causes of action against Defendant Clary is viable for purposes of further proceedings. In this regard, although certain causes of action have been dismissed against Defendant Clary, the Court considers a sanction motion to be premature. However, in making this ruling, the Court in no way intimates a view that there is a basis for Plaintiffs' contentions or that sanctions will not be appropriate.

Therefore, the sanction Motion is DENIED without prejudice to renewal after the viability of the remaining cause of action

pleaded against Defendant Clary (the Fourth Cause of Action) is determined.

ì

The Motion for Partial Summary Judgment, which is not premature, has been prepared and submitted precisely for the purpose of permitting the Court to make the determination that the Fourth Cause of Action purporting to assert a claim for "negligent misrepresentation" is not viable.

III.

The Plaintiffs have presented no material facts sufficient to sustain their purported claim for negligent misrepresentation because none exist.

In paragraph 12 of the Affidavit of Patrick C. Clary, which is attached as Exhibit 1 to the Motion for Partial Summary Judgment, Defendant Patrick C. Clary expressly denies that he ever committed any "negligent misrepresentation" by setting forth specific and factual statements that would be admissible into evidence.

In <u>Barmettler v. Reno Air, Inc.</u>, 114 Nev. 441, 449, 956 P.2d 1382, 1387 (1998), the Supreme Court of Nevada held as follows:

This court defines the tort of negligent misrepresentation as follows:

"One who, in the course of his business, profession or employment, or in any other action in which he [or she] has a pecuniary interest, supplies false information for the guidance of others in their business transactions, is subject to liability for pecuniary loss caused to them by their justifiable reliance upon the information, if he [or she] fails to exercise reasonable care or competence in obtaining or communicating the information"

(quoting Restatement (Second) of Torts § 552(1)(1976)).
See also Goodrich & Pennington Mortgage Fund, Inc. v. J.R. Woolard,

Inc., 120 Nev. 777, 101 P.3d 792 (2004).

No material facts exist or can be alleged and proved by the

Plaintiffs to meet the requirements of the foregoing definition of negligent misrepresentation, and, even if some evidence existed, the Plaintiffs' own lead counsel admitted at the hearing held on January 26, 2009 in the above-captioned case that the Plaintiffs were not seeking any damages but only the lawful reissuance of their stock in Kokoweef, Inc. (although it was not explained how this would occur). Without any pecuniary loss, the Plaintiffs' claim for "negligent misrepresentation" must fail.

Rule 11 of the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure provides that counsel for the Plaintiffs, when signing their amended complaint herein, were:

certifying that to the best of the person's knowledge, information, and belief, formed after an inquiry reasonable under the circumstances, --

- . . . (2) the claims, defenses, and other legal contentions therein are warranted by existing law or by a nonfrivolous argument for the extension, modification, or reversal of existing law or the establishment of new law;
- (3) the allegations and other factual contentions have evidentiary support or, if specifically so identified, are likely to have evidentiary support after a reasonable opportunity for further investigation or discovery . . .

These things they did not have then and they do not have now. The Plaintiffs have not and cannot come forward with any admissible facts to prove their claim of "negligent misrepresentation" as that term has been defined by the Supreme Court of Nevada.

IV.

### Conclusion

Because there are no genuine issues as to any material facts with respect to the Fourth Cause of Action of the amended complaint herein for "negligent misrepresentation" and Defendant Patrick C. Clary is entitled to judgment as a matter of law with respect to that remaining

claim against him, in compliance with Rule 56 of the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure Defendant Patrick C. Clary's Motion for Partial Summary Judgment should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

PATRICK C. CLARY, CHARTERED

By Patrick C. Clary

Attorneys for So-called Nominal Defendant Kokoweef, Inc. and Defendant Patrick C. Clary

## CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE BY MAILING

The above and foregoing Reply Memorandum of Points and Authorities in Support of Defendant Patrick C. Clary's Motion for Partial Summary Judgment was served on the Plaintiffs by mailing a copy thereof, first-class postage prepaid, to their attorneys, Robertson & Vick, LLP, 401 North Buffalo Drive, Suite 202, Las Vegas, Nevada 89145, and was served on Defendants Larry Hahn and Hahn's World of Surplus, Inc. by mailing a copy thereof, first-class postage prepaid, to their attorney, M Nelson Segel, Esq., M Nelson Segel, Chartered, 624 South 9th Street, Las Vegas, Nevada 89101, on July 1, 2009.

PATRICK C. CLARY, CHARTERED

Patrick C. Clary

Attorneys for So-called Nominal Defendant Kokoweef, Inc. and Defendant Patrick C. Clary

Ву