1 2	IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA
3	EVANGELINA ORTEGA, AN INDIVIDUAL; ) Electronically Filed AND MIRIAM PIZARRO-ORTEGA, ) Feb 17,2016 01;45 p.m
5	AND MIRIAM PIZARRO-ORTEGA, AN INDIVIDUAL, Feb.17,2016 01;45 p.m Tracie K. Lindeman Appellants, Clerk of Supreme Court
6 7	vs.
8	CHRISTIAN CERVANTES-LOPEZ, AN
9	Respondents.
11 12	APPELLANTS' APPENDIX TO OPENING BRIEF
13	VOLUME 1
14 15	CHARLES A. MICHALEK, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 5721 cmichaleks@rmcmlaw.com
	R. KADE BAIRD, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 8362
17 18	kbaird@rmcmlaw.com 300 South Fourth Street, Suite 710 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Attorney for Appellants'
19	
<ul><li>20</li><li>21</li></ul>	
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<ul><li>23</li><li>24</li></ul>	
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26	
<ul><li>27</li><li>28</li></ul>	

1	<u>Document</u>	Page Number
2 3	Volume 3:	
4	Jury Trial Transcript - Day 2, February 24, 2015	00329-00485
<ul><li>5</li><li>6</li></ul>	Plaintiff's Trial Brief regarding the Exclusion of Defendants' Expert Tami Rockholt, RN	00486-00538
7	Volume 4:	
8	Jury Trial Transcript - Day 3, February 25, 2015	00539-00721
10	Volume 5:	
11 12	Jury Trial Transcript - Day 4, February 26, 2015 (part 1)	00722-00972
13	Volume 6:	
14	Jury Trial Transcript - Day 4, February 26, 2015 (part 2)	00973-01011
15 16	Jury Trial Transcript - Day 5, February 27, 2015 (part 1)	01012-01212
17	Volume 7:	
18	Jury Trial Transcript - Day 5, February 27, 2015 (part 2)	01213-01268
19 20	Jury Trial Transcript - Day 6, March 2, 2015	01269-01364
21	Volume 8:	
22	Jury Trial Transcript - Day 7, March 3, 2015	01365-01501
<ul><li>23</li><li>24</li></ul>	Jury Instructions	01502-01540
25	Jury Trial Transcript - Day 8, March 4, 2015	01541-01548
26	Judgement on Jury Verdict	01549-01550
<ul><li>27</li><li>28</li></ul>	Notice of Entry of Judgment	01551-01554

1	<u>Document</u>	Page Number
2 3	Defendant's Motion for Remittur and/or New Trial	01555-01605
4	Volume 9:	
<ul><li>5</li><li>6</li></ul>	Plaintiff's Opposition to Defendant's Motion for Remittur and/or New Trial	01606-01706
7 8	Defendant's Reply to Opposition to Defendant's Motion for Remittur and/or New Trial	01707-01721
9	Decision	01722-01723
<ul><li>10</li><li>11</li></ul>	Notice of Entry of Amended Judgment on Jury Verdict	01724-01728
12	Transcript of April 30, 2015 Hearing	01729-01772
13 14	Defendant's Supplement to Motion for Remittur and/or New Trial	01773-01808
15 16	Notice of Entry of Order Denying Defendant's Motion for Remittur and/or New Trial	01809-01815
17	Notice Of Appeal	01816-01844
18 19	Transcript of June 23, 2015 Hearing	01845-01855
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<ul><li>25</li><li>26</li></ul>		
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1	COMP PROTECTION AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN		
2	KRISTIAN LAVIGNE, ESQ. Nevada Bar No.11629 THE LAW OFFICE OF KRISTIAN LAVIGNE AND ASSOCIATES, P.C. 5265 S. Durango Dr. Suite 1		
3			
4	Las Vegas, NV 89113 Electronically Filed Attorneys for Plaintiff 08/20/2012 03:52:41 PM		
5	DISTRICT COURT		
6	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA		
7	CLERK OF THE COURT		
9	CHRISTIAN CERVANTES-LOPEZ, an individual,  MARIA AVARCA, an individual,  CASE NO.		
10	) CASE NO.: Plaintiffs, ) DEPT. NO.:		
11	vs. A- 12- 667141-		
12	EVANGELINA ORTEGA, an individual; XXIII		
13	MIRIAM PIZARRO-ORTEGA, an individual;  DOES I through V, inclusive;  and ROE CORPORATIONS I  )		
14	through V, inclusive )		
15	Defendant. )		
16 17	COMPLAINT		
18	Plaintiffs, CHRISTIAN CERVANTES-LOPEZ and MARIA AVARCA, by and through		
19	their attorney, KRISTIAN LAVIGNE, ESQ., of THE LAW OFFICE OF KRISTIAN LAVIGNE		
20	AND ASSOCIATES and for their causes of action against Defendants, and each of them, alleges		
21	as follows:		
22	GENERAL ALLEGATIONS		
23	1. That Plaintiff, CHRISTIAN CERVANTES-LOPEZ, is and was at all times		
24	mentioned herein a resident of Clark County, Nevada.		
25	2. That Plaintiff, MARIA AVARCA, is and was at all times mentioned herein a		
26	resident of Clark County, Nevada		
27	3. That Defendant, EVANGELINA ORTEGA upon information and belief, is and		
28	was at all times mentioned herein, a resident of Clark County, Nevada.		
;	- 1		

- 4. That Defendant, MIRIAM PIZARRO-ORTEGA, upon information and belief, is and was at all times mentioned herein, a resident of Clark County, Nevada.
- 5. That the incidents, transactions and occurrences that comprise the basis of this lawsuit took place in Clark County, Nevada.
  - 6. That venue is proper in the Eighth Judicial District Court, Clark County, Nevada.
- 7. That at all times relevant herein, Defendants designated as DOES I through V and ROE CORPORATIONS I through V, in their true capacities, whether individual, corporate, associate or otherwise of the Defendants named herein are unknown to Plaintiff who, therefore, sues said Defendants by said fictitious names; Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that each of the Defendants designated a DOES I through V and ROE CORPORATIONS I through V are responsible in some manner for the events and happenings referred to herein, and caused damages proximately to Plaintiff as herein alleges, and Plaintiff will ask leave of this court to amend this Complaint to insert the true names and capacities of DOES I through V and ROE CORPORATIONS I through V, when the same have been ascertained and to join such Defendants in this action.

# **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

### (Negligence)

- 8. On or about November 12, 2011, Plaintiffs CHRISTIAN CERVANTES-LOPEZ and MARIA AVARCA were traveling in a 2001 Chevrolet Impala and were heading Westbound on Lake Mead Blvd near Statz. Then suddenly and without warning a vehicle driven by MIRIAM PIZARRO-ORTEGA and owned by EVANGELINA ORTEGA, made an improper left turn causing a violent collision with the Plaintiff's vehicle. As a result of Defendants, and each of them, negligent and wanton acts, the Plaintiffs and each of them, suffered severe injuries including but not limited to their necks, backs, heads and shoulders.
- 9. Defendant MIRIAM PIZARRO-ORTEGA was operating the vehicle in a negligent, careless, reckless and wanton manner causing a collision between his vehicle and the Plaintiffs' vehicle. Defendant EVANGELINA ORTEGA was the registered owner of the

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negligent vehicle and is therefore responsible for the Plaintiff's injuries. That by reason of the Defendants, and each of them, negligent acts and as a direct and proximate result thereof, Plaintiffs sustained great pain of body and mind, and mental stress and anxiety, all or some of which conditions may be permanent and disabling in nature, all to Plaintiffs' damage in an amount in excess of \$10,000.00.

- 10. That by reason of the Defendants' negligent acts and as a direct and proximate result thereof, Plaintiffs have incurred expenses for medical care and treatment and expenses incidental thereto, all to Plaintiffs' damage, the present amount of which is unknown; such expenses will continue in the future, all to Plaintiffs' damage in a presently unascertainable amount. In this regard, Plaintiffs pray for leave of Court to insert all said damages hearing when the same have been fully ascertained.
- 11. That by reason of Defendants' negligent acts and as a direct and proximate result thereof, Plaintiffs, who were well and able-bodied individuals; as a direct and proximate result of the negligence, carelessness, recklessness and wantonness of said Defendants, and each of them, has been absent from employment which has resulted in a loss of earning capacity, all to Plaintiffs' damage in an amount unknown at the present time. When the amount of said damages is ascertained, Plaintiffs will make known said damages to this Court and to all Defendants.
- 12. That as a rather direct and proximate result of the negligence and carelessness of Defendant, Plaintiffs have been caused to retain KRISTIAN LAVIGNE, ESQ. of THE LAW OFFICE OF KRISTIAN LAVIGNE AND ASSOCIATES, in order to prosecute this matter and is entitled to reasonable attorney's fees and costs of suit herein.

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WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs reserve the right to amend this Complaint at the time of trial to include all items of damages not yet ascertained, prays for judgment against the Defendants, and each of the, as follows:

- 1. For general damages in excess of \$10,000.00;
- 2. For special damages in excess of \$10,000.00;
- 3. For punitive damages in excess of \$10,000.00;
- 4. For reasonable attorney's fees and costs of suit herein; and
- 5. For such other and further relief as the Court deems proper.

DATED this <u>70</u> day of August, 2012.

LAW OFFICE OF KRISTIAN LAVIGNE, P.C.

KRISTIAN LAVIGNE, ESQ. Nevada Bar No.11629 5265 S. Durango Dr. Suite 1 Las Vegas, NV 89113

Attorneys for Plaintiff 702-379-4413

	12/31/2012 10:07:40 AM
1 2 3 4 5	ANS STEPHEN H. ROGERS, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 5755 ROGERS, MASTRANGELO, CARVALHO & MITCHELL 300 South Fourth Street, Suite 710 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Phone (702) 383-3400 Fax (702) 384-1460 Attorneys for Defendants
6	
7	DISTRICT COURT
8	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA
9	
10	CHRISTIAN CERVANTES-LOPEZ, ) CASE NO.: A-12-667141-C
11	an individual; MARIA AVARCA, an individual, ) DEPT. NO.: XXIII
12	Plaintiffs, )
13	vs. )
14	EVANGELINA ORTEGA, an individual; ) MIRIAM PIZARRO-ORTEGA, an individual; )
15	DOES I through V, inclusive; and () ROE CORPORATIONS I through V, inclusive, ()
16	Defendants.
17	
18	ANSWER TO COMPLAINT
19	COME NOW Defendants, EVANGELINA ORTEGA and MIRIAM PIZARRO-ORTEGA,
20	by and through their attorneys, ROGERS, MASTRANGELO, CARVALHO & MITCHELL, and for
21	their answer to Plaintiffs' Complaint on file herein, admit, deny and allege as follows:
22	ANSWER TO GENERAL ALLEGATIONS
23	1. Answering Paragraphs 1 and 2, Defendants neither admit nor deny the allegations
24	contained therein for want of sufficient information with which to form a belief as to the truth or
25	falsity of the matters asserted, Plaintiffs being left to their proof.
26	2. Answering Paragraph 3, Defendants deny the allegations contained therein
27	3. Answering Paragraph 4, Defendants admit the allegations contained therein.
28	

- 4. Answering Paragraphs 5 and 6, Defendants state that some of the allegations contained therein constitute conclusions of law that require no answer; however, to the extent that an answer is required, Defendants admit the allegations contained therein.
- 5. Answering Paragraph 7, Defendants state that some of the allegations contained therein constitute conclusions of law that require no answer; however, to the extent that an answer is required, Defendants neither admit nor deny the allegations contained therein for want of sufficient information with which to form a belief as to the truth or falsity of the matters asserted, Plaintiffs being left to their proof.

# **ANSWER TO FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

- 6. Answering Paragraphs 8, 9, 10 and 11, Defendants state that the allegations contained therein constitute legal and medical conclusions and thus require no answer; however, to the extent that they contain allegations of fact, Defendants neither admit nor deny the allegations contained therein for want of sufficient information with which to form a belief as to the truth or falsity of the matters asserted, Plaintiffs being left to their proof.
- 7. Answering Paragraph 12, Defendants state that the allegations contained therein constitute conclusions of law that require no answer; however, to the extent that an answer is required, Defendants deny the allegations contained therein.

# AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES

# FIRST AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

That Plaintiffs' Complaint fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted.

### SECOND AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

That other persons or entities over whom Defendants had no control may have been negligent, which negligence caused or contributed to Plaintiffs' alleged damages, thereby barring recovery in whole or in part from the Defendants as provided by law.

#### THIRD AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

That the damages allegedly suffered by Plaintiffs may have been caused solely by the superseding, intervening acts and conduct of Plaintiffs and/or other persons or parties, which intervened between Defendants' alleged acts and Plaintiffs' claimed damages, thereby barring

recovery in whole or in part from Defendants.

### FOURTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

That the accident alleged in the Complaint, and the alleged damages and injuries, if any, to Plaintiffs, may have been proximately caused or contributed to by the Plaintiffs' own negligence and that such negligence may have been greater than the Defendants' alleged negligence.

#### FIFTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

That the Plaintiffs' claims may be barred in whole or in part by the absence of any breach of any duty owed by Defendants.

# SIXTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

That the Plaintiffs may have assumed or incurred the risk of injury, thereby barring recovery in whole or in part from Defendants.

#### SEVENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

That the Plaintiffs' claims may be barred in whole or in part by a failure to mitigate damages.

#### **EIGHTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE**

That Defendants are entitled to a set-off or credit in the amount of any settlement or compromise heretofore or hereafter reached by Plaintiffs with any other person or entity for any of Plaintiffs' alleged damages.

#### **NINTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE**

That Plaintiffs' claims may be barred due to the expiration of the applicable statute of limitations.

#### TENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

Pursuant to NRCP Rule 11, as amended, all possible affirmative defenses may not have been alleged herein insofar as sufficient facts were not available after reasonable inquiry upon the filing of Defendants' Answer, and therefore, Defendants reserve the right to amend this Answer to allege additional affirmative defenses if subsequent investigation warrants.

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WHEREFORE, the Defendants pray that Plaintiffs takes nothing by reason of their Complaint on file herein; that these Defendants be dismissed with her costs incurred and reasonable attorneys fees; and, for such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper in the premises. DATED this 28° day of December, 2012. ROGERS, MASTRANGELO, CARVALHO & MITCHELL STEPHEN H. ROGERS, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 5755 300 South Fourth Street, Suite 710 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Attorney for Defendants 

# **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE** 1 Pursuant to NRCP 5(a), and EDCR 7.26(a), I hereby certify that I am an employee of Rogers, 2 Mastrangelo, Carvalho & Mitchell, and on the day of December, 2012, a true and correct copy of the foregoing ANSWER TO COMPLAINT was served via Facsimile and First Class, U.S. Mail, 4 postage prepaid, addressed as follows, upon the following counsel of record: 5 6 Kristian Lavigne, Esq. The Law Office of Kristian Lavigne & Assoc., P.C. 5265 South Durango Drive, Suite 1 Las Vegas, Nevada 89113 10 | Telephone: (702) 379-4413 Telephone: (702) 845-8728 Facsimile: (702) 310-6690 11 Attorneys for Plaintiffs 12 13 14 An Employee of Rogers, Mastrangelo, Carvalho & Mitchell 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 M:\Rogers\Ortega adv. Cervantes-Lopez\Pleadings\Answer.wpd 23 24 25 26 27 28

Page 5 of 5

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	ANS STEPHEN H. ROGERS, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 5755 ROGERS, MASTRANGELO, CARVALHO & MITCHELL 300 South Fourth Street, Suite 710 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Phone (702) 383-3400 Fax (702) 384-1460 Attorneys for Defendants
6	
7	DISTRICT COURT
8	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA
9	
10-	-CHRISTIAN CERVANTES-LOPEZ, ) CASE NO.: A-12-667141-C an individual; MARIA AVARCA, an individual, )
11	an individual; MARIA AVARCA, an individual,  DEPT. NO.: XXIII  Plaintiffs,
12	vs.

No.	Date and Time Destination	Times	Туре	Result	Resolution/ECM
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Hun J. Colus 1 AANS STEPHEN H. ROGERS, ESQ. **CLERK OF THE COURT** Nevada Bar No. 5755 ROGERS, MASTRANGELO, CARVALHO & MITCHELL 300 South Fourth Street, Suite 710 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Phone (702) 383-3400 Fax (702) 384-1460 Attorneys for Defendants 5 6 DISTRICT COURT 8 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 9 CASE NO.: A-12-667141-C CHRISTIAN CERVANTES-LOPEZ, 10 an individual; MARIA AVARCA, an individual, DEPT. NO.: XXIII 11 Plaintiffs, 12 VS. 13 EVANGELINA ORTEGA, an individual; MIRIAM PIZARRO-ORTEGA, an individual; 14 DOES I through V, inclusive; and ROE CORPORATIONS I through V, inclusive, 15 Defendants. 16 17 AMENDED ANSWER TO COMPLAINT 18 19 COME NOW Defendants, EVANGELINA ORTEGA and MIRIAM PIZARRO-ORTEGA, by and through their attorneys, ROGERS, MASTRANGELO, CARVALHO & MITCHELL, and for 20 their answer to Plaintiffs' Complaint on file herein, admit, deny and allege as follows: 21 ANSWER TO GENERAL ALLEGATIONS 22 Answering Paragraphs 1 and 2, Defendants neither admit nor deny the allegations 23 1. contained therein for want of sufficient information with which to form a belief as to the truth or 25 falsity of the matters asserted, Plaintiffs being left to their proof. Answering Paragraph 3, Defendants deny the allegations contained therein 2. 26 3. Answering Paragraph 4, Defendant denies that she is now a resident of Clark 27 County, Nevada, but admits that she was at the time of the subject incident. 28

- 4. Answering Paragraphs 5 and 6, Defendants state that some of the allegations contained therein constitute conclusions of law that require no answer; however, to the extent that an answer is required, Defendants admit the allegations contained therein.
- 5. Answering Paragraph 7, Defendants state that some of the allegations contained therein constitute conclusions of law that require no answer; however, to the extent that an answer is required, Defendants neither admit nor deny the allegations contained therein for want of sufficient information with which to form a belief as to the truth or falsity of the matters asserted, Plaintiffs being left to their proof.

# **ANSWER TO FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

- 6. Answering Paragraphs 8, 9, 10 and 11, Defendants state that the allegations contained therein constitute legal and medical conclusions and thus require no answer; however, to the extent that they contain allegations of fact, Defendant Miriam Pizarro-Ortega Defendant admits breach of duty (liability for negligence) and neither admits nor denies the remaining allegations contained therein for want of sufficient information with which to form a belief as to the truth or falsity of the matters asserted, Plaintiffs being left to their proof. Defendant Evangelina Ortega admits that she was the registered owner of the vehicle, and neither admits nor denies the remaining allegations contained therein for want of sufficient information with which to form a belief as to the truth or falsity of the matters asserted, Plaintiffs being left to their proof.
- 7. Answering Paragraph 12, Defendants state that the allegations contained therein constitute conclusions of law that require no answer; however, to the extent that an answer is required, Defendants deny the allegations contained therein.

#### AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES

# FIRST AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

That Plaintiffs' Complaint fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted.

#### SECOND AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

That other persons or entities over whom Defendants had no control may have been negligent, which negligence caused or contributed to Plaintiffs' alleged damages, thereby barring recovery in whole or in part from the Defendants as provided by law.

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### THIRD AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

That the damages allegedly suffered by Plaintiffs may have been caused solely by the superseding, intervening acts and conduct of Plaintiffs and/or other persons or parties, which intervened between Defendants' alleged acts and Plaintiffs' claimed damages, thereby barring recovery in whole or in part from Defendants.

#### FOURTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

That the accident alleged in the Complaint, and the alleged damages and injuries, if any, to Plaintiffs, may have been proximately caused or contributed to by the Plaintiffs' own negligence and that such negligence may have been greater than the Defendants' alleged negligence.

#### FIFTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

That the Plaintiffs' claims may be barred in whole or in part by the absence of any breach of any duty owed by Defendants.

#### SIXTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

That the Plaintiffs may have assumed or incurred the risk of injury, thereby barring recovery in whole or in part from Defendants.

# SEVENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

That the Plaintiffs' claims may be barred in whole or in part by a failure to mitigate damages.

#### **EIGHTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE**

That Defendants are entitled to a set-off or credit in the amount of any settlement or compromise heretofore or hereafter reached by Plaintiffs with any other person or entity for any of Plaintiffs' alleged damages.

#### NINTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

That Plaintiffs' claims may be barred due to the expiration of the applicable statute of limitations.

#### TENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

Pursuant to NRCP Rule 11, as amended, all possible affirmative defenses may not have been alleged herein insofar as sufficient facts were not available after reasonable inquiry upon the

filing of Defendants' Answer, and therefore, Defendants reserve the right to amend this Answer to allege additional affirmative defenses if subsequent investigation warrants.

WHEREFORE, the Defendants pray that Plaintiffs takes nothing by reason of their Complaint on file herein; that these Defendants be dismissed with her costs incurred and reasonable attorneys fees; and, for such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper in the premises.

DATED this \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ day of January, 2013.

ROCERS, MASTRANGELO, CARVALHO & MITCHELL

STEPHEN H. ROGERS, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 5755 300 South Fourth Street, Suite 710 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Attorney for Defendants

# **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE** Pursuant to NRCP 5(a), and EDCR 7.26(a), I hereby certify that I am an employee of Rogers, Mastrangelo, Carvalho & Mitchell, and on the \_\_\_\_\_\_day of January, 2013, a true and correct copy of the foregoing AMENDED ANSWER TO COMPLAINT was served via Facsimile and First Class, U.S. Mail, postage prepaid, addressed as follows, upon the following counsel of record: Kristian Lavigne, Esq. The Law Office of Kristian Lavigne & Assoc., P.C. 5265 South Durango Drive, Suite 1 Las Vegas, Nevada 89113 Telephone: (702) 379-4413 Telephone: (702) 845-8728 Facsimile: (702) 310-6690 Attorneys for Plaintiffs An Employee of Røgers, Mastrængelo, Carvalho & Mitchell M\Rogers\Ortega adv. Cervantes-Lopez\Pleadings\Amended Answer.wpd

Page 5 of 5



	1	RPT	How to Comme
	2	DANIEL S. SIMON, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 4750	CLERK OF THE COURT
	2	SIMON LAW	
	3	810 South Casino Center Blvd.	
	4	Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Telephone(702) 364-1650	
		and •	
	5	KRISTIAN LAVIGNE, ESQ.   Nevada Bar #11629	
	6	The Law Office of Kristian Lavigne and Associates	$\mathbf{s}_{\varepsilon}$ P.C.
	7	5265 S. Durango Dr. Suite 1	
		Las Vegas, Nevada 89113 Telephone (702) 845-8728	
	8		
	9	Attorneys for Plaintiffs	
	•	DISTRICT	COURT
    655	10	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA	
य B%d 89101 5364-1	11		
A.¥ 202-	12	CHRISTIAN CERVANTES-LOPEZ, an individual,	
	12	MARIA AVARCA, an individual	<b>/</b>
	13	<b>Th1</b> * . 4 * 69°	) Case No.: A667141
0 S. (0 S. (0 S. V.)	14	Plaintiffs,	) Dept. No.: XXIII
810 S. Las Ve 702-364-1		vs.	)
<i>(-</i>	15	EVANGELINA ORTEGA, an individual;	
	16	MIRIAM PIZARRO-ORTEGA, an individual	)
	17	DOES I through V; inclusive and ROE CORPORATIONS I through V,	) ) JOINT CASE CONFERENCE REPORT
	1.7	inclusive	)
	18	Defendants.	
	19	Detendants.	)
	20		DISCOVERY PLANNING/DISPUTE
	21		CONFERENCE REQUESTED:
	22		YES NOX
	23		SETTLEMENT CONFERENCE
	24		REQUESTED:
	25		YES NOX
	26	If yes, list five dates that parties are available	to attend a Settlement Conference (provide dates
	27	that are at least 90 days after the filing of the Case	Conference Report - all Settlement Conferences
	28	will be set at 10:30 a.m., Tuesdays through Fridays	s):

1	<b>I.</b>		
2	PROCEEDINGS PRIOR TO CASE CONFERENCE REPORT		
3	A. DATE OF FILING OF COMPLAINT: August 20, 2012		
4	B. DATE OF FILING OF ANSWER: December 31, 2012		
5	C. DATE THAT EARLY CASE CONFERENCE WAS HELD AND WHO		
6	ATTENDED: The Early Case Conference was held on March 20, 2013 between Kristian Lavigne		
7	Esq., attorney for Plaintiffs, and Stephen Rogers, Esq., attorney for Defendants.		
8	II.		
9	A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE NATURE OF THE ACTION AND EACH		
10	CLAIM FOR RELIEF OR DEFENSE: [16.1 (c) (1)]		
11	A. Description of the action:		
12	Plaintiff alleges that on or about November 20, 2011, Plaintiffs Christian Cervantes-Lopez		
13	and Maria Avarca were traveling westbound on lake Mead Blvd., when suddenly without warning		
14	Defendant Miriam Pizaro-Ortega operating a motor vehicle owned by Evangelina Ortega made ar		
15	improper left turn causing a violent collision with Plaintiffs vehicle.		
16	B. Claims for relief:		
17	Plaintiff seeks relief for past and future medical expenses, lost wages, past and future pain		
18	suffering, anxiety, permanent disability and general damages, and an award for attorney's fees, costs		
19	and pre-judgment interest and such other relief as the Court deems just and proper.		
20	C. Defenses:		
21	AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES		
22	FIRST AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE		
23	That Plaintiffs' Complaint fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted.		
24	SECOND AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE		
25	That other persons or entities over whom Defendants had no control may have been		
26	negligent, which negligence caused or contributed to Plaintiffs' alleged damages, thereby barring		
27	recovery in whole or in part from the Defendants as provided by law.		
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#### THIRD AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

That the damages allegedly suffered by Plaintiffs may have been caused solely by the superseding, intervening acts and conduct of Plaintiffs and/or other persons or parties, which intervened between Defendants' alleged acts and Plaintiffs claimed damages, thereby barring recovery in whole or in part from Defendants.

#### FOURTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

That the accident alleged in the Complaint, and the alleged damages and injuries, if any, to Plaintiffs, may have been proximately caused or contributed to by the Plaintiffs' own negligence and that such negligence may have been greater than the Defendants' alleged negligence.

#### FIFTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

That the Plaintiff claims may be barred in whole or in part by the absence of any breach of any duty owed by Defendants.

#### SIXTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

That the Plaintiffs may have assumed or incurred the risk of injury, thereby barring recovery in whole or in part from Defendants.

#### SEVENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

That the Plaintiffs' claims may be barred in whole or in part by a failure to mitigate damages.

#### EIGHTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

That Defendants are entitled to a set-off or credit in the amount of any settlement or compromise heretofore or hereafter reached by Plaintiffs with any other person or entity for any of Plaintiffs alleged damages.

#### NINTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

That Plaintiffs' claims may be barred due to the expiration of the applicable statute of limitations.

#### TENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

Pursuant to NRCP Rule 11, as amended, all possible affirmative defenses may not have been alleged herein insofar as sufficient facts were not available after reasonable inquiry upon the 810 S. Casino Center Blvd. Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 702-364-1650 Fax: 702-364-1655

Marilyn Adair, D.C. and/or

any other treating physicians and/or

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Page 9

1	Failure to agree on the calendar dates in this subdivision shall result in a discovery		
2	planning conference.		
3	VII.		
4	JURY DEMAND [16.1(c) (10)]		
5	A jury demand has been filed: Yes.		
6	VIII.		
7	INITIAL DISCLOSURES/OBJECTIONS [16.1(a) (1)]		
8	If a party objects during the Early Case Conference that initial disclosures are not		
9	appropriate in the circumstances of this case, those objections must be stated herein. The Court		
10	shall determine what disclosures, if any, are to be made and shall set the time for such disclosure		
11	This report is signed in accordance with rule 26(g) (1) of the Nevada Rules of Civil		
12	Procedure. Each signature constitutes a certification that to the best of the signer's knowledge,		
13	information and belief, formed after a reasonable inquiry, the disclosures made by the signer are		
14	complete and correct as of this time.		
15	IX.		
16	<u>STIPULATIONS</u>		
17	None at this time.		
18	Dated: 9-20-13 Dated: 9/26/15		
19	7/ # 5-362		
20	7 X 4 50/		
21	Daniel S. Simon, Esq.  Nevada Bar #4750  Nevada Bar #5755		
22	810 South Casino Center Blvd.  Las Vegas, Nevada 89101  300 S. Fourth Street, Suite 710  Las Vegas, NV 89101		
23	Attorney for Plaintiffs Attorney for Defendants		
24			
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27			
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RECEIVED

DISCOVERY

COMMISSIONER

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT DSO

Electronically Filed 10/08/2013 08:32;58 AM

DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

**CLERK OF THE COURT** 

CHRISTIAN CERVANTES-LOPEZ, an individual, MARIA AVARCA, an individual,

Plaintiffs,

CASE NO. A667141 DEPT NO. XXIII

v.

EVANGELINA ORTEGA, an individual; MIRIAM PIZARRO-ORTEGA, an individual; DOES I through V, inclusive; and ROE CORPORATIONS I through V, inclusive,

Defendants.

#### SCHEDULING ORDER (Discovery/Dispositive Motions/Motions to Amend or Add Parties)

NATURE OF ACTION: Personal injury - vehicle accident

DATE OF FILING JOINT CASE CONFERENCE REPORT(S): 10/2/13

TIME REQUIRED FOR TRIAL: 3-5 days

DATES FOR SETTLEMENT CONFERENCE: None Requested

Counsel for Plaintiffs:

Kristian LaVigne, Esq., The Law Office of Kristian LaVigne and Associates AND Daniel S. Simon, Esq. (cocounsel)

Counsel for Defendants:

Stephen H. Rogers, Esq., Rogers, Mastrangelo, Carvalho & Mitchell

Counsel representing all parties have been heard and after consideration by the Discovery Commissioner,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED:

1. all parties shall complete discovery on or before 6/20/14.

- 2. all parties shall file motions to amend pleadings or add parties on or before  $\frac{3}{20}/14$ .
- 3. all parties shall make initial expert disclosures pursuant to N.R.C.P. 16.1(a)(2) on or before 3/20/14.
- 4. all parties shall make rebuttal expert disclosures pursuant to N.R.C.P. 16.1(a)(2) on or before 4/21/14.
- 5. all parties shall file dispositive motions on or before 7/21/14.

Certain dates from your case conference report(s) may have been changed to bring them into compliance with N.R.C.P. 16.1.

Within 60 days from the date of this Scheduling Order, the Court shall notify counsel for the parties as to the date of trial, as well as any further pretrial requirements in addition to those set forth above.

Unless otherwise directed by the court, all pretrial disclosures pursuant to N.R.C.P. 16.1(a)(3) must be made at least 30 days before trial.

Motions for extensions of discovery shall be made to the Discovery Commissioner in strict accordance with E.D.C.R. 2.35. Discovery is completed on the day responses are due or the day a deposition begins.

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DISCOVERY
COMMISSIONER

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT

Unless otherwise ordered, all discovery disputes (except disputes presented at a pre-trial conference or at trial) must first be heard by the Discovery Commissioner. Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of October, 2013. DISCOVERY COMMISSIONER CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE I hereby certify that on the date filed, I placed a copy of the foregoing DISCOVERY SCHEDULING ORDER in the folder(s) in the Clerk's office or mailed as follows: Kristian LaVigne, Esq. Daniel S. Simon, Esq. Stephen H. Rogers, Esq. **DISCOVERY** COMMISSIONER EIGHTH JUDICIAL

DISTRICT COURT

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VS.

#### DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

CLERK OF THE COURT

CHRISTIAN CERVANTES-LOPEZ Plaintiff(s),

1 idition (S

CASE NO.

A667141

DEPT NO. 23

EVANGELINA ORTEGA.

Defendant(s),

#### ORDER SETTING CIVIL JURY TRIAL

#### IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:

A. The above entitled case is set to be tried for three to five days to begin on Monday, November 10, 2014 at 1:00 pm.

B. A Calendar Call will be held on Tuesday, October 28, 2014 at 11:00 a.m.

- Trial Counsel (and any party in proper person) must appear. *Trial Counsel* must appear at the calendar call and bring the following:
  - (1) Typed exhibit lists and exhibits;
  - (2) Original, certified, unopened depositions;
  - (3) List of equipment needed for trial;
- C. The Pre-trial Memorandum must be filed no later than October 24, 2014, with a courtesy copy delivered to chambers. EDCR 2.67 must be complied with.
- D. All discovery deadlines, deadlines for filing dispositive motions and motions to amend the pleadings or add parties are controlled by the previously issued Scheduling Order and/or any amendments or subsequent orders.
- E. All motions in limine must be in writing and set for a hearing no later than 45 days prior to Trial. All pretrial motions shall be heard and decided no later than 15 days before the

STEFANY A. MILEY DISTRICT JUDGE

DEPARTMENT TWENTY THREE LAS VEGAS NV 89101-2408 date scheduled for trial.

F. Stipulations to continue a trial date will not be considered by the Court. Pursuant to EDCR 2.35, a motion to continue trial due to any discovery issues or deadlines must be made before the Discovery Commissioner.

**G**. Orders shortening time will not be signed except in extreme emergencies.

#### AN UPCOMING TRIAL DATE IS NOT AN EXTREME EMERGENCY

Failure of the designated trial attorney or any party appearing in proper person to appear for any court appearances or to comply with this Order shall result in any of the following:

(1) dismissal of the action (2) default judgment; (3) monetary sanctions; (4) vacation of trial date; and/or any other appropriate remedy or sanction.

Counsel must advise the Court immediately when the case settles or is otherwise resolved prior to trial. A stipulation which terminates a case by dismissal shall indicate whether a Scheduling Order has been filed and, if a trial date has been set, the date of that trial.

DATED: October 14, 2013.

HONORABLE STEFANY A. MILEY DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

#### **CERTIFICATE OF FACSIMILE**

On the 14th day of October, 2013 a copy of the foregoing Order Setting Civil Jury Trial was faxed to Kristian Lavigne, Esq. at (702) 364-1655 and To Stephen H. Rogers, Esq. at (702) 384-1460.

By:

Carmen Alper

Judicial Executive Assistant

STEFANY A. WILEY DISTRICT JUDGE

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DEPARTMENT TWENTY THREE LAS VEGAS NV 89101-2408

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2	DANIEL S. SIMON, ESQ. Nevada Bar #004750	CLERK OF THE COURT	
	BENJAMIN J. MILLER, ESQ.	CEERROI THE COOKT	
3	Nevada Bar #010406 SIMON LAW		
4	810 S. Casino Center Blvd.		
•	Las Vegas, Nevada 89101		
5	Telephone (702) 364-1650		
6	Fax (702) 364-1655 dan@simonlawlv.com		
U	Attorneys for Plaintiffs		
7			
8	DISTRICT C	COURT	
O	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA		
9		L 9 1 1 L 7 2 X L D 2 X	
10	CHRISTIAN CERVANTES-LOPEZ,		
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r Blvd. 89101 2-364-1(	Plaintiffs,	Dept. No.: XXIII	
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N LAW TO Center Nevada 8 Fax: 702.	vs.		
Fax	EVANGELINA ORTEGA, an individual;		
IMON Asing gas, N 650 F	MIRIAM PIZARRO-ORTEGA, an individual )		
	DOES I through V; inclusive		
S 10 S. ( Las Ve -364-1	and ROE CORPORATIONS I through V, j		
810 S. Las V 2-364-			
20	Defendants. )		
17	)		
18	PLAINTIFFS' PRE-TRIAL	DISCLOSURES	
19	COMES NOW Plaintiffs, by and through their	attorneys, SIMON LAW, and hereby serves	
20	the following Pre-Trial Disclosure Statement:		
21	<u>I.</u>		
22	PLAINTIFFS' WITNESSES PURSUAN	NT TO N D C D 16 1 (~)(2)(A)	
	I DANIVITIES WITH ESSEST ORSCAL	11 TO N.R.C.F. 10.1 (a)(3)(A)	
23	1. Christian Cervantes-Lopez		
24	c/o Simon Law 810 S. Casino Center Blvd.		
27	Las Vegas, NV 89101		
25			
26	Is expected to testify regarding the facts and circ	cumstances surrounding the November 20,	
	2011.		
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Is expected to testify regarding the facts and circumstances surrounding the November 2  2011.  3. Evangelina Ortega c/o Stephen Rogers, Esq., and Kade Baird, Esq. Rogers, Masterangelo, Carvalho & Mitchell 300 S. Fourth Street, Suite 710 Las Vegas, NV 89101  4. Miriam Pizarro-Ortega c/o Stephen Rogers, Esq., and Kade Baird, Esq. Rogers, Masterangelo, Carvalho & Mitchell 300 S. Fourth Street, Suite 710 Las Vegas, NV 89101  4. Miriam Pizarro-Ortega c/o Stephen Rogers, Esq., and Kade Baird, Esq. Rogers, Masterangelo, Carvalho & Mitchell 300 S. Fourth Street, Suite 710 Las Vegas, NV 89101  Is expected to testify regarding the facts and circumstances surrounding the November 2  2011.  5. Person Most Knowledgeable and/or Custodian of Records for University Medical Center John D. McCourt, M.D. 1800 W. Charleston Blvd. Las Vegas, NV 89102  Is expected to testify as a medical expert regarding the physical and mental condition an medical treatment rendered to Plaintiffs CHRISTIAN CERVANTES-LOPEZ and MARA AVARCA, including that the diagnosis and prognosis as a result of the inclient in questitate such treatment was necessitated by said incident and was reasonable and necessary the injuries sustained, the permanent disability, pain, suffering, anxiety, loss of enjoyment life and physical and mental extrictions resulting therefrom, and his in ability to be gainful employed, as well as the necessity and cost for future medical treatment. That the medical records is expected to testify regarding all records and billings generated for CHRISTIA CERVANTES-LOPEZ and MARIA AVARCA for treatment rendered as a result of incident in question. This expert is expected to testify consistent with the medical records other incidents, before or after the subject incident, and any medical records other incidents, before or after the subject incident, and any medical records other incidents, before or after the subject incident, and any medical records other incidents, before or after the subject incident, and any medical records other incide		1 2 3		<ol> <li>Maria Avarca</li> <li>c/o Simon Law</li> <li>810 S. Casino Center Blvd.</li> <li>Las Vegas, NV 89101</li> </ol>
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				disclosed by any party in this action that contradict the same. This expert will also interpret radiographic findings, physical therapy treatment, work restrictions, job duties, permanent
Page 2	20	<b>"</b>		Page 2

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hobbies, pain, suffering, emotional distress, mentally and physically as it relates to the damages Plaintiffs have sustained as a result of this case.

6. Person Most Knowledgeable and/or Custodian of Records for The Neck and Back Clinics Marilyn Adair, D.C. P.O. Box 38653 Las Vegas, NV 89113-6853 (702) 644-3333

Is expected to testify as a medical expert regarding the physical and mental condition and medical treatment rendered to Plaintiffs CHRISTIAN CERVANTES-LOPEZ and MARIA AVARCA, including that the diagnosis and prognosis as a result of the incident in question, that such treatment was necessitated by said incident and was reasonable and necessary for the injuries sustained, the permanent disability, pain, suffering, anxiety, loss of enjoyment of life and physical and mental restrictions resulting therefrom, and his in ability to be gainfully employed, as well as the necessity and cost for future medical treatment. That the medical billings were reasonable, necessary and related to the subject incident. The custodian of records is expected to testify regarding all records and billings generated for CHRISTIAN CERVANTES-LOPEZ and MARIA AVARCA for treatment rendered as a result of the incident in question. This expert is expected to testify consistent with the medical records related to the treatment of the Plaintiffs for the subject incident, and any medical records for other incidents, before or after the subject incident having relevance to this action. The facts and opinions to which the expert is expected to testify include any and all facts and opinions in the said medical records and medical history of Plaintiffs and that the medical treatment the Plaintiffs received were reasonable, necessary, and caused by the incident set forth in the Complaint, and any facts and opinions that would rebut any opinions rendered by any witness disclosed by any party in this action that contradict the same. This expert will also interpret radiographic findings, physical therapy treatment, work restrictions, job duties, permanent impairments, inability to perform normal daily living activities, recreational activities, hobbies, pain, suffering, emotional distress, mentally and physically as it relates to the damages Plaintiffs have sustained as a result of this case.

7. Person Most Knowledgeable and/or Custodian of Records for Las Vegas Radiology Lawrence Bogle, M.D. 7500 Smoke Ranch Road, Suite 100 Las Vegas, NV 89128 (702) 254-5004

Is expected to testify as a medical expert regarding the physical and mental condition and medical treatment rendered to Plaintiffs CHRISTIAN CERVANTES-LOPEZ and MARIA AVARCA, including that the diagnosis and prognosis as a result of the incident in question, that such treatment was necessitated by said incident and was reasonable and necessary for the injuries sustained, the permanent disability, pain, suffering, anxiety, loss of enjoyment of life and physical and mental restrictions resulting therefrom, and his in ability to be gainfully employed, as well as the necessity and cost for future medical treatment. That the medical billings were reasonable, necessary and related to the subject incident. The custodian of records is expected to testify regarding all records and billings generated for CHRISTIAN CERVANTES-LOPEZ and MARIA AVARCA for treatment rendered as a result of the incident in question. This expert is expected to testify consistent with the medical records related to the treatment of the Plaintiffs for the subject incident, and any medical records for other incidents, before or after the subject incident having relevance to this action. The facts and opinions to which the expert is expected to testify include any and all facts and opinions in the said medical records and medical history of Plaintiffs and that the medical treatment

702-364-1650 Fax: 702-364-1655 810 S. Casino Center Blvd Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 SIMON LAW 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26

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the Plaintiffs received were reasonable, necessary, and caused by the incident set forth in the Complaint, and any facts and opinions that would rebut any opinions rendered by any witness disclosed by any party in this action that contradict the same. This expert will also interpret radiographic findings, physical therapy treatment, work restrictions, job duties, permanent impairments, inability to perform normal daily living activities, recreational activities, hobbies, pain, suffering, emotional distress, mentally and physically as it relates to the damages Plaintiffs have sustained as a result of this case.

Person Most Knowledgeable and/or Custodian of Records for 8. **Primary Care Consultants** D. Rodriguez, PA-C P.O. Box 778195 Henderson, NV 89077-8915 (702) 492-7208

Is expected to testify as a medical expert regarding the physical and mental condition and medical treatment rendered to Plaintiffs CHRISTIAN CERVANTES-LOPEZ and MARIA AVARCA, including that the diagnosis and prognosis as a result of the incident in question, that such treatment was necessitated by said incident and was reasonable and necessary for the injuries sustained, the permanent disability, pain, suffering, anxiety, loss of enjoyment of life and physical and mental restrictions resulting therefrom, and his in ability to be gainfully employed, as well as the necessity and cost for future medical treatment. That the medical billings were reasonable, necessary and related to the subject incident. The custodian of records is expected to testify regarding all records and billings generated for CHRISTIAN CERVANTES-LOPEZ and MARIA AVARCA for treatment rendered as a result of the incident in question. This expert is expected to testify consistent with the medical records related to the treatment of the Plaintiffs for the subject incident, and any medical records for other incidents, before or after the subject incident having relevance to this action. The facts and opinions to which the expert is expected to testify include any and all facts and opinions in the said medical records and medical history of Plaintiffs and that the medical treatment the Plaintiffs received were reasonable, necessary, and caused by the incident set forth in the Complaint, and any facts and opinions that would rebut any opinions rendered by any witness disclosed by any party in this action that contradict the same. This expert will also interpret radiographic findings, physical therapy treatment, work restrictions, job duties, permanent impairments, inability to perform normal daily living activities, recreational activities, hobbies, pain, suffering, emotional distress, mentally and physically as it relates to the damages Plaintiffs have sustained as a result of this case.

9. Person Most Knowledgeable and/or Custodian of Records for Centennial Medical Group Centennial Pain Relief Network Centennial Surgery Center David Lanzkowsky, M.D. 4454 N. Decatur Blvd. Las Vegas, NV 89130 (702) 839-1203

Is expected to testify as a medical expert regarding the physical and mental condition and medical treatment rendered to Plaintiffs CHRISTIAN CERVANTES-LOPEZ and MARIA AVARCA, including that the diagnosis and prognosis as a result of the incident in question, that such treatment was necessitated by said incident and was reasonable and necessary for the injuries sustained, the permanent disability, pain, suffering, anxiety, loss of enjoyment of life and physical and mental restrictions resulting therefrom, and his in ability to be gainfully employed, as well as the necessity and cost for future medical treatment. That the medical billings were reasonable, necessary and related to the subject incident. The custodian of

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records is expected to testify regarding all records and billings generated for CHRISTIAN CERVANTES-LOPEZ and MARIA AVARCA for treatment rendered as a result of the incident in question. This expert is expected to testify consistent with the medical records related to the treatment of the Plaintiffs for the subject incident, and any medical records for other incidents, before or after the subject incident having relevance to this action. The facts and opinions to which the expert is expected to testify include any and all facts and opinions in the said medical records and medical history of Plaintiffs and that the medical treatment the Plaintiffs received were reasonable, necessary, and caused by the incident set forth in the Complaint, and any facts and opinions that would rebut any opinions rendered by any witness disclosed by any party in this action that contradict the same. This expert will also interpret radiographic findings, physical therapy treatment, work restrictions, job duties, permanent impairments, inability to perform normal daily living activities, recreational activities, hobbies, pain, suffering, emotional distress, mentally and physically as it relates to the damages Plaintiffs have sustained as a result of this case.

Person Most Knowledgeable and/or Custodian of Records for 10. Advantage Diagnostic Imaging Keith M. Lewis, M.D. 2980 S. Jones Blvd., #E Las Vegas, NV 89146 (702) 362-6652

Is expected to testify as a medical expert regarding the physical and mental condition and medical treatment rendered to Plaintiffs CHRISTIAN CERVANTES-LOPEZ and MARIA AVARCA, including that the diagnosis and prognosis as a result of the incident in question, that such treatment was necessitated by said incident and was reasonable and necessary for the injuries sustained, the permanent disability, pain, suffering, anxiety, loss of enjoyment of life and physical and mental restrictions resulting therefrom, and his in ability to be gainfully employed, as well as the necessity and cost for future medical treatment. That the medical billings were reasonable, necessary and related to the subject incident. The custodian of records is expected to testify regarding all records and billings generated for CHRISTIAN CERVANTES-LOPEZ and MARIA AVARCA for treatment rendered as a result of the incident in question. This expert is expected to testify consistent with the medical records related to the treatment of the Plaintiffs for the subject incident, and any medical records for other incidents, before or after the subject incident having relevance to this action. The facts and opinions to which the expert is expected to testify include any and all facts and opinions in the said medical records and medical history of Plaintiffs and that the medical treatment the Plaintiffs received were reasonable, necessary, and caused by the incident set forth in the Complaint, and any facts and opinions that would rebut any opinions rendered by any witness disclosed by any party in this action that contradict the same. This expert will also interpret radiographic findings, physical therapy treatment, work restrictions, job duties, permanent impairments, inability to perform normal daily living activities, recreational activities, hobbies, pain, suffering, emotional distress, mentally and physically as it relates to the damages Plaintiffs have sustained as a result of this case.

11. Person Most Knowledgeable and/or Custodian of Records for Western Regional Center for Brain and Spine Stuart Kaplan, M.D. 3061 S. Maryland Pkwy., #200 Las Vegas, NV 89109 (702) 737-1948

Is expected to testify as a medical expert regarding the physical and mental condition and medical treatment rendered Plaintiff CHRISTIAN CERVANTES-LOPEZ including that the diagnosis and prognosis as a result of the incident in question, that such treatment was

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necessitated by said incident and was reasonable and necessary for the injuries sustained, the permanent disability, pain, suffering, anxiety, loss of enjoyment of life and physical and mental restrictions resulting therefrom, and his in ability to be gainfully employed, as well as the necessity and cost for future medical treatment. That the medical billings were reasonable, necessary and related to the subject incident. The custodian of records is expected to testify regarding all records and billings generated for CHRISTIAN CERVANTES-LOPEZ for treatment rendered as a result of the incident in question. This expert is expected to testify consistent with the medical records related to the treatment of the Plaintiff for the subject incident, and any medical records for other incidents, before or after the subject incident having relevance to this action. The facts and opinions to which the expert is expected to testify include any and all facts and opinions in the said medical records and medical history of Plaintiff and that the medical treatment the Plaintiff received was reasonable, necessary, and caused by the incident set forth in the Complaint, and any facts and opinions that would rebut any opinions rendered by any witness disclosed by any party in this action that contradict the same. This expert will also interpret radiographic findings, physical therapy treatment, work restrictions, job duties, permanent impairments, inability to perform normal daily living activities, recreational activities, hobbies, pain, suffering, emotional distress, mentally and physically as it relates to the damages Plaintiff(s) have sustained as a result of this case.

Person Most Knowledgeable and/or Custodian of Records for 12. NEVADA COMPREHENSIVE PAIN CENTER Alain Coppel, M.D. 2820 W Charleston Blvd., Suite 7 Las Vegas, NV 89102 (702) 476-9999

Is expected to testify as a medical expert regarding the physical and mental condition and medical treatment rendered to Plaintiffs CHRISTIAN CERVANTES-LOPEZ and MARIA AVARCA, including that the diagnosis and prognosis as a result of the incident in question, that such treatment was necessitated by said incident and was reasonable and necessary for the injuries sustained, the permanent disability, pain, suffering, anxiety, loss of enjoyment of life and physical and mental restrictions resulting therefrom, and his in ability to be gainfully employed, as well as the necessity and cost for future medical treatment. That the medical billings were reasonable, necessary and related to the subject incident. The custodian of records is expected to testify regarding all records and billings generated for CHRISTIAN CERVANTES-LOPEZ and MARIA AVARCA for treatment rendered as a result of the incident in question. This expert is expected to testify consistent with the medical records related to the treatment of the Plaintiffs for the subject incident, and any medical records for other incidents, before or after the subject incident having relevance to this action. The facts and opinions to which the expert is expected to testify include any and all facts and opinions in the said medical records and medical history of Plaintiffs and that the medical treatment the Plaintiffs received were reasonable, necessary, and caused by the incident set forth in the Complaint, and any facts and opinions that would rebut any opinions rendered by any witness disclosed by any party in this action that contradict the same. This expert will also interpret radiographic findings, physical therapy treatment, work restrictions, job duties, permanent impairments, inability to perform normal daily living activities, recreational activities, hobbies, pain, suffering, emotional distress, mentally and physically as it relates to the damages Plaintiffs have sustained as a result of this case.

Person Most Knowledgeable and/or Custodian of Records 13. North Las Vegas Fire Department/EMS 4040 Losee Road North Las Vegas, Nevada 89030 (702) 633-1102

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Is expected to testify as a medical expert regarding the physical and mental condition and medical treatment rendered Plaintiff MARIA AVARCA including that the diagnosis and prognosis as a result of the incident in question, that such treatment was necessitated by said incident and was reasonable and necessary for the injuries sustained, the permanent disability, pain, suffering, anxiety, loss of enjoyment of life and physical and mental restrictions resulting therefrom, and his in ability to be gainfully employed, as well as the necessity and cost for future medical treatment. That the medical billings were reasonable, necessary and related to the subject incident. The custodian of records is expected to testify regarding all records and billings generated for MARIA AVARCA for treatment rendered as a result of the incident in question. This expert is expected to testify consistent with the medical records related to the treatment of the Plaintiff for the subject incident, and any medical records for other incidents, before or after the subject incident having relevance to this action. The facts and opinions to which the expert is expected to testify include any and all facts and opinions in the said medical records and medical history of Plaintiff and that the medical treatment the Plaintiff received was reasonable, necessary, and caused by the incident set forth in the Complaint, and any facts and opinions that would rebut any opinions rendered by any witness disclosed by any party in this action that contradict the same. This expert will also interpret radiographic findings, physical therapy treatment, work restrictions, job duties, permanent impairments, inability to perform normal daily living activities, recreational activities, hobbies, pain, suffering, emotional distress, mentally and physically as it relates to the damages Plaintiff(s) have sustained as a result of this case.

Plaintiffs may call the Custodian of Records of all treating physicians to testify as to the completeness and accuracy of records, medical records and bills generated in the normal course of business. Plaintiffs may also call any Custodian of Record necessary to lay the proper foundation for any item of evidence.

Plaintiffs reserve the right to call any witness named by Defendant. Plaintiff reserves the right to call any witness as may be necessary for the purpose of impeachment. Plaintiff may call any and all witnesses called in rebuttal to testimony given by Defendant's witnesses.

Plaintiffs reserve the right to object to any of Defendant's witnesses at the time of trial. Plaintiff has not yet subpoenaed any witnesses but reserve the right to do so should it be deemed necessary to ensure the appearance of any witness.

<u>II.</u>

## PLAINTIFFS' EXHIBITS PURSUANT TO N.R.C.P. 16.1 (a)(3)(B)

- 1. Summary of Medical Specials for MARIA ABARCA.
- 2. Summary of Medical Specials for CHRISTIAN CERVANTES-LOPEZ.
- 3. Medical and billing records from Las Vegas Radiology for Plaintiffs.
- 4. Medical and billing records from Centennial Medical Group/Centennial Pain Relief Network/Centennial Surgery Center for Plaintiffs.

Plaintiffs may offer documents produced by Plaintiffs and Defendants in which experts have reviewed and formed an opinion based on each document, including but not limited to reports, pleadings, correspondence, notes, as well as medical records and billing.

#### III.

# PLAINTIFF'S OBJECTIONS TO DEFENDANT'S EXHIBITS PURSUANT TO NRCP 16.1 (a)(3)(c)

At this time, Plaintiffs object to the following of Defendants' Exhibits:

1. Please refer to Plaintiffs' Objections to Defendants' Pre-Trial Disclosures, filed separately.

Plaintiffs reserve all objections to any item of evidence offered by the defense and specifically object to any item of evidence previously excluded by the Court.

#### IV.

# PLAINTIFFS WILL PRESENT THE FOLLOWING DEPOSITIONS AT TRIAL PURSUANT TO N.RC.P. 16.1 (a)(3)(B)

Plaintiffs do not anticipate presenting testimony by deposition at this time.

#### <u>V.</u>

### **PLAINTIFFS' DEMONSTRATIVE EXHIBITS**

Plaintiffs may offer, at trial, certain exhibits for demonstrative purposes including but not limited to, the following:

- a. Video, story boards and/or power point images, blow ups and or transparencies of exhibits.
- b. Diagrams and/or models of the human body, specifically related to Plaintiff's injuries.
- c. Photographs and videos of surgical procedures and other diagnostic tests.
- d. Actual diagnostic studies.
- e. Samples of tools used in surgical procedures.
- f. Diagrams, drawings, pictures, photos, film, video, DVD and CD ROM of various parts of the human body, diagnostic tests and surgical procedures.

1	g. PowerPoint images/drawing/diagrams/animations/story boards, of the parties					
2	involved, and the description of the events giving rise to all of Plaintiff's claims.					
3	Dated this Oday of October, 2014.					
4	DANIEL S. SIMON, ESQ.					
5	Nevada Bar #004750 BENJAMIN J. MILLER, ESQ.					
6	Nevada Bar #010406 Attorney for Plaintiffs					
7						
8	CERTIFICATE OF E-SERVICE					
9	Pursuant to NEFCR 9, NRCP 5(b) and EDCR 7.26, I certify that on this 10 day of October,					
	2014, I served the foregoing PLAINTIFFS' PRE-TRIAL DISCLOSURES on the following parti					
\$2 10	by electronic transmission through the Wiznet system:					
2.364-1						
	Stephen Rogers, Esq. Kade Baird, Esq.					
70 8 8.	Rogers, Masterangelo, Carvalho & Mitchell 300 S. Fourth Street, Suite 710					
SIMON Casino egas, No 1650 Fa	Las Vegas, NV 89101 (702) 383-3400					
	Fax (702) 384-1460 Attorneys for Defendants					
810 S. Las V 702-364	Attorneys for Defendants					
17	A. D. L. SON (ON LLAW)					
18	An Employee of SIMON LAW					
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		10/20/2014 04.00.401 10				
		Alm to Chum				
1	OBJ STEPHEN H. ROGERS, ESQ.	CLERK OF THE COURT				
2	Nevada Bar No. 5755 R. KADE BAIRD, ESQ.	CLERK OF THE COURT				
3	Nevada Bar No. 8362 ROGERS, MASTRANGELO, CARVALHO & MI	TCHELL				
4	300 South Fourth Street, Suite 710	TOTILLE				
5	Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Phone (702) 383-3400 Fax (702) 384-1460					
6	Attorneys for Defendants					
7	DISTRICT	COURT				
8	DISTRICT COURT					
9	CLARK COUNT	I, NEVADA				
10	CHRISTIAN CERVANTES-LOPEZ,	) CASE NO.: A-12-667141-C				
11	an individual; MARIA AVARCA, an individual,	DEPT. NO.: XXIII				
12	Plaintiffs,	)				
13	VS.	)				
14	EVANGELINA ORTEGA, an individual; MIRIAM PIZARRO-ORTEGA, an individual;					
15	DOES I through V, inclusive; and ROE CORPORATIONS I through V, inclusive,					
16	Defendants.					
17	DEFENDANTS' OBJECTIONS TO PLAINTIFF'S PRE-TRIAL DISCLOSURES					
18	FILED OCTOBER 10, 2014					
19	Defendants, Evangelina Ortega and Mirian Pizarro-Ortega, by and through their counsel of					
20	record, the law firm of Rogers, Mastrangelo, Carvalho & Mitchell, submit their Objections to					
21	Plaintiff's Pre-Trial Disclosures dated October 10, 2	2014 as follows:				
22	1. In regards to Plaintiffs' Exhibit 1, Defendants' object to these documents to the extent					
23	that they contain inadmissible hearsay, privacy infor	rmation and for foundational reasons.				
24	2. In regards to Plaintiffs' Exhibit 2, Def	endants' object to these documents to the extent				
25	that they contain inadmissible hearsay, privacy information and for foundational reasons.					
26	3. In regards to Plaintiffs' Exhibit 3, Def	endants' object to these documents to the extent				
27	that they contain inadmissible hearsay, privacy infor	rmation and for foundational reasons.				
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- 4. In regards to Plaintiffs' Exhibit 4, Defendants' object to these documents to the extent that they contain inadmissible hearsay, privacy information and for foundational reasons.
- 5. In regards to Plaintiffs' Exhibit 5, Defendants' object to these documents to the extent that they contain inadmissible hearsay, privacy information and for foundational reasons.
- 6. In regards to Plaintiffs' Exhibit 6, Defendants' object to these documents to the extent that they contain inadmissible hearsay, privacy information and for foundational reasons.
- 7. In regards to Plaintiffs' Exhibit 7, Defendants' object to these documents to the extent that they contain inadmissible hearsay, privacy information and for foundational reasons.
- 8. In regards to Plaintiffs' Exhibit 8, Defendants' object to these documents to the extent that they contain inadmissible hearsay, privacy information and for foundational reasons.
- 9. In regards to Plaintiffs' Exhibit 9, Defendants' object to these documents to the extent that they contain inadmissible hearsay, privacy information and for foundational reasons.
- 10. In regards to Plaintiffs' Exhibit 10, Defendants' object to these documents to the extent that they contain inadmissible hearsay, privacy information and for foundational reasons.
- 11. In regards to Plaintiffs' Exhibit 11, Defendants' object to these documents for lack of foundation, containing inadmissible hearsay and as irrelevant.
- 12. In regards to Plaintiffs' Exhibit 12, Defendants' object to these documents for lack of foundation, containing inadmissible hearsay, irrelevant and unduly prejudicial.
- 13. In regards to Plaintiffs' Exhibit 13, Defendants' object to these documents for lack of foundation, containing inadmissible hearsay and as irrelevant.
- 14. In regards to Plaintiffs' Exhibit 14, Defendants' object to these documents for lack of foundation, containing inadmissible hearsay, irrelevant and unduly prejudicial.
- 15. In regards to Plaintiffs' Exhibit 15, Defendants' object to these documents as inadmissible hearsay, lack of foundation, irrelevant and as litigation documents excluded by the Nevada Evidence Rules.
- 16. In regards to Plaintiffs' Exhibit 16, Defendants' object to these documents as inadmissible hearsay, lack of foundation, irrelevant and as litigation documents excluded by the

Nevada Evidence Rules.

- 17. In regards to Plaintiffs' Exhibit 17, Defendants' object to these documents as inadmissible hearsay, lack of foundation, irrelevant and as litigation documents excluded by the Nevada Evidence Rules.
- 18. In regards to Plaintiffs' Witnesses, Defendants' object to the expected testimony of the Person Most Knowledgeable and/or Custodian of Records for University Medical Center Dr. John McCourt, MD as vague, overbroad, exceeds scope of records and treatment provided and lacks foundation for designated testimony.
- 19. In regards to Plaintiffs' Witnesses, Defendants' object to the expected testimony of the Person Most Knowledgeable and/or Custodian of Records for The Neck and Back Clinics Dr. Marilyn Adair, D.C. as vague, overbroad, exceeds scope of records and treatment provided and lacks foundation for designated testimony.
- 20. In regards to Plaintiffs' Witnesses, Defendants' object to the expected testimony of the Person Most Knowledgeable and/or Custodian of Records for Las Vegas Radiology Dr. Lawrence Bogle, MD as vague, overbroad, exceeds scope of records and treatment provided and lacks foundation for designated testimony.
- 21. In regards to Plaintiffs' Witnesses, Defendants' object to the expected testimony of the Person Most Knowledgeable and/or Custodian of Records for Primary Care Consultants D. Rodriguez, PA-C as vague, overbroad, exceeds scope of records and treatment provided and lacks foundation for designated testimony.
- 22. In regards to Plaintiffs' Witnesses, Defendants' object to the expected testimony of the Person Most Knowledgeable and/or Custodian of Records for Centennial Medical Group, Centennial Pain Relief Network, Centennial Surgery Center Dr. David Lanzkowsky, MD as vague, overbroad, exceeds scope of records and treatment provided and lacks foundation for designated testimony.
- 23. In regards to Plaintiffs' Witnesses, Defendants' object to the expected testimony of the Person Most Knowledgeable and/or Custodian of Records for Advantage Diagnostic Imaging -

Dr. Keith M. Lewis, MD as vague, overbroad, exceeds scope of records and treatment provided and lacks foundation for designated testimony.

- 24. In regards to Plaintiffs' Witnesses, Defendants' object to the expected testimony of the Person Most Knowledgeable and/or Custodian of Records for Western Regional Center for brain and Spine Dr. Stuart Kaplan, MD as vague, overbroad, exceeds scope of records and treatment provided and lacks foundation for designated testimony.
- 25. In regards to Plaintiffs' Witnesses, Defendants' object to the expected testimony of the Person Most Knowledgeable and/or Custodian of Records for Nevada Comprehensive Pain Center Dr. Alain Coppel, MD as vague, overbroad, exceeds scope of records and treatment provided and lacks foundation for designated testimony.
- 26. In regards to Plaintiffs' Witnesses, Defendants' object to the expected testimony of the Person Most Knowledgeable and/or Custodian of Records for North Las Vegas Fire Department/EMS as vague, overbroad, exceeds scope of records and treatment provided and lacks foundation for designated testimony.

#### Reservations:

Defendant objects to any and all medical records and other documents which contain information containing insurance related terms.

Defendants reserves the right to object during trial to any document's authenticity, foundation, relevance, materiality, and for hearsay reasons, as well as for any other reason set forth within the statutory Rules of Evidence in Nevada.

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Page 4 of 6

Defendant reserves the right to supplement these objections upon review of Plaintiff's proposed exhibits. DATED this 2 day of October, 2014. ROGERS, MASTRANGELO, CARVALHO & MITCHELL/ STEPHEN H. ROGERS, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 5755 R. KADE BAIRD, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 8362 300 South Fourth Street, Suite 710 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Attorney for Defendants 

Page 5 of 6

## 1 **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE** Pursuant to NRCP 5(a), and EDCR 7.26(a), I hereby certify that I am an employee of Rogers, 2 Mastrangelo, Carvalho & Mitchell, and on the OO day of October, 2014, a true and correct copy of the foregoing DEFENDANTS' OBJECTIONS TO PLAINTIFF'S PRE-TRIAL DISCLOSURES FILED OCTOBER 10, 2014 was served via Electronic Service, upon the following counsel of record: Daniel S. Simon, Esq. Nevada Bar No: 4750 Simon & Associates 810 South Casino Center Blvd. 10 | Las Vegas, NV 89101 P: (702) 364-1650 F: (702) 364-1655 11 Attorneys for Plaintiffs 12 13 14 15 Rogers, Mastrangelo, Carvalho & Mitchell 16 17 M:\Kade\Ortega adv. Cervantes-Lopez\Pleadings\Objection to Plaintiff's Pre-Trial Disclosures.wpd 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 Page 6 of 6

Alun J. Column

**CLERK OF THE COURT TRAN** 1 2 3 **EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT CIVIL/CRIMINAL DIVISION** 4 **CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA** 5 CHRISTIAN CERVANTES-LOPEZ, CASE NO. A-12-667141 6 MARIA AVARCA, DEPT. NO. XXIII 7 Plaintiffs, 8 VS. 9 EVANGELINA ORTEGA, MIRIAM PIZARRO-ORTEGA, 10 Defendants. 11 12 BEFORE THE HONORABLE STEFANY MILEY, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE 13 TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 2014 14 TRANSCRIPT RE: DEFENDANTS' MOTIONS IN LIMINE NO. 1 THROUGH 9 15 PLAINTIFFS' MOTIONS IN LIMINE NO. 1 THROUGH 9 16 17 **APPEARANCES:** 18 BENJAMIN J. MILLER, ESQ. For the Plaintiffs: 19 R. KADE BAIRD, ESQ. 20 For the Defendants: 21 22 23

RECORDED BY: Maria Garibay, Court Recorder

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LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 2014

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### **PROCEEDINGS**

(PROCEEDINGS BEGAN AT 9:41 A.M.

THE COURT: All right. Sorry you had to wait that extra thirty seconds.

THE MARSHAL: A667141, Cervantes-Lopez, Christian versus Ortega, Evangelina.

MR. MILLER: Good morning, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Good morning.

MR. MILLER: Ben Miller from Danny Simon's office on behalf of the plaintiffs.

MR. BAIRD: Kade Baird for the defendants.

THE COURT: All right. Good morning, everyone.

So this is defendants' motions in limine, the omnibus motion in limine and the oppositions to the motions in limine. Okay, let's just go one by one.

MR. BAIRD: Okay.

THE COURT: Okay. So the first one I have defendants asking for a motion in limine is to preclude plaintiff from, number one, eliciting the same testimony from more than one witness, including but not limited to expert opinions, as it would be duplicative evidence impermissible pursuant to 48.035, subsection 2.

MR. BAIRD: Yes. And, Your Honor, this is admittedly somewhat generic, but because we want to not waste time when we're scheduling witnesses, even though we don't know exactly what each person is going to say, it's just a simple they shouldn't put up twenty witnesses that say the exact same thing. Their argument in response is just that, you know, all their doctors need to testify about

their bills and causation, and that's fine if they're talking about something that's specific to that witness. But to just say, well, here's an avalanche of witnesses on one particular point, that's going to make the jury feel like it's the quantity of witnesses, not the quality of the testimony that's important.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BIARD: And it leads to error. That's all.

MR. MILLER: Simply, Your Honor, the request is over-broad. I mean, he's trying to shut down every possible witness when we really don't know what's going to be cumulative. In terms of the witnesses we have, each physician provided specific treatment to these plaintiffs. If we need to call them and have them to testify to the treatment they provided, so be it. That's not going to be cumulative or somehow overlapping or be the same testimony regarding each physician's treatment that they provided. That's the only way I see that going. I don't even know where else it would be going in terms of potentially cumulative testimony.

THE COURT: Okay. Anything else?

MR. BAIRD: No. I mean, I think just a general order. I know it sounds overbroad, but there's a lot of witnesses that are listed and we don't know who's going to testify. And if this motion is granted, it doesn't keep them from testifying to material things that aren't duplicative. It just gives the party an order to follow that helps make this trial go in a more streamlined fashion.

THE COURT: And perhaps this would be a better issue to bring up as we get closer to trial and both sides start hammering down who they're really going to call as witnesses. At this point it's going to be denied. Obviously the plaintiff is going to have -- they're going to have to get their medical testimony in through the various

doctors who treated the plaintiff. And if they have any percipient witnesses to the accident, those witnesses would have to testify. And my experience is usually you don't have a multitude of witnesses who all say all the same thing. So -- and we can always readdress this at the time of trial.

MR. BAIRD: Sure.

THE COURT: The next one is defendants are requesting the Court to preclude plaintiff from offering multiple doctors who offer the same testimony, as it would be cumulative evidence. That's basically the same as the first one.

MR. BAIRD: That's the same. Yeah.

THE COURT: All right. So that's going to be denied as well for the same reasons.

The next one, to prohibit -- to preclude plaintiff from prohibiting defendant from asserting that plaintiffs are seeking an excessive amount of money for damages. Now, this one kind of comes down to phraseology.

MR. BAIRD: Yes, Your Honor. You know, basically if plaintiffs are allowed to keep defendants from making that argument, what they're allowed then to do is make the jury play a percentage game instead of weigh the evidence.

THE COURT: Well, let me ask this, because this one -- this motion in limine comes up a lot. To me there's a difference between getting up and saying, hey, the jury is asking for more than they reasonably expect you to give versus an argument as to you disagreeing as to the value of the case, which I think is fair game. Do you see the distinction?

MR. BAIRD: Right. But, see, the implication in their argument is that it is acceptable for them to ask for something that is completely divorced from reality

and hope that the jury will ignore the facts and offer a verdict on sympathy. And if this motion isn't granted, then the defendant has nothing they can do to counter that position, that argument that would be presented by the plaintiff.

THE COURT: But aren't you going to have an expert that comes in and -- usually they come in and totally disagree with the plaintiff's value of the case.

MR. BAIRD: Sure. Well, I mean, not the value of the case --

THE COURT: And you can obviously argue that in closing.

MR. BAIRD: Sure. The value of the case, though, there's not going to be any expert who is going to testify to general damages, you know, And so that is solely going to be the province of argument at the end of the trial. And that's our concern is they are allowed to make an argument and then they can preclude us from responding to that argument. It's true we will have evidence, we will have experts who will testify about the special damages issues and perhaps a little bit about whether they are in the amount of pain they claim to be. But they're not going to present an expert on -- specifically on general damages.

And so at closing argument they can get up and say, ladies and gentlemen, fifteen million dollars, and then we're not allowed to say this is obviously a tactic, you know, this is an argument, this isn't evidence. If we're precluded from saying that, then the jury can say, well, let's give them ten percent out of sympathy. I mean, that's what it encourages is the jury to render a verdict based on sympathy instead of evaluating the evidence. Our argument encourages the jury to look at the evidence; theirs does not.

THE COURT: So, okay, how exactly would you bring it up? I mean, because people get up there and they argue damages and they argue, look, there's no way

that's not too much, the request for pain and suffering is not too great because obviously look at them, they're walking fine and --

MR. BAIRD: Right.

THE COURT: -- I'm just making things up; the accident wasn't significant, look at the pictures. But -- and I think that's fair game, obviously, because the jury gets to make the ultimate decision. But my concern is always when you get into that very specific argument of plaintiff is going to ask you to give a million dollars and they really only expect you're going to give seven hundred dollars, I think that's a little bit inappropriate. I think that you can get up there and argue what you believe the value to be based upon the expert testimony and the evidence that's presented and everything else that comes out in the case.

MR. BAIRD: I guess, you know, the most important thing to me, Your Honor, is if I can -- if we can get up and say, ladies and gentlemen, we want you to consider whether what they have asked, in light of the evidence that's been presented, is really what they want, you know. And that's not saying they're asking too much. We're just saying we want you to look at is this just an argument or is this -- are they asking you to make a verdict based on the evidence? And I think that's not very far off from what you just enunciated.

THE COURT: Okay. By the plaintiff?

MR. MILLER: I think it's extremely far off from what you just said, Your Honor. I think you're on point, Your Honor. I think what defense is trying to do is actually kind of negate one of our motions in limine in here about coming in and arguing at some point that plaintiffs only really want this much money, even though they're asking for this much money. Instead of arguing -- arguments are supposed

Judge, you've already touched on that. They can argue the value of the damages. Absolutely. And they have experts that are going to do so. No problem there. But then to come in and say, well, plaintiffs don't even believe that, because that's really what it boils down to, plaintiffs don't believe that. They're just putting up some large numbers so in reality you get to this. That argument is improper and not based upon the evidence. It can't be presented. It's simply an attempt to prejudice the jury and make them think that plaintiffs don't even think the medical bills and the damages they're going to present are credible, and that's completely improper and incorrect.

to be based on the evidence presented at trial. That's the whole point. And I think,

And so what you have here is some attempt to introduce improper argument. It's not even evidentiary based, what this request is. It doesn't even -- it really shouldn't even fall under the province of this type of motion here. But that's what they want to do. They want to say we want to be able to come in and argue that we think plaintiff is really only wanting this much money. In reality at closing plaintiffs are going to ask for a certain amount. That's what they intend to ask for, that's what they want. What the jury decides is up to the jury. But they shouldn't be able to come in and just say they don't even believe that number; that number is nuts.

THE COURT: Okay. Anything else?

MR. BAIRD: Just the only issue is when they get to ask any number they want for general damages, for total damages, that's never based on any evidence. They're not going to put up an expert on general damages. So I don't know why we are then precluded from making a similar argument that's just contrary.

THE COURT: You know, I'm not going to allow it the way you've presented it to me as you'd want to ask, so the motion will be denied. However, I do allow you to argue the evidence as presented in the case, and it sounds like one of the issues which evidence will be presented upon is the value of the case, and I think that's fair game to argue, and anything in the case that comes out that's related to the value of this case. So it's going to be denied, but I will allow what I've indicated.

The next one is the fourth one. Defendant wants the Court to preclude plaintiff from making any comments about defendant's insurance coverage, as it's impermissible under 48.135. And also they brought up the issue of plaintiff's medical liens.

MR. BAIRD: Right. Plaintiff -- the only opposition plaintiff offers is they think that liens should be covered under the *Proctor v. Castelletti*, you know, per se exclusion of collateral sources. The fact is *Proctor v. Castelletti* does not have the word liens in it. Liens are not a collateral source. Liens are the plaintiff themselves paying this, or I guess defendants paying following a judgment or a settlement. So there is not a second payer at issue in a lien. However, what we do have are all of the witnesses that will be testifying about damages and most of them have a financial interest in this case. They are more likely to get paid when the plaintiffs recover or can pressure a settlement out of my clients. This isn't collateral source, this is having an interest, this is bias. This goes to credibility and the weight of the testimony that will be offered by their witnesses.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MILLER: Simply, Your Honor, the minute you start talking about liens, which has nothing to do with the treatment provided, it introduces the concept of

insurance to the jury. The jury starts sitting there, well, if there's liens, why wasn't there insurance or was there insurance? Why didn't insurance pay? That's immediately what starts getting introduced. They want to say, well, we just want to attack the credibility of the physicians and talk about liens. The simple fact is if you start diving into all of this it easily goes into the insurance, which is impermissible before the jury.

Simply, it's not relevant to the facts of this case. The facts are was the treatment and the bills and everything charged related and reasonable? Plaintiff obviously is going to present testimony that it was. Defense can cross on that. They have defense experts who can then present testimony to rebut that. They have the full ability to litigate that without diving into this whole lien issue. It doesn't need to be done in front of the jury.

THE COURT: Okay. Anything else on this issue?

MR. BAIRD: Your Honor, I think in every jury trial I've done there has been a jury instruction telling the jury not to consider insurance, whether it exists or could apply for either party in the case. So the word insurance will be at the trial. So as long as the evidence, A) doesn't mention insurance, doesn't ask the jury to think about insurance and in fact is not an actual collateral source, there's no reason that it can't be discussed at trial, especially when it goes to the material fact of -- issue of are these witnesses biased, do they have an interest, can they be believed?

THE COURT: Okay. There's kind of two parts to this request, so let me address one. Obviously you can't bring up any discussion of insurance. I think that is clearly precluded under the collateral source rule.

As far as the medical liens, I'm going to give a qualifier. If you've

appeared before me years ago, I've changed my position on this issue, to be very frank with you. I am not going to allow discussion on the medical liens for the following reason. I don't know that I agree that it's a collateral source; however, I do think it's extremely prejudicial to the plaintiff. When I've looked at those liens -- you know, I know the argument is always made during the course of the trial that the doctor has assented to say whatever because that's how they get paid in the case. Most of those liens don't even provide that. Although they indicate that the doctor will be paid out of the proceeds from any settlement or verdict, you know, if there is in fact one, a lot of those liens also say that the patient is ultimately responsible for those medical bills should there not be a sufficient settlement or judgment or any settlement judgment whatsoever. So I just think it is highly prejudicial and it seems to put a bad taste in people's mouths that the doctors would have a motivation to lie. And quiet simply, I think that the doctors are entitled to get paid. So I'm not going to allow it as far as prejudicial.

Let me make sure. Did I cover all your motions in limine, defense counsel? I believe that I did.

MR. BAIRD: On motion one. Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Yeah, you have a few. Okay. So I have defendant's motion in limine number two, to prevent plaintiff from introducing future damages at trial, and plaintiff's opposition.

MR. BAIRD: Yes, Your Honor. Plaintiff has not disclosed any calculation of future damages. There have been vague references to medical care that may be required in the future.

THE COURT: Um-hm.

MR. BAIRD: But there has been no calculation disclosed, there has been no expert disclosed who can discuss future damages and costs. And as such, they have not disclosed this issue properly and so they should not be allowed to present it to the jury. In their opposition they say, well, our doctors can do it. And if you look at the disclosure of their doctors, who they also call their expert witnesses, they have designated those doctors to testify as experts on everything; to interpret radiographs, to determine disability, to talk about ability to work, to talk about their mental condition. It's way, way, way too broad.

But the fact is, as an example, this is an economist's report that I got in another case. It's 90 pages long. And there is a section there where this economist has to address another economist in determining how much something will cost in the future, what that will be worth --

THE COURT: That's not in this case?

MR. BAIRD: No, no, no.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BAIRD: And then how much that would be worth in today's dollars. It takes an actual expert to do this, not just a doctor who will say whatever he feels like saying. The C.V.'s provided by the plaintiff do not demonstrate that these doctors have any expertise in anything beyond medical care in their chosen fields and specialties, not with respect to how to value medical care in the future, how to determine the cost of a medical procedure in the future, or how to turn that into an amount that can be billed to a party today. And so to allow them to testify on future damages is giving them a license to speculate and is an ambush to us because even though we've requested via interrogatories information regarding future care,

we still don't know anything. They don't know how much they're going to ask for.

Nobody knows, and we're less than thirty days before trial.

THE COURT: Okay. Let me ask you how you're anticipating -- Okay, obviously we all know that there was a case in June, the exact name escapes my mind but we're all familiar with it, where it talked about --

MR. BAIRD: The F.H. Rodriguez case.

THE COURT: Yes, which talked about what a treating physician can testify to without an expert report versus what an expert can. So what exactly are you anticipating having your treating physicians testify to?

MR. MILLER: The *Palms* case has been amended recently, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Um-hm.

MR. MILLER: Okay. So --

THE COURT: Not too long ago, a couple weeks, right?

MR. MILLER: Like a week or two at most. Right.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. MILLER: So I think that basically has moved us back to how everybody was interpreting 16.1(a)(2)(B) prior to that <u>Palms</u> case coming down. All these physicians have been disclosed as non-retained experts. They've deposed every one of them. They have all their information. They know exactly what these physicians are going to testify to, including future care.

And I understand where defense is coming from and I think when I saw this motion maybe I interpreted it as being a little over-broad when you say future damages. If he's talking about future medical care, I can understand the intent of the motion because while back in 2011 one of the physicians, a surgeon,

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did recommend a surgery for my plaintiff Cervantes-Lopez, he elected not to undergo that surgery. It's still an option, but the whole point is whether or not the plaintiff is actually going to undergo it.

THE COURT: But was that a surgery that would be -- okay, because here's the way I read the amendment and read the cases, is I think they were really -- I think it was Dr. Schifini who was involved in the case. But, you know, Dr. Schifini testified to a multitude of things. He testified basically on all the medical issues involved in the case and future care and treatment, etcetera. And they said no, you can't do that without an expert report. And I think that's pretty consistent with what they've always said.

But, you know, it's one thing if you have, say, a chiropractor who says you know what, I've treated this patient, it's my medical opinion that this individual is going to require chiropractic treatments two times a week for the next six months, okay. I think that is within their ability to testify to. But it would be totally different if that same chiropractor said also the individual is going to need a discogram and a fusion and everything else. I think quite clearly that's beyond what you can do without an expert report.

So my question is, that doctor who talked about surgery, it's that doctor that saw the patient, isn't it?

MR. MILLER: Right. He was a treating physician.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MILLER: All of these were treating physicians. We have no --

THE COURT: So you see what I'm saying?

MR. MILLER: Yeah.

THE COURT: They can testify regarding their future care and treatment.

They just can't opine to the totality of the case --

MR. MILLER: Right.

THE COURT: -- and what other doctors could, should be doing.

MR. MILLER: Right. And I don't foresee that at all, Your Honor, in this case.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MILLER: None of these physicians -- I mean, the physicians have in the course and scope of the treatment -- for example, Doctor -- the pain management physicians, Dr. Lanzkowsky, Dr. Coppel, they've reviewed and overseen prior care in terms of, you know, chiropractic care, you know, internal medicine or, you know, medications provided. They've overseen that care. But you're right, Your Honor, you're not going to have some chiropractor come in and say, oh, we need all this type of future care from some unrelated specialty. That's not going to be this case. The only future care, if any, is going to be recommended by the specific provider who has advised that during the course of the treatment.

THE COURT: Okay. Is that what you were going at, sir?

MR. BAIRD: It's close. But my concern is that, like I said at the beginning, this surgery that is not scheduled, that is not set for any fixed date. So for them to go to the jury and say we want you to pay us for a surgery that will occur, we don't know when, that will cost we don't know how much, and so we're going to guess and just assume it would cost whatever it costs now.

THE COURT: Well, aren't you going to need someone to introduce that testimony, like the doctor who is going to perform the surgery who did the evaluation?

MR. BAIRD: Right. But when it comes time for the jury to assign a value to that, that's my problem. They can say that there will be future care required. I guess I don't have a big problem with them saying, well, they're probably going to need future care. But for them to get up in closing argument and say doctor so-and-so testified to you that this surgery will cost eighty thousand dollars, that is pure speculation because for things that happen in the future the costs change, and then the amount of money you pay now to pay for something in the future is different and you need an economist to turn that number into something that is a today number.

For example, it's just like an annuity, right, or when you're saving for retirement. A hundred thousand dollars in the bank now will turn into something much bigger in thirty years. And so you need an expert to say with anything more than speculation here's what that money should be or will be, and so today you pay this much for that, because my clients would pay the hundred thousand for the multi-million dollar thing in the future today, but these doctors will get up and they won't say, you know, it's pennies on the dollar if you pay it today. They will say the grand total after however long. We don't know how long because it's not scheduled. However long, you know, interest bearing on this amount that would eventually pay for the surgery. It's an economic issue to put a number on a future medical special and there's no expert in this case who can do it.

THE COURT: Oh, I'd agree with you. From what you're telling me, I don't think any of those doctors are able to give testimony on net present value unless they have a dual degree as, you know, an accountant or something else.

But is that what you're going to do?

MR. MILLER: Well, I guess I see it a little bit differently. If -- first off, the only

thing that we're seeking is present day value. It's only going to grow in costs. So I think it's fair to request the present day value if the surgeon or doctor is willing to say that this person needs this now, to a reasonable degree of medical probability. I'm not going to seek some future --

THE COURT: Well, I think it would have to be present day value --

MR. MILLER: Exactly.

THE COURT: -- absent an economist.

MR. MILLER: Right. And that's -- I don't see us doing anything else other than that, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Anything else, counsel?

MR. BAIRD: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Somehow I think you guys are actually saying the same thing, that obviously if you're going to do a net present value you'd have to have an economist or someone who is qualified to testify in that area. But it sounds like you're going to ask for present value. Obviously it sounds like you have a grounds for cross-examination if individuals haven't even scheduled or undergone the surgery. But that again is subject to cross-examination, so.

MR. BAIRD: But just to be clear, Your Honor, present value is much less than what it would cost in the future.

THE COURT: Absolutely.

MR. BAIRD: And they don't know what it will cost in the future. When we say --

THE COURT: But they're not going to testify to that. Is that what you're concerned --

MR. BAIRD: Well, it sounds like -- I think we're using present value in different ways. I think he's saying present value in what the doctors would charge if they were to walk into the O.R. today and perform the surgery.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. MILLER: Yes.

MR. BAIRD: And that's not how you do it. You have to find out what the procedure would cost in the future and then you run your calculations to find out how much you would pay today. You would basically deposit an amount. But when the time comes for the surgery in the future, it would have grown to the amount of the future care.

MR. MILLER: I think he's --

MR. BAIRD: And that is how it's done.

THE COURT: Is this an individual who is going to require surgeries throughout the future?

MR. MILLER: No, Your Honor.

MR. BAIRD: I mean, they haven't really disclosed anything but that, yes, he was recommended for surgery at one point.

THE COURT: I understand where you're going with it and I think it's legitimate. It sounds like from the -- and we can always readdress it at trial as the evidence comes out. It sounds like, based on what I hear from the plaintiff saying as far as how they're going to present their case and their damages, it's not a case where there's going to be, you know, surgeries that will be on-going through future years. If that were the case, I think you're absolutely correct. Certainly a doctor is not qualified to testify to net present value just with a medical degree. But I think

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they can get up and testify what the cost of a surgery is that they have recommended to an individual. And certainly I will allow you to go in cross-examination on whether they have, had not, whatever, scheduled that surgery. I think that's fair game.

MR. BAIRD: Okay.

THE COURT: Okay. So I guess technically it would be -- well, plaintiff is not introducing future damages at trial. I'll just deny it, but I think that, again, we can revisit it.

MR. BAIRD: Okay.

THE COURT: I think we're on the same page.

MR. BAIRD: Okay.

THE COURT: Okay. So the next one I have is defendant's motion in limine number three, to preclude plaintiff from recovery of excessive medical bills, and the plaintiff's opposition thereto. So you want to argue the amounts actually paid. Are you talking about the amounts actually paid like when an insurance company pays and they pay according to their contract rate? What is it you want to argue exactly?

MR. BAIRD: Well, based on their opposition the motion kind of took on two faces.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BAIRD: So, yes, the first issue is how can they claim damages that aren't or never will be actually incurred? And that's -- I think that's the basis of tort law, right? You're supposed to be made whole. You're not supposed to -- it's not supposed to be a windfall. Now, the second issue is they don't have anybody who actually has a foundation to testify about what any of this should cost. I mean, their best case scenario here would really be being allowed to testify as to what was paid

and claim that was reasonable because otherwise -- and I've quoted the testimony of these doctors in my reply, which I apologize was late. But all of the doctors say, well, we charge what we charge and they generally either inherited it from another doctor, or I think it was Dr. Kaplan even said there is no way to know what other doctors charge, so how can I ever know where my fees sit with relation to other doctors in the area? The fact is that's not true. We've hired an expert who has access to a database that anybody can access and she has said, okay, here's what people charge in this area. The 85th percentile is the upward limit of reasonable. And so --

THE COURT: This is kind of a different argument than what was in the briefs.

MR. BAIRD: Well --

THE COURT: Or the way I interpret it in the briefs. I know where you're going because I've had this argument brought up before, because there's nurses that come in and testify on the CPT code and the range and where certain doctors fall in the range of charges. And it really wasn't brought up much in the brief, but here's the thing. My concern with that is always when you start to, like, voir dire this individual outside the presence of the jury, a lot of times they really have no real experience. You know, they have a very limited information. They learn a little bit about CPT codes, they learn a little bit about what codes to attach to what procedures. They just -- I don't know, they just --

MR. BAIRD: There aren't --

THE COURT: -- don't seem to have enough information to testify. I don't know who you were expecting to call.

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MR. BAIRD: Right. It's Tami Rockholt, who has been doing this for twenty years. And there's --

THE COURT: Is she a nurse?

MR. BAIRD: She is a registered nurse. But she is someone who is actually hired by doctors to help determine reasonable fees, you know, prospectively, where the treatment hasn't even happened yet. Now, yes, part of her analysis involves looking at CPT codes and comparing them with the records to see if what was billed was actually what was described by the doctor. But then the other aspect of it is determining what's a reasonable cost. And none of the doctors have a foundation for saying their fees, their charges for medical procedures are reasonable. They don't have any foundation. They have arbitrarily as a rule set their fees or they have arbitrarily inherited somebody else's fee schedule and they just continue with it and periodically raise it. But the doctors generally have all testified we don't know what other people are charging. One doctor said that one other doctor had told him his fees were sometimes too high and sometimes too low. And on that foundation none of these doctors really have any expertise or ability to say -- do anything more than speculation that my charges are reasonable.

Now, when you factor that in with the first -- what my motion is on first blush, which is why should the plaintiff be allowed to claim the charged amount versus the paid amount, nobody the plaintiff will present has a foundation to testify why one is better than the other, so why not just use equity and say, look, the plaintiff is here to be made whole, the only damages they actually suffered are what was paid as far as special damages? Amounts charged that were not paid, that's not a damage. They didn't suffer that damage.

THE COURT: I think that this is actually -- okay, I'll be frank with you. I read the motion in limine different and I did wonder exactly how you were going to get that testimony into evidence if it was allowed. This is really -- well, since it's your expert it would be your motion. I mean, I think it's more an issue as to the qualifications of that individual. I think I know who you're talking about, just from prior cases, but I'm not for sure on that one. But I think it would be more of an argument on the qualifications of that individual to give the testimony that they expect to give.

MR. BAIRD: Okay. I mean, she has been qualified. I just had a --

THE COURT: Well, that onus would be on the plaintiff if they think she is unqualified.

MR. BAIRD: Right.

THE COURT: Because, you know, again, I remember some stuff about her, but it's probably been a year, if it's the same person, that I've looked at her C.V. and everything else, so I just don't recall a lot.

MR. BAIRD: Okay.

THE COURT: Okay?

MR. BAIRD: But we don't have to look at her, is my point. If we look at the doctors, again, their C.V.'s don't talk about a lot of training on how to bill and how to determine what's reasonable, and most of them don't even do it. They say, well, I have a billing person and they just do it all.

THE COURT: They do.

MR. BAIRD: And so plaintiff is going to present to the jury as reasonable and customary medical bills something that nobody really knows how he arrived at

the number. I mean, that's just speculation and that's all it is, and nobody has demonstrated a foundation beyond just guessing. And that's why when it comes time, you know, I have a strong argument to say they don't get to present any specials at all because nobody has a foundation that plaintiff has designated to actually testify on these. But at the very least we should go with what's been paid because those are the actual damages suffered. And it's not speculative, we know it was paid at the very least, and they haven't suffered the damages that were charged because they didn't pay that amount.

THE COURT: Okay. Counsel?

MR. MILLER: A couple things, Your Honor. One, he's asking you to make a general ruling on the foundation of every physician that's going to testify in this case. That alone makes this an over-broad motion and I'd say it's not been properly briefed. Also in that regard, in their depositions each of them have said I know these charges, I know what my office charges, it's reasonable. And it's up to this Court and then the jury to determine whether or not they agree. They can present evidence if they want and it's admissible to try and counter that and say that these charges aren't reasonable. Fair enough. That's an evidentiary basis. They have the right to do that. But to come in and try and say, well, we don't like their foundation, even though all these physicians have testified to it, that's fine, that's their argument. That doesn't mean it's not admissible and can't be heard in this courtroom, especially at this stage in a motion in limine hearing.

On top of that, I don't understand his argument at all about paid versus charged, other than I think he's diving into what seems like a collateral source issue to me. How do we present to this jury what's been paid by the plaintiff versus what's

been charged? The simple fact is, and it's in <u>Proctor/Castelletti</u>, we don't allow it. It's what's charged. And then they can argue whether or not that's reasonable or related to this accident and then the jury -- it's within their rights as the finder of fact to determine whether or not they agree with what's been charged and what the value of the case is in relation to that.

THE COURT: Okay. Anything else?

MR. BAIRD: I'm going to be very succinct. For his doctors to testify on the reasonableness of their costs, they should be subjected to the <u>Hallmark</u> standard, and they haven't been. And when you apply the <u>Hallmark</u> standard to what they've testified, and I've quoted, you know, not all of their testimony but what I think is the pertinent aspect of their testimony, they don't meet the <u>Hallmark</u> standard to offer an opinion on what their bills cost, whether they're reasonable or not. And that standard will be applied to my expert. Why shouldn't it be applied to theirs?

MR. MILLER: There's a distinct difference. Their expert is coming in as somebody who doesn't treat within any of these specialties; as an outside retained expert hired by the defense to say these bills aren't reasonable.

MR. BAIRD: There's no --

MR. MILLER: On top of that, Your Honor, he's taking the *Hallmark* standard and over -- he's extending it beyond its reach. If he did that, none of us would be able to ever talk about what we bill. Lawyers wouldn't be able to talk about -- I never had a class in law school about billing. I don't think counsel did either. So, what, I can't say that my billing or his billing, his reasonable hours are reasonable? He can't testify to that? He doesn't have the expertise? Of course he does. It's in his profession. No different with these doctors.

MR. BAIRD: The difference is lawyers often know what other lawyers charge because we talk, we see each other's motions for fees and costs. We know what they charge. These doctors all say we don't know what anyone else charges. So they're in a little box, charging what they charge --

THE COURT: But they're going to testify -- Hold on, now. I don't want to mix treating physicians testifying regarding what they're charging versus experts testifying what other individuals are charging. We kind of keep blending the lines in this argument, so I want to make sure I'm very clear. So are you talking about treating physicians or are you talking about expert opinions? Because I think the <a href="Hallmark">Hallmark</a> standard certainly applies to experts. But I do think if the appropriate foundation is laid, and obviously you'd have to lay the foundation before you could elicit the testimony, that a treating physician, if the foundation is laid, can testify regarding the medical bills for his or her own office and procedures. Certainly they can't testify as to another doctor's bills and procedures.

MR. BAIRD: No, my position is they can't testify about their own because, Your Honor, they have — their whole basis for saying it's reasonable is because they say it's reasonable. Can a lay person, does a lay person have — just an everyday person know what a reasonable medical charge is? No. You need an expert. So it's expert testimony. And the fact is these doctors' opinions on whether their fees are reasonable is not based on anything scientific, it's not reproduceable. You can't apply a methodology to it. Their methodology is I'm a doctor, and that's where it ends. And that is not appropriate when you're going to present a jury expert testimony, especially with doctors. They're highly respected. And to give them this sort of ability to speculate to a jury is highly prejudicial to a defendant.

THE COURT: Okay. I will allow a treating physician to testify regarding his or her bills, so long as the appropriate foundation is laid prior to the testimony. As far as the issue on the CPT, that ball is in plaintiff's court. I mean, defense has disclosed the individual apparently as an expert, and if plaintiff doesn't agree with it then the plaintiff can do what he deems appropriate as far as the filing of a motion.

MR. BAIRD: So that sounds denied, Your Honor?

THE COURT: It sounds denied.

MR. BAIRD: Okay.

THE COURT: It is denied.

All right. So, defendant's motion in limine number four to limit the testimony of plaintiff's treating physicians and the opposition. I think that we're kind of going over the same thing over and over again.

MR. BAIRD: Right. It's very similar. Like I said in the beginning, their doctors have all been designated as experts from everything to the mental condition of the patients to their future medical care, future costs; things that doctors aren't qualified to do. They should be limited pursuant to the recent *FCH1 Palms v*. *Rodriguez* case. Contrary to what he says, and I attached both of the cases, the amendment I don't think substantially changes the court's opinion on limiting doctors' testimony. The plaintiff's argument is, if you look at the drafter's note for the 2000--

THE COURT: (Speaking to the law clerk) Can you go grab the case off my desk, please?

MR. BAIRD: If you look at the drafter's note for the 2012 modification or amendment to 16.1, what they quoted makes it look like doctors have the unfettered

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ability to testify about anything that is conceivably within the realm of a treating doctor. But when you look at the entire note and then you also look at the Palms case, the *FCH1* case, it is clear that a doctor can do this if they have a foundation and if it's disclosed. And these doctors don't have a foundation. They aren't biomechanical people, they aren't economists, and there's so many things they don't know about. And so we just -- I just want an order that says doctors won't offer expert testimony that hasn't either been properly disclosed via a report where it's not just something that's in their records, or the foundation can be laid that they're actually an expert in that area.

THE COURT: Okay. Counsel, do you want to address it? I'm just going to look at the case right now.

MR. MILLER: Yeah, I think we've already gone over it, Your Honor. I guess I'm not clear still as to what they're trying to limit and I just think it's unclear. I think if it's reasonable falling in -- One, we've disclosed them properly under the rule, including what they're going to testify to, causation, prognosis, diagnosis, treatment, and the condition of the plaintiff during that -- plaintiffs during that course of treatment from these physicians, Your Honor. I think that's all fair game in regards to it, including costs of that treatment. I guess I'm not really seeing where else -why he's trying to drag this in or think we're going to dive into what should be an economist's testimony or something in that regard. And so I guess I just feel like the motion, once again, is kind of vague and over-broad, and really this is something that should be determined at trial with each physician testifying.

THE COURT: Okay. I think that -- I think we've gone over this ad nauseam. I think that the *Rodriguez* case is clear that a doctor can testify regarding opinions

that were formed during the course of the treatment, that doctor's treatment. And, you know, obviously as part of the opinions formed, the questions are always asked during a trial of this nature of a little bit of what the doctor looked at in forming those opinions. So obviously you have to go into some history because you've got to see what the doctor considered to get from Point A to Point Z. And I think that is appropriate pursuant to the *Rodriguez* case.

Again, I think there's a clear distinction between an expert who testifies regarding other doctors and other specialities and on the totality of the case versus a treating physician who is testifying regarding his or her own opinions and the basis for his or her own opinions and care and treatment.

Okay. So let me see how the motion in limine is phrased. I don't know the best way to rule on this, quite frankly. I mean, it could be either granted or denied, quite simply. I mean, we'll just say it's going to be granted because, again, you know, plaintiff I believe understands the distinction between treating physician, expert opinions and will be limited in the testimony of their witnesses based upon those restrictions. Am I being clear enough?

MR. MILLER: I think so, Your Honor.

MR. BAIRD: I think so, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Okay. Sometimes it sounds better in my head. I just need to make sure that you guys understand it because that's ultimately what's important.

All right, the next one. Defendant's motion in limine number five, enforcing the abolition of the treating physician rule, and the plaintiff's opposition thereto. Okay.

MR. BAIRD: Your Honor, this is pretty simple. You know, the case law is unambiguous. There shouldn't be any special emphasis -- the jury should not be allowed to give special emphasis to treating doctors. And that's the law. There's case law on that issue. We have retained an expert. He's also -- I believe he's examined these plaintiffs. So the plaintiff shouldn't be allowed to get up and say, look, these are treating doctors, not just an expert. They're all doctors and you don't get to say that one is better than the other just because they happen to be the doctor that the plaintiffs went to on their own or by referral. It's just they're all doctors and the jury has to weigh their opinions based on the content and the substance of their opinions, and there should not be by implication or direct statement an attempt to enforce the now abolished physician's rule, saying that the treating physicians get a special consideration or value as far as credibility goes.

THE COURT: So how much are you asking to limit? Because the question they always ask, both sides always ask, is did you actually ever examine the patient on your own? And that's usually a subject of cross-examination and argument.

MR. BAIRD: Right. I'm not saying they can't -- I'm not asking to not -- that no one be allowed to ask that question. I'm just saying in closing arguments no party should be able to get up and say that's just an expert, this is a treating physician. Things of that nature are what I think should be excluded from trial because that's improper. It's purely prejudicial and it has no basis in the law.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MILLER: Your Honor, the simple fact is this rule does not apply to this case. Treating physician rule is regarding treating physicians and the quality presented to each physician, who has a Hippocratic oath to that patient. Dr. Duke

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THE COURT: Okay.

the defense.

MR. BAIRD: Like I said, I'm not seeking to limit cross-examination, Your Honor. I just -- I'm saying that the Nevada Supreme Court has expressly said that treating physicians are not special. They have said that doctors who just review records are doctors too. I mean, those are their words: We reject the treating physician rule and determine that it has no applicability in this state.

has none of that. He's specifically retained as an expert by the defense to look at

to this patient to give them the best care. He's not giving them care. He's not the

same. That's why this rule has no applicability whatsoever to this case. It would

physicians should have more deference than another treating physician that the

plaintiffs were referred to or sought treatment with. That make sense when the

treating physician rule should come into play. That's when it gets -- that's when

it applies. But that isn't the case here. There's none of that. All you have is the

from cross-examining the defense expert on the fact that he's been retained by

defense hiring their expert and now trying to mis-apply this rule to prevent plaintiffs

be one thing for me to say or come in and try and say that one of my treating

this patient. He's not a treater. He's not somebody who has a Hippocratic oath

So they should not be able to argue these doctors had a Hippocratic oath and as such they do a better job than an expert, they're better than an expert, because that's what the supreme court is talking about. It does have applicability in this case because they are obviously intending to do exactly what the supreme court has said you cannot. They can criticize an expert based on the content of his opinions, the foundation of those opinions, but to use the simple fact that Dr. Duke

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is not a treating physician, that is contrary to Nevada law.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MILLER: Can I comment, Your Honor?

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THE COURT: Of course you can.

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MR. MILLER: Briefly. No, that's not what that case says. That case concerns the fact that the plaintiff in that case was referred to another treating -another physician outside of the expert retention of defense or plaintiff's legal casework. It was another -- it was basically a second opinion, is what happened. And that physician issued some opinions while treating that party. It has nothing to do with the specific legal expert retention that we're talking here. That's the

THE COURT: Okay. And I'm just thinking how I want to articulate my ruling. I think that case was clear in that you don't get -- you don't get a presumption you get to present to the jury that they get to give more weight to certain individuals' testimony because they're treating physicians versus perhaps an expert. However, certainly you can argue factors that would go to the weight the jury ultimately decides to give to the different individuals. I mean, I think it's fair game to ask -you know, bring out that the expert hasn't treated the plaintiff and a variety of other things. I think that goes to the weight their testimony will be given by the jury.

Are you following me?

MR. BAIRD: I think so.

THE COURT: I mean, because in that case they basically got up and argued, look, you know, they get more weight simply because they're treating physicians. I mean, the jury is ultimately going to make determinations from everything else that's

brought up in the case as to the weight they're going to give each of the individuals.

And I think — and I'm not articulating myself, I can tell from your faces, as clearly as I would like. I would allow plaintiff to ask the questions of the treating physician and argue at the time of closing that the expert has not treated the individual. I think that anything that goes to the bias, the weight of the testimony, I think that's fair game.

MR. BAIRD: My only -- my only confusion there, Your Honor, is what material fact does the lack of treating a plaintiff go to? It doesn't go to any material fact, so it's something that is purely prejudicial. It doesn't affect a doctor's ability to determine a diagnosis or causation.

THE COURT: But I don't think diagnoses are that simple. I think that a lot of doctors get up on the stand and as a component of just pure complaints -- I mean, there's obviously observations and opinions they derive simply by touch and examining the patient themselves. I mean, that's just part of what a doctor does.

MR. BAIRD: Okay. Well, and I think my doctor examined these people, so that's what I'm --

THE COURT: Didn't yours do an independent medical examination?

MR. BAIRD: That's what I'm saying. He did an IME. So for them to say, well, he's not a treater, that's what I'm saying. That is pure prejudice. That's not a substantive difference.

MR. MILLER: It is a substantive difference. He's been hired. It's different from the supreme court case. The supreme court case was somebody was just referred to another physician who was asked to do a second opinion and review all the treatment. This person has been specifically hired by the defense, which, you know, frankly maybe ties into my other motions in limine regarding Dr. Duke, but.

THE COURT: Well, do you not -- I mean, I think it's fair for them to ask who are you hired by, how much are you going to get paid? That comes up.

MR. BAIRD: Sure.

THE COURT: You're going to ask the same thing of their doctors and experts.

MR. BAIRD: Yeah, I'm only saying -- I'm just saying it's unfair for them to say the treating doctors are special and you need to consider them differently than an expert. That was really the only thing I was asking.

THE COURT: I don't think that argument is appropriate, but I think there's things you can argue as far as bringing up in closing as far as why the jury should give more weight or less weight to certain individuals.

MR. MILLER: Okay. And that's -- okay, because that's what I was unclear.

As long as -- I want to be able to argue to the jury what weight should be given to any testimony from any witness.

THE COURT: Yeah, I think you get to argue that based upon the evidence that's presented.

MR. MILLER: Okay.

THE COURT: Isn't that -- I mean, what exactly do you want to say?

MR. MILLER: I don't know. I haven't drafted my closing yet. I hopefully will be more eloquent than saying the treaters are more special. I'll put it that way.

THE COURT: Well, I don't think you can really say that.

MR. MILLER: But I think, Your Honor, I mean, I think you've touched on it.

I do want to be able to discuss the fact that Dr. Duke is not a -- he's not somebody who has treated and overseen the course of care for these plaintiffs. He's somebody

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who was specifically hired by the defense to create an opinion.

THE COURT: And I would allow that. And you know what, I would allow the defense expert to ask the same questions of your expert, bring out how much they're paid --

MR. MILLER: Sure.

THE COURT: -- and the fact that you hired them.

MR. MILLER: Absolutely.

THE COURT: I think that's fair game.

MR. MILLER: I agree, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I think it goes to bias, prejudice and everything else.

Okay. So this one we can say denied. I don't --

MR. BAIRD: It sounds denied.

THE COURT: It sounds denied?

MR. MILLER: I think it's denied.

THE COURT: Some of these are not as simple as a simple grant or deny --

MR. BAIRD: Yeah.

THE COURT: -- because they kind of depend on the phraseology.

All right. The next one, defendant's motion in limine number six, to prevent plaintiff from arguing responsibility avoidance, and plaintiff's opposition to motion in limine number six.

MR. BAIRD: I have run into in a number of cases a plaintiff wanting to make the argument to the jury that we are here because the defendants would not accept responsibility. The implication being that it is -- it is the defendant has done something wrong by allowing the case to go to trial. In this case I expect that one

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23 24 of the defenses we will be dropping is liability. So when we go to trial, we will be arguing just causation and damages, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BAIRD: And for him to argue that my clients, in exercising their constitutional right to have a jury decide whether the plaintiffs were injured or not, to imply or to state in any way to the jury that this is something that is wrong, that's unfair. That's unfairly prejudicial. And there is no element of plaintiffs' case called responsibility or duty to take responsibility, okay. We will end up acknowledging that we breached a duty, and then the only question will be were they injured and to what extent is that valued. So if they get up and say plaintiffs (sic) have refused to take responsibility and now we've had to go through this whole trial, that doesn't go to any element of their case. That's pure prejudice and purely asking the jury to become impassioned and then render a verdict based on that passion.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MILLER: How is it pure prejudice when they haven't conceded liability, Your Honor? He says it now. There's no stipulation. There's no concession. There's nothing. Liability is still on the table as far as plaintiffs are aware. Until I have that, I think I'm fully entitled to argue based on the evidence presented at trial that these people have contested liability. That sure sounds like avoiding responsibility if they contest liability. I think that's fair game as argument. Defense clearly can counter that.

MR. BAIRD: No, there is -- there is no responsibility, Your Honor, until there's a judgment. That's the whole point. Now, I am confident that I will be formally accepting liability. It occurred to me just the other day that we haven't done that yet.

But even if we were arguing liability, you don't get to say that my clients are avoiding responsibility, because that is a moral statement. You see, they're saying that my clients have been immoral. They're doing something wrong by making the plaintiff prove their case according to the law. That is unfair prejudice and that's all we're asking. They can say that they're at fault. They can say that they have been damaged. But they don't get to say or imply that my clients are bad actors because we're at trial.

THE COURT: Okay. I agree with you, defense counsel. I'm going to grant your motion in limine. I think there's a multiple -- multitude of reasons why cases may not resolve absent going to trial and I think that both parties have a right to go to trial and have it tried before a jury if they can't reach a resolution.

The next one, defendant's motion in limine number seven, to preclude questions regarding verdict amounts during voir dire, and plaintiff's opposition thereto.

MR. BAIRD: This one is very simple. Typically the response to this argument is that they need to determine whether a jury is going to be biased against certain dollar amounts.

THE COURT: Um-hm.

MR. BAIRD: I don't think you need to tell the jury numbers to find out if they are biased or prejudiced. When you're asking them you can say would you be opposed to giving a large verdict if the evidence warranted it? You don't have to condition the jury to big verdicts in order to determine whether they're biased. The only purpose of those questions -- if you ask the question that I just recommended, the only reason to ask anything else is to condition the jury to try and get them to

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accept the idea of these larger verdicts before they've even heard the evidence.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MILLER: I don't think that was the scope of their motion. I think they wanted nothing regarding -- at least when I first read the initial motion is they don't want anything talking about verdict amounts. And now my understanding is counsel is saying we can, you know, investigate with the jury whether or not there's any bias regarding providing a large verdict amount. I don't know what a large verdict amount might be to each individual juror, but I sure as heck want to find out whether or not there's any bias there. There's clearly -- in this day and age there's prejudice towards plaintiff's personal injury suits by a lot of people in society. I think it's fair for this Court and for the counsels to investigate whether or not that bias is going to improperly be injected into this from one of these jurors.

THE COURT: So what do you want to ask?

MR. MILLER: I want to be able to ask whether or not they're comfortable to give a large verdict, potentially. I mean, based on the medical bills alone, it's probably going to be a six figure verdict. I don't know if that's large or not to some of these jurors. I don't want to give specific numbers. I have no intention of giving a specific number.

THE COURT: Okay. That was my concern.

MR. MILLER: Right. I don't want to do that, Your Honor.

MR. BAIRD: My only argument is against specific numbers, so it sounds like we --

THE COURT: I think you guys actually agree.

MR. BAIRD: Yeah.

MR. MILLER: That's fine.

THE COURT: And that would have been my ruling anyway. I mean, obviously I think it goes to finding an appropriate jury as far as inquiry of whether or not they can consider a large verdict amount if the evidence demonstrates it at the time of trial. However, you always have to be careful not to ask for specific amounts --

MR. MILLER: Right.

THE COURT: -- because it's kind of a tentative, you know, verdict. So we'll just say that's granted.

MR. BAIRD: Okay.

THE COURT: Okay. The next one, defendant's motion in limine number eight, to exclude evidence of damages not presented under a computation of damages, and the plaintiff's opposition thereto.

MR. BAIRD: This one is really simple. This is just saying under the rules of discovery they are obligated to produce all the calculations for all of their damages timely during discovery. Anything that has not been properly disclosed should be excluded. And it's sort of a prospective ruling because I don't know what they're going to try and ask at trial.

THE COURT: They said they provided it.

MR. BAIRD: Pardon?

THE COURT: They said they provided it in their opposition.

MR. BAIRD: Yeah. I'm not saying there has never been any sort of a calculation. Whatever they've -- what they have produced during discovery I think is all they should be -- is what they should be limited to as far as special damages.

THE COURT: Okay. Counsel?

MR. MILLER: I don't disagree, Your Honor. When I first saw the motion it implied to me that we had never produced it. So I think that's fine.

THE COURT: So it would be granted and the parties agree that they only get to present evidence that was presented during the course of discovery.

MR. BAIRD: Right. And so these recent ones, and I think there was a production just a few days ago, anything that's new from there should be excluded. The bills that were attached were from 2012. And so if that wasn't already included in the prior calculation, that should be excluded.

MR. MILLER: That's not correct, Your Honor. We have a duty -- we are able to supplement thirty days before trial, up to thirty days before trial. These were supplemented. On top of that --

THE COURT: You can supplement up until the cut-off.

MR. MILLER: Right. No, you can -- No, 16.1 allows you to supplement bills and records that are up to thirty days before trial.

THE COURT: I agree with you; up until the thirty days.

MR. MILLER: Right -- which we've done.

MR. BAIRD: Except that we had a couple years of discovery, and unless I'm confused on it, because I attached it. What they -- where's my supplement here? Their most recent production included bills from 2012. Did that exhibit not make it on? So, yeah, if there was new treatment, you know, I understand the rules. But for them to produce something that was from 2012 after discovery, that's what I'm saying should be excluded. And that's what I -- I thought I printed that out because that surprised me.

MR. MILLER: The point of 16.1, Your Honor, is whether -- to prevent prejudice or trial by ambush. They've deposed all these physicians. They knew exactly what the charges were. They were discussed in each deposition. On top of that, they've subpoenaed all these records as well. They have the exact same information we have.

MR. BAIRD: I printed out the wrong thing. I just -- As a matter of law, Your Honor, whatever it is, if they've produced -- if they late produced records from 2012 after the discovery, it's 2014. So if they didn't get around to producing 2012 medical records and bills, as a matter of law -- I mean, that's just black and white law, it should be excluded. And we can work out whether that's the case at the 2.67, but I think that there's no basis on which you could rule otherwise.

MR. MILLER: I completely disagree. I think you have discretion under 16.1 to do this. They've been properly submitted.

THE COURT: So is the only real issue that the 2012 bills were presented in 2014?

MR. BAIRD: Right. After the close of discovery. I mean, if they had produced them --

THE COURT: Why were they so late?

MR. MILLER: Your Honor, we didn't have this case from the initial start. I don't know why. And it's not that these -- there's a big difference between bills and records not being supplemented and a calculation of the summary. That's the only thing we've produced in the last -- you know, before the cut-off of the thirty days was an updated summary of the medical specials. From my understanding, the bills themselves and everything they've had.

THE COURT: So were the -- the doctors that were included in the calculation, those doctors, the ones who rendered treatment in 2012, were those previously identified?

MR. MILLER: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Made available?

MR. MILLER: Yes. They've all been deposed by defense. All their records have been subpoenaed by the defense.

THE COURT: Okay. Anything else?

MR. BAIRD: No. No, nothing else.

THE COURT: I'm going to deny it. I mean, again, I think you have up to the thirty days. I think it should have been done sooner, but it sounds like the defense did have information regarding the identity of those individuals and was able to during the course of discovery conduct any discovery necessary on those different medical providers.

Defendant's motion in limine number nine, to prohibit improper jury questionnaire and/or voir dire, and plaintiff's opposition.

MR. BAIRD: This one is -- I think that this one is pretty much rendered moot by your other one, because in talking with plaintiff's counsel before he said he's not anticipating days of voir dire and no one has proposed a jury questionnaire. And so, you know, in general we -- the motion is to exclude questioning that is simply profiling -- creating a profile of the jurors that doesn't actually relate to the simple issue of are they going to be an unbiased, unprejudiced juror.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MILLER: I don't disagree.

THE COURT: I'm sure you agree not to present improper jury questions.

All right. So --

MR. MILLER: I have no need to know their favorite movie, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. So we'll grant this.

MR. BAIRD: Okay.

THE COURT: All right, let's see. It looks like we have defendant's motions in limine number -- I'm sorry, the plaintiffs' motions in limine number one through nine and the defendant's oppositions to some of them.

MR. BAIRD: All but five and six.

THE COURT: Yeah. So five and six will be granted, as there is no opposition by the defense. All right. So let's just start with one. Inference of secondary gain motive.

MR. MILLER: This is something I'm seeing more and more introduced by defendants, Your Honor. The simple fact is there's no evidence or foundation to try and introduce this theory of secondary gain or malingering. There's none. Dr. Duke, their one retained expert, while he tried to interject the theory of secondary gain and the fact that these parties have hired attorneys and filed a lawsuit, which is later on in this motion, he even agreed that he has no evidence to show that they were malingering, being dishonest; any of that nature. He just basically -- Dr. Duke basically just wants to interject the fact that any plaintiff must have secondary gain because they're a plaintiff. That's really what it boils down to and it's pure speculation. It's not founded upon evidence of these specific plaintiffs in their treatment in this case.

THE COURT: Okay. Counsel?

MR. BAIRD: I think all of plaintiffs' doctors have agreed that patients involved in litigation present the possibility that they are also motivated by secondary gain. The existence of a lawsuit where you are asking for money is by definition secondary gain, if they're going to doctors in preparation for this lawsuit. So there is evidence of secondary gain. I have not heard anybody utter, other than plaintiff, utter the word malingerer in this case, and I don't think any expert that I have retained plans on calling them malingerers. But it is an objective fact that the plaintiffs in this case are actually after money as well and that goes to bias. And we've cited case law that says you can examine on this issue, on issues that go to a witness' bias, and this definitely goes to that. And his doctors agree it is very much a possibility. And it is something the jury needs to consider when they're evaluating the patient's complaints because nobody is going to testify that they can tell a patient's pain by anything other than the patient telling them how much pain they're in. And so it's vital that this be allowed.

MR. MILLER: A couple notes on that. One, Your Honor, regarding a patient's pain, that can be corroborated by physical examinations, which it has been by the treating physicians in this case. On top of that, in terms of the plaintiffs' physicians talking about secondary gain, that was a general concept that basically every patient can potentially have secondary gain. If I'm injured and I want to get treatment, maybe it's because I want to be able to work. That's secondary gain. There's positive and negative factors that can be attributed. What they want to do here is take this into -- punish the plaintiffs, frankly, for being plaintiffs and using the system they're afforded, which is our legal system that has determined that the one way to make them whole from their injuries is money. That's it. There's no other

remedy. You can't go back in time, can't -- there's nothing else. There's no magic pill or anything that rewinds these plaintiffs to prior to this accident.

Basically what Dr. Duke wants to do is say they're plaintiffs, so clearly they're biased, they want money. That's speculation. One, it's completely outside of his expertise. It has nothing to do with a medical basis. And then two, it's highly prejudicial to the jury to get up there and say, well, these people are plaintiffs, they want money; how dare they? It's improper. It's not based on any of the evidence of the case, other than the fact that they had to file a lawsuit.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BAIRD: Your Honor, there is one other thing. I mean, Dr. Duke makes the comments about medical legal reports because he has observed in his years of experience that doctors who are treating patients involved in litigation do a different kind of medical report. I mean, all of these things are special and unique to litigation and the jury should be able to be made aware that these doctors and these patients are doing things differently with litigation than they do when you're just out to get better, when you just are going to the doctor only to get better. And the jury -- just because we say it doesn't mean the jury is going to buy it. It could backfire. But it goes to bias and it goes to the weight of the testimony of all these witnesses, and to preclude us from doing this would be very prejudicial to the defendants.

THE COURT: I'm going to grant it.

The next one is reference to prior untreated medical conditions. Is there any evidence that the plaintiff has prior injuries or treatment?

MR. BAIRD: Right. The only -- and I think the plaintiffs agree that we can talk about it, was I think Ms. Avarca had pre-existing abdominal pain and that's

discussed in the records. And he said that he's okay with us talking about that.

And this might bleed over into another motion, but we have -- we don't have any intention of getting up there and arguing that the plaintiffs were hurting and hurting and hurting and just not getting treatment. That's not something that we have lined up.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MILLER: I think that's fine.

THE COURT: I'm going to deny it. I mean, I think that if the evidence is there, individuals can testify regarding prior treatment, complaints, etcetera, you know, as long as it's the same body parts --

MR. BAIRD: Right.

THE COURT: -- that are at issue in this case.

We've already done this one. Reference to treatment on a lien or collateral source. I've already indicated I will not allow that testimony.

The next one, argument that plaintiffs are asking for excess damages. I think that we've already discussed this, so I'm just going to — The way it's phrased is the argument of defendants saying to the jury that plaintiffs are asking for more than they reasonably anticipate receiving, and I've already said that is not acceptable and I denied that. Or actually for the motion that would be granted the way it's phrased by plaintiff.

Number seven, argument that plaintiffs were injured in a separate event.

MR. MILLER: It's a little similar to I think number two, Your Honor, about the pre-existing injuries.

THE COURT: I was going to deny that one for the same reasons. You can -if the evidence is there, you can talk about prior injuries, accidents, etcetera, that are
to the same body parts or same complaints.

The next one, comments about prior conditions.

MR. BAIRD: That's sort of the same thing. We don't have any prior conditions other than the abdominal issue.

THE COURT: Okay. So that will be denied. You can talk about, again, prior conditions so long as the evidence exists.

The next one is a motion to exclude Derek Duke.

MR. MILLER: I think you've heard a good part of my argument on this already, Your Honor. The simple fact is Dr. Duke, he provides two things in his deposition. One, he has no — basically in terms of the actual causation and treatment of these two plaintiffs he basically says it's not related to the accident. I can say that to a reasonable degree of medical probability. In terms of anything else, I can't say; I have no idea. And then he likes to go and spent quite at length during his deposition regarding the fact that they're plaintiffs, the fact of what he calls the pursuit of litigation.

THE COURT: We've already talked about that one, though.

MR. MILLER: We have. We've gone far into it. So I mean, frankly, Your Honor, I think the entire -- I think Dr. Duke has been doing this so long as a defense expert his bias is just -- it's inseparable from his opinions. But at the very least, Your Honor, I think what we have to have here is have his opinions limited to simply the opinions regarding the causation and not introduce any of this secondary gain, pursuit of litigation, any of this stuff that he likes to delve into.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BAIRD: Your Honor, Dr. Duke is a qualified medical doctor who has examined these patients and examined all the medical records. Plaintiffs' doctors have not all reviewed all the medical records. Plaintiffs' doctors have not reviewed all of the deposition transcripts. As I recall, they hadn't reviewed any deposition transcripts. Dr. Duke has the best foundation of any witness in this case to testify overall as to how this course of treatment compares with non-litigation course of treatment and whether the conditions diagnosed have a foundation for being claimed to be caused by this accident. There should be no limitation on his testimony insofar as he demonstrates a foundation to do so. And he has -- he is the only one with a foundation.

Plaintiffs' argument starts with this assumption, that plaintiffs' doctors are above reproach, that they cannot be biased and that they should be treated differently, and that is not supported by the law. Doctors are doctors. Dr. Duke is a doctor, their doctors are doctors. They're all humans and they should all be treated the same way. If his doctors get to testify in any way plaintiff chooses and these doctors are treating on liens and have an interest in the case as well, there is no fair basis on which to exclude Dr. Duke.

THE COURT: Okay. I was not going to exclude Dr. Duke. However, we already discussed certain portions of his report that I wasn't going to allow as far as the arguments of malingering, secondary gain, litigation versus non-litigation medical course of treatment. Certainly he can testify on his review of the records and his opinions related to the care, treatment and cost of the bills.

MR. BAIRD: So Dr. Duke can't testify that there is evidence of motivation by

secondary gain?

THE COURT: No.

MR. BAIRD: And plaintiffs' doctors discuss it. That's what I don't understand. Their doctors have already testified that any one of these people could be motivated by secondary gain. Why can't Dr. Duke say this evidence to me says secondary gain?

THE COURT: I guess maybe -- please tell me how it came out in the deposition. I've never seen a doctor on behalf of the plaintiff testify that their patient was doing it for secondary gain.

MR. BAIRD: I'm not saying the doctors said they definitely were, but they all say, yeah, they could be. And then it comes down to are they or not, and that's really something that the jury is going to have to decide. But the doctor -- if a doctor says this evidence says to me secondary gain, why can't they present that evidence and let the jury weigh it? Let him cross-examine them on it. I mean, if --

THE COURT: But, I mean, was that question asked in a hypothetical?

MR. MILLER: It was a general principle, Your Honor.

MR. BAIRD: Yeah, as a general principle.

THE COURT: Because sometimes the plaintiffs' treating doctors do get up there and say I think this plaintiff is malingering. I've seen that happen.

MR. BAIRD: Your Honor --

THE COURT: But, I mean, the question was asked in a hypothetical situation.

MR. BAIRD: No, it was just as a general principle. None of these doctors have -- none of plaintiffs' doctors have explicitly said they suspect secondary gain. But on the other side of that coin I have asked doctors, for example, in your medical

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records for this plaintiff -- and I can't remember if this is this case or not, but this is just an example. In this medical record you said that the injuries were caused by this accident to a reasonable degree of medical probability. Do you add that opinion to your non-litigation patients? And they say no, I don't do that. This is something special I do for litigation patients. I mean, these are all things that -- there is evidence of this and we should be allowed to discuss that there are things that are done differently when there's money involved than when there isn't.

And to hobble an expert who has -- who is the only person that has read all of the records and can watch the progression of the complaints and the diagnoses, to limit him from saying this doesn't match what you do when you're just treating a patient or this is not what patients who are not involved in litigation do, I mean, that is very valuable to the jury. And it is not unfair because it is -- there's evidence of it and it is a fact.

MR. MILLER: It is unfair, Your Honor, because there's no evidence. That's the problem. Dr. Duke testified he has no foundation to say it. He just talks about secondary gain. He wants to inject it into his opinions. But he -- and the same questions I asked him, do you have any evidence of secondary gain for these people other than they have an attorney? No. Do you have any evidence that these physicians, these treating physicians have committed malpractice? No. Do you have any evidence of malingering? No. Dishonesty? No. There's no foundation. That's the problem. That's a problem. You want to ask it in a general principle or hypothetical. There's no foundation based upon the evidence. That's the point of these experts.

If Dr. Duke wants to come in, it's fine. He can testify to what he has

reviewed because that's going to be the foundation for what is related to the accident and what's not. But he has not said -- he hasn't even listed it as an alternate theory to escape the reasonable degree of medical probability standard. He hasn't presented it. He hasn't said, well, because they have a lawyer that's an alternate theory of all their problems.

MR. BAIRD: Your Honor, that is a mis-statement of the law. A defense expert is not obligated to opine as to an alternative cause. That is not the law. An expert --

THE COURT: I agree with you.

MR. BAIRD: Okay. And so that's what he's saying. Well, he doesn't -- when he says he doesn't have an opinion to a reasonable degree of medical probability, he's saying -- the deposition, when you read their motion, he says he's unable to provide any cause to their complaints to a reasonable degree of medical probability. That's no basis on which to exclude his opinions on secondary gain. And there is documented evidence in his reports regarding secondary gain. So I don't understand how they can shoehorn that into the fact that he doesn't have an alternative cause. I don't know how they can shoehorn that into saying, well, he doesn't get to talk about pursuit of litigation or secondary gain factors.

MR. MILLER: It's not an alternate cause. There's nothing in his expert report that says secondary gain is the alternate cause of these injuries and treatment.

Because even if you present -- It's fine, Dr. Duke can say I don't have a cause for why they're doing this -- that's fine -- to a reasonable degree of medical probability. He can say that. That's what he said. He said that this is not related to the accident. He has no problem saying that. But even if you present an alternate

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cause, even if it's not to a reasonable degree of medical probability, you still have to have foundation for it. He's presented no foundation.

THE COURT: Okay. I'm not going to allow the argument based upon the evidence that's given to me of secondary gain. I don't think there's quite simply any evidence of it. And quite honestly, Dr. Duke makes that in every single Dr. Duke report I've ever seen. I think that without evidence of malingering or something else, there is simply just no basis to throw that out to the jury. I think that it's prejudicial. I think that our system allows someone to come in, if they can prove that they're damaged, to seek, you know, financial compensation. So I'm not going to allow that.

The other things in Dr. Duke's report I will allow. I think it's appropriate for him to testify regarding his review of the records, his opinions regarding the care, treatment, bills and everything that were rendered to the plaintiff. But I don't think there's any evidence of secondary gain. And perhaps that will change. I mean, there's always a possibility something could come out during the course of the trial. Like I said, I've seen plaintiffs' experts say things that probably make the plaintiff want to crawl under the table, and if that happens then, you know, we can address it at that time.

MR. BAIRD: Could you grant it pursuant to -- with the option of an offer of proof at trial?

THE COURT: Secondary gain?

MR. BAIRD: Yes.

THE COURT: Just throwing that argument out there?

MR. BAIRD: No, we would do an offer of proof outside the presence of the

jury after we -- so that we can get him to explain it, and then you can decide whether there's a foundation or not.

THE COURT: You can bring it up again at the time of trial. And yes, depending what the evidence shows.

MR. BAIRD: Okay.

THE COURT: If the evidence is there.

Okay. Have we gotten through all your motions in limine?

MR. MILLER: I think so, Your Honor.

MR. BAIRD: We have.

THE COURT: All right. Any questions before I call the next case?

MR. MILLER: Just briefly, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Yes, sir?

MR. MILLER: Do you know what the trial -- like if we -- you know, we're supposed to start trial November 10th. Do you know what days or how much time we have for trial?

THE COURT: (Speaking to the law clerk) You know what, can you get Carmen, please?

And the only reason I'm getting my assistant is the only thing that we absolutely can't move are the medical malpractice cases, as you're aware. I have, frankly, so few civil cases that actually go. When we give you -- you can almost pick your week, but expect to go --

MR. MILLER: Okay.

THE COURT: -- because you're not going to get bumped by something else.

MR. BAIRD: Okay.

accommodate you.

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1	MR. BAIRD: Okay. Sounds good.	
2	MR. MILLER: Sounds good.	
3	THE COURT: I mean, that would be adequate time for you to get your	
4	experts ready, right?	
5	MR. MILLER: Oh, yeah, that should be fine.	
6	MR. BAIRD: Right, right. Now that I know we're likely to go, I can get all their	
7	availability for the five weeks and then we should be able to just match them up.	
8	THE COURT: Okay. Yeah, and we'll work with you on scheduling. Thank	
9	you.	
10	MR. BAIRD: Great. Thank you.	
11	MR. MILLER: All right. Thank you, Your Honor.	
12	THE COURT: Thank you.	
13	(PROCEEDINGS CONCLUDED AT 10:57:45 A.M.)	
14	* * * *	
15		
16	ATTEST: I do hereby certify that I have truly and correctly transcribed the audio/video proceedings in the above-entitled case to the best of my ability.	
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18	Dig Sancia	
19	Liz Galcia, Transcriber LGM Transcription Service	
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	Alun D. Column		
. 1	SAO CLERK OF THE COURT		
2	STEPHEN H. ROGERS, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 5755		
3	ROGERS, MASTRANGELO, CARVALHO & MITCHELL 300 South Fourth Street, Suite 710		
4			
5	Fax (702) 384-1460 Attorneys for Defendants		
6	DISTRICT COURT		
7	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA		
8	CITTS TOMES & A COUNTY		
9	CHRISTIAN CERVANTES-LOPEZ, ) CASE NO.: A-12-667141-C an individual; MARIA AVARCA, an individual,		
10	Plaintiffs, ) DEPT. NO.: XXIII		
11	vs. }		
12	EVANGELINA ORTEGA, an individual;  MIRIAM DIZAPRO ORTEGA - m individual;		
13			
14	N		
15	Defendants.		
16	STIPULATION AND ORDER TO CONTINUE TRIAL DATE		
17	IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED by and between the parties, through their respective counsel,		
18	that the trial date for the above-captioned matter which is currently set for November 12, 2014 be		
19	continued and reset on the trial stack of February 9, 2015, at 9:00 a.m., with a calendar call on		
20	Feb. 3, 205, at 11:08 m. and the Pre-Trial Memorandums due on Jau. 30, 2015		
21	DATED this 5 day of November 2014. DATED this 5 day of November, 2014.		
22-	SIMON & ASSOCIATES ROGERS, MASTRANGELO, CARVALHO		
23	ESBA 41-1 C & MITCHELLY #53362		
24	DANIEL S. SIMON, ESQ.  Nevedo Bar No: 4750		
25	Nevada Bar No: 4750  810 South Casino Center Blvd.  Las Vegas NV 80101  Nevada Bar No. 5755  200 South Fourth Street, Suite 710		
26	Las Vegas, NV 89101  Attorneys for Plaintiffs  Attorneys for Defendants		
27			
28	•••		
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**ORDER** IT IS SO ORDERED that the civil jury trial presently scheduled for November 12, 2014 in 2 the above-entitled matter be, and hereby is continued to the 9th day of February, in the year of 2015 at9:00 a.m. A pretrial conference with the designated attorney and/or parties in proper person will be held on .m. A calendar call will be held on Feb. 3, 2015 \_.m. The pretrial memorandum must be filed no later than 4:00 with a courtesy copy delivered to Department XIII All parties 7 (attorneys and parties in proper person) must comply with ALL REQUIREMENTS of E.D.C.R. 2.67. All pretrial motions, including motions in limine, must be in writing and set for hearing no later than January 9, 2015. Any pretrial motion must be filed by 4:00 p.m. on December 9, 2014. Orders shortening time will not be signed except in extreme emergencies. The last day to supplement 11 your documents and witness list, including expert and rebuttal witnesses, is January 9, 2015. All 12 other orders of the prior Order Setting Civil Jury Trial shall remain in full force and effect. 13 14 15 16 RICT COURT JUDGE 17 Submitted by: ROGERS, MASTRANGELO, CARVALHO 18 JUDGE STEFANY A. MILEY #416 -19 South Fourth Street, Suite 710 Vegas, Nevada 89101 22 Attorneys for Defendants 23 24 25 26 27 Page 2 of 2

		Alm to Column	
1	STEPHEN H. ROGERS, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 5755	CLERK OF THE COURT	
2	R. KADE BAIRD, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 8362	CLERROI THE COOK!	
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4	Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Phone (702) 383-3400		
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6	1) *	T <b>RT</b>	
7	()		
8		(E) ADA	
9	,	CASE NO.: A-12-667141-C	
10	1	DEPT. NO.: XXIII	
11	Plaintiffs, )		
12	n		
13	EVANGELINA ORTEGA, an individual; ) MIRIAM PIZARRO-ORTEGA, an individual; )		
14	DOES I through V, inclusive; and ROE CORPORATIONS I through V, inclusive,		
15	Defendants.		
16			
17			
18	PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that an Order in the al		
19	on the 14 <sup>th</sup> day of November, 2014, a copy of which is attached hereto.		
20	DATED thisday of November, 2014.		
21	ROGERS, MASTRANGELO, CARVALHO & MITCHELL		
22			
23	SPEPINEN	H. ROGERS, ESQ.	
24	Nevada Bar No. 5755 R. KADE BAIRD, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 8362		
25			
26	Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Attorney for Defendants		
27		VAVAANNAANU	
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1	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE		
2	Pursuant to NRCP 5(a), and EDCR 7.26(a), I hereby certify that I am an employee of Rogers,		
3	Mastrangelo, Carvalho & Mitchell, and on the 10 day of November, 2014, a true and correct copy		
4	of the foregoing NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER was served via Electronic Service, upon the		
5	following counsel of record:		
6			
7	Daniel S. Simon, Esq. Nevada Bar No: 4750		
8	Simon & Associates 810 South Casino Center Blvd., Las Vegas, NV 89101 P: (702) 364-1650		
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13	An Employee of Rogers, Mastrangelo, Carvalho & Mitchell		
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18	M:\Kade\Ortega adv. Cervantes-Lopez\Pleadings\Notice of Entry of Order,wpd		
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	Alun D. Ehrun			
. 1	SAO CLERK OF THE COURT STEPHEN H. ROGERS, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 5755			
3	ROGERS, MASTRANGELO, CARVALHO & MITCHELL 300 South Fourth Street, Suite 710 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101			
4	Phone (702) 383-3400 Fax (702) 384-1460 Attorneys for Defendants			
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7	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA			
8	i:			
9	The same of the sa			
10	Plaintiffs, ) DEPT. NO.: XXIII			
11	VS. ,			
12	EVANGELINA ORTEGA, an individual; MIRIAM PIZARRO-ORTEGA, an individual;			
13	DOES I through V, inclusive; and ROE CORPORATIONS I through V, inclusive,			
14	Defendants.			
15	<b></b>			
16	STIPULATION AND ORDER TO CONTINUE TRIAL DATE			
17	IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED by and between the parties, through their respective counsel,			
18	that the trial date for the above-captioned matter which is currently set for November 12, 2014 be			
19	continued and reset on the trial stack of Pebruary 9, 2015, at 9:00 a.m., with a calendar call on			
20	Teb. 3, 2015, at 11:08 am. and the Pre-Trial Memorandums due on Jau. 30, 2015			
21	DATED this 5 day of November 2014. DATED this 5, day of Morand 2014.			
22	SIMON & ASSOCIATES ROGERS, MASTRANGELO, CARVALHO			
23	& MITCHTELLY #5362			
24	DANIEL S. SIMON, ESQ.  BIEPHENH. ROGERS, ESQ.			
25	Nevada Bar No: 4750  810 South Casino Center Blvd.  8200 South Fourth Street, Suite 710			
26	Las Vegas, NV 89101  Attorneys for Plaintiffs  Attorneys for Defendants			
27	whateals are marriagely			
28				

1 ORDER IT IS SO ORDERED that the civil jury trial presently scheduled for November 12, 2014 in 2 the above-entitled matter be, and hereby is continued to the 9th day of February, in the year of 2015 3 at9:00 a.m. A pretrial conference with the designated attorney and/or parties in proper person will be held on 5 .m. A calendar call will be held on 2015 \_\_.m. The pretrial memorandum must be filed no later than 4:00 20/5 with a courtesy copy delivered to Department XIII All parties (attorneys and parties in proper person) must comply with ALL REQUIREMENTS of E.D.C.R. 2.67. 8 All pretrial motions, including motions in limine, must be in writing and set for hearing no later than 9 January 9, 2015. Any pretrial motion must be filed by 4:00 p.m. on December 9, 2014. Orders shortening time will not be signed except in extreme emergencies. The last day to supplement 11 your documents and witness list, including expert and rebuttal witnesses, is January 9, 2015. All other orders of the prior Order Setting Civil Jury Trial shall remain in full force and effect. 14 DATED this 15 16 DISTRICA COURT JUDGE 17 Submitted by: ROGERS, MASTRANGELO, CARVALHO 18 JUDGE STEFANY A. MILEY # Jule -<del>1</del>9 EN H. ROGERS, ESO. 300 South Fourth Street, Suite 710 21 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Attorneys for Defendants 23 24 MCCALS-Crises and Corrector-Lopect besistered by Custimes Trinkship to Curcinson Trials - 11-05-14, upd 25 26 Page 2 of 2

DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA **CLERK OF THE COURT** 3 CHRISTIAN CERVANTES-LOPEZ 4 Plaintiff(s), 5 CASE NO. A667141 DEPT NO. 23 VS. 6 EVANGELINA ORTEGA, 7 8 Defendant(s), 9 AMENDED ORDER SETTING CIVIL JURY TRIAL **10** 11 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that: 12 The trial date previously set in this matter for November 12, 2014, and all dates 13 associated therewith are hereby VACATED; and 14 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that: 15 A. The above entitled case is set to be tried for three to five days to begin on Monday, 16 February 9, 2015 at 1:00 pm. 17 18 B. A Calendar Call will be held on Tuesday, February 3, 2015 at 11:00 a.m. 19 Trial Counsel (and any party in proper person) must appear. Trial Counsel must appear at the 20 calendar call and bring the following: 21 (1) Typed exhibit lists and exhibits; 22 (2) Original, certified, unopened depositions; (3) List of equipment needed for trial; 23 The Pre-trial Memorandum must be filed no later than January 30, 2015, with a 24 courtesy copy delivered to chambers. EDCR 2.67 must be complied with. 25 26 D. All discovery deadlines, deadlines for filing dispositive motions and motions to 27 amend the pleadings or add parties are controlled by the previously issued Scheduling Order

STEFANY A. MALEY DISTRICT JUDGE

28

and/or any amendments or subsequent orders.

DEPARTMENT TWENTY THREE LAS VEGAS NV 89101-2408

E. All motions in limine must be in writing and set for a hearing no later than 30 days prior to Trial. All pretrial motions shall be heard and decided no later than 15 days before the date scheduled for trial.

F. Stipulations to continue a trial date will not be considered by the Court. Pursuant to EDCR 2.35, a motion to continue trial due to any discovery issues or deadlines must be made before the Discovery Commissioner.

G. Orders shortening time will not be signed except in extreme emergencies.

## AN UPCOMING TRIAL DATE IS NOT AN EXTREME EMERGENCY

Failure of the designated trial attorney or any party appearing in proper person to appear for any court appearances or to comply with this Order shall result in any of the following:

(1) dismissal of the action (2) default judgment; (3) monetary sanctions; (4) vacation of trial date; and/or any other appropriate remedy or sanction.

Counsel must advise the Court immediately when the case settles or is otherwise resolved prior to trial. A stipulation which terminates a case by dismissal shall indicate whether a Scheduling Order has been filed and, if a trial date has been set, the date of that trial.

DATED: December 3, 2014.

HONORABLE STEFANY & MILEY DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

## **CERTIFICATE OF FACSIMILE**

On the 3<sup>rd</sup> day of December, 2014 a copy of the foregoing Order Setting Civil Jury Trial was faxed to Kristian Lavigne, Esq. at (702) 364-1655 and to Stephen H. Rogers, Esq. at (702) 384-1460.

By:

Carmen Alper

Judicial Executive Assistant

STEFANY A. MILEY DISTRICT JUDGE

27

28

DEPARTMENT TWENTY THREE LAS VEGAS NV 89101-2408

1 2 3 4 5 6 7	PTD STEPHEN H. ROGERS, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 5755 R. KADE BAIRD Nevada Bar No. 8362 ROGERS, MASTRANGELO, CARVALHO & MITCHELL 300 South Fourth Street, Suite 710 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Phone (702) 383-3400 Fax (702) 384-1460 Attorneys for Defendants			
8	DISTRICT COURT			
9	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA			
10				
11	CHRISTIAN CERVANTES-LOPEZ, ) CASE NO.: A-12-667141-C an individual; MARIA AVARCA, an individual, )			
12 13	) DEPT. NO.: XXIII Plaintiffs,			
14	vs.			
15 16	EVANGELINA ORTEGA, an individual; MIRIAM PIZARRO-ORTEGA, an individual; DOES I through V, inclusive; and ROE CORPORATIONS I through V, inclusive,			
17	Defendants.			
18 19	DEFENDANTS' SUPPLEMENT NRCP 16.1(a)(3) PRE-TRIAL DISCLOSURES			
20	Defendants EVANGELINA ORTEGA, by and through her attorneys of record, the law firm			
21	of ROGERS, MASTRANGELO, CARVALHO & MITCHELL, and discloses her trial documents			
22	and witnesses, objects to depositions, and objects to Plaintiff's documents, pursuant to NRCP			
23	16.1(3), as follows:			
24	(A) Name, Address, and Telephone Number of Each Witness Defendants expect to Present, Have Subpoenaed for Trial, and Those the Party May Call if the Need Arises.			
25 26 27 28	<ol> <li>CHRISTIAN CERVANTES-LOPEZ c/o Kristian Lavigne, Esq. The Law Office of Kristian Lavigne &amp; Assoc., P.C. 5265 South Durango Drive, Suite 1 Las Vegas, Nevada 89113</li> </ol>			
	Plaintiff is expected to testify as to the facts and circumstances surrounding the subject			

1	incident.				
2	2. MARIA AVARCA				
3	c/o Kristian Lavigne, Esq. The Law Office of Kristian Lavigne & Assoc., P.C.				
4	5265 South Durango Drive, Suite 1 Las Vegas, Nevada 89113				
5	Plaintiff is expected to testify as to the facts and circumstances surrounding the subject incident.				
6					
7	3. EVANGELINA ORTEGA c/o Stephen H. Rogers, Esq. Rogers, Mastrangelo, Carvalho & Mitchell				
8	300 S. Fourth Street, Suite 710 Las Vegas, NV 89101				
9					
10	Defendant is expected to testify as to the facts and circumstances surrounding the subjetincident.				
11	4. MIRIAM PIZARRO-ORTEGA				
12	c/o Stephen H. Rogers, Esq. ROGERS, MASTRANGELO, CARVALHO & MITCHELL 300 S. Fourth Street, Suite 710				
13	Las Vegas, NV 89101				
14	Defendant is expected to testify as to the facts and circumstances surrounding the subject incident.				
15	5. MARIA CERVANTES-LOPEZ				
16	8 E Tonopah #A North Las Vegas, NV. 89030				
17					
18	This witness is expected to testify as to the facts and circumstances surrounding the subject incident.				
19	6. ADAM SERRANO-SANTANA 2558 Statz st., Apt C				
20	North Las Vegas, NV. 89030				
21	This witness is expected to testify as to the facts and circumstances surrounding the subject incident.				
22	7. RICO SERRANO-CORTEZ				
23	1077 Griffith Ave Las Vegas, NV. 89104				
24	This witness is expected to testify as to the facts and circumstances surrounding the subject				
25	incident.				
26	8. OFFICER S. ARRENDALE, ID #1550 NORTH LAS VEGAS POLICE DEPARTMENT				
27	301 East Lake Mead Blvd. North Las Vegas, NV 89030				
28	TOTAL Las Togas, ITT 07030				

Page 2 of 5

1	Officer Arrendale may testify regarding the facts of his investigation of the circumstances surrounding the subject incident.			
2	9. DEREK A. DUKE, M.D., F.A.C.S			
3	861 Coronado Center Dr., Suite 200 Henderson, Nevada 89052			
5	Dr. Duke will testify regarding the Plaintiffs' alleged injuries and damages, consistent with			
	the opinions expressed in his IME and Medical Record Reports.			
6 7	10. TAMI ROCKHOLT, R.N. 10940 SW Barnes Road, Suite 106 Portland, OR 97225			
8	Ms. Rockholt will testify regarding the Plaintiffs' alleged injuries and damages, consistent			
9	with the opinions expressed in her Medical Record Reports.			
10				
11	Defendants' list of witnesses pursuant to this disclosure is attached hereto as Exhibit A.			
12	Defendants reserve the right to amend their list of witnesses up to, and during, trial of this matter.			
13	(B) <u>Designation of Those Witnesses Whose Testimony is Expected to be Presented by Means of a Deposition</u> .			
14	Defendants reserve the right to use any and all deposition transcripts at trial of this matter,			
15	including, but not necessarily limited to:			
16 17	a. Alain Coppel, M.D. 2820 W. Charleston Boulevard Las Vegas, Nevada 89107			
18 19	b. David Lanzkowsky, M.D. 150 E. Harmon Avenue, Ste. 206 Las Vegas, Nevada 89109			
20	c. Govind Koka, D.O.			
21	9975 S. Eastern Avenue, Ste. 110B Las Vegas, Nevada 89183			
22	d. John McCourt, M.D. University Medical Center			
23	901 Ranch Lane, Ste. 135 Las Vegas, Nevada 89102			
24	Pursuant to Defendants' Motions in Limine in this matter, Defendants object to the following			
25				
26	portions of the deposition transcripts in this matter:			
27	a. To be determined.			
28				

Page 3 of 5

2	(C) An Appropriate Identification of Each Document or Other Exhibit, Including Summaries of Other Evidence, Separately Identifying Those Which the Party Expects to Offer, and Those Which the Party May offer if the Need Arises.
3	Defendants' list of documents and other exhibits pursuant to this disclosure is attached hereto
4	as Exhibit A. Defendants reserve the right to amend their list of documents and other exhibits up
5	to, and during, trial of this matter.
6.	DATED this Z day of January, 2015.
7	ROGERS, MASTRANGELO, CARVALHO &
8	MITCHELI/
9	
10 11	R.K.X.ZE BAIRD  Next do Bar No. 8362
12	SZEPHEN H. ROGERS, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 5755 300 South Fourth Street, Suite 710
13	Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Attorney for Defendants
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*****				
1	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE			
2	Pursuant to N.R.C.P. 5(a) and E.D.C.R. 7.26(a). Thereby certify that I am an employee o			
.3	Rogers, Mastrangelo, Carvalho & Mitchell, and on the 25 day of January, 2015, a true and correc			
4	copy of the foregoing DEFENDANTS' SUPPLEMENT NRCP 16.1(a)(3) PRE-TRIAL			
5	DISCLOSURES was served upon the following counsel of record as follows:			
6				
7	via First Class, U.S. Mail, postage prepaid			
8	via Facsimile			
9	via Hand-Delivery			
10	XXX via Electronic Service pursuant to Rule 9 of the N.E.F.C.R.			
11	(Administrative Order 14-2)			
12	Daniel S. Simon, Esq.			
13				
14	810 South Casino Center Blvd., Las Vegas, NV 89101			
15	P: (702) 364-1650 F: (702) 364-1655			
16	Attorneys for Plaintiffs			
17	M			
18	HOL FUMA			
19	An Employee of Rogers, Mastrangelo, Carvalho & Mitchell			
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25 26				
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	Page 5 of 5			

## CHRISTIAN CERVANTES-LOPEZ and MARIA AVARCA vs. EVANGELINA ORTEGA and MIRIAM PIZARRO-ORTEGA Case No. A-12-667141-C

## **EXHIBIT A**

1	Defendant's Answer to Plaintiff's Complaint
2	Defendant's Amended Answer to Plaintiff's Complaint
3	Plaintiff's vehicle damage estimates
4	Color photographs of ADAM SERRANO-SANTANA (driver) and RICO SERRANO-CORTEZ's (owner) vehicle
5	ADAM SERRANO-SANTANA (driver) and RICO SERRANO-CORTEZ's (owner) vehicle damage estimates
6	Color photographs of Plaintiff's vehicle
7	University Medical Center's medical records, and bills of Christian Cervantes- Lopez
8	Neck & Back Clinic's medical records, and bills of Christian Cervantes-Lopez
9	Las Vegas Radiology medical records and bills of Christian Cervantes-Lopez
10	Primary Care Consultants medical records and bills of Christian Cervantes- Lopez
11	Nevada Comprehensive Pain Center medical records and bills of Christian Cervantes-Lopez
12	Canyon Medical Billing medical records and bills of Christian Cervantes- Lopez
13	Centennial Pain Relief medical records and bills of Christian Cervantes-Lopez
14	University Medical Center's medical records and bills of Maria Avarca
15	Neck & Back Clinic's medical records and bills of Maria Avarca
16	Las Vegas Radiology's medical records and bills of Maria Avarca
17	Primary Care Consultant's medical records and bills of Maria Avarca
18	Nevada Comprehensive Pain Center's medical records and bills of Maria Avarca

19	North Las Vegas Fire Department's medical records and bills of Maria
20	Surveillance Video and Report of Plaintiffs' from Ally Investigations

Hun J. Lohn **PMEM** DANIEL S. SIMON, ESQ. **CLERK OF THE COURT** Nevada Bar #004750 BENJAMIN J. MILLER, ESQ. Nevada Bar #010406 SIMON LAW 810 S. Casino Center Blvd. Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Telephone (702) 364-1650 Fax (702) 364-1655 dan@simonlawlv.com 6 Attorneys for Plaintiffs 7 DISTRICT COURT 8 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 9 CHRISTIAN CERVANTES-LOPEZ, 35 10 35 ... an individual. MARIA ABARCA, an individual Case No.: A667141 702-364-1650 Fax: 702-364-1 810 S. Casino Center Blvd. Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Plaintiffs, Dept. No.: XXIII SIMON LAW VS. EVANGELINA ORTEGA, an individual; MIRIAM PIZARRO-ORTEGA, an individual DOES I through V; inclusive and ROE CORPORATIONS I through V, inclusive Defendants. 17 18 PLAINTIFFS' PRE-TRIAL MEMORANDUM 19 COMES NOW Plaintiffs, by and through their attorneys, SIMON LAW, and hereby submits the following Pre-Trial Memorandum: 20 21 <u>I.</u> **FACTS** 22 23 On November 20, 2011, Plaintiffs Christian Cervantes-Lopez and Maria ABARCA were traveling westbound on Lake Mead Blvd., when suddenly without warning Defendant Miriam Pizaro-24 Ortega, who was operating a motor vehicle owned by Defendant Evangelina Ortega, made an 25 improper left turn, thus causing a violent collision with Plaintiffs' vehicle. As a result of the 26 dangerous condition created by Defendants, Plaintiffs sustained serious injuries. 27

II. 1 **CLAIMS FOR RELIEF** 2 3 Plaintiffs seek damages for past and future medical expenses, past and future pain, suffering, anxiety, loss of enjoyment of life, severe emotional distress, mental anguish, disfigurement, 4 5 permanent disability; general damages; and attorney's fees, interest, and costs. 6 III. 7 AMENDMENTS REQUIRED OF THE PLEADINGS 8 Plaintiffs will move to amend the Complaint to conform with the evidence, if necessary. 9 <u>IV.</u> TENDER OF ISSUES IN THE PLEADINGS TO BE ABANDONED Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 702-364-1650 Fax: 702-364-10 None at this time. 810 S. Casino Center Blvd. <u>V.</u> SIMON LAW **PLAINTIFFS' EXHIBITS** Summary of Medical Specials for Plaintiff Christian Cervantes-Lopez 1. Summary of Medical Specials for Plaintiff Maria Abarca 2. Billing and Medical Records from University Medical Center for Plaintiff Christian 3. Cervantes-Lopez Billing and Medical Records from the Neck and Back Clinic for Plaintiff Christian 4. Cervantes-Lopez Billing and Medical Records from Las Vegas Radiology for Plaintiff Christian 17 5. Cervantes-Lopez Billing and Medical Records from Primary Care Consultants for Plaintiff Christian 18 6. Cervantes-Lopez Billing and Medical Records from Advantage Diagnostic Imaging Center for Plaintiff 19 7. Christian Cervantes-Lopez Billing and Medical Records from Nevada Comprehensive Pain Center/Dr. Coppel 20 8. for Plaintiff Christian Cervantes-Lopez 21 9. Billing and Medical Records from Nevada Comprehensive Pain Center Pharmacy/Dr. Coppel for Plaintiff Christian Cervantes-Lopez Billing and Medical Records from Centennial Medical Group/Centennial Pain 22 10. Center/Centennial Surgery Center for Plaintiff Christian Cervantes-Lopez Billing and Medical Records from Western Regional Center for the Brain & Spine for 23 11. Plaintiff Christian Cervantes-Lopez 24 12. Billing and Medical Records from University Medical Center for Plaintiff Maria 25 13. Billing and Medical Records from North Las Vegas Fire Department/EMS for Plaintiff Maria Abarca 26 14. Billing and Medical Records from Desert Radiologists for Plaintiff Maria Abarca Billing and Medical Records from the Neck & Back Clinic for Plaintiff Maria Abarca 15. 27 Billing and Medical Records from Las Vegas Radiology for Plaintiff Maria Abarca 16. Billing and Medical Records from Primary Care Consultants for Plaintiff Maria 17. 28 Abarca

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2		2. Maria ABARCA c/o Simon Law 810 S. Casino Center Blvd. Las Vegas, NV 89101
3		Is expected to testify regarding the facts and circumstances surrounding the November 20,
5	2011.	
6		3. Evangelina Ortega c/o Stephen Rogers, Esq., and Kade Baird, Esq.
7		Rogers, Masterangelo, Carvalho & Mitchell 300 S. Fourth Street, Suite 710 Las Vegas, NV 89101
8		
9	2011.	Is expected to testify regarding the facts and circumstances surrounding the November 20,
55		4. Miriam Pizarro-Ortega
Vd. 101 11.66		c/o Stephen Rogers, Esq., and Kade Baird, Esq. Rogers, Masterangelo, Carvalho & Mitchell
LAW Center B svada 89 x: 702-3		300 S. Fourth Street, Suite 710 Las Vegas, NV 89101
ON LA ino Cen y, Nevac		Is expected to testify regarding the facts and circumstances surrounding the November 20,
Cas Cas egas 1650	2011.	
SII 810 S. C Las Veg 2-364-16 91 -51		<ol> <li>Person Most Knowledgeable and/or Custodian of Records for University Medical Center</li> </ol>
17 do 17		John D. McCourt, M.D. 1800 W. Charleston Blvd. Lee Veges, NV 20102
18		Las Vegas, NV 89102
19		Is expected to testify as a medical expert regarding the physical and mental condition and medical treatment rendered to Plaintiffs CHRISTIAN CERVANTES-LOPEZ and MARIA
20		<b>ABARCA</b> , including that the diagnosis and prognosis as a result of the incident in question, that such treatment was necessitated by said incident and was reasonable and necessary for the injuries sustained, the permanent disability, pain, suffering, anxiety, loss of enjoyment of
21	-	life and physical and mental restrictions resulting therefrom, and his in ability to be gainfully employed, as well as the necessity and cost for future medical treatment. That the medical
22		billings were reasonable, necessary and related to the subject incident. That the medical billings were reasonable, necessary and related to the subject incident. The custodian of records is expected to testify regarding all records and billings generated for CHRISTIAN
23		CERVANTES-LOPEZ and MARIA ABARCA for treatment rendered as a result of the incident in question. This expert is expected to testify consistent with the medical records
24		related to the treatment of the Plaintiffs for the subject incident, and any medical records for other incidents, before or after the subject incident having relevance to this action. The facts
25		and opinions to which the expert is expected to testify include any and all facts and opinions in the said medical records and medical history of Plaintiffs and that the medical treatment
26	The summaries of the su	the Plaintiffs received were reasonable, necessary, and caused by the incident set forth in the Complaint, and any facts and opinions that would rebut any opinions rendered by any witness
27		disclosed by any party in this action that contradict the same. This expert will also interpret radiographic findings, physical therapy treatment, work restrictions, job duties, permanent
28		impairments, inability to perform normal daily living activities, recreational activities,

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hobbies, pain, suffering, emotional distress, mentally and physically as it relates to the damages Plaintiffs have sustained as a result of this case.

 Person Most Knowledgeable and/or Custodian of Records for The Neck and Back Clinics Marilyn Adair, D.C.
 P.O. Box 38653 Las Vegas, NV 89113-6853 (702) 644-3333

Is expected to testify as a medical expert regarding the physical and mental condition and medical treatment rendered to Plaintiffs CHRISTIAN CERVANTES-LOPEZ and MARIA ABARCA, including that the diagnosis and prognosis as a result of the incident in question, that such treatment was necessitated by said incident and was reasonable and necessary for the injuries sustained, the permanent disability, pain, suffering, anxiety, loss of enjoyment of life and physical and mental restrictions resulting therefrom, and his in ability to be gainfully employed, as well as the necessity and cost for future medical treatment. That the medical billings were reasonable, necessary and related to the subject incident. The custodian of records is expected to testify regarding all records and billings generated for CHRISTIAN CERVANTES-LOPEZ and MARIA ABARCA for treatment rendered as a result of the incident in question. This expert is expected to testify consistent with the medical records related to the treatment of the Plaintiffs for the subject incident, and any medical records for other incidents, before or after the subject incident having relevance to this action. The facts and opinions to which the expert is expected to testify include any and all facts and opinions in the said medical records and medical history of Plaintiffs and that the medical treatment the Plaintiffs received were reasonable, necessary, and caused by the incident set forth in the Complaint, and any facts and opinions that would rebut any opinions rendered by any witness disclosed by any party in this action that contradict the same. This expert will also interpret radiographic findings, physical therapy treatment, work restrictions, job duties, permanent impairments, inability to perform normal daily living activities, recreational activities, hobbies, pain, suffering, emotional distress, mentally and physically as it relates to the damages Plaintiffs have sustained as a result of this case.

 Person Most Knowledgeable and/or Custodian of Records for Las Vegas Radiology Lawrence Bogle, M.D.
 7500 Smoke Ranch Road, Suite 100 Las Vegas, NV 89128 (702) 254-5004

Is expected to testify as a medical expert regarding the physical and mental condition and medical treatment rendered to Plaintiffs CHRISTIAN CERVANTES-LOPEZ and MARIA ABARCA, including that the diagnosis and prognosis as a result of the incident in question, that such treatment was necessitated by said incident and was reasonable and necessary for the injuries sustained, the permanent disability, pain, suffering, anxiety, loss of enjoyment of life and physical and mental restrictions resulting therefrom, and his in ability to be gainfully employed, as well as the necessity and cost for future medical treatment. That the medical billings were reasonable, necessary and related to the subject incident. The custodian of records is expected to testify regarding all records and billings generated for CHRISTIAN CERVANTES-LOPEZ and MARIA ABARCA for treatment rendered as a result of the incident in question. This expert is expected to testify consistent with the medical records related to the treatment of the Plaintiffs for the subject incident, and any medical records for other incidents, before or after the subject incident having relevance to this action. The facts and opinions to which the expert is expected to testify include any and all facts and opinions in the said medical records and medical history of Plaintiffs and that the medical treatment

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the Plaintiffs received were reasonable, necessary, and caused by the incident set forth in the Complaint, and any facts and opinions that would rebut any opinions rendered by any witness disclosed by any party in this action that contradict the same. This expert will also interpret radiographic findings, physical therapy treatment, work restrictions, job duties, permanent impairments, inability to perform normal daily living activities, recreational activities, hobbies, pain, suffering, emotional distress, mentally and physically as it relates to the damages Plaintiffs have sustained as a result of this case.

 Person Most Knowledgeable and/or Custodian of Records for Primary Care Consultants
 Rodriguez, PA-C
 P.O. Box 778195
 Henderson, NV 89077-8915
 (702) 492-7208

Is expected to testify as a medical expert regarding the physical and mental condition and medical treatment rendered to Plaintiffs CHRISTIAN CERVANTES-LOPEZ and MARIA **ABARCA**, including that the diagnosis and prognosis as a result of the incident in question, that such treatment was necessitated by said incident and was reasonable and necessary for the injuries sustained, the permanent disability, pain, suffering, anxiety, loss of enjoyment of life and physical and mental restrictions resulting therefrom, and his in ability to be gainfully employed, as well as the necessity and cost for future medical treatment. That the medical billings were reasonable, necessary and related to the subject incident. The custodian of records is expected to testify regarding all records and billings generated for CHRISTIAN CERVANTES-LOPEZ and MARIA ABARCA for treatment rendered as a result of the incident in question. This expert is expected to testify consistent with the medical records related to the treatment of the Plaintiffs for the subject incident, and any medical records for other incidents, before or after the subject incident having relevance to this action. The facts and opinions to which the expert is expected to testify include any and all facts and opinions in the said medical records and medical history of Plaintiffs and that the medical treatment the Plaintiffs received were reasonable, necessary, and caused by the incident set forth in the Complaint, and any facts and opinions that would rebut any opinions rendered by any witness disclosed by any party in this action that contradict the same. This expert will also interpret radiographic findings, physical therapy treatment, work restrictions, job duties, permanent impairments, inability to perform normal daily living activities, recreational activities, hobbies, pain, suffering, emotional distress, mentally and physically as it relates to the damages Plaintiffs have sustained as a result of this case.

 Person Most Knowledgeable and/or Custodian of Records for Centennial Medical Group Centennial Pain Relief Network Centennial Surgery Center David Lanzkowsky, M.D. 4454 N. Decatur Blvd. Las Vegas, NV 89130 (702) 839-1203

Is expected to testify as a medical expert regarding the physical and mental condition and medical treatment rendered to Plaintiffs CHRISTIAN CERVANTES-LOPEZ and MARIA ABARCA, including that the diagnosis and prognosis as a result of the incident in question, that such treatment was necessitated by said incident and was reasonable and necessary for the injuries sustained, the permanent disability, pain, suffering, anxiety, loss of enjoyment of life and physical and mental restrictions resulting therefrom, and his in ability to be gainfully employed, as well as the necessity and cost for future medical treatment. That the medical billings were reasonable, necessary and related to the subject incident. The custodian of

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records is expected to testify regarding all records and billings generated for CHRISTIAN CERVANTES-LOPEZ and MARIA ABARCA for treatment rendered as a result of the incident in question. This expert is expected to testify consistent with the medical records related to the treatment of the Plaintiffs for the subject incident, and any medical records for other incidents, before or after the subject incident having relevance to this action. The facts and opinions to which the expert is expected to testify include any and all facts and opinions in the said medical records and medical history of Plaintiffs and that the medical treatment the Plaintiffs received were reasonable, necessary, and caused by the incident set forth in the Complaint, and any facts and opinions that would rebut any opinions rendered by any witness disclosed by any party in this action that contradict the same. This expert will also interpret radiographic findings, physical therapy treatment, work restrictions, job duties, permanent impairments, inability to perform normal daily living activities, recreational activities, hobbies, pain, suffering, emotional distress, mentally and physically as it relates to the damages Plaintiffs have sustained as a result of this case.

 Person Most Knowledgeable and/or Custodian of Records for Advantage Diagnostic Imaging Keith M. Lewis, M.D.
 2980 S. Jones Blvd., #E Las Vegas, NV 89146 (702) 362-6652

Is expected to testify as a medical expert regarding the physical and mental condition and medical treatment rendered to Plaintiffs CHRISTIAN CERVANTES-LOPEZ and MARIA ABARCA, including that the diagnosis and prognosis as a result of the incident in question, that such treatment was necessitated by said incident and was reasonable and necessary for the injuries sustained, the permanent disability, pain, suffering, anxiety, loss of enjoyment of life and physical and mental restrictions resulting therefrom, and his in ability to be gainfully employed, as well as the necessity and cost for future medical treatment. That the medical billings were reasonable, necessary and related to the subject incident. The custodian of records is expected to testify regarding all records and billings generated for CHRISTIAN CERVANTES-LOPEZ and MARIA ABARCA for treatment rendered as a result of the incident in question. This expert is expected to testify consistent with the medical records related to the treatment of the Plaintiffs for the subject incident, and any medical records for other incidents, before or after the subject incident having relevance to this action. The facts and opinions to which the expert is expected to testify include any and all facts and opinions in the said medical records and medical history of Plaintiffs and that the medical treatment the Plaintiffs received were reasonable, necessary, and caused by the incident set forth in the Complaint, and any facts and opinions that would rebut any opinions rendered by any witness disclosed by any party in this action that contradict the same. This expert will also interpret radiographic findings, physical therapy treatment, work restrictions, job duties, permanent impairments, inability to perform normal daily living activities, recreational activities, hobbies, pain, suffering, emotional distress, mentally and physically as it relates to the damages Plaintiffs have sustained as a result of this case.

 Person Most Knowledgeable and/or Custodian of Records for Western Regional Center for Brain and Spine Stuart Kaplan, M.D.
 3061 S. Maryland Pkwy., #200 Las Vegas, NV 89109 (702) 737-1948

Is expected to testify as a medical expert regarding the physical and mental condition and medical treatment rendered Plaintiff CHRISTIAN CERVANTES-LOPEZ including that the diagnosis and prognosis as a result of the incident in question, that such treatment was

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necessitated by said incident and was reasonable and necessary for the injuries sustained, the permanent disability, pain, suffering, anxiety, loss of enjoyment of life and physical and mental restrictions resulting therefrom, and his in ability to be gainfully employed, as well as the necessity and cost for future medical treatment. That the medical billings were reasonable, necessary and related to the subject incident. The custodian of records is expected to testify regarding all records and billings generated for CHRISTIAN CERVANTES-LOPEZ for treatment rendered as a result of the incident in question. This expert is expected to testify consistent with the medical records related to the treatment of the Plaintiff for the subject incident, and any medical records for other incidents, before or after the subject incident having relevance to this action. The facts and opinions to which the expert is expected to testify include any and all facts and opinions in the said medical records and medical history of Plaintiff and that the medical treatment the Plaintiff received was reasonable, necessary, and caused by the incident set forth in the Complaint, and any facts and opinions that would rebut any opinions rendered by any witness disclosed by any party in this action that contradict the same. This expert will also interpret radiographic findings, physical therapy treatment, work restrictions, job duties, permanent impairments, inability to perform normal daily living activities, recreational activities, hobbies, pain, suffering, emotional distress, mentally and physically as it relates to the damages Plaintiff(s) have sustained as a result of this case.

Person Most Knowledgeable and/or Custodian of Records for NEVADA COMPREHENSIVE PAIN CENTER
Alain Coppel, M.D.
2820 W Charleston Blvd., Suite 7
Las Vegas, NV 89102
(702) 476-9999

Is expected to testify as a medical expert regarding the physical and mental condition and medical treatment rendered to Plaintiffs CHRISTIAN CERVANTES-LOPEZ and MARIA **ABARCA**, including that the diagnosis and prognosis as a result of the incident in question, that such treatment was necessitated by said incident and was reasonable and necessary for the injuries sustained, the permanent disability, pain, suffering, anxiety, loss of enjoyment of life and physical and mental restrictions resulting therefrom, and his in ability to be gainfully employed, as well as the necessity and cost for future medical treatment. That the medical billings were reasonable, necessary and related to the subject incident. The custodian of records is expected to testify regarding all records and billings generated for CHRISTIAN CERVANTES-LOPEZ and MARIA ABARCA for treatment rendered as a result of the incident in question. This expert is expected to testify consistent with the medical records related to the treatment of the Plaintiffs for the subject incident, and any medical records for other incidents, before or after the subject incident having relevance to this action. The facts and opinions to which the expert is expected to testify include any and all facts and opinions in the said medical records and medical history of Plaintiffs and that the medical treatment the Plaintiffs received were reasonable, necessary, and caused by the incident set forth in the Complaint, and any facts and opinions that would rebut any opinions rendered by any witness disclosed by any party in this action that contradict the same. This expert will also interpret radiographic findings, physical therapy treatment, work restrictions, job duties, permanent impairments, inability to perform normal daily living activities, recreational activities, hobbies, pain, suffering, emotional distress, mentally and physically as it relates to the damages Plaintiffs have sustained as a result of this case.

13. Person Most Knowledgeable and/or Custodian of Records North Las Vegas Fire Department/EMS 4040 Losee Road North Las Vegas, Nevada 89030 (702) 633-1102

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Is expected to testify as a medical expert regarding the physical and mental condition and medical treatment rendered Plaintiff MARIA ABARCA including that the diagnosis and prognosis as a result of the incident in question, that such treatment was necessitated by said incident and was reasonable and necessary for the injuries sustained, the permanent disability, pain, suffering, anxiety, loss of enjoyment of life and physical and mental restrictions resulting therefrom, and his in ability to be gainfully employed, as well as the necessity and cost for future medical treatment. That the medical billings were reasonable, necessary and related to the subject incident. The custodian of records is expected to testify regarding all records and billings generated for MARIA ABARCA for treatment rendered as a result of the incident in question. This expert is expected to testify consistent with the medical records related to the treatment of the Plaintiff for the subject incident, and any medical records for other incidents, before or after the subject incident having relevance to this action. The facts and opinions to which the expert is expected to testify include any and all facts and opinions in the said medical records and medical history of Plaintiff and that the medical treatment the Plaintiff received was reasonable, necessary, and caused by the incident set forth in the Complaint, and any facts and opinions that would rebut any opinions rendered by any witness disclosed by any party in this action that contradict the same. This expert will also interpret radiographic findings, physical therapy treatment, work restrictions, job duties, permanent impairments, inability to perform normal daily living activities, recreational activities, hobbies, pain, suffering, emotional distress, mentally and physically as it relates to the damages Plaintiff(s) have sustained as a result of this case.

Person Most Knowledgeable and/or Custodian of Records
 Desert Radiologists
 P.O. Box 3057
 Indianapolis, IN 46206

Is expected to testify as a medical expert regarding the physical and mental condition and medical treatment rendered Plaintiff MARIA ABARCA including that the diagnosis and prognosis as a result of the incident in question, that such treatment was necessitated by said incident and was reasonable and necessary for the injuries sustained, the permanent disability, pain, suffering, anxiety, loss of enjoyment of life and physical and mental restrictions resulting therefrom, and his in ability to be gainfully employed, as well as the necessity and cost for future medical treatment. That the medical billings were reasonable, necessary and related to the subject incident. The custodian of records is expected to testify regarding all records and billings generated for MARIA ABARCA for treatment rendered as a result of the incident in question. This expert is expected to testify consistent with the medical records related to the treatment of the Plaintiff for the subject incident, and any medical records for other incidents, before or after the subject incident having relevance to this action. The facts and opinions to which the expert is expected to testify include any and all facts and opinions in the said medical records and medical history of Plaintiff and that the medical treatment the Plaintiff received was reasonable, necessary, and caused by the incident set forth in the Complaint, and any facts and opinions that would rebut any opinions rendered by any witness disclosed by any party in this action that contradict the same. This expert will also interpret radiographic findings, physical therapy treatment, work restrictions, job duties, permanent impairments, inability to perform normal daily living activities, recreational activities, hobbies, pain, suffering, emotional distress, mentally and physically as it relates to the damages Plaintiff(s) have sustained as a result of this case.

15. Officer S. Arrendale, ID# 1550
North Las Vegas Police Department
301 East Lake Mead Blvd.
North Las Vegas, NV 89030

	1 1	Is expected to testify regarding the facts and circumstances surrounding the
	2	November 12, 2011 accident, and the investigation thereof.
	3	16. Adam Serrano-Santana
		2558 Statz St., Apt C North Las Vegas, NV 89030
	4 5	Is expected to testify regarding the facts and circumstances surrounding the November 20, 2011.
	6	17. Rico Serrano-Cortez
	7	1077 Griffith Ave. Las Vegas, NV 89104
	8	Is expected to testify regarding the facts and circumstances surrounding the November 20,
	9	2011.
ıر	10	Plaintiffs may call the Custodian of Records of all treating physicians to testify as to the
- <del></del> - 165	10 11	completeness and accuracy of records, medical records and bills generated in the normal course of
₹5.2	12	business. Plaintiffs may also call any Custodian of Record necessary to lay the proper foundation for
LAW Center	;	any item of evidence.
$\rightarrow \circ $ $\times$	13	Plaintiffs reserve the right to call any witness named by Defendant. Plaintiff reserves the right
SIMON Casino 'egas, Ne	) <b>[</b>	to call any witness as may be necessary for the purpose of impeachment. Plaintiff may call any and
810 S. Las Ve 2-364-1	15	all witnesses called in rebuttal to testimony given by Defendant's witnesses.
810 S. Las V. 702-364-	16	Plaintiffs reserve the right to object to any of Defendant's witnesses at the time of trial.
•	17	Plaintiff has not yet subpoenaed any witnesses but reserve the right to do so should it be deemed
	18	necessary to ensure the appearance of any witness.
	19	VII.
	20	ISSUES OF LAW
	21	
	22	The following are issues of law presented by Plaintiffs, which may be contested at the time
	23	of trial:
	24	<ol> <li>Whether the Defendants' were negligent and liable for the subject injury.</li> </ol>
	25	2. The extent of damages caused by the subject accident.
	26	n
	27	
	28	