1	IN THE SUPREME COURT O	F THE STATE OF NEVADA			
2	* * *	: *			
3	JAPONICA GLOVER-ARMONT,				
4		Electronically Filed			
5	APPELLANT,	May 23 2017 08:59 a.m CASE NO.: Flizabeth A. Brown Clerk of Supreme Court			
6	VS.	Clerk of Supreme Court			
7	JOHN CARGILE; CITY OF NORTH				
8	LAS VEGAS, A MUNICIPAL				
9	CORPORATION EXISTING UNDER				
10	THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEVADA IN THE COUNTY OF				
	CLARK;				
11	RESPONDENTS.				
12	ADDE AL EDOM ODDED OD ANTING DE				
13	APPEAL FROM ORDER GRANTING REG				
14	MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT AND				
15	APPEAL FROM ORDER GRANTING SUMMARY JUDGMENT				
	EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT, CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA				
16	HONORABLE WILLIAM KE	PHART, DISTRICT JUDGE			
17	APPELLANT'S	S APPENDIX			
18		ADAME AND ESS			
19		ADAM GANZ, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 6650			
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cript Hearing- Defendants' Motion consider, Plaintiff's Motion in the Nos. 1 through 8, Defendants' bus Motion in Limine  granting Defendants' Motion to asider and Motion for Summary ment  brandum of Costs and arsements  e of Entry of Order Motion for asideration and Summary Judgment	May 31, 2016  July 5, 2016  July 6, 2016  July 6, 2016	5 5	0904-0926 0927-0929 0930-0955
orandum of Costs and resements  e of Entry of Order Motion for	July 6, 2016		
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Hum D. Lalun RIS NORTH LAS VEGAS CITY ATTORNEY **CLERK OF THE COURT** Sandra Douglass Morgan, Nev. Bar No. 8582 City Attorney Christopher D. Craft, Nev. Bar No. 7314 Deputy City Attorney 2250 Las Vegas Blvd. North, Suite 810 North Las Vegas, Nevada 89030 Telephone: (702) 633-1050 Facsimile: (702) 649-8879 Attorneys for Defendants John Cargile and City of North Las Vegas 7 **DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA** 8 9 JAPONICA GLOVER-ARMONT, 10 Plaintiff, Case No. A-13-683211-C Dept. No. XIX 11 VS. 12 JOHN CARGILE; CITY OF NORTH LAS VEGAS, a Municipal Corporation existing **DEFENDANTS' REPLY IN SUPPORT** 13 under the laws of the State of Nevada in the OF MOTION FOR SUMMARY County of Clark; DOES I through X, inclusive; **JUDGMENT** 14 and/or ROE CORPORATIONS I through X, inclusive, 15 Hearing date: February 2, 2016 Defendants. Hearing time: 9:00 a.m. 16 17 Defendants City of North Las Vegas (the "City") and Sergeant John Cargile ("Sergeant 18 Cargile") (collectively "City Defendants"), by and through their attorneys, hereby submit their Reply 19 in Support of Motion for Summary Judgment. This Reply is based upon the following Memorandum 20 of Points and Authorities, the papers and pleadings on file, and any oral argument the Court may 21 entertain. 22 DATED this 26th day of January, 2016. 23 NORTH LAS VEGAS CITY ATTORNEY 24 /s/ Christopher D. Craft 25 Sandra Douglass Morgan, Nev. Bar No. 8582 Christopher D. Craft, Nev. Bar No. 7314 26 2250 Las Vegas Blvd. North, Suite 810 North Las Vegas, Nevada 89030 27 (702) 633-1050 Attorneys for Defendants 28 John Cargile and City of North Las Vegas -1-00038603.WPD; 1 PD-1226

### **REPLY**

I.

## CARGILE'S DECISION TO PROCEED THROUGH THE RED LIGHT WHILE RESPONDING TO AN EMERGENCY CALL WAS A DISCRETIONARY ACT.

Plaintiff's Complaint alleges that Sergeant Cargile was negligent when he decided to proceed through a red light while responding to an emergency. In the present Motion, the City argues that because Cargile made a decision to go through the red light, and that decision was related to public policy (specifically, preventing crime and protecting the public), his actions were discretionary, and he and the City are therefore immune from liability. Numerous cases were cited to support that exact notion. See Motion for Summary Judgment at pp. 7-10. In each of those cases, an emergency responder proceeded through a red light, resulting in an accident, but was found to be immune from suit because the actions were discretionary. As the court explained in Colby v. Boyden, 400 S.E.2d 184 (Va. 1991),

[A] police officer, engaged in the delicate, dangerous, and potentially deadly job of vehicular pursuit, must make prompt, original, and crucial decisions in a highly stressful situation. Unlike the driver in routine traffic, the officer must make difficult judgments about the best means of effectuating the governmental purpose by embracing special risks in an emergency situation. Such situations involve necessarily discretionary, split-second decisions balancing grave personal risks, public safety concerns, and the need to achieve the governmental objective.

<u>Id.</u> at 187. In response, Plaintiff ignores all of those cases, making no effort to distinguish them, because she cannot dispute the logic and fairness of those rulings.

Instead, Plaintiff relies on <u>Williams v. City of North Las Vegas</u>, 91 Nev. 622, 541 P.2d 652 (1975), which has no bearing on the present case. In <u>Williams</u>, where a wrongful death claim was brought against the City for its failure to inspect for a dangerous condition. The City was liable because it had a *contractual* duty to inspect as part of its agreement with Nevada Power Company, and the Nevada Supreme Court found that the decedent was a third-party beneficiary of that contract. <u>Id.</u> at 625-627. The holding in <u>Williams</u> has absolutely nothing to do with discretionary immunity.

See Vassallo ex rel. Brown v. Majeski, 842 N.W.2d 456 (Minn. 2014), Colby v.
 Boyden, 400 S.E.2d 184 (Va. 1991), Terrell v. Larson, 2008 WL 2168348 (Minn. 2008), Muse v.
 Schleiden, 349 F. Supp. 2d 990, 996-98 (E. D. Va. 2004), Rivas v. City of Houston, 17 S.W.3d 23 (Tex.App. 2000), Pletan v. Gaines, 494 N.W.2d 38 (Minn. 1992).

Plaintiff also relies on <u>Johnson v. Brown</u>, 75 Nev. 437, 345 P.2d 754 (1959), and <u>Avery v. Gilliam</u>, 97 Nev. 181, 625 P.2d 1166 (1981), but these cases also do not involve discretionary immunity. <u>Johnson</u> is of no instructive use to the court as it *predates* NRS 41.032, which was not enacted until 1965. Discretionary immunity as we know it was not available as a defense. <u>Avery</u> is no better, as the errant driver was not a public employee. Rather, he was employed by Mercy Ambulance, and as such would not have discretionary immunity under NRS 41.032.<sup>2</sup> None of the cases relied upon by Plaintiff address discretionary immunity, and therefore are of no use to the Court in this matter.

The overwhelming weight of authority before the Court supports the City's position. Cargile, as a public employee responding to an emergency, was engaged in a discretionary act, and therefore is immune from liability.

II.

# CARGILE'S DECISION TO PROCEED THROUGH THE RED LIGHT WAS DISCRETIONARY UNDER NEVADA LAW AND SUBJECT TO DISCRETIONARY IMMUNITY.

Next, Plaintiff completely fails to distinguish Nevada law regarding discretionary immunity. Under Martinez v. Maruszczak, 123 Nev. 433, 446–47, 168 P.3d 720, 729 (2007), to receive discretionary-act immunity under NRS 41.032(2), a public employee's decision "must (1) involve an element of individual judgment or choice and (2) be based on considerations of social, economic, or political policy." <u>Id.</u> at 446-447. "[D]ecisions at all levels of government, including frequent or routine decisions, may be protected by discretionary-act immunity...." Id. at 447.

As discussed in Martinez, and applied in Ransdell v. Clark County, 124 Nev. 847, 192 P.3d 756 (2008), Bryan v. Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Dept., No. 08-15992, 2009 WL 3249742 at \*2 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. Oct. 7, 2009), Seiffert v. City of Reno, 2014 WL 605863, and Gonzalez v. Las Vegas

Furthermore, the ruling in <u>Avery</u> hinged on the driver of the ambulance entering the intersection without sirens. Doing so was a clear violation of NRS 484.261 as it existed at that time, as the statute (eventually re-titled as NRS 484B.700) required both "audible and visual signals." NRS 484.261 was amended in 2001 to permit either (1) audible and visual signals, *or* (2) visual signals only. In the present case, Plaintiff does not dispute that Cargile had his emergency lights on, and therefore he was in compliance with NRS 484B.700.

Metropolitan Police Department, 2013 WL 7158415, discretionary immunity now applies to practical, day-to-day decisions by officers on the ground, so long as those decisions are related to or in furtherance of a public policy. In Ransdell, code enforcement officers made a judgment call as to how to respond to a code violator. Plaintiff misleads the Court by stating, "The Randall [sic] case did not involve the individual actions of the county employees, but rather, the overall policy for abatement." Opposition at 11. In reality, the <u>Ransdell</u> opinion stated, "[T]he actions of the Clark County inspectors in this case were discretionary because the abatement procedure required the inspectors to use their own judgment and conduct individual assessments of the conditions on Ransdell's property[.]" Id. at 856. Again, officers made a judgment call in furtherance of a public policy and were immune from suit. The same general rule was applied in Bryan, supra, in which the District Court found that the

municipality and its officers were entitled to discretionary immunity under NRS 41.032 because "the scope and manner in which the agency conducts an investigation" involve discretionary decisions that "(1) [involve] an element of individual judgment or choice and (2) [are] based on considerations of social, economic, or political policy"). Plaintiff declines to address Bryan in any way in her Opposition.

Similarly, in Seiffert, police officers made a judgment call as to how to secure a crime scene, and in Gonzalez, police officers made a judgment call as to whether to arrest an individual. In both cases, the officers were found to be immune from liability for their actions. The Nevada Supreme Court in those cases never got to the question of whether or not the officers were negligent. Plaintiff attempts to distinguish these cases based on them being factually different, but the same principle was applied there as should apply here: When officers are using their judgment as to how to do their jobs, which further the public policy of enforcing the law, they enjoy discretionary immunity.

In the various Nevada cases listed above, and the present case, an officer making a judgment call, while performing his duties in furtherance of public policy, is immune from suit.

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III.

### CARGILE'S ACTIONS WERE IN FURTHERANCE OF PUBLIC POLICY.

Plaintiff also argues that an officer's decision as to how to proceed through a red light when responding to an emergency does not relate to any social, economic, or political policy, and therefore is not subject to discretionary immunity. Here, Plaintiff completely misses the point of Martinez, which affords immunity to acts which are based on decisions and relate to such policies. Cargile's decisions here were related to policies of public safety, preventing crime, and saving lives. Because he made a judgment call in furtherance of these policies, his actions are subject to discretionary immunity. Plaintiff makes no effort to explain how Cargile's actions in attempting to fight crime and save lives, which he is sworn to do as a member of the City's police department, are not related to public policy.

Ignoring the obvious policy considerations which are at play when a police officer responds to an emergency, Plaintiff prefers to liken Cargile's actions to being "asleep at the wheel," and then asserts that under the City's rationale, no police officer would ever be negligent for anything. Opposition at 10. Plaintiff's position here is simply incorrect. Discretionary immunity applies where an officer's decisions relate to public policy – which would apply here, where Cargile made multiple split-second decisions while responding to an emergency. If he were "asleep at the wheel," there would be no decision being made, and he would not be doing anything related to public policy such as saving lives or preventing crime.

IV.

# BECAUSE CARGILE IS NOT LIABLE FOR NEGLIGENCE, THE CITY CANNOT BE VICARIOUSLY LIABLE.

As set forth in the Motion, Plaintiff has no claim based on negligent hiring, training, supervision, or retention. As stated in <u>Bryan</u>, <u>supra</u>, decisions relating to the hiring, training, and supervision of employees usually involve policy judgments which are protected by discretionary immunity. <u>Id.</u> at \*2. See NRS 41.032(2); <u>see also Beckwith v. Pool</u>, 2013 WL 3049070 at \*6–7 (D. Nev. Jun. 17, 2013). Plaintiff does not address this argument in her Opposition.

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As for vicarious liability, Plaintiff seeks to distinguish <u>Village Development Company v. Filice</u>, 90 Nev. 305, 310, 526 P.2d 83, 86 (1974), which stated, "Where no basis exists to charge an employer, other than vicarious liability for the imputed negligence of its agent, courts have often held that a judgment on the merits in the agent's favor bars further action against the employer." But Plaintiff only points out that the factual background of <u>Village Development</u> is different, without making any attempt to refute the logic of the holding. Simply put, if Cargile is not found negligent, then there is no liability that can pass through to the City. Furthermore, discretionary immunity arises from NRS 41.032, which applies to claims against an "officer or employee of the State or any of its agencies or political subdivisions." The City is a subdivision of the State, and Cargile is its officer. Both Cargile and the City enjoy discretionary immunity from Plaintiff's claims.

V.

### **CONCLUSION**

Cargile was engaged in a discretionary act because (1) he made a judgment call as to how to respond to an emergency call, including his decision regarding whether and how to proceed through the red light, and (2) his actions were in furtherance of public policy, specifically the City's policies of enforcing the law and protecting the public. Accordingly, both Cargile and the City enjoy discretionary immunity from all of Plaintiff's claims, and summary judgment is appropriate.

-6-

DATED this 26th day of January, 2016.

### NORTH LAS VEGAS CITY ATTORNEY

/s/ Christopher D. Craft
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Christopher D. Craft, Nev. Bar No. 7314
2250 Las Vegas Blvd. North, Suite 810
North Las Vegas, Nevada 89030
(702) 633-1050
Attorneys for Defendants
John Cargile and City of North Las Vegas

1	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
2	I HEREBY CERTIFY that service of a true and correct copy of the DEFENDANTS'
3	REPLY IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT was made on the 26th day
4	of January, 2016, as indicated below:
5	_√ By electronic service, pursuant to N.E.F.C.R. 9
6	By first class mail, postage prepaid from Las Vegas, Nevada pursuant to N.R.C.P.
7	5(b) addressed as follows
8	By facsimile, pursuant to EDCR 7.26 (as amended)
9	By hand delivery
10	To the parties listed below:
11	Mariorie Hauf Esa
12	Marjorie Hauf, Esq. Ida M. Ybarra, Esq. GANZ & HAUF
13	l 8950 W. Tropicana Avenue, Ste. 1
14	Las Vegas, Nevada 89147 Facsimile (702) 598-3626
15	Attorneys for Plaintiff
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	/s/ Michelle T. Harrell An Employee of North Las Vegas
21	City Attorney's Office
22	
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26	
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28	

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TRAN

### DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA \* \* \* \* \*

CASE NO. A-13-683211-C JAPONICA GLOVER-ARMONT,

> Plaintiff, . DEPT. NO. XIX

TRANSCRIPT OF vs. PROCEEDINGS

JOHN CARGILE, et al.,

Defendants.

BEFORE THE HONORABLE WILLIAM D. KEPHART, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

#### DEFENDANTS' MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 2016

APPEARANCES:

FOR THE PLAINTIFF: ADAM GANZ, ESQ.

FOR THE DEFENDANTS: CHRISTOPHER D. CRAFT, ESQ.

COURT RECORDER: TRANSCRIPTION BY:

CHRISTINE ERICKSON VERBATIM DIGITAL REPORTING, LLC

District Court Englewood, CO 80110

(303) 798-0890

Proceedings recorded by audio-visual recording, transcript produced by transcription service.

#### LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 2016, 9:06 A.M. 1 THE COURT: Good morning, everybody. 2 Let's see, on page 1, this is Japonica Glover v. 3 4 John Cargile and North Las Vegas. This is A-683211. For the 5 record, can you state your name? 6 MR. CRAFT: Good morning, Judge. Chris Craft for 7 the City of North Las Vegas. 8 MR. GANZ: Adam Ganz on behalf of the plaintiff --9 THE COURT: Okay. MR. GANZ: -- Ms. Glover-Armont. 10 THE COURT: Mr. Craft, are you also representing 11 John Cargile? 12 13 MR. CRAFT: Yes, sir. 14 THE COURT: Okay. This is Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment. I've had an opportunity to review the 15 moving papers. I think the issue that I'm looking at, 16 17 basically, both of you are in opposite positions, is with respect to whether or not -- what evidence can be supported 18 19 that the red lights and sirens were on in the vehicle, so. 20 MR. CRAFT: Well, there is a dispute, a factual 21 dispute on that point. 22 THE COURT: Um-hum. 23 MR. CRAFT: Our officer says he had his lights and 24 sirens going --

Right.

THE COURT:

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MR. CRAFT: -- like he always does on every single
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    Code 3.
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              THE COURT:
                          Well, isn't there something on the
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    vehicles that -- that supports that?
                          I believe so. I think that it's -- it's
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              MR. CRAFT:
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    almost --
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              THE COURT: But wasn't that something that was
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   presented in discovery other than just the officer's
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    testimony?
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              MR. CRAFT: I think it is an automatic thing, Judge.
    And I think that -- he does not respond to calls unless those
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    are going with the lights and sirens.
              THE COURT: Well, I know, but that's --
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              MR. CRAFT:
                         He has control over it.
              THE COURT:
                         -- that's the policy. But we know that
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    they have to activate them, themselves.
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              MR. CRAFT: Well, he has control over it to an
    extent. And I think what he said he did here was as he
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    approached the intersection there is a separate button they
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    can hit to where they can make sort of a vibrating thing so
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    you can feel it --
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              THE COURT:
                          Um-hum.
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                          -- and hear it at the same time.
              MR. CRAFT:
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    that's what he did.
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              THE COURT: I know, but isn't there -- what I'm
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2 like through the -- through dispatch or something like that that documents it? 3 Sort of like a black box situation in MR. CRAFT: 4 the vehicle? 5 6 THE COURT: Yeah. I thought there --7 MR. CRAFT: This vehicle did not have that. THE COURT: Oh. 8 That was not present here. 9 MR. CRAFT: 10 THE COURT: Okay. 11 MR. CRAFT: And so we do have different testimony. THE COURT: 12 Well, then --13 MR. CRAFT: It differs in a very subtle way because 14 what she says initially is that she didn't hear it and then 15 she changed it to he didn't have his sirens on. like --16 Okay. 17 THE COURT:

asking, isn't there something that documents that like a --

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MR. CRAFT: -- a little bit of a dispute there. But it's not a material factual dispute, Judge.

THE COURT: Well, it is. It is, because -- because if the jury believes that he didn't have his lights and siren on, does he still have the discretionary authority to enter the red light without it even though he is going to a call?

MR. CRAFT: He does, Judge, because first of all he is still in compliance with NRS 44B.700 which allows you to go

with either lights and sirens or just lights. So he is not 1 2 violating any law by going through this. Yeah, but if -- okay, or just lights. 3 THE COURT: MR. CRAFT: Or just lights. 4 That's what I'm saying. But isn't there 5 THE COURT: 6 a dispute as to whether or not he even had his lights on? 7 MR. CRAFT: No. THE COURT: She's --8 MR. CRAFT: She said she --9 10 THE COURT: She's saying --11 MR. CRAFT: -- saw his lights. THE COURT: What's that? 12 13 MR. CRAFT: She saw his lights when she saw the vehicle so there's no violation of law going on here. 14 15 THE COURT: Okay. 16 MR. CRAFT: And if you want to go to the next level about whether it's like a violation of what our police policy 17 18 and procedure is --19 THE COURT: Um-hum. -- that's not the sort of policy that 20 MR. CRAFT: 21 we're talking about when it comes to discretionary immunity. 22 THE COURT: Right. 23 The policies we're talking about there MR. CRAFT: 24 are, enforce the law, prevent crime, prevent the public, these

over-arching sort of large policies. And even our boots in

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the ground acts that are furtherance of those policies are immune.

THE COURT: Um-hum. Yeah, but --

MR. CRAFT: That's --

THE COURT: -- doesn't the immunity go to -- they have to do certain things before they can accept the immunity, not just be responding to a call?

MR. CRAFT: All he has to do is under <u>Martinez v.</u>

<u>Maruszczak</u> there's two elements. One, he has to be making a conscious decision, and that's where they're talking about sleeping at the wheel. He has to make so many split second decisions when he's going --

THE COURT: Right.

MR. CRAFT: -- on this -- responding to a call; what route to take, whether to go through a red light, how to proceed through the red light. These are all decisions he has to make on the fly.

Second, it has to be in furtherance of a public policy. And the policy here is -- the polices here are obvious; fight crime, prevent crime --

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. CRAFT: -- protect the public, that's all we have to meet and he does that here. And we have given you several cases --

THE COURT: Yeah, but --

MR. CRAFT: -- from around the county.

THE COURT: -- I'm okay with the second aspect of that. I don't think there's any -- I don't think there's any dispute with that --

MR. CRAFT: Okay.

THE COURT: -- that he was going in furtherance of his position fight crime and protect the public. At this point, I'm not. I haven't heard from the plaintiffs yet. But the first one is the one that I had the issue with. Isn't there set policies in order to exercise that discretion? You know, he makes the decision, and he's made that split second decision, whatever, to act.

MR. CRAFT: Um-hum.

THE COURT: But then he has to do certain things in order to place the public safe.

MR. CRAFT: Well --

THE COURT: And that's the lights and the sirens.

MR. CRAFT: Right. Well, he even has the discretion as to decide what is due care. And we've provided case law to the Court that supports that.

Every decision that he makes, all he has to do is make a conscious decision. That's what's supported in Nevada, under <a href="Ransdell">Ransdell</a>, code enforcement officers making a judgment call as to what is a -- what is a public nuisance or what is, you know, this guy having a junkyard on his property.

We offered you <u>Seiffert</u> where they're making a judgment call as to how to tape off a crime scene.

We offered you <u>Gonzalez</u> where police are immune from liability for a judgment call on a rescue of an individual even though it turned out to be the wrong guy.

THE COURT: I know, but the judgment in this particular case, depend on what is believed factually, is a judgment -- you're going to -- for purposes of protecting the public and safety of the public and responding to crime, and then in response, he does something that puts the public in peril when he's going through a red light without notifying individuals that he's -- that he's doing that, going for a call. So that's why --

MR. CRAFT: Well, he -- well, first of all, he did notify them by having his lights on at the very --

THE COURT: Okay. That's -- that's --

MR. CRAFT: -- least, undisputed, yeah, and he says he has his sirens on. I know that's a factual dispute.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. CRAFT: But the decision is how to proceed. And we can't have -- and the whole point of all those cases that I cited, six cases from around the country where they said, like, look, we cannot have people second guessing our officers in a job that is already hard enough. They are putting their life on the line every single day. This is a life in the

situation. They're responding to shots fired. He's --

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. CRAFT: -- we've made the call. He's got to get there as quickly and safely as he can using his best judgment.

And we can't have in the back of his mind saying, oh my gosh, what if I get in a car wreck, I might be held personally civilly liable. We can't have him delaying, touching the brakes. That's that situation.

And it's also very weird factually here. This particular intersection, we're going north on 5th, we're turning left on Cheyenne. There is this massive pile of dirt that's a golf course right there.

THE COURT: Um-hum.

MR. CRAFT: And so you cannot possibly tell if there are cars coming the other way until you pull into the lane by a couple of feet which is what he did.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. CRAFT: Look, he had to use so much judgment on the split second decisions over and over in order to best respond to this call, in order to save a life, protect a life, stop a crime.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. CRAFT: And yeah, we had a fender bender result.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Thank you.

MR. CRAFT: Thank you, Judge.

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MR. GANZ: Judge, there are some factual things that need to be discussed.

And more specifically with regards to your concerns with the statute itself. The statute itself in subsection (4) of 44B.700(4) specifically says, "The provisions of this section do not relieve the driver from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons and do not protect the driver from the consequences of the driver's reckless disregard of the safety of others."

So you're exactly right. Just because he flicks a switch on and says that there's lights going on, or even if he had the sirens on, I'm not saying that he did, because I don't believe that that's actually accurate.

But let's just say that. Does that mean that he can just go straight down Las Vegas Boulevard, right down the center of the road? Does that mean he's entitled to do that? At some point in time, it's not discretionary.

Discretionary, when he decided to go after somebody, that's discretionary, okay? If he was chasing my client and made a determination to go ahead and hit her at the front of his car or something like that, that's discretionary.

To go and chase after this individual, whoever he was chasing after -- he wasn't chasing anybody by the way. He was going to a specific location. So it wasn't like he was actually, you know, on somebody's tail and had to actually

speed up in order to get them.

He knew the location that the shots were fired at he was going to a specific location. At some point in time, discretion does not allow him immunity from making decisions that are in disregard for the specific policies in which they're trying to protect.

In this particular instance, by the way, they own that -- that dirt lot they're talking about. He knew that he could not see when he went to that particular direction of travel. There was a dozen other places that he could have gone in order to go around that to where he could actually go.

He chose to go that particular route that particular day. That's not discretionary, okay? When he --

THE COURT: Well, would you -- I disagree with you there.

MR. GANZ: Okay.

THE COURT: If the officer is picking the most direct route that would be discretionary, would it not?

MR. GANZ: I'm not sure that that's what his mindset was at that particular time.

THE COURT: Okay. So that -- isn't that something that was borne out in the discovery?

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$$  GANZ: Well, no, he said that -- he said that was the route they usually took because there was less traffic.

THE COURT: Okay. 1 2 MR. GANZ: But that doesn't necessarily mean it's 3 the safest. And you certainly have that as a policy within 4 North Las Vegas. And by the way, this doesn't --5 THE COURT: Well, just by that answer, wouldn't that 6 be discretionary? I took this route because it was the 7 safest, or I took this route because it was the most direct 8 route, or I took this route because there was less lights, 9 that's discretionary. 10 MR. GANZ: So when does it stop then? When does it 11 stop? THE COURT: I don't know. It's your -- it's --12 13 MR. GANZ: I shot this guy because I thought he didn't look good, but that was my discretion. 14 15 THE COURT: Well --16 MR. GANZ: You know, I ran through this intersection --17 18 THE COURT: Okay. 19 MR. GANZ: -- without my lights on because I didn't want, you know, the -- the neighbors to be woken up. 20 21 THE COURT: Okay. How is it --22 I mean, at what point in time is it --MR. GANZ: 23 THE COURT: -- is there in this -- but we're talking 24 factually. 25 MR. GANZ: Yes.

```
THE COURT: It's subject to the facts. So in this
 1
 2
   particular case what defense had indicated is that he entered
    the intersection slightly in order to see and then proceeded
 3
    and that's when the accident occurred. Is that correct?
 5
    understanding the facts right?
 6
              MR. GANZ: No, he --
 7
              MR. CRAFT: It was -- well -- I don't think he can
 8
    speak to this. I think it was --
 9
              MR. GANZ: He's pointing at you, so.
              MR. CRAFT: -- I think it was unfortunate timing.
10
    We pulled in off -- about 1 or 2 feet --
11
12
              THE COURT: Uh-huh.
              MR. CRAFT: -- to -- because that's -- he had to
13
14
   pull up that far to see --
15
              THE COURT:
                          To see.
16
              MR. CRAFT:
                         -- at all.
17
              THE COURT:
                          Okay.
18
              MR. CRAFT:
                          That's when she hit her brakes.
19
    just unfortunate timing, just --
20
              MR. GANZ: Yeah.
21
              THE COURT: So he was already out in the
    intersection and then she come --
22
23
              MR. CRAFT: He pulled out to see, she hit her
   brakes, slid into him.
24
25
              MR. GANZ: No, that's not exactly -- exactly what he
```

1 testified to. What he testified to, which I don't -- I don't 2 know what a jury is going to believe about that. THE COURT: Um-hum. 3 MR. GANZ: He testified he stopped a few feet 4 5 beforehand, looked, inched forward, inched forward, inched 6 forward, inched forward, and supposedly was in the 7 intersection when he decided to go forward. That's what he 8 claims. 9 THE COURT: Okay. MR. GANZ: And I don't --10 11 THE COURT: And his lights are on? 12 MR. GANZ: -- think the jury's going to buy that. 13 That's what he claims, lights and siren. That's what he 14 claims. 15 THE COURT: And she said she saw lights at that 16 point? She said she saw it just immediately 17 MR. GANZ: 18 right before she hit him. 19 THE COURT: Okay. 20 MR. GANZ: And we don't know specifically which 21 lights we're talking about here either. 22 THE COURT: Um-hum. 23 And she clearly says there is no siren MR. GANZ: 24 Clearly says there's no siren on.

Okay.

THE COURT:

25

MR. GANZ: So the reality --1 2 THE COURT: But the lights were on and she's 3 entering --MR. GANZ: Well, you're -- you're picking and 4 5 choosing parts of the -- the statute then to apply to, because 6 if it says that that particular statute, then that means he's 7 satisfying the statute. 8 The very next sentence in the statute says, he must 9 not -- he must -- "this section does not relieve the driver 10 from duty to drive with due regard for the safety of others on the roads." 11 12 So how do you reconcile the two? 13 THE COURT: So your argument is, is that you have to 14 have lights and siren in order to be --15 MR. GANZ: No. My -- my argument is, she's on a 16 green light --17 THE COURT: Um-hum. 18 MR. GANZ: -- traveling through an intersection. 19 THE COURT: Um-hum. 20 MR. GANZ: How does this wreck occur? He runs a red 21 light and is not being safe about that. That's not 22 discretionary. 23 Okay. Where was the damage to the THE COURT: vehicles? 24 25 Whose vehicles, his? MR. GANZ:

THE COURT: Well, his vehicle? 1 2 MR. GANZ: Right to the front of hers and to the 3 left quarter panel of his. THE COURT: Okay. So he eased out? 4 MR. GANZ: Actually, more like his into her. 5 6 remember correctly, it was actually the front quarter panel of 7 his into the front kind of -- it was almost at a "T", almost 8 at a point --9 THE COURT: Okay. MR. GANZ: 10 -- where like her right front and his 11 left front if I remember correctly. 12 THE COURT: Did it appear that --13 MR. GANZ: And you can correct me if I'm wrong. 14 THE COURT: Did it appear that the -- that the squad 15 car struck the other car or the other car struck the squad 16 car? 17 MR. CRAFT: We're going to go ahead and say that's a 18 factual dispute. 19 THE COURT: Okay. We have competing experts. 20 MR. CRAFT: 21 THE COURT: Okay. 22 MR. CRAFT: It's -- it basically is --Then that right there, I think, is -- in 23 THE COURT: 24 my opinion, and right now that's what's mattering, is that's 25 the dispute.

If, in fact, the squad car is out in the intersection and gets hit by the other vehicle with the lights going then, you know, I think that you're probably on better grounds.

But if the squad car strikes that vehicle, then there's a good argument that the plaintiff in this matter didn't observe it and couldn't have heard it, or didn't hear, because he said the sirens weren't on.

MR. CRAFT: Judge, I believe --

THE COURT: So that's --

MR. CRAFT: -- that's contrary to the cases that we've cited from around the country. We gave you six cases to where -- in far more egregious situations than this.

THE COURT: I know, but under the circumstances, under what the factual scenario that I put forth, if that's what comes out, if the squad car -- if the person's -- the plaintiff in this matter is already in the intersection and the squad car comes through and T-Bones them, by your same argument, the squad car is protected.

MR. CRAFT: That's not -- well, he is protected. But that's not -- that's not what she testified to.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. CRAFT: He had pulled into the intersection.

She saw him a hundred --

THE COURT: Yeah, well, can you tell me, did she

strike his vehicle or did he strike her vehicle?

MR. CRAFT: He was already in the intersection when she saw him. That's why she slammed on her brakes and slid 120 feet toward his vehicle. So it's impossible for -- to say that he was somehow blowing through this intersection the way they say over and over in their --

THE COURT: Okay. You have --

MR. CRAFT: -- in their opposition.

THE COURT: -- you actually have skid marks and all

MR. CRAFT: Yes.

that --

THE COURT: -- that she went 120 feet before she strikes his vehicle?

MR. CRAFT: Yes, we do. So she saw him, she saw his lights. And we're talking about, you know, due care here.

THE COURT: Um-hum.

MR. CRAFT: And I believe as we've cited in our case, in our motion, it's his discretion to decide what is due care even. All these cases that they're citing don't have anything to do with discretionary immunity. They're citing to --

THE COURT: Well, isn't that the factual position that the plaintiff and the defense would always be inapposite with, what is actually due care? So you're saying it just -- it's the officer's unfettered discretion to decide whether or

not it's due care. If he wants to 200 miles an hour down a residential street and he thinks that's due care, under your scenario, the plaintiff would never have a claim.

MR. CRAFT: I don't think so. I think that's taking it very much to extremes. First of all, cars can't go 200 miles an hour.

THE COURT: Well, I did that, because that was the argument you just made, is that it's in the officer's discretion to determine what due care is. So, I put it to that extreme to see whether or not -- what your position would be.

MR. CRAFT: Well, the only standard that we have under Nevada law is asleep at the wheel. That's what they talk about in <a href="Martinez v. Maruszczak">Maruszczak</a> where someone's making --just being unconscious at the wheel. And I haven't seen any cases where someone is asleep at the wheel, thank God.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. CRAFT: But we do have cases where we are liable. We do. And I --

THE COURT: Yeah, but the term "unconscious" is also a -- also a possible -- it's used unilaterally with actually being asleep or not paying attention.

MR. CRAFT: Um-hum.

THE COURT: So that's the factual dispute. The plaintiff is claiming that this officer wasn't exercising

proper due care.

MR. CRAFT: Well, he just -- you have a demonstration of what -- their version of events where he's inching forward looking and to a point where he can actually see where there's a vehicle coming.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. GANZ: That wasn't my version. That was the officer's version. I think it's BS, but, you know, we'll see if the jury believes him or not.

THE COURT: Yeah, but that -- and your client though, in her testimony indicated that she actually saw the lights and then -- so that's what -- she had to have. That's what caused her to hit her brakes a hundred and --

MR. GANZ: Yeah, I mean --

THE COURT: -- sixty feet.

MR. GANZ: -- I certainly don't believe that little description because if -- certainly, if he was looking at -- and you've got a car coming down a road there and he's inching forward, and inching forward, and he's in the middle of it, he doesn't need to pull forward. I mean, clearly, I mean, it doesn't make any sense and I don't think the jury's going to buy it, so.

MR. CRAFT: I don't think they're --

THE COURT: Well, your client wouldn't have to abide by the officer's --

```
MR. GANZ: Well, no, he said he was --
 1
              THE COURT: -- entrance (indecipherable)?
 2
              MR. GANZ: -- only a few feet above. So if this is
 3
 4
    the front of the intersection he's only up to here.
 5
    like he's three -- she's the -- in the third lane.
 6
              THE COURT: Well, what's -- what is --
 7
              MR. GANZ: She's in the third lane.
 8
              THE COURT: -- what does the accident diagram
9
    support?
10
              MR. CRAFT: Well, I mean, they've paid somebody to
11
    say it supports their purview and we have someone and our
12
    officer.
              THE COURT: Well, what's that? I'm sorry, I'm
13
    sorry. I didn't -- they paid somebody to say?
14
15
              MR. CRAFT: To say that our officer was somehow
16
   blowing through this intersection. And it's just -- it's --
17
              THE COURT: I know, but doesn't the accident report
18
    show where the actual collision took place?
19
              MR. CRAFT:
                          Yes.
20
              MR. GANZ:
                         So --
21
              THE COURT: And where is that in regards to the
22
    intersection? What lane --
23
              MR. CRAFT:
                          It supports our --
24
              THE COURT:
                          -- what lane was --
25
              MR. CRAFT:
                         It supports our theory.
```

```
THE COURT: -- she in versus --
 1
 2
              MR. CRAFT:
                          We had pulled into her lane by about a
 3
           She hit her brakes and slid into our car.
    foot.
              THE COURT:
                          I know, what lane was she in?
 4
              MR. CRAFT:
                          In the closest driving lane.
 5
 6
              MR. GANZ:
                         No.
 7
              THE COURT:
                          To what, closest driving lane to the
 8
    curb or closest driving lane to the center?
 9
              MR. GANZ:
                         No, no.
10
              MR. CRAFT:
                          I --
11
              MR. GANZ:
                         She was -- she was not -- it was not the
    first lane, Judge.
12
              THE COURT: Well, address me.
13
14
                         It was not the first lane, Judge.
              MR. GANZ:
15
    my recollection of it.
16
              THE COURT:
                          Okay.
17
                         I don't have it --
              MR. GANZ:
              THE COURT: The first lane would be the --
18
19
              MR. GANZ:
                         -- in front of me.
20
              THE COURT: -- right lane and my opinion -- and my
21
    understanding, the second lane is probably the middle lane and
22
    then the -- I'm familiar with that -- with that area.
    then there's another lane, and then there's a turning lane.
23
24
              MR. CRAFT:
                          Right.
25
              THE COURT:
                          So what lane was she in?
```

MR. CRAFT: The farthest driving lane to the south. 1 2 So the first one that he had to enter into to be able --THE COURT: 3 Okay. -- to see if there was a vehicle there. MR. CRAFT: 4 THE COURT: All right. 5 6 MR. CRAFT: And, you know, if we're going to have 7 competing events, look, you're getting right to the point. 8 They cannot dispute these skid marks. And she saw the 9 vehicle, she saw his emergency lights, hit her brakes and slid 10 forward. And whether he was moving one mile an hour at that 11 point or whether he was stopped doesn't really matter. THE COURT: Okay. And how far out into the 12 13 intersection was she -- was he, I mean? MR. CRAFT: About a foot. 14 15 THE COURT: And then the front -- the front of her 16 vehicle struck his left front --17 MR. CRAFT: Yes. 18 THE COURT: -- quarter panel? Did she strike it 19 behind the wheel or in front of the wheel? MR. CRAFT: In front of the wheel. 20 21 THE COURT: Towards the bumper? 22 MR. CRAFT: Yes. 23 Judge, I'm not convinced that's accurate, MR. GANZ: 24 but I'm looking for -- I'm looking for the diagram. 25 was that she was in either the middle or the left lane.

```
THE COURT:
                          Okay.
 1
 2
              MR. GANZ:
                         And, I mean, that's --
              THE COURT:
 3
                          You mean --
              MR. CRAFT:
                          Oh, wow.
 4
              THE COURT:
                          -- to the center?
 5
 6
              MR. GANZ:
                         I could be wrong. I'm just going --
 7
              THE COURT: All right.
 8
                         -- from my memory of taking these
              MR. GANZ:
9
    depositions and it's been a while so.
10
              THE COURT: This is what I'm going to do.
                                                          Before I
11
    make my mind up on this, I want those issues answered.
12
              MR. GANZ:
                         Okay.
13
              THE COURT: Okay? As to the location, what the
14
    diagram shows, and if you can provide me with a diagram I'll
    even look at it that route -- way and then I'll see if that
15
16
    assists me in making my decision, okay?
17
                         Judge, just for clarification purposes,
              MR. GANZ:
18
    too, they threw in like one paragraph in the Reply that says
19
    that the City shouldn't be liable either.
                         Um-hum.
20
              THE COURT:
21
              MR. GANZ:
                         We have claims for negligent supervision,
22
    negligent hiring, none of that stuff was even addressed
23
    remotely in this --
24
              THE COURT: Well --
25
                         -- in these motions at all, and I don't
              MR. GANZ:
```

presume that you're just going to bootstrap the --1 2 THE COURT: The immunity argument? 3 MR. GANZ: -- yeah, to -- to saying the City's out completely. 4 5 Well, if the -- if the driver is immune, THE COURT: 6 how does it reach then further to the City? 7 MR. CRAFT: Exactly, Judge. But he's not immune -- they're not immune 8 MR. GANZ: 9 from negligent supervision, negligent hiring. 10 THE COURT: I know, but you'd have to assume then 11 that any immunity that applies to the driver wouldn't apply at 12 all to the North Las Vegas police -- I mean, the North Las Vegas because you're saying that they negligent hired, 13 14 negligent --15 No. No, that's not what I'm --MR. GANZ: 16 THE COURT: I --What I'm saying is, on the particular --17 MR. GANZ: 18 if you find that he is -- if you find that he is immune then 19 maybe a vicarious liability cannot attach, I agree. you can't say that our direct claims against the City for 20 21 negligent hiring, supervision and policies that they have, 22 those --23 THE COURT: Yeah, but don't you have to establish a 24 cause of action with regards to the driver in order to reach 25 the City?

```
MR. GANZ: My client was injured because they have a
 1
 2
   bad policy -- let's just assume that this guy was a felon and
 3
    they hired him anyway, right?
              MR. CRAFT: Oh, good God, Judge.
 4
                         I mean, of course that's not --
 5
 6
              THE COURT:
                         Okay.
 7
              MR. GANZ:
                         -- that's not -- that's not the --
 8
              THE COURT: Well, I'll hear that out.
 9
              MR. GANZ:
                         -- the case. Let's just assume that he
10
    was, right?
11
              THE COURT:
                          Okay.
                         And my client was injured because this --
12
              MR. GANZ:
    this -- they shouldn't have had him on the Force.
13
14
              THE COURT:
                          Okay.
15
              MR. GANZ: How does that have anything to do with
16
    this specific act that he might be immune for?
17
              MR. CRAFT:
                          Judge --
18
              THE COURT:
                          Because the immunity would carry over.
19
              MR. CRAFT: All right. I think we need to better
    fetter that out for you, Judge.
20
21
              THE COURT: I'll tell you what; I'll give you an
22
    opportunity to brief that further.
23
              MR. CRAFT:
                          Okay.
24
              THE COURT:
                          But I'm --
25
              MR. CRAFT:
                          Judge --
```

THE COURT: You're going to be hard pressed to get around that argument.

MR. GANZ: Okay.

MR. CRAFT: I can save you a step.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. CRAFT: What he's saying is like negligent hiring, negligent retention, negligent supervision is a whole separate thing.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. CRAFT: The reason he's started saying this now is because they forgot to address that in their opposition.

We brought it up in our motion on page 11, "As explained in Bryan supra, the decisions related to the hiring, training and supervision of employees usually involve policy and judgments which are protected by discretionary immunity." We cited that case. We've address their claims. They forgot to mention that in their opposition.

THE COURT: Well, I'll --

MR. CRAFT: They've had a chance to brief it, they shouldn't have one now.

THE COURT: No, I'll let them. I'll let them. I understand -- you're okay. Just -- don't get too mad. You know what, let's hear it out, you know what I mean? And then --

MR. CRAFT: No problem.

THE COURT: -- but I'll tell you though, you've got 1 2 a tough position with that argument with me. MR. GANZ: 3 Okay. THE COURT: Because I know the case that you're 4 5 talking about and -- but I'll give you -- I mean, maybe I'm 6 interpreting it wrong, I don't know, I'll give you a chance to 7 straighten me out on that if you think you can. 8 But I'm going to continue this over. And how long 9 do you want? I just need -- I want information with respect to the diagram and the location of the --10 11 MR. CRAFT: You want a description of the accident as far as --12 13 THE COURT: Uh-huh. -- what the evidence shows --14 MR. CRAFT: 15 THE COURT: Right. 16 MR. CRAFT: -- and the police report and --THE COURT: Um-hum. 17 18 MR. CRAFT: -- okay. 19 THE COURT: And I'll -- and both of you can brief it that way, you know, I think that --20 21 MR. GANZ: Do you want to set it for a couple weeks 22 and maybe give us a week to do the briefs? 23 I can set it out --THE COURT: 24 MR. GANZ: Okay, longer. I don't care. 25 THE COURT: -- I'll set it out --

```
MR. GANZ: Less?
 1
              THE COURT: -- 30 days. Will that be enough?
 2
                          Thirty days. And if we could have our
 3
              MR. CRAFT:
    briefs in -- and I'm sorry, I'm just crushed right now and I
 4
 5
    know you are too.
 6
                         That's fine, I've got two trials next
 7
    door that I'm waiting --
 8
              THE COURT:
                          Well, you don't need more time?
 9
              MR. CRAFT:
                          Three weeks?
10
              THE COURT:
                          Do you need more time?
11
              MR. CRAFT:
                          If I could have 30 days to go ahead and
   brief this --
12
13
              THE COURT:
                         Okay.
14
              MR. CRAFT:
                         -- and get everything in front of you.
15
              THE COURT: I'll give you three weeks to -- well,
16
   you want 30 days to brief it and then a week after that for --
17
    or --
18
              MR. CRAFT:
                          I'll need three weeks to brief it.
19
              THE COURT:
                          Okay. Will that be okay with you?
                         We'll get it done, Judge.
20
              MR. GANZ:
21
              THE COURT:
                          All right. So, 30 days to -- 30 days
22
    for the argument, and three weeks then you'll get the briefs
23
    done. And --
24
              THE CLERK: Okay.
                                 The briefs will be due by
25
    February 23rd -- are they doing blind briefs?
```

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THE COURT: Yeah, you can -- I don't need you to do
 1
    oppositions or whatever, that. But if you want to address
 2
    further the issue involving --
 3
              MR. GANZ:
                         Okay.
 4
              THE COURT: -- the immunity of the --
 5
 6
              MR. GANZ: We'll do.
 7
              THE COURT: -- North Las Vegas, I'll look at that.
 8
              MR. GANZ:
                         Okay.
 9
              THE COURT: And I want you to serve a copy of that
10
   portion of your brief, at least, on opposing counsel and see
11
    if they want to readdress that.
              MR. GANZ: Oh, so we're not serving these briefs on
12
13
    each other?
14
              THE COURT: You can. I wasn't going to require --
15
              MR. GANZ:
                         Just serve them simultaneously, right?
16
              MR. CRAFT: Everything's electronically served, so.
                         Just -- just simultaneously --
17
              MR. GANZ:
18
              THE COURT: Yeah. Okay. And that's fine.
19
              MR. GANZ:
                         -- right?
              MR. CRAFT: Yeah, let's do it at the same time.
20
21
              THE CLERK: And the hearing -- the continuation date
    will be March 1st at 9:00 a.m.
22
23
              MR. CRAFT:
                          Thank you.
24
              MR. GANZ:
                         Thank you, Your Honor.
25
              THE COURT: Okay. Yeah, my law clerk asked that
```

	31								
1	maybe you could submit a courtesy copy to us on that?								
2	MR. CRAFT: We will.								
3	MR. GANZ: Of course.								
4	THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. All right.								
5	MR. GANZ: Thank you, Judge.								
6	THE COURT: Okay.								
7	(Proceeding concluded at 9:29 A.M.)								
8	* * * *								
9	ATTEST: I hereby certify that I have truly and correctly								
10	transcribed the audio/visual proceedings in the above-entitled								
11	case to the best of my ability.								
12	4 10 0								
13	Julie Hond								
14									
15	JULIE LORD, INDEPENDENT TRANSCRIBER								
16									
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then to blue 1 SMSJ NORTH LAS VEGAS CITY ATTORNEY **CLERK OF THE COURT** Sandra Douglass Morgan, Nev. Bar No. 8582 City Attorney Christopher D. Craft, Nev. Bar No. 7314 Deputy City Attorney 4 2250 Las Vegas Blvd. North, Suite 810 North Las Vegas, Nevada 89030 5 | Telephone: (702) 633-1050 Facsimile: (702) 649-8879 6 Attorneys for Defendants John Cargile and City of North Las Vegas DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 8 JAPONICA GLOVER-ARMONT, 10 Plaintiff. Case No. A-13-683211-C Dept. No. XIX 11 llvs. 12 JOHN CARGILE; CITY OF NORTH LAS **DEFENDANTS' SUPPLEMENTAL** VEGAS, a Municipal Corporation existing BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR 13 under the laws of the State of Nevada in the SUMMARY JUDGMENT County of Clark; DOES I through X, inclusive; 14 and/or ROE CORPORATIONS I through X, inclusive, Hearing date: March 1, 2016 15 Hearing time: 9:00 a.m. Defendants. 16 17 Defendants City of North Las Vegas (the "City") and Sergeant John Cargile ("Sergeant 18 Cargile") (collectively "City Defendants"), by and through their attorneys, hereby submit their 19 Supplemental Brief in Support of Motion for Summary Judgment. This Supplemental Brief is based 20 upon the following Memorandum of Points and Authorities, the papers and pleadings on file, and 21 any oral argument the Court may entertain. 22 DATED this 23<sup>rd</sup> day of February, 2016. 23 NORTH LAS VEGAS CITY ATTORNEY 24 /s/ Christopher D. Craft 25 Sandra Douglass Morgan, Nev. Bar No. 8582 Christopher D. Craft, Nev. Bar No. 7314 26 2250 Las Vegas Blvd. North, Suite 810 North Las Vegas, Nevada 89030 27 (702) 633-1050 Attorneys for Defendants 28 John Cargile and City of North Las Vegas

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#### SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEF

I.

#### INTRODUCTION.

As discussed at the hearing on Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment, Nevada law provides discretionary immunity for an officer's actions if (1) his actions were the result of a decision or judgment, and (2) his actions were related to a public policy. Martinez v. Maruszczak, 123 Nev. 433, 445-447, 168 P.3d 720 (2007). However, discetionary immunity would not apply in a situation where, for example, an officer fell asleep while driving, as such conduct would not be related to a public purpose. Id. at 446. While Plaintiff has argued that Cargile was "asleep at the wheel," Defendants have argued that Cargile's actions were the result of conscious decisions on his part in deciding how best to respond to an emergency call. In furtherance of its decision on this crucial question, the Court has requested further information regarding the accident. The requested factual background is set forth below, and it is respectfully submitted that all such facts support the City's position: Because Cargile's actions in proceeding through the red light were the result of conscious decisions, and his actions related to public policy, his actions are protected by discretionary immunity.

II.

#### CARGILES ACTIONS WERE THE RESULT OF CONSCIOUS DECISIONS.

#### Cargile decides on what route to take.

At approximately 2:00 a.m. on November 5, 2012, an emergency call was issued that a fight was in progress between several juveniles at the apartment complex known as Fountain Falls in North Las Vegas. The call indicated that shots had been fired and a victim of gunshots was down.<sup>2</sup> At the time of the call, Cargile was located at the Southwest Command of the NLVPD, which is 24 located at Lake Mead and Bruce. Fountain Falls is located near the intersection of Cheyenne and

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See Plaintiff's Opposition to Motion for Summary Judgment at pp. 10, 11.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> See Deposition of Sergeant John Cargile ("Cargile Deposition"), October 1, 2014, at 33:20-34:6, attached as Exhibit A.

Simmons in North Las Vegas.<sup>3</sup> Cargile describes his decision on what route to take as follows:

The quickest way for us to get down there as we come on to the west side of town, which is on the west side of the I-15 freeway, the North Fifth Street off of Losee is our easiest way to come up, to only have to come up to the light that's at North Fifth and Cheyenne. So we're trying to get to the area that's used less by the civilian traffic. Then I was going to go westbound on Cheyenne from there. All straight up to Simmons.<sup>4</sup>

Immediately upon hearing the call, Cargile jumped into his vehicle and started heading toward the complex. Cargile was in the process of turning left on Cheyenne from northbound Fifth Street when the accident occurred. Cargile also testified that there are several different routes he could have taken, which may have been preferable if there were "other calls or accidents working."

Cargile was hardly "asleep at the wheel" when deciding his route. His decision centered on taking the route which would bring him to the scene of the incident as quickly as possible, taking into account the number of stop lights he would encounter and seeking a route used less by civilian traffic.

#### B. Cargile decides whether and how to proceed through the red light.

Once the route had been decided, the next decision facing Cargile was how to proceed through the red light at Fifth Street and Cheyenne. When approaching the intersection, Cargile noted that there were cars stopped in the southbound lanes of Fifth, and as a result, Cargile came to a complete stop for five or six seconds<sup>7</sup> before entering the intersection, and at that time changed the tone of his sirens. As Cargile explained:

We have four different siren tones that are on our vehicle. What we do is we'll push from button to button to button. It changes the sound, the tone, how loud it goes, in order to make sure everybody that's in the intersection or nearby is gathering their attention to my patrol vehicle.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> See Cargile Deposition at 30:3-7.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> See Cargile Deposition at 30:21-31:4.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> See Cargile Deposition at 33:16-17.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> See Cargile Deposition at 31:12-19.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> See Cargile Deposition at 39:1-6.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> See Cargile Deposition at 36:6-12.

Once Cargile believed there was no oncoming traffic, he started to encroach the intersection to get ready to turn left. However, as soon as he started to do so, he heard Plaintiff's vehicle lock up its brakes, and he noticed it approaching his vehicle. A collision resulted. Both parties agree that there was no way that Cargile could have seen Plaintiff's vehicle without pulling into the intersection first, due to the embankment located at the southwest corner of the intersection. Motion for Summary Judgment at p.3. A Google map of the intersection, as well as street views from leastbound Cheyenne and northbound Fifth Street approaching the intersection, are attached as Exhibit B. A diagram of the accident, provided by Plaintiff, is attached as Exhibit C.

Cargile's account is consistent with the accident report, a copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit D. As specified in the accident report, Plaintiff's vehicle skidded 110 feet in an attempt to avoid collision with Cargile's vehicle, which had partially encroached her lane (the #3 travel lane) in order to clear the intersection. The #3 travel lane is approximately 14 feet wide, 15.5 feet from curb to "bot dots," and Cargile's vehicle encroached approximately 6.5 feet from the curb line. 10

Again, far from being "asleep at the wheel," Cargile's actions reflect numerous decisions as to how best to proceed through the intersection. Because cars were stopped on the opposite side, he came to a complete stop before proceeding. He then proceeded into the intersection the minimum amount necessary to see if there was oncoming eastbound traffic. All of Cargile's actions at the intersection were conscious and directed toward arriving at the emergency scene as quickly and safely as possible. Such decisions are protected by discretionary immunity.

#### III.

#### CONCLUSION

Cargile, who drove through a red light while responding to an emergency, was engaged in a discretionary act because (1) he made a judgment call as to how to respond to an emergency call,

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> See Cargile Deposition at 35:11-37:4.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> As a result of the accident, Plaintiff was cited for failure to yield to an emergency vehicle, a violation of NRS 484B.267. See Exhibit D, which includes the citation issued to Plaintiff. Plaintiff's violation came before the North Las Vegas Municipal Court for arraignment on December 13, 2012, at which Plaintiff entered a plea of nolo contendere and was found guilty. Plaintiff subsequently paid all fines assessed for this incident. See Exhibit E.

1	including his decision regarding whether and how to proceed through the red light, and (2) his									
2	actions were in furtherance of public policy, specifically the City's policies of enforcing the law and									
3	protecting the public. As set forth above, Cargile was not "asleep at the wheel" by any measure;									
4	rather, his actions were the result of conscious decisions, all of which were directed toward how best									
5	to respond to the emergency at hand. Accordingly, both Cargile and the City enjoy discretionary									
6	immunity from all of Plaintiff's claims, and summary judgment is appropriate.									
7	DATED this 23 <sup>rd</sup> day of February, 2016.									
8	NORTH LAS VEGAS CITY ATTORNEY									
9	/s/ Christopher D. Craft									
10	Sandra Douglass Morgan, Nev. Bar No. 8582 Christopher D. Craft, Nev. Bar No. 7314									
11	2250 Las Vegas Blvd. North, Suite 810 North Las Vegas, Nevada 89030									
12	(702) 633-1050 Attorneys for Defendants									
13	John Cargile and City of North Las Vegas									
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### **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

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2	I HEREBY CERTIFY that service of a true and correct copy of the DEFENDANTS'										
3	SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT was										
4	made on the 23 <sup>rd</sup> day of February, 2016, as indicated below:										
5											
6											
7	By first class mail, postage prepaid from Las Vegas, Nevada pursuant to N.R.C.P. 5(b) addressed as follows										
8	By facsimile, pursuant to EDCR 7.26 (as amended)										
9	By hand delivery										
10	To the parties listed below:										
11	Moriorie Hauf Esa										
	Marjorie Hauf, Esq. Ida M. Ybarra, Esq. GANZ & HAUF										
13	8950 W. Tropicana Avenue, Ste. 1 Las Vegas, Nevada 89147										
14	Facsimile (702) 598-3626										
15	Attorneys for Plaintiff										
16											
17											
18											
19											
20	/s/ Michelle T. Harrell An Employee of North Las Vegas										
21	An Employee of North Las Vegas City Attorney's Office										
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### EXHIBIT "A"

# EXHIBIT "A"

1	DISTRICT COURT
2	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA
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4	JAPONICA GLOVER-ARMONT, ) Commission Commission
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6.	Plaintiff, )
7	vs ) Case No. A-13-683211-C
8	JOHN CARGILE; CITY OF NORTH )  LAS VEGAS, a Municipal
9	Corporation existing under the ) laws of the State of Nevada in )
10	the County of Clark; DOES I ) through X, inclusive; and/or )
11	ROE CORPORATIONS I through X, ) inclusive,
1,2	Defendants.
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1.5	DEPOSITION OF SERGEANT JOHN CARGILE
16	Taken on Wednesday, October 1, 2014
17	At 3:49 p.m.
18	At 8950 West Tropicana Avenue, Suite 1
19	Las Vegas, Nevada
20	
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25	Reported by: Marnita J. Goddard, RPR, CCR No. 344

- 1 I spent one year on graveyard. This No. Α. 2 week, it happens to be that I'm back on graveyard, 3 believe it or not. But my current assignment is administrative sergeant. I work day, swing, and 4 grave. I work all shifts. 5 November 2012, where did that fall within 6 Q. 7 your year of working graveyard? 8 Α. 9
  - A. I was promoted in 2011. So it would have been that February of 2012 I would have gone to graveyard. So that would have been my graveyard shift.
  - Q. How many days a week did you work during that period of time?
    - A, I work four days a week. Yes.
  - Q. Was it a set four days that you normally worked?
  - A. Yes. I worked grave B, B squad, so, again, I came in Saturday night. I was working basically the Sunday morning, Monday morning, Tuesday, and Wednesday morning, for the most part.
  - Q. This wreck occurred about 1:53 in the morning is I believe when you called it in. So I assume it occurred maybe minutes before that.
    - A. Uh-huh.

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Q. Is that a fair statement?

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- Yes. Α.

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heading to.

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- Where were you coming from? Q.
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- which is at Lake Mead and Bruce. And I was driving

I was coming from the South Area Command,

- 5
- to -- I think the exact is 3260 Fountain Falls, which
- 6
- is basically Cheyenne and Simmons, is where I was
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- How do you remember that address?
- 9
- I remember that it's -- it's an apartment Α.
- 10
- complex that's right there that we respond to quite 11
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- often back then, especially when I was assigned to the It was one that you become frequent with. south.
- 13
- What's the name of the complex? Q.
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- It's called Fountain Falls. And that might Α.
- 15
- not be the current name of the apartment complex
- 16
- today. They tend to change from year to year by
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- It was your intended route to take -- take 18 Q.
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- me through your intended path had this accident not --
- had this not occurred. 20

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ownerships.

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- we come on to the west side of town, which is on the west side of the I-15 freeway, the North Fifth Street off of Losee is our easiest way to come up, to only

The quickest way for us to get down there as

have to come up to the light that's at North Fifth and

Cheyenne. So we're trying to get to the area that's used less by the civilian traffic. Then I was going to go westbound on Cheyenne from there. All straight up to Simmons.

- Q. So it was your intent to make a left on north -- sorry, on Cheyenne and go westbound?
  - A. And go westbound, yes.
- Q. Is there an alternative route from the -you said we usually take that route. Is there an
  alternative route that can be taken from the Lake Mead
  and Bruce Southwest Area Command?
- A. There's several different ways that you can go. But a lot of times it will depend upon current traffic. If we had other calls or accidents working, based on where you are at, you may take a different route based on that alone. But, yes, you could use Lake Mead or Carey or come across Civic Center and up Cheyenne that way. But several different ways to get there.
  - Q. It appears to me -- strike that.

Is there -- strike that.

Did you inspect your car prior to getting in

the vehicle to head to this call?

A. Yes.

25 Q. What did you do to inspect your vehicle?

Our normal inspection of our vehicle is to 1 Α. make sure that all of our required equipment is inside of the vehicle -- traffic vest, cones. As a 3 supervisor, we have additional equipment that we carry 4 5 inside the vehicles, which are shields, rams, extra protective equipment for the officers, so forth. 6 7 we verify that all of our required equipment is inside the vehicle. Then after that, then we do an 8 inspection of the tires and an external of a vehicle. 10 Then we turn on lights and sirens and make sure everything is operational. 11

- Q. Was that done immediately prior to the call, or was that done at the beginning of your shift?
  - A. At the very beginning of the shift.

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- Q. You were kind of indicating a -- some kind of writing. Is there some kind of form that you fill out to do that?
- A. No, we don't do a form. We have a vehicle log that is on -- an electronic vehicle log. Once you complete your inspection, you type in on the vehicle log that vehicle check was okay and that the gas card is in the vehicle. That's usually what's put inside the log.
- Q. Is that something that is kept for a period of time?

- A. I believe -- it's kept for I believe for three months. Right after that you can see it and then electronically up for a year and then it's gone.
- Q. Anything else that you did regarding your inspection?
- A. No. Once inspection is complete, then that's it. We put ourselves in service.
- Q. I understand that you said that you were at the southwest command. Were you at a desk at the time you received the call? What were you doing? Do you remember?
- A. Don't specifically. I know I was down at the South Area Command. I believe I was talking with other officers when the call first started coming out. But just based on the information of the call as it starts to come out, I immediately jumped in my vehicle and started heading in that general direction.
- Q. My understanding is that there was -- well, what is your memory of what kind of call was made?
- A. The call that was in is that there was a fight that was going on inside the complex with several juveniles, that it was still active. And then there was shots fired at the complex which of course that generated people to start going, which at that point, the two primary officers and myself being the

supervisor are now automatically dispatched to the call to have to respond. I believe shortly within the very first few seconds of that call coming out, then the dispatch claimed that they had a victim down to a gunshot wound and people were requesting medical to respond as well.

- Q. Ultimately, you never made it to that call; is that correct?
  - A. Correct.

- Q. Do you have an understanding of what exactly occurred that night, if there was any kind of convictions from that, anything like that?
- A. No, not off the top of my head I don't remember. Basically once I was en route and involved in the accident, my job was just to notify them that I was involved so that another supervisor could get en route to the call to be able to get on scene.
  - Q. Who was the other supervisor at the time?
- A. Tell you the truth, I'm not sure. I think there were a couple of supervisors that were on. I believe Sergeant Semper was on up north and I believe Sergeant Fay was still there. But I believe Sergeant Semper actually responded on scene. But I would have to go verify who actually got there.
  - Q. I was just curious.

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And you don't remember what ultimately occurred, whether or not the victim was found -- I'm sorry, the --

- A. Victim was found. I know an arrest was made. I don't know like what the outcome was whether or not the suspect had received time or anything like that.
- Q. Okay. You obviously didn't have anybody else in your vehicle at the time; correct?
  - A. Correct.
- Q. Can you describe in detail how this wreck occurred?
- Basically, I was running lights and sirens Α. going which would be northbound on Fifth Street as I approached Cheyenne, the intersection with Cheyenne. I was preparing to make a left-hand turn and go westbound on Cheyenne. As I approached the intersection, there was nobody on my side of the I do remember that there was vehicles street. directly across because we did have a red light for east and westbound traffic. There was vehicles that were stopped on the other side that were traveling It would be south on North Fifth. And as I south. approached, I believe there was some cross traffic as in vehicles had passed through the intersection as I

was approaching up to the intersection. At that point, then I came to a stop prior to the intersection as typically we do, because I know there was one or two vehicles -- I don't recall like make or models of vehicles on the other side of the intersection. we then will do something where we will change. We have four different siren tones that are on our vehicle. What we do is we'll push from button to button to button. It changes the sound, the tone, how loud it goes, in order to make sure everybody that's in the intersection or nearby is gathering their attention to my patrol vehicle. Then I started to -once I believed there was no oncoming traffic on either east or westbound on Cheyenne, I started to encroach into the intersection to get ready to make my left-hand turn. As soon as I started to encroach into the intersection, I heard the vehicle lock up its brakes. And it was to my left. So I noticed it was a small car now that was traveling eastbound on Cheyenne approaching the intersection. Two things occurred to I noticed it was a small dark-colored vehicle and it had no headlights or anything on the vehicle as it approached. At that point I stopped as that vehicle was locking up its brakes. There's that point in there where I realized I can't move or go anywhere,

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but knowing that the vehicle mostly likely was going to end up striking the front of my vehicle. Once the collision occurred, then I called out on the radio to advise them that I was --

- Q. Let's stop there.
- MR. GANZ: Do you mind reading back his answer?
- Q. (BY MR. GANZ) I'm going to have her read that back to you, make sure it's accurate and correct, and if there is something you need to change, let us know afterwards. Okay?
  - A. Okay.

(The reporter read the requested portion of the record)

- Q. (BY MR. GANZ) You heard her read that back?
- A. Nope.
- Q. You didn't?
- A. I heard her read it back. I have one clarification. I will say I know it was a red light to stop north and southbound traffic. I was traveling north. It was green lights that allowed east and westbound traffic through the intersection as I approached.
  - Q. Anything else?
- 25 | A. Huh-uh.

Q. Is that no?

- A. Yeah, that's a no. That's it.
- Q. Was there anything else you want to add to that, something that you may have missed in your explanation of how the wreck occurred?
- A. Nope. That's pretty much exactly how it happened.
- Q. I have some questions for you. You had said that there was some cross traffic at one point in time.
  - A. Correct.
- Q. Are you talking about cross traffic meaning east and -- eastbound and westbound Cheyenne?
- A. East and westbound Cheyenne, correct. As I approached still a distance -- I'm going to say several hundred feet away from the intersection, but as I'm approaching, I can see the intersection. I could see cars that had gone through the intersection as I was approaching.
- Q. You had then said that as you approached the intersection you stopped prior to the intersection.
  - A. Correct.
- Q. And started changing the tones of your siren; correct?
  - A. Correct.

- Q. First of all, how long had you stopped before you proceeded into the intersection?
- A. I would -- probably five to six seconds. It's not a whole lot of time. Once I stopped, then it's just a matter of just visually clearing each intersection as I go.
- Q. When you stopped prior to approaching the intersection, I want to make sure we have the same definition of an intersection just because it gets very confusing sometimes where the intersection begins and where it doesn't. At least from my perspective.

My take on where the intersection occurs is where the stop bar is for the vehicles traveling in that direction. Do you agree with that?

- A. Correct. From any point from that stop sign into is included into the intersection, which is typically defined by the curbing that is along the road, the roadway.
- Q. I'm talking about -- if you're looking at an aerial above, there is a stop bar that's before the light where you are supposed to stop waiting for a light.
  - A. Correct.
- Q. Can we agree that at least for the discussion today even if that's not the technical

beginning of the intersection that we use that as a point of reference for now?

- A. Correct. That's fine.
- Q. When you say you stopped prior to the intersection and changed your tone, were you stopped behind that stop bar?
  - A. Yes. Stopped behind the line, yes.
- Q. And I know from traveling that area -- not that often -- but recently in an inspection of the area, I noticed there's this -- for lack of better term there's this big hill that's on the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue just right before the intersection; correct?
  - A. Correct.
- Q. It actually goes beyond the stop bar, doesn't it?
  - A. The hill?
  - Q. Yes.

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- A. The hill goes, yes, correct, all the way up.
- Q. When I say it's a big hill, it's a hill -- I don't know, I haven't measured it, but it's probably at least 50 feet in the air; right?
- A. I would put the hill probably a good 20, 25 feet up. I believe that mound that is there is the Las Vegas -- or the North Las Vegas Golf Course. It's

a built up tee box that is for the golf course.

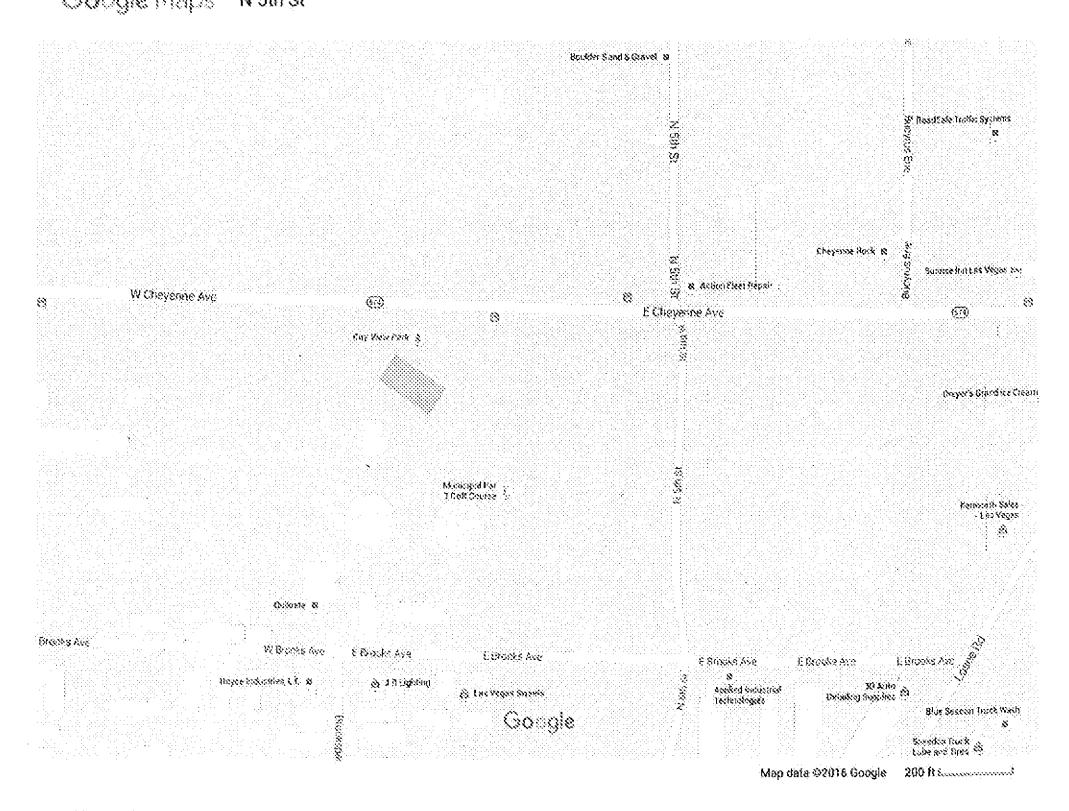
- Q. When you are at that stop bar with that hill on your left, are you able to see -- and I'm talking about stopped right before the stop bar. Are you able to see the eastbound traffic on Cheyenne?
- A. Yes, for only a certain distance. There's two limiting factors I see on that one. One is the obstruction, the large hill that's on that southwest corner, and two is the limited lighting at night to be able -- how far up the hill you can see.
- Q. In addition to the hill, there's also trees and stuff there too, isn't there?
- A. That is inside the fence up on the hill.

  Lower down, all the way up -- down around by the

  fencing I don't think there's any trees down there.
- Q. Forgetting about lighting issues because of being dark, even if it was during the middle of the day with that hill there at the stop bar can you estimate for me how far you could see into the eastbound travel lanes if you're at that stop bar in that one lane?
- A. That's a tough question, a tough question. There's no lighting there. Typical lighting is
  150 feet up. It's a good judge for us to be able to see a streetlight -- the next streetlight up from a

### EXHIBIT "B"

### EXHIBIT "B"



N 5th St North Las Vegas, NV

### Google Maps 435 NV-574



Image capture: Jul 2015 @ 2016 Google

North Las Vegas, Nevada Street View - Jul 2015

### Google Maps N 5th St

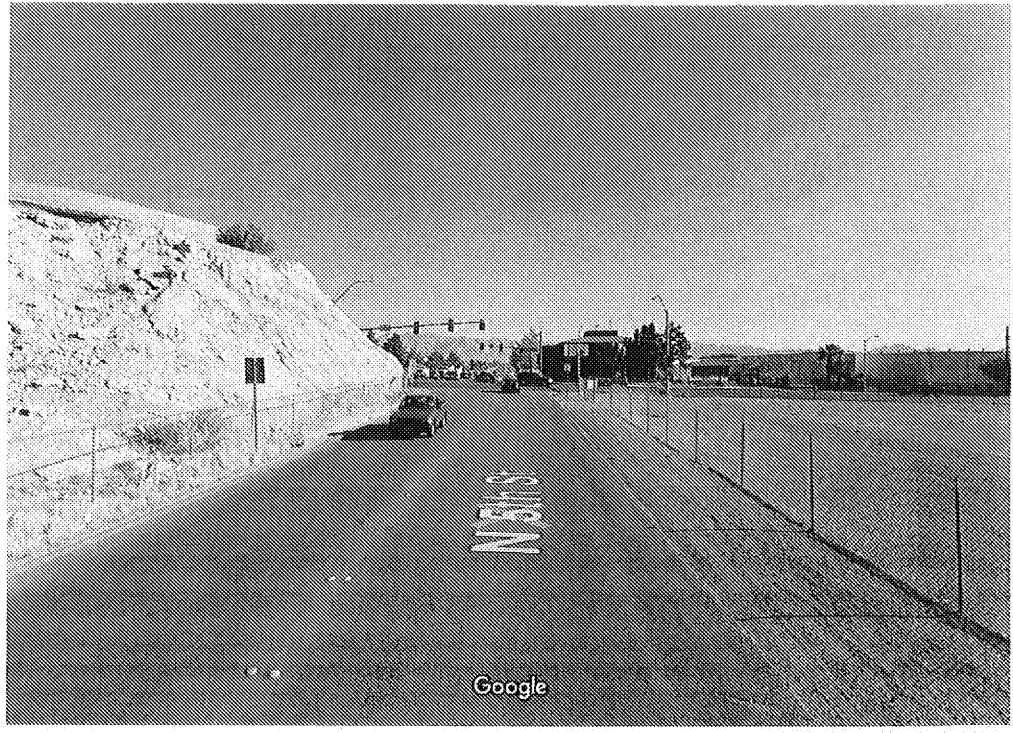
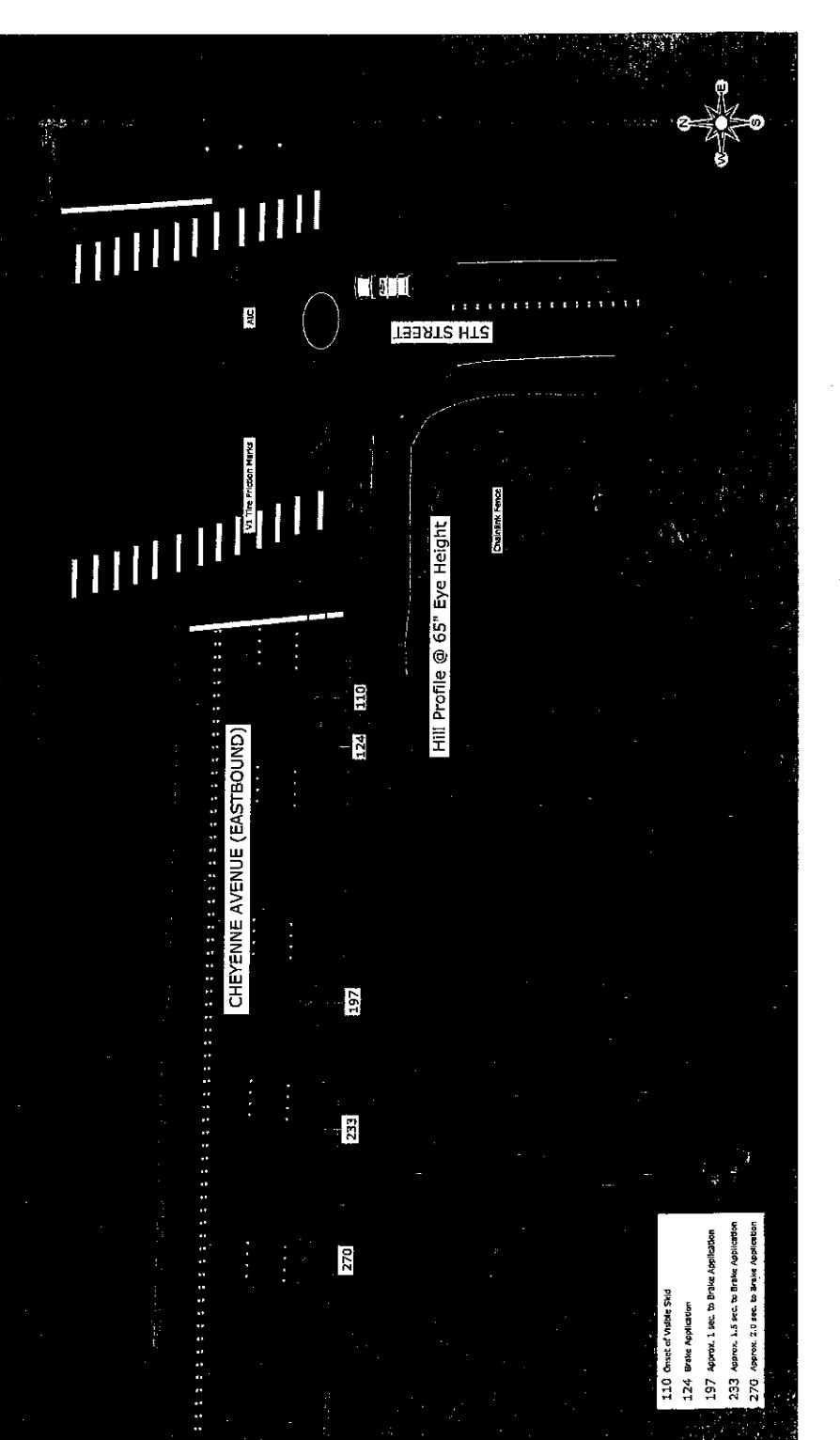


Image capture: May 2013 @ 2016 Google

North Las Vegas, Nevada Street View - May 2013

### EXHIBIT "C"

## EXHIBIT "C"



t:

## EXHIBIT "D"

## EXHIBIT "D"

### CERTIFICATE OF RECORDS CUSTODIAN

STATE OF NEVADA										
	) ss.									
COUNTY OF CLARK	<b>)</b>									
The unders	gned Custodian of Records for the North Las Vegas Police Department, after									
being first duly sworn, depo	ses and says:									
That the un	dersigned is an employee of the North Las Vegas Police Department and in									
such capacity is the custodia	an of records for that institution.									
That the Custodian of Records of the North Las Vegas Police Department was served										
with a written request in cor	mection with the traffic accident numbered 121105019878 matter calling									
for the production of the ac	cident report and traffic citation.									
That the un	dersigned has examined the original records/information/files requested, a									
true and exact copy of the re	equested documents, and that the production of the records attached hereto is									
true and complete.										
That the ori	ginal of the records was made at or near the time of the acts, events,									
conditions, or circumstance	s recited therein by or from information transmitted by a person with									
knowledge in the course of	a regularly conducted activity of the undersigned or the office in which the									
deponent is engaged.										
DATED th	s 17th day of February, 2016									
	in the second of									
	nise Scarff, Custodian of Records									
	rth Las Vegas Police Department									
State of Nevada)										
) ss.										
County of Clark)	SHERRY ANN MCGILL									
SUBSCRIBED and SWORN to before me  This										
	Provide the March Land Comment of the Comment of th									
by Denise Scarff as Custod	an of Police Records									
S. Dun/h	1961									
Notary Pub	lie									

Event Number:	STATE OF NEVADA							ccident Number:							
Code Revision:		RAFFIC ACCIDENT REPORT SCENE INFORMATION SHEET							NLVPD-121105019878						
		Revised 1/14/04							☐ Property ☑ Injury ☐ Fatal						
☑ Urban ☑ ☑ Rura! ☐	101	Preliminary Report Resubmission					☐ <u>H</u> it and Run ☐ <u>Private Property</u>			Agency Name:					
		nitial Report		Supplement Report			ivate Flobe		7 - NORTH LAS VEGAS POLICE DEPARTMENT						
Collision Date 11/5/2012	Time	Day	Beat / S		tor 🗆 County			,	Surfa Aspt		Intersection □Four <u>W</u> ay	Paddle Markers			
1 1/3/2012	01:53	MONDAY	IDAY B2				NORTH LAS VEGAS		□ <u>C</u> ond		□> Four <u>W</u> ay	Mone □Left Side			
Mile Marker # Ve	hicles # Non	Motorists	# Occupani	s #F	atalities	# Injur	ed #F	Restrained	□ <u>G</u> rav			□ <u>R</u> ight Side □ <u>8</u> oth Side			
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Occurred On: (High	way # or Street	Name)	<u> </u>						- 🗆 <u>O</u> the	r		i			
	Occurred On: (Highway # or Street Name)  1) Parking Lot CHEYENNE AVENUE  Access Control														
At Intersection With:				<del>.</del>	04.40	<b></b>		· · ·		<del></del>		<u>⊠N</u> one			
□ <u>o</u> r □ <u>E</u> eet	□ <u>M</u> iles □A <u>p</u> p	roximate			Of (Cross 5TH ST)	-						□ <u>F</u> ull □ <u>P</u> artial			
Roadway Charac	er Ro	adway Co	nditions	To	otal Thru		Ave	rage Road	way Widt	hs	Road	way Grade			
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□Curve & Hillcrest □Curve & Level		∐S <u>t</u> anding □ <u>M</u> oving '			□ <u>O</u> ne □ <u>T</u> wo		Storage	/ Turn Lane		Ft	☐ Not Determined	V1			
Straight & Grade	□ <u>s</u> now	<u>∐⊈</u> nknow			□T <u>h</u> ree □ <u>F</u> our		Median		<u> </u>		Relatively Level Roadway				
Straight & Level	□ <u>Q</u> ther		5011 <u>Q</u> 10101		∐Fi⊻e		···	Paved Sh	 oulder		<u>ଅ</u> p Slope (+)	Grade			
Qiknowii Qther					□> <u>s</u>		inside		Outside		Down Slope (-)	3 %			
		Total All Lanes:			]										
	Pavement Markings and Type						Highway Description					ditions			
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4 Lans Line, Solid White Edge Line, Right, White					□ <u>o</u> ff Road						<u>O</u> ther				
<u>Q</u> ther			<del></del>							<u> </u>		<u> </u>			
□Dusk □Dark - N	t Conditions Readway Light	ina	∏Head		le Coillsi tear <u>t</u> o Rea	<b>.</b> .		☐Travel I		_	on of First Event Itside Shoulder	Ramp			
	ot Roadway Ligi	htina	I□Rear	End ☐Sideswipe - Meeting ☐				□Tum <u>L</u> a □Gore	um Lane Intersection Unknown						
I <u>LLIU</u> nknown LliĐark - U	y Lighting	ghting □ Backing □ Sideswipe - <u>O</u> vertal ting □ Mon - Collision □ Unknown				□Median □Inside Should			Roagside						
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<u>□N</u> one <u>□S</u> houlders		its, <u>H</u> oles, E	Bumps	no+	cribe Prope	rty Namane		erty Dama	ige To Ot	ner T	han Vehicle				
☐Weather☐Road Obstruction ☐Active Work Zone ☐Debris ☐Worn Iraffic Surface ☐Inactive Work Zone					····	<u> </u>		1	) Owner Notified						
□Glare □Wet, lcy, t □Other Highway	<u>└</u> Glare └│W <u>e</u> t, lcy, Snow, Slush└│Ani <u>m</u> al In Roadway						Owner's Name (Last First Middle): L.J1) Owner Notified								
Qiher Environmental	ட <u>ு ம</u> ா	IKAOWA		Owi	ner's Addres	ss: (Street A	lddress Ci	ity, State Zip)							
First Harmful Event  Code #: 217 Description: 217 SLOW / STOPPED VEHICLE															
				Descrip	tion of A						<del>'', '', '', '' '' '' '' '' '' ''</del>				
V#1 WAS TRAVELING EASTBOUND IN THE #3 TRAVEL LANE ON CHEYENNE, APPROACHING THE INTERSECTION OF 5TH ST.															
V#2, A MARKED NLVPD PATROL VEHICLE (UNIT #1514) WAS TRAVELING NORTHBOUND ON 5TH WITH EMERGENCY LIGHTS AND SIREN ACTIVATED, APPROACHING THE INTERSECTION OF CHEYENNE. THE OPERATOR, A PATROL SGT., WAS RESPONDING TO A SHOTS FIRED CALL, WITH A CONFIRMED VICTIM.															
			ne Diagram	Statement		<del>,, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,</del>		Notified Time Notif			Arrival Date	Arrival Time			
⊠ <u>Y</u> es ⊡ <u>N</u> o ⊠ <u>Y</u> es ⊡ <u>N</u> o			es <b>⊠</b> No [	⊒ <u>Y</u> es <b>Σ</b>	s 🔼 No		11/5/2012		01:53		11/5/2012	01:53			
Invest 956 JIM BYRNE	···	ID Number 956		<b>Date</b> 5/2012			Reviewed By 8 RANDY		Date Reviewed 11/5/2012		Page 1 of 7				

<b>Event</b>	Number
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# STATE OF NEVADA TRAFFIC ACCIDENT REPORT

SCENE INFORMATION SHEET
Revised \$/21/03

cident Number: NLVPD-121105019878

Agency Name:

7 - NORTH LAS VEGAS POLICE DEPARTMENT

#### Description of Accident / Narrative Continuation

BOTH DRIVERS STATED THAT V#1 HAD A GREEN TRAFFIC SIGNAL AND THAT V#2 HAD A RED TRAFFIC SIGNAL. V#2'S OPERATOR REPORTED THAT V#1 WAS TRAVELING WITHOUT THE VEHICLE'S HEADLIGHTS ON AT THIS TIME (DURING THE HOURS OF DARKNESS), AS THE VEHICLE APPROACHED THE INTERSECTION

AS V#2 APPROACHED THE INTERSECTION ON A RED LIGHT, V#2'S OPERATOR CAME TO A STOP AND SLOWLY BEGAN MOVING INTO THE INTERSECTION IN AN ATTEMPT TO CROSS THE INTERSECTION (DUE TO A LARGE HILL IN THE CITY VIEW PARK WHICH OBSTRUCTS NORTHBOUND TRAFFIC'S VISION, V#2'S OPERATOR HAD TO MOVE PARTIALLY INTO THE INTERSECTION, IN ORDER TO BE ABLE TO OBSERVE EASTBOUND TRAFFIC).

V#1'S OPERATOR STATED THAT SHE SAW V#2'S EMERGENCY LIGHTS ACTIVATED AS SHE APPROACHED THE INTERSECTION, BUT DID NOT HEAR THE VEHICLE'S SIREN. V#1'S OPERATOR FAILED TO USE DUE CARE UPON APPROACHING THE INTERSECTION IN VIOLATION OF NRS 484B.603-DUTY OF DRIVER TO DECREASE SPEED UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES;

1. THE FACT THAT THE SPEED OF A VEHICLE IS LOWER THAN THE PRESCRIBED LIMITS DOES NOT RELIEVE A DRIVER FROM THE DUTY TO DECREASE SPEED WHEN APPROACHING AND CROSSING AN INTERSECTION, WHEN APPROACHING AND GOING AROUND A CURVE, WHEN APPROACHING A HILL CREST, WHEN TRAVELING UPON ANY NARROW OR WINDING HIGHWAY, OR WHEN SPECIAL HAZARDS EXIST OR MAY EXIST WITH RESPECT TO PEDESTRIANS OR OTHER TRAFFIC, OR BY REASON OF WEATHER OR OTHER HIGHWAY CONDITIONS, AND SPEED MUST BE DECREASED AS MAY BE NECESSARY TO AVOID COLLIDING WITH ANY PERSON, VEHICLE OR OTHER CONVEYANCE ON OR ENTERING A HIGHWAY IN COMPLIANCE WITH LEGAL REQUIREMENTS AND THE DUTY OF ALL PERSONS TO USE DUE CARE.

IN ADDITION, V#1 FAILED TO YIELD THE RIGHT OF WAY TO V#2 IN VIOLATION OF NRS 484B.267-OPERATION OF VEHICLE ON APPROACH OF AUTHORIZED EMERGENCY VEHICLE OR OFFICIAL VEHICLE OF REGULATORY AGENCY. UPON THE IMMEDIATE APPROACH OF AN AUTHORIZED EMERGENCY VEHICLE OR AN OFFICIAL VEHICLE OF A REGULATORY AGENCY, MAKING USE OF FLASHING LIGHTS MEETING THE REQUIREMENTS OF SUBSECTION 3 OF NRS 484A.480, THE DRIVER OF EVERY OTHER VEHICLE SHALL YIELD THE RIGHT-OF-WAY AND SHALL IMMEDIATELY DRIVE TO A POSITION PARALLEL TO, AND AS CLOSE AS POSSIBLE TO, THE RIGHT-HAND EDGE OR CURB OF A HIGHWAY CLEAR OF ANY INTERSECTION AND SHALL STOP AND REMAIN IN SUCH POSITION UNTIL THE AUTHORIZED EMERGENCY VEHICLE OR OFFICIAL VEHICLE HAS PASSED, EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE DIRECTED BY A POLICE OFFICER.

V#1 LEFT APPROX 110' OF 4-WHEEL SKIDMARKS IN AN ATTEMPT TO AVOID A COLLISION WITH V#2 WHICH HAD PARTIALLY ENCROACHED THE EASTBOUND #3 TRAVEL LANE IN ORDER TO CLEAR THE INTERSECTION (#3 TRAVEL LANE IS APPROX 14' WIDE & 15.5' FROM CURB TO BOT DOTS, V#2 ENCROACHED APPROX 6.5' FROM CURB LINE IN ORDER TO CLEAR TRAFFIC).

V#1'S RIGHT FRONT ("A" PILLAR) IMPACTED THE FRONT OF V#2, CAUSING DAMAGE TO BOTH VEHICLES. V#1' THEN TRAVELED APPROX 5.5' POST-AOI, BEFORE COMING TO REST IN THE EASTBOUND #3 TRAVEL LANE (TOTAL SKIDMARKS-115.5').  V#1'S OPERATOR WAS TRANSPORTED TO NORTH VISTA HOSPITAL FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION FOR HER NECK AND HEAD PAIN AND WAS LISTED IN STABLE CONDITION AT NORTH VISTA.  *OverFlow*
Indicate North  U vog
A.I.C.:
Page 2 of 7

Ministry   Security	Event Number:		TATE OF N	EVADA NT REPORT	ccider	it Number: NLVPD-12	1105019878	8		
Direction   General   Special	At Fault		ICLE INFORMAT	TION SHEET	7-	NORTH LA	\S VEGAS F	POLICE		
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State: Sign	California   5/6/1968	Рһопе М	umber:	Injury Severity: C	injury Location:	1	3	7		
Compliance:	OLN: State: MNV		·   _		Airbag Switch: 1	Ejecte	d: 0	Trapped: 0		
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Policy Number: 45890554-2   Effective: 7/12/2012   To: 1/12/2013	Insured Insurance Company Name: PROGRES	SIVE NORTHE	RN INS	1						
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STATE OF NEVADA  STATE OF NEVADA  NLVPD-121105019878  TRAFFIC ACCIDENT REPORT															
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Event Number: STATE OF N TRAFFIC ACCIDE			ENT REPORT								
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□ <u>T</u> ralling Unit 3 VIN:				Plate: State: NV Type:						<u></u>	
Commercial Vehic	le Configur	ation		☐ <u>C</u> ommercial Vehicle ☐ <u>S</u> chool Bus							
Bus, 9 - 15 Occupants  ☐ Jeactor Only ☐ Tractor / Semi Trailer ☐ Bus, > 15 Occupants ☐ Tractor / Trailer ☐ Passenger Vehicle, (Haz-Mat) ☐ Single 2 Axle and 6 Tire ☐ Tractor / Doubles ☐ Light Truck, (Haz-Mat) ☐ Single > 3 Axle ☐ Tractor / Triples ☐ Qther Heavy Vehicle ☐ Truck with Trailer			e, ( <u>H</u> az-Mat) -Mat)	□ <u>D</u> river Source □ <u>S</u> tate Reg. □ <u>L</u> og Book □Side <u>O</u> f Vehicle □Shipping Papers / Trip Manifest □Other					ilcle		
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	¿ > 15 Occupants	•			□ <u>M</u> exico □ <u>C</u> anada □ <u>N</u> one					Page 6 of 7	

Event Number:		

# STATE OF NEVADA TRAFFIC ACCIDENT REPORT SCENE INFORMATION SHEET Revised 5/21/03

Accident Number: NLVPD-121105019878

Agency Name:

7 - NORTH LAS VEGAS POLICE

#### **Description of Accident / Narrative Continuation**

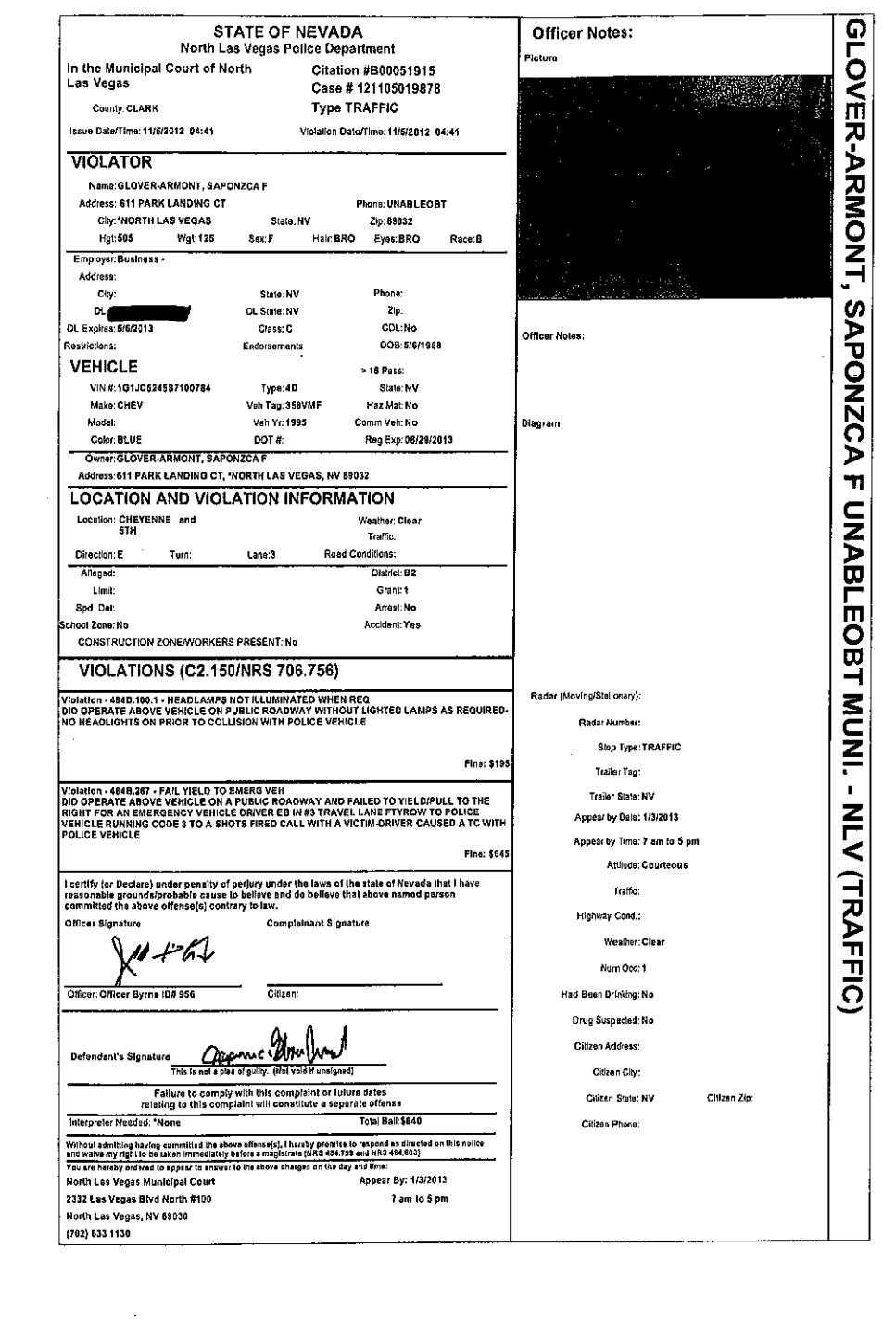
V#2'S OPERATOR REPORTED NO INJURIES AT THIS TIME.

A SPEED ANALYSIS WAS CONDUCTED BY THIS OFFICER ON V#1 AND BASED ON A CONSERVATIVE DRAG FACTOR OF .65 (WHICH TAKES INTO ACCOUNT THE DOWNHILL GRADE OF 3%), V#1 WAS DOING APPROX 47 MPH WHEN V#1'S OPERATOR APPLIED HER BRAKES AT THE BEGINNING OF THE SKIDMARKS AND WAS TRAVELING AT APPROX 10 MPH WHEN V#1 IMPACTED V#2 (NOT TAKING INTO ACCOUNT LOSS OF SPEED FROM THE COLLISION).

THIS OFFICER FOLLOWED UP AT NORTH VISTA HOSPITAL FOR THE COMPLETION OF THIS COLLISION...

Page

7 of 7



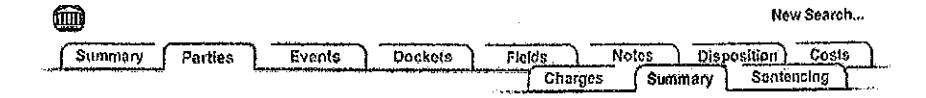
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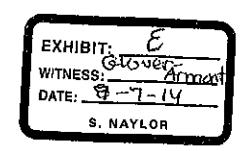
### General Inquiry



## **Party Charge Summary**

TR028347-12 CITY OF NORTH LAS VEGAS CITY OF NORTH LAS VEGAS VS. GLOVERARMONT, JAPONICA FELICA

Full Name Party Type	GLOVER-ARMONT, JAPONICA FELICA DEFENDANT	Decision F	LED NOLO 12/13/2012 OUND 12/13/2012 JUILTY			
Ticket Number Action Code Description Charge Dscr. Degree of Off.	B00051915 T07006M00NV FAIL YIELD TO EMERG VEH FAIL YIELD TO EMERG VEH MISDEMEANOR	Disp. Date(s) 12/13/2012	Disposition Code PLED NO CONTEST AT INITIAL ARRAIGNMENT			
Indict Charge						
Amd Chrg	STOP/STAND/PARK VEH IN PROHIBIT PLACE	Comments DID OPERATE A	ABOVE VEHICLE ON A			
Amd Chrg DGOF	MISDEMEANOR	PUBLIC ROADWAY AND FAILED TO				
Actn Chng Date		YIELD/PULL TO THE RIGHT FOR AN EMERGENCY VEHICLE DRIVER EB IN #3				
# of Counts			FTYROW TO POLICE			
Speed Limit Payable	0 Speed 0 Misc. Track MID000026480002	VEHICLE RUNN FIRED CALL WI	VING CODE 3 TO A SHOTS ITH A VICTIM-DRIVER WITH POLICE VEHICL			



How to Colum **OPPS** MARJORIE HAUF, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 8111 **CLERK OF THE COURT** IDA M. YBARRA,ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 11327 GANZ & HAUF 4 8950 W. Tropicana Ave., Ste. 1 Las Vegas, Nevada 89147 Tel: (702) 598-4529 6 Fax: (702) 598-3626 7 Attorneys for Plaintiff 8 -000-9 DISTRICT COURT 10 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 11 JAPONICA GLOVER-ARMONT, 12 CASE NO.: A-13-683211-C 13 Plaintiff, **DEPT NO.: XIX** 14 VS. 15 SUPPLEMENTAL OPPOSITION TO JOHN CARGILE; CITY OF NORTH LAS **DEFENDANTS' MOTION FOR** VEGAS, a Municipal Corporation existing 16 **SUMMARY JUDGMENT** under the laws of the State of Nevada in the 17 County of Clark; DOES I through X, inclusive; DATE OF HEARING: 03/01/16 and/or ROE CORPORATIONS I through X, 18 TIME OF HEARING: 9:00 A.M. inclusive, 19 Defendants. 20 21 COMES NOW, Plaintiff, JAPONICA GLOVER-ARMONT, by and through her attorney 22 of record, MARJORIE HAUF, ESQ., of the law firm of GANZ & HAUF and hereby files her 23 Supplemental Opposition to Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment regarding factual 24 discrepancies. 25 /// 26 /// 27 28 ///

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Fax: (702) 598-3626

This Supplemental Opposition is made and based upon the following Points and Authorities, the attached exhibits, all pleadings and papers on file, and any oral argument adduced by this Court at the time of hearing of this matter.

Dated this <u>1310</u> day of February, 2016.

**GANZ & HAUF** 

MARJORIE HAUF, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 8111
IDA M. YBARRA, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 11327
8950 W. Tropicana Ave., Suite 1
Las Vegas, Nevada 89147
Attorney for Plaintiff

#### I. STATEMENT OF FACTS

This case involves a motor vehicle crash that occurred on November 5, 2012. Plaintiff, Japonica Glover-Armont, was driving, eastbound on Cheyenne approaching the intersection of 5<sup>th</sup> Street in North Las Vegas, Nevada. Defendant, John Cargile, while driving a vehicle owned by his employer, Defendant, City of North Las Vegas, was driving northbound on 5<sup>th</sup> Street in North Las Vegas, when Defendant John Cargile attempted to cross the intersection on a red light without his siren causing an impact with Plaintiff's vehicle. As a result of the crash, Plaintiff sustained \$23,711.69 in medical damages.

On June 10, 2013, Plaintiff filed a Complaint against Defendants alleging negligence, vicarious liability, negligent entrustment and negligent hiring, training and supervision.

On December 22, 2015, Defendants filed a Motion for Summary Judgment. Plaintiff filed an Opposition to Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment on January 11, 2016. Defendants filed a Reply in Support of their Motion for Summary Judgment on January 26, 2016.

A hearing on Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment was held on February 2, 2016. The hearing was continued to March 1, 2016 and Plaintiff was ordered to file a supplemental

opposition to include factual discrepancies in the case. As such, Plaintiff now submits her Supplemental Opposition to Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment.

#### II. LEGAL ARGUMENT

Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment must be denied because there are genuine issues of material fact that exist with regards to the factual discrepancies in the case.

Defendants seek summary judgment based on discretionary immunity when material issues of fact exist with regards to immunity in this case. Material facts are those which may affect the outcome of the case. Las Vegas Tribe of Painte Indians v. Phebus, 2014, 5 F.Supp.3d. 1221. A dispute as to a material fact is genuine if there is sufficient evidence for a reasonable jury to return a verdict for the nonmoving party. Id. This case contains several discrepancies which create genuine issues of material fact that the trier of fact needs to evaluate. Specifically, there are factual discrepancies with regards to: 1) whether or not Defendant Cargile had his sirens and lights on; 2) whether or not Plaintiff had her headlights on and 3) whether or not Defendant Cargile was already in the intersection at the time of impact. When evaluating the following factual discrepancies, there is sufficient evidence for a reasonable jury to return a verdict for Plaintiff.

## 1) Defendant Cargile's failure to have his lights and sirens on.

There are factual discrepancies with regards to whether or not Defendant Cargile had both of his lights and sirens on at the time he entered the intersection. This is important because Defendant Cargile is not entitled to discretionary immunity if he entered the intersection without both lights and sirens. During the deposition of Plaintiff, she testified that Defendant Cargile did not have his sirens at the time of impact. Plaintiff testified:<sup>1</sup>

Q. Looking forward to your answer to Interrogatory No. 2, "Please describe in detail the incident that is the subject of the lawsuit," basically a summary of your side of the story. In your answer to Interrogatory No. 2 on page 3, the last sentence, you say, "The officer did not have his sirens on, and

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See, Deposition of Japonica Glover-Armont, 24:24-25:9, attached hereto as Exhibit 1.

plaintiff could not see his lights flashing due to the hill obstructing her view."

As you sit here today, is that an accurate statement?

A. Yes.

However, when Defendant Cargile's deposition was taken, Mr. Cargile testified that he had both his lights and sirens on at the time of impact. Mr. Cargile testified:<sup>2</sup>

- Q. Can you describe in detail how this wreck occurred?
- A. Basically, I was running lights and sirens going which would be northbound on Fifth Street as I approached Cheyenne, the intersection with Cheyenne.

Defendant Cargile also testified that the siren is really loud, but he allegedly heard Plaintiff's squealing tires to the left of him. Mr. Cargile testified:<sup>3</sup>

- Q. Do you know what decibel level the wail is?
- A. No, I don't. It varies in how loud and the pitch to be able to -- and how frequently it goes. It changes to get people's attention.
- Q. It's pretty loud, though, isn't it?
- A. Yes. It's quite loud.
- Q. And it's your testimony that as the siren is going, you heard squealing of tires to the left?

A. Correct.

It is up to a jury to determine whether or not Defendant Cargile had both of his sirens and lights on at the time of impact. A jury would need to weigh the evidence and determine whether or not Defendant Cargile could possibly hear Plaintiff's squealing tires when the sirens are loud as he alleges. This is especially important as Defendant Cargile claims Plaintiff did not have her headlights on at the time of the crash as discussed further below. Based on the factual discrepancies, a genuine issue of material fact exists as to whether or not Defendant had his lights and sirens on at the time of impact. As such, Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment must be denied.

<sup>3</sup> Id. at 48:22-49:5.



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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> See, Deposition of John Cargile, 35:11-15, attached hereto as Exhibit 2.

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#### 2) Plaintiff had her headlights on at the of the crash.

There are factual discrepancies between the parties with regards to whether or not Plaintiff had her headlights on at the time of the crash. This is important because Defendant's failure to act with due care by entering an intersection when Plaintiff clearly had her lights on defeats Defendants' discretionary immunity argument. *Johnson v. Brown*, 75 Nev. 437, 345 P.2d 754, 755 (1959). Plaintiff testified during her deposition that she had her headlights on at the time of the crash. Plaintiff testified:<sup>4</sup>

Q. At the time of the accident, did you have your headlights on?

A. Yes.

Plaintiff testified during her deposition that she knows she had her lights on because if her lights were not on then her dashboard would have been completely dark while she was driving it. This is important as it was dark outside when the crash occurred. Plaintiff testified:<sup>5</sup>

- A. Because my car, that car I had then was a 1995 Cavalier, and if you don't turn the headlight -- if you don't turn the lights on, the dashboard is completely dark. So my dashboard was not completely dark.
- Q. Okay. So your recollection is because your dashboard was lit up, that meant that your headlights were on?

A. Yes.

Plaintiff also explained that her vehicle was turned off by a police officer after she was hit and believes the police officer also turned off her lights. Plaintiff testified:<sup>6</sup>

A. Because the officer that was sitting beside me reached in, turned off my car, and apparently he must have turned the headlights off, too, because he was telling me -- I was -- I remember holding my head, and -- because I was really groggy, kind of like, from the impact. I hit my head on the steering wheel. And he kept saying, "You need to turn your car off."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> See, Exhibit I at 14:19-21.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Id. at 15:16-24.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Id. at 17:7-26.

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So I didn't turn my car off. I didn't touch the headlights. But I know my headlights were on, because my dashboard was lit up.

Yet, when Defendant Cargile's deposition as taken, he testified that he did not see Plaintiff because Plaintiff did not have her headlights on. Defendant Cargile testified:<sup>7</sup>

> I noticed it was a small dark-colored vehicle and it had no headlights or anything on the vehicle as it approached.

Defendant Cargile would like the Court to believe that Plaintiff did not have her headlights on at the time of the crash. However, the reality is, there is factual discrepancy with regards to whether or not Plaintiff had her headlights on at the time of the crash or not. Again, the jury needs to weigh the evidence and determine whether or not Plaintiff had her lights on at the time of the crash. As such, a genuine issue of material fact exists and Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment must be denied.

### 3) Defendant Cargile was not in the intersection prior to Plaintiff.

A factual discrepancy exists as to whether or not Defendant Cargile or Plaintiff were already in the intersection at the time of the crash. Plaintiff testified during her deposition that she was already in the intersection at the time of the crash. Again, this is important because by Defendant Cargile crashing into Plaintiff when she was in the intersection first, shows that he did not act with due care, which defeats his discretionary immunity argument. Johnson v. Brown, 75 Nev. 437, 345 P.2d 754, 755 (1959). Also, Plaintiff testified that Defendant hit her rather than her crashing into him. Plaintiff testified:8

- A. Because I was already in the intersection when he hit me.
- Is it your testimony that while you were driving through the intersection, both cars were moving, and his hit you in the side?

Yes.

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<sup>28</sup> GANZ&HAUF

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> See, Exhibit 2 at 36:21-23.

Yet, during Defendant Cargile's deposition, he testified that he was "encroaching" into the intersection when he heard Plaintiff lock up her brakes. Defendant testified:<sup>9</sup>

Then I started to — once I believed there was no oncoming traffic on either east or westbound on Cheyenne, I started to encroach into the intersection to get ready to make my left-hand turn. As soon as I started to encroach into the intersection, I heard the vehicle lock up its brakes. And it was to my left. So I noticed it was a small car now that was traveling eastbound on Cheyenne approaching the intersection.

Q. What you meant by that was that you were already within that Cheyenne travel when you heard the vehicle to the left?

A. Encroaching. I was entering the intersection.

Q. But you were already in it?

A. Yes.

Again, because there are factual discrepancies that exist in this matter, a jury needs to weigh the evidence and testimony of the parties to determine whether Defendant Cargile was already in the intersection at the time of the crash. Therefore, Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment must be denied.

#### III. CONCLUSION

Based on the foregoing, Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment must be denied as a genuine issue of material fact exists.

Dated this 23th day of February, 2016.

**GANZ & HAUF** 

MARJORIE HAUF, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 8111
IDA M. YBARRA, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 11327
8950 W. Tropicana Ave., Suite 1
Las Vegas, Nevada 89147

<sup>9</sup> See, Exhibit 2 at 36:12-18 and 48:1-7.



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### CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to NRCP 5(b) and EDCR 7.26, I certify that on this date, I served the foregoing

SUPPLEMENTAL OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANTS' MOTION FOR SUMMARY

JUDGMENT on all parties to this action by Wiznet and U.S. Mail:

Christopher Craft, Esq. Deputy City Attorney 2250 Las Vegas Blvd Ste 810 North Las Vegas, NV 89030

Dated this 200 day of February, 2016.

An employee of the law firm of GANZ & HAUF

Las Vegas, NV 89147

Phone: (702) 598-4529

Fax: (702) 598-3626

# **EXHIBIT 1**

1	DISTRICT COURT
2	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA
3	JAPONICA GLOVER-ARMONT, )
4	Plaintiff, )
5	vs. ) Case No. A-13-683211-C
6	JOHN CARGILE; CITY OF NORTH ) LAS VEGAS, a Municipal )
7	Corporation existing under ) the laws of the State of )
8	Nevada in the County of ) Clark; DOES I through X, )
9	inclusive; and/or ROE ) CORPORATIONS I through X, )
10	inclusive, )
11	Defendants. )
12	
13	
14	
15	DEPOSITION OF JAPONICA FELISHA GLOVER-ARMONT
16	Taken on Thursday, August 7, 2014
17	At 2:08 p.m.
18	At 2250 Las Vegas Boulevard North
19	Suite 810
20	North Las Vegas, Nevada 89030
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	Reported by: Susan Lee Naylor, RPR, RMR, CCR #513

1	APPEARANCES		
2	For the Plaintiff:		
3		Ganz & Hauf 8950 West Tropicana Avenue Suite 1	
4		Las Vegas, NV 89147	
5	For the Defendants:	CHRISTOPHER D. CRAFT, ESQ.	
6	Tor the berendants.	Deputy City Attorney 2250 Las Vegas Boulevard Nort	h
7		Suite 810 North Las Vegas, NV 89030	
8		nording togue, and object	
9			
10		I N D E X	
11	Witness		Page
12	JAPONICA FELISHA GL	OVER-ARMONT	
13	(By Mr. Craft)		3
14	(By Mr. Ganz)		35
15			
16		EXHIBITS	
17	Number	Description	Page
18	A Police Report		14
19	B Photograph		15
20	C Photograph		18
21	D Plaintiff's Re	sponse to Interrogatories	2 4
22	E CourtView Prin	tout	30
23			
24			
25			,

1	(Rule 30(b)(4) was waived.)
2	JAPONICA FELISHA GLOVER-ARMONT
3	was called as a witness, and having been first duly
4	sworn, testified as follows:
5	EXAMINATION
6	BY MR. CRAFT:
7	Q Could you please state and spell your full
8	name for the record?
9	A Japonica Felisha Glover-Armont,
10	J-A-P-O-N-I-C-A, F-E-L-I-S-H-A, G-L-O-V-E-R, hyphen,
11	A-R-M-O-N-T .
12	Q We met earlier. My name is Chris Craft. I
13	am one of the attorneys for the City of North Las Vegas
14	and Officer Cargile in this lawsuit. Have you ever had
15	your deposition taken before?
16	A No.
17	Q Okay. I'll explain the process a little
18	bit. A deposition is our opportunity to ask you
19	questions about your knowledge as it relates to this
20	case. You are under oath. Even though this setting is
21	informal, the oath carries as much weight as if we were
22	in a court of law. Do you understand?
23	A Yes.
24	Q Along with us is a court reporter who will
25	take down everything that we say. So she can do that,

we have to be careful not to talk over each other. We have to wait until the other one is done speaking before we start talking. Similarly, she can't take down gestures like shaking your head or nodding, so we have to use yes or nos, not uh-huh or uh-uh, things like that. Do you understand?

A Yes.

Q After we're done, the reporter is going to put everything that's said today in a booklet in a written form, and you will be sent a copy. You will have the opportunity to review it, and if there's anything you feel the need to correct, you can correct it.

One caveat with that. If you make a material change such as changing an answer from the light was green to the light was red, I will be able to comment on that at trial, and it may affect your credibility.

Do you understand?

A Yes.

Q If there's anything I ask that you don't understand, or you need me to rephrase the question, just let me know. If you need to take a break for any reason, let me know. It's not an endurance contest. We will do our best to accommodate you. I would ask that you not take a break while a question is pending,

so if I ask you a question, you suddenly say, "Time out, I need to leave the room," then come back for an answer. Answer the question, and then take the break.

Does that make sense?

A Yes.

Q Okay. Now and then your attorney may object to a question that I ask for whatever reason. Unless you're specifically instructed not to answer, you will still have to answer. If you forget what the question was during his objection, just ask me to restate it, or we will have the reporter read it back. Is that fair?

A Yes.

Q All we need today is your best recollection based on your knowledge. Don't guess, but you can estimate. The difference is, for example, if you can estimate how long this table is. But if I ask you to guess about the table in our conference room and you haven't seen it, that would be a guess. Do you understand the difference?

A Yes.

Q Don't be mad at me. I have to ask everyone this. Are you under any medication, drugs or alcohol, or anything else that would affect your memory or your ability to testify here today?

A No.

1	Q	Is there reason that we can't go forward?
2	A	No.
3	Q	Are you currently employed?
4	A	Yes.
5	Q	By whom?
6	A	Review-Journal.
7	Q	How long have you been employed with that
8	company?	
9	A	About four years.
10	Q	And what is your job?
11	Α	I'm a contractor.
12	Q	Can you
13	А	I'm a carrier.
14	Q	Okay. Can you briefly describe what that
15	job entail	s?
16	А	Delivering papers to all their commercial
17	locations.	
18	Q	Okay. So not residential; not from house to
19	house?	
20	A	No.
21	Q	Got it. Does that job include loading your
22	vehicle wi	th newspapers?
23	А	Yes.
24	Q	Do you do that yourself?
25	A	Yes. Well, I have help. Sometimes the

1	people in the dock help. Well, they issue you the
2	papers, and they will help you load if you need them to
3	help you load.
4	Q Briefly explain how that works.
5	A You back into the dock, and there's guys on
6	the top of the dock. We're down below. And if we're
7	getting ten bundles, then he will stack ten bundles up
8	on the dock. If you need help with those bundles, he
9	will come down and help you load the vehicle.
10	Q Okay. Do the bundles vary in size from time
11	to time?
12	A Yes.
13	Q What's the smallest the bundle usually is?
14	A Six papers.
15	Q Okay. But it can be up to a larger amount?
16	A Up to 40, 50.
17	Q Okay. So the amount of papers you're going
18	to be having in your car on any particular day is going
19	to vary?
20	A Yes.
21	Q And that was true at the time of the
22	accident, too?
23	A Yes.
24	Q Okay. At the time of the accident, how many
25	days a week were you working?

1	A Seven days a week.
2	Q Is that still the case?
3	A Yes.
4	Q At the time of the accident, what were the
5	usual hours that you were working from start to finish?
6	A Get to the warehouse around 12:00, between
7	12:00 and 12:30, and I'm done around somewhere by 5:00.
8	Q That's midnight to 5 a.m.?
9	A Basically.
10	Q Okay. Is that the same schedule you have
11	now?
12	A Yes.
13	Q Okay. At the time of the accident, did you
14	have any other jobs?
15	A Yes.
16	Q What was that?
17	A Co-owner of a commercial janitorial company.
18	Q But not currently?
19	A No.
20	Q Okay. What was your job position with that
21	company?
22	A Co-owner. I did we, me and my partner,
23	we split the duties. So cleaning, customer service
24	issue, whatever the business entailed.
25	Q And the company was 3-D Vision,

1	Incorporated, doing business as 3-D Janitorial?
2	A Yes.
3	Q And at the time of the accident, what were
4	your hours that you were working with 3-D Vision?
5	A I would go out it varied. It wasn't an
6	everyday job, because, like I said, my partner and I
7	split the jobs. And at the time, we didn't have very
8	many contracts, so maybe on Saturday, if he didn't feel
9	like going out.
10	Q Okay. Did you work at 3-D Vision on the day
11	prior to the accident?
12	A Yes.
13	Q What hours did you work that day?
14	A Normally, if I work, it's, like around from
15	six o'clock, sometime after 6:00. We have to wait till
16	the buildings are closed.
17	Q Okay.
18	A And so anytime after six o'clock.
19	Q So you started work the day before the
20	accident at six o'clock p.m.?
21	A Yeah. If if the building is on service
22	to be cleaned that day, yes.
23	Q Okay.
24	A The buildings aren't cleaned every day. At
25	that time, we only had contracts that did like three

1	days a week cleaning, three days a week and two days a
2	week.
3	Q So you started at 6:00. When did you finish
4	that night?
5	A Maybe about 8:00.
6	Q Okay. And you said typically, you'd arrive
7.	at Review-Journal to pick up the papers at about
8	midnight?
9	A Oh, between 12:00 and 12:30 we'd get there,
10	but it doesn't mean we'd get done at the time we'd
11	arrive. It was based on after we'd wait for them.
12	Q Do you recall what you did that night
13	between your job with 3-D Vision and when you picked up
14	the papers?
15	A Go to bed.
16	Q Do you recall the location where you were
17	working for 3-D Vision that day?
18	A I don't remember which building.
19	Q Maybe I can cut to the chase this way. Do
20	you recall how much sleep you got that evening prior to
21	picking up the newspapers?
22	A Anywhere from my average time to lay down
23	is about 9 p.m., so about three hours.
24	Q Other than your sleep, which you estimate to
25	be from 9:00 to midnight that night, in the 24 hours

prior to the accident, did you get any other sleep? 1 Yes. Α 3 What was that? Q I'll take a nap during the day. I can't say 4 exactly what time during the day I took it. I always 5 6 take daily naps. 7 When you get done with newspapers at Okay. 8 5 a.m., what is your usual routine at that time, at the time of the accident? 9 Go home, get something to eat, and go to 10 11 bed. Okay. So how long would you usually be able 12 Q to sleep, on a typical day? 13 Varies. Maybe about four hours. 14Α 15 Okay. So not charging you with a perfect Q memory, but to your best recollection, the day before 16 the accident, you got about four hours' sleep in the 17 morning after you were out, possibly took a nap if you 18 19 could, and had sleep from 9:00 to midnight that night? 20 Α Yes. Previously, we had sent out some 21 Okay. Q interrogatories for you to answer, just written 22 23 questions, and you gave us answers. In response to one of our questions about the incident and what had 24 25 happened before, during and after, you answered that

1 around two o'clock or three o'clock a.m., you were traveling east on Cheyenne Avenue, going through a 2 green light at the Fifth Street intersection. Is that 3 your recollection of what you were doing? 4 5  $\mathbf{A}$ Yes. And at that time, where were you coming 6 Q. 7 from? 8 A MLK and Cheyenne. What was there? Q It's a Chevron, or Get 'N Go was the name of 10 Α the gas station. 11 12 And you were dropping off newspapers there? Q 13 Yes. A Okay. At the time you were on Cheyenne 14 Q 15 approaching Fifth Street, can you characterize -- how many newspapers did you have in your car? 16 MR. GANZ: Volume, as opposed to just 17 individual papers. 18 19 THE WITNESS: Oh, let's see. My backseat should have been full, so -- because I'm still pretty 20 much in kind of the middle of my route, so my backseat 21 should have still been full. I'm not sure. Because 22 23 the papers vary from day to day, one I may have 300 papers, next day I may only have 200. So the papers 24

vary from day to day, so I'm not sure.

1	(Interruption at door.)
2	MR. CRAFT: Guest appearance by one of our
3	city attorneys.
4	BY MR. CRAFT:
5	Q Did you have newspapers stacked up in the
6	front seat?
7	A Yes.
8	Q About how many were in the front seat?
9	A I'm not sure. Maybe halfway, because as I
LO	use them, I unstrap and put some more in the front, so
11	it changes as I deliver.
12	Q Okay. Did you also have newspapers in the
13	trunk?
L 4	A I don't think I had in the trunk, but I'm
15	not 100 percent sure. I don't remember how many
16	bundles I had that night.
17	Q Remember the estimate versus guess. Could
L8	you give me a good estimate of how many pounds of
19	newspapers you had in your car at that time?
20	A Pounds? Maybe a hundred pounds.
21	Q Okay. As you approached the intersection on
22	Cheyenne as it approached Fifth Street, just describe
23	what you saw.
24	A It's just morning, dark. I'm going down
25	Cheyenne. I am approaching the green light. As I go

```
1
     through the light, I look to my right, and that's where
      I see the police truck at, and it's getting ready to
 2
 3
      hit me.
                 Okay. How far were you from the actual
 4
      intersection when you first saw the vehicle, the police
 5
 6
      car?
                 MR. GANZ: Objection. Vague.
 7
 8
                 THE WITNESS:
                               Excuse me?
 9
      BY MR. CRAFT:
                 How far were you from the intersection when
10
           Q.
      you first saw the police car?
11
                 MR. GANZ: Also assumes facts.
12
                 THE WITNESS: I was maybe -- I don't know.
13
      Maybe 50 to a hundred feet, maybe. I'm not 100 percent
14
      sure, because I'm just traveling through the green
15
      light. So maybe 50 to a hundred feet, maybe, maybe a
16
      little bit more than that.
17
18
      BY MR. CRAFT:
                 At the time of the accident, did you have
19
           Q.
      your headlights on?
20
21
           Α
                 Yes.
                 (Exhibit A was marked.)
22
23
      BY MR. CRAFT:
                 Handing you what's been marked Exhibit A,
24
           Q.
25
      have you ever seen this before?
```

```
1
                 Police report? Yeah, I have. I think I
           Α
     have a copy of it.
                 Okay. On the second page of the report
 3
           Q
      during the narrative portion, in the very top paragraph
 4
     where it says, "Both drivers stated that Vehicle No.
 5
      1" -- that would be your vehicle -- "had a green
 6
      traffic signal, and the Vehicle 2" -- the police car --
 7
      "had a red traffic signal. Vehicle 2's operator
 8
      reported that Vehicle 1 was traveling without the
      vehicle's headlights on at this time (during the hours
10
      of darkness), as the vehicle approached the
11
      intersection," do you agree with that statement or
12
     disagree?
13
                 I disagree.
14
           Α
15
           Q
                 Why is that?
                 Because my car, that car I had then was a
16
      1995 Cavalier, and if you don't turn the headlight --
17
      if you don't turn the lights on, the dashboard is
18
      completely dark. So my dashboard was not completely
19
20
      dark.
                 Okay. So your recollection is because your
21
22
      dashboard was lit up, that meant that your headlights
23
      were on?
24
           Α
                 Yes.
                 (Exhibit B was marked.)
25
```

1	BY MR. CRAFT:
2	Q I am handing you a photograph that was
3	produced in discovery in this case. Does this
4	photograph actually represent the interior of your car
5	at the time of the accident?
6	A Yes.
7	MR. GANZ: I'm going to object to vague.
8	You mean at the time of impact? Talking about
9	afterwards? What are we talking about?
10	MR. CRAFT: After the accident.
11	MR. GANZ: Is that how you understood the
12	question?
13	THE WITNESS: Yes.
14	MR. CRAFT: Okay. We didn't have time to
15	take a picture of the inside of her car prior to the
16	accident. I understand that.
17	MR. GANZ: I thought you were saying at the
18	time of the accident.
19	MR. CRAFT: I understand. Fair enough.
20	BY MR. CRAFT:
21	Q Does this depict the switch that you used to
22	turn your headlights on and off?
23	A Yes.
24	Q Is it correct that the switch, at this time,
25	is in the off position?

1	A Yes.
2	.Q Does that change your recollection as to
3	whether or not you had your headlights on prior to the
4	accident?
5	A No.
6	Q Why not?
7	A Because the officer that was sitting beside
8	me reached in, turned off my car, and apparently he
9	must have turned the headlights off, too, because he
10	was telling me I was I remember holding my head,
11	and because I was really groggy, kind of like, from
12	the impact. I hit my head on the steering wheel. And
13	he kept saying, "You need to turn your car off."
14	So I didn't turn my car off. I didn't touch
15	the headlights. But I know my headlights were on,
16	because my dashboard was lit up.
17	Q Okay. You said he "must have" reached
18	over and I'm paraphrasing. I don't have exact
19	memory. You said he "must have" reached over to turn
20	off the headlights. Did you see him actually do that?
21	A No. I don't recall. I remember him
22	reaching in to turn the car off
23	Q Okay.
24	A you know, but like I said, I was holding
25	my hands to my face and holding my head and doing

and nodding my head and rocking back and forth with my head, so I don't know what all. He was kind of talking to me. I can't remember what was said. I remember him saying something like, "Are you okay?" but, you know, I remember him asking that the car needed to be turned off.

Q Okay. So he got in -- we're jumping around a little bit. But the officer who was at the accident, driving the police car, got in your car on the passenger side?

A No, he didn't get in. He was on the passenger side. He opened the driver's side door, and he asked -- he says, "Are you okay?" you know. And I'm moaning and holding my head. And then he says, "You need to turn the car off."

But I didn't turn the car off, because I was still holding my head. At that point, I don't remember if he turned the car off or who did what. But there was some other officers that did show up, not -- I mean, almost instantly after he, you know, got out and came around or whatever. So I don't know. I know I did not touch the headlights, and I did not turn my car off.

Q Okay.

1.0

(Exhibit C was marked.)

1	BY MR. CRAFT:
2	Q Next photo I'm marking as Exhibit C. Can
3	you describe what you're seeing in the photograph?
4	A Yes. I see where he hit my car.
5	Q So this is the police vehicle and your car
6	after the accident?
7	A Yes.
8	Q Okay. What color is your car?
9	A It's, like an aqua green.
10	Q It's listed as blue, isn't it?
11	A Well, aqua blue. Yeah.
12	Q But this is what you would say is an
13	accurate representation of the vehicles after the
14	accident?
15	MR. GANZ: Objection. Vague as to time.
16	THE WITNESS: Yeah.
17	BY MR. CRAFT:
18	Q We may have touched on this, but when did
19	you first realize there was a police car at the
20	intersection of Cheyenne and Fifth Street at the time
21	of the accident?
22	A What do you mean, when?
23	Q At what point? On Cheyenne, where was your
24	vehicle when you first noticed that there was a police
25	car there?

1	A When I was entering into the intersection.
2	Q At that time, how fast were you going?
3	A Maybe about I'm going downhill, so maybe
4	about 40, 45.
5	Q On Exhibit A, the police report, if you go
6	to the last page which is page CNLV 7, in the bottom
7	right-hand corner, a speed analysis was done to
8	estimate your speed as being 47 miles an hour. Is that
9	correct that that's what that says?
10	A Yes, that's what it says.
11	Q Okay. Do you have any reason to believe
12	that's not accurate?
13	MR. GANZ: Objection. Foundation.
14	THE WITNESS: I'm not sure. I mean, I don't
15	remember what was on my speedometer.
16	BY MR. CRAFT:
17	Q Okay. But specifically, do you have any
18	reason to believe that's not an accurate estimate of
19	your speed?
20	MR. GANZ: Same objection.
21	THE WITNESS: I don't know.
22	BY MR. CRAFT:
23	Q When you were approaching the intersection,
24	were the streetlights operational?
25	A Yes, but that area's kind of dark because of

that huge hill that is to the right-hand side of the lane in which I'm traveling. It's a huge hill there at that corner of Fifth and Cheyenne, and it's just kind of dark up there. It's a little park or something, a little golf course or something. It's kind of dark in that intersection.

Q Going back to the report, page 2, bottom right-hand corner CNLV 2, on the next-to-the-last paragraph, says "Vehicle 1" -- that's your vehicle -- "right front impacted the front of Vehicle No. 2" -- the police car -- "causing damage to both vehicles."

Is it your understanding that the police report's indicating that your vehicle hit the police car?

- A That's what this says.
- Q Do you agree with the statement?
- 17 | A No.

3

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

18

21

22

- Q Can you explain why?
- A Because I was already in the intersection when he hit me.
  - Q Is it your testimony that while you were driving through the intersection, both cars were moving, and his hit you in the side?
- 24 A Yes.
- Q Okay. On the same page, third paragraph

down from the top, the report says -- and I am reading 1 from this -- "V No. 1's operator stated that she saw V 2 No. 2's emergency lights activated as she approached 3 the intersection but did not hear the vehicle's siren." 4 First of all, is that correct that's what it 5 says? 6 7 Yes. Α Do you agree with that statement? Let me 8 Q rephrase that. Did you state to the officer that was 9 making this report that you saw Vehicle No. 2, the 10 police car's, emergency lights activated as you 11 12 approached the intersection? I saw him as I entered the intersection. 13 Okay. And you saw his emergency lights 14 Q 15 activated? 16 Yes. A 17 So this is an accurate statement of what you Q had told the officer? 18 MR. GANZ: That's not what she said, so be 19 careful there. She says as she entered. This says 20 "approached." That's why she didn't agree with that. 21 MR. CRAFT: She didn't say she didn't agree 22 23 with that. BY MR. CRAFT: 24 Now we're just debating over what you said, 25 Q

1 so let's start over and leave the attorneys out of it 2 for a moment. 3 MR. GANZ: Leave the what out? 4 MR. CRAFT: The attorneys. 5 BY MR. CRAFT: 6 Is this an accurate statement? 7 Α No. 8 Why not? Q 9 Because I was already in the intersection when I saw him -- or let me rephrase that. I was -- as 10 11 I was coming into the intersection, I looked to my 12 right, and that's when I saw him. So I'm coming --13 Q And as you said -- sorry. Go ahead. 14 I'm coming into the intersection, and he's 15 coming northbound. And when I looked, that's when I saw him to my -- when I looked to my right, that's when 16 17 I saw him. When you first saw the police vehicle 18 Okay. on Fifth Street, what was your immediate reaction? 19 20 What did you do? 21 Slam on my brakes. Α 22 Can you estimate how much time it took Q 23 between when you first saw the vehicle there and when 24 you were able to apply the brakes?

25

Α

Maybe a couple of seconds, maybe.

ij

```
Going back to page 2, same page, third
1
           Q
     paragraph on the bottom says, "Vehicle No. 1 left
 2
     approximately 110 feet of four-wheel skid marks in an
 3
      attempt to avoid a collision with Vehicle No. 2."
 4
                Do you have any reason to doubt the report as
 5
      far as saying how long the skid marks were?
 6
                 I don't know.
 7
                 (Exhibit D was marked.)
 8
 9
      BY MR. CRAFT:
                 Marking Exhibit D, have you seen that
10
           Q
      document before?
11
                 MR. GANZ: Or a copy of it?
12
                 THE WITNESS: A copy of it, I guess.
13
14
      BY MR. CRAFT:
                 And what is this?
15
           Q
                 It's the questions, I think.
16
                 Is it your responses to defendants' first
17
           Q
      set of interrogatories?
18
                 Is it what?
19
           Α
                 Plaintiff's response to defendants' first
20
           Q
      set of interrogatories, just reading the title of it on
21
      the first page.
22
                 Oh, yeah.
23
           А
                 Looking forward to your answer to
24
      Interrogatory No. 2, "Please describe in detail the
25
```

incident that is the subject of the lawsuit," basically a summary of your side of the story. In your answer to Interrogatory No. 2 on page 3, the last sentence, you say, "The officer did not have his sirens on, and plaintiff could not see his lights flashing due to the hill obstructing her view."

As you sit here today, is that an accurate statement?

A Yes.

Q And explain how the hill obstructed your view of the officer's lights flashing.

A This hill was huge, so there was no vision, period, to the right of you as you're approaching this hill. And the hill starts -- I don't know how many feet back from the light, but it starts, and it inclines, and it goes to a peak, so there's no vision of anything to the right of you. You can't, even if you wanted to -- like people do a right-hand turn on a light, you would have to completely stop, ease up, ease up, and look around this hill. So it totally obstructs anything to the right of you, and that's what was to the right of me from the direction he was coming.

Q Okay. So you're not talking about the hill that Cheyenne is, like coming -- talking about the hill where you're coming down Cheyenne. You're talking

1 about something on the right? The hill was to my right, so I'm 2 Yeah. heading east toward the 15, he's heading north. So I'm 3 heading east, he's heading north, so I couldn't see 4 him, and he couldn't see me. He couldn't have seen me 5 6 because of the hill. 7 Okay. Thank you for clarifying that. Q you said that he did not have his sirens on. Is it 8 your understanding that he had some sort of duty to 9 have his sirens on? 10 I was told that all police officers had to 11 12 have their sirens on when they're in a hurry, or I grew 13 up being told that, so I don't know. But you don't have any knowledge of any 14 Q 15 Nevada laws to the contrary? 16 I don't know anything about Nevada laws. Α 17 So to paraphrase -- and not to put words in Q your mouth, but is it fair to say that your position 18 19 is, you don't dispute that the police car had its lights activated, but because of the hill being there, 20 you couldn't see them in time to react? 21 22 I didn't see him or hear him. Α 23 Okay. Is that a fair summary of what you're Q 24 saying?

25

A

Yes.

1	Ω	Thank you. Was the road that you were
2	driving on s	slick or wet or otherwise slippery, to your
3	recollection	n?
4	A i	No.
5	Q ;	So you've been working for the
6	Review-Journ	nal since June of 2010; is that correct?
7	A	Yes.
8	Q -	That was about two and a half years prior to
9	the accident	t?
10	A	Yes.
11	Q A	Almost on a daily basis, you were driving
12	with your ca	ar with varying amounts of newspapers?
13	A :	Yes.
14	Q	On any occasion where your car was filled
15	with newspa	pers let me rephrase that.
16	O	n any occasion where your car had the amount
17	of newspape	rs roughly equal to or more than the amount
18	the day of	the accident, did you have any occasion to
19	slam on you	r brakes for any reason?
20	A 1	Not that I can recall, no.
21	Q	In this case, did your car slow as you
22	expected it	to, or did it take longer to stop than you
23	expected?	
24	A	I don't know. I just slammed on brakes.
25		Okaz T think I know where this is going

1	but do you	believe that the added weight of your
2	newspapers	made it harder for your car to stop in time
3	to avoid th	ne accident?
4	A	No.
5	Q	Following the accident, did you have any
6	conversation	on with the police officer who was driving
7	the police	car that was involved in the collision?
8	A	You said after?
9	Q	Yes.
10	A	Or during?
11	Q	After the accident.
12	A	The only police officer that I spoke to was
13	the one th	at came to the hospital.
14		MR. GANZ: He means at the accident scene.
15	BY MR. CRA	FT:
16	Q	That's what I meant.
17	· A	Just the one that opened the door and said,
18	"Are you o	kay?"
19	Ω	And he also instructed you to turn off your
20	vehicle?	
21	A	Yes.
22	Q	Do you recall any other conversation with
23	that indiv	idual?
24	A	No.
25	Q	To your knowledge, were there any other

1	witnesses to the accident aside from you and the
2	officer that was involved?
3	A No.
4	Q Were you issued a citation for this
5	accident?
6	MR. GANZ: Again, you meant at the scene?
7	She did mention the one at the hospital that I got her
8	off on. You were talking about at the scene still,
9	right?
10	MR. CRAFT: I was.
11	MR. GANZ: Okay. I didn't mean to cut you
12	off earlier, but she did say she had a conversation
13	with somebody at the hospital.
14	MR. CRAFT: No. I appreciate that.
15	BY MR. CRAFT:
16	Q Do you recall who the officer was that you
17	spoke with at the hospital?
18	A No.
19	Q Do you recall the conversation that took
20	place?
21	A Yes.
22	Q What was the conversation, basically?
23	A He came to the emergency room where I was
24	laying down in the bed, and he informed me that I was
25	being cited for the accident, failure to stop for an

```
1
      emergency vehicle or something.
                 And I said to him, "How can I stop for
 2
      something I didn't see or hear?"
 3
                 And he said to me, you know, that, "We don't
 4
      have to have our sirens on."
 5
                 And I refused to sign the thing. I was
 6
      like, "It wasn't my fault."
 7
                 And he says, "You need to sign this."
 8
                 And, you know, at that point, I just shut
 9
     up, and I just signed the citation.
10
                 Do you remember what you were cited for?
11
           Q
                 Failure to stop for an emergency vehicle. I
12
      think that's what it was. I'm not sure.
13
                 (Exhibit E was marked.)
14
15
      BY MR. CRAFT:
                 Handing you what's been marked as Exhibit E,
16
      I doubt you've ever seen this. I'll represent to you
17
      it's a printout from CourtView 2000 regarding the
18
      citations for this incident. Is it correct that it
19
      states your full name as Japonica -- probably
20
      misspelled -- Felicia Glover-Armont?
21
22
                 Yes.
           Α
23
                 If you'd flip to the third page, it gives a
           Q
      chronology of your case -- I'm sorry. If you go to the
24
25
      fourth page, there is a bunch of listings for
```

```
1
     November 12, 2012. There's a number of them at the
     bottom, basically the second one from the bottom.
2
     you see what Charge No. 1 is where it says, "Headlamps
 3
     not illuminated when required"?
 4
                 Yeah, I see it.
 5
           Α
                 And then rolling up to about the middle of
 6
     the same where it says Charge No. 2 is "Failure to
      yield an emergency vehicle," is that correct? That's
8
      what it says?
                 Which one, now?
10
           Α
                 Let me point to you. We're in regards to
11
           Q
      Charge No. 2. It says, "Fail, yield to emerg."
12
                              I see that.
                 Okay. Yes.
13
           Α
                 Do you recall that those were the two
14
15
      charges that were made against you?
                 I guess. I just knew about this other one.
16
      I didn't realize there was an additional charge.
17
                 Okay. If you go back to the third page
18
           Q.
      which is later on, there is a couple of entries for
19
      December 13, 2012 at the bottom. Charge No. 1 at the
20
      very bottom says, "Headlights not illuminated when
21
      required," and says, "Pled nolo."
22
23
                Do you know what "pled nolo" means?
24
           Α
                 No.
25
                 Do you know what nolo contendere means?
           Q
```

<u>.</u> 1	A No.
2	Q Do you recall making a plea with respect to
3	that citation?
4	A No. My attorney went for me. I didn't go
5	to the hearing.
6	Q You didn't go to the hearing?
7	A No.
8	Q Same thing sorry. Does the same thing
9	apply to well, second to the bottom where it says
10	Charge No. 2, "Failed to yield to emergency vehicle,"
11	is that correct that you didn't show up at that
12	hearing?
13	A No.
14	Q Did you know that you had pled nolo
15	contendere to that charge?
16	A I wasn't sure exactly what all was said at
17	the hearing.
18	Q You were aware the hearing was going
19	forward?
20	A Yes. I knew that my attorney had handled it
21	for me, and she just told me that
22	MR. GANZ: No talking about the conversation
23	you had with your attorney.
24	THE WITNESS: I'm sorry. She told me she
25	handled it.

1	MR. GANZ: Attorney discussions, anything
2	she told you is privileged, okay? So you don't need to
3	divulge that.
4	MR. CRAFT: I'll try to be careful.
5	Sometimes we step into these, and I probably could have
6	guessed where that was going.
7	MR. GANZ: That's okay.
8	BY MR. CRAFT:
9	Q Is it your understanding how these citations
10	were eventually disposed of? Were you found guilty?
11	Do you have any knowledge of what happened?
12	A I know that I had to make payment
13	arrangements on and that the charge was lessened so
14	that I would not receive any points on my license.
15	Q Did you ever dispute the charge that you
16	were driving without your headlights on at night?
17	A I didn't realize it was there.
18	Q And I understand that you paid fines on
L9	charges that were made against you without knowing what
20	those charges were?
21	MR. GANZ: Objection. Misstates. She had a
22	representative handling it for her. That's what she
23	said.
24	(Testimony read.)
25	MR. CRAFT: I understand that you paid fines

1 on charges without knowing what those charges were. I'm going to object. I believe MR. GANZ: it's argumentative. 3 THE WITNESS: I paid, you know -- yeah. I 4 5 just paid what I was told to pay. 6 BY MR. CRAFT: Going back to the interrogatories, your response to Interrogatory No. 3 asking about the 8 complaint -- which was obviously drafted by an 9 attorney -- you asserted that the defendant, John 10 Cargile, the police officer, was negligent and failed 11 12 to use due care. In response, you said that Cargile 13 breached his duty when he failed to use due care by failing to use his sirens. Is that correct, your 14 15 response? 16 Α Yes. 17 Is that still your response to that Q 18 interrogatory? 19 Α Yes. 20 Q Okay. Just to clarify one response you gave 21 earlier, I believe you indicated that -- and again, I'm 22 paraphrasing. I'm not trying to put words in your 23 You had indicated it's your understanding that mouth. there's no way Officer Cargile could have seen your car 24

25

coming unless he pulled forward into the intersection.

1	Is that a fair statement?
2	A Yes.
3	MR. CRAFT: I have no further questions.
4	EXAMINATION
5	BY MR. GANZ:
6	Q Did you go to trial on that citation?
7	A No.
8	Q . Was there a judge and a hearing and a trial
9	that was taking place, and you were found guilty of
10	anything?
11	A I wasn't there.
12	MR. GANZ: All right. Nothing further.
13	MR. CRAFT: Thank you.
14	(The deposition concluded at 2:54 p.m.)
15	* * * *
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	

1	CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER
2	
3	STATE OF NEVADA )
4	) ss. COUNTY OF CLARK )
5	I, Susan Lee Naylor, CCR #513, RMR, a Certified Court Reporter licensed in the State of Nevada, do
6	hereby certify: That I reported the taking of the deposition of the witness, Japonica Felisha
7	Glover-Armont, commencing on August 7, 2014 at 2:08 p.m.
8	That prior to being examined the witness was by me
9	duly sworn to testify to the truth. That I thereafter transcribed my said shorthand notes into typewriting
10	and that the typewritten transcript of said deposition is a complete, true and accurate record of the
11	testimony provided by the witness at said time.
12	I further certify that (1) I am not a relative or employee of an attorney or counsel of any of the
13	parties, nor a relative or employee of an attorney or counsel involved in said action, nor a person
14	financially interested in the action, and (2) that transcript review pursuant to NRCP 30(e) was not
15	requested.
16	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand in my office in the County of Clark, State of Nevada, this
17	20th day of August 2014.
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	Susan Lee Naylor, RPR, RMR, CCR #513
23	
24	
25	

## **EXHIBIT 2**

## Glover-Armont v. Cargile, et al.

Deposition of: Sergeant John Cargile

October 1, 2014



500 South Rancho Drive, Suite 8A Las Vegas, Nevada 89106 Telephone **702.474.6255** Facsimile 702.474.6257

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1
 1
                          DISTRICT COURT
 2
                       CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA
 3
 4
     JAPONICA GLOVER-ARMONT,
 5
                       Plaintiff,
 6
                                      )Case No. A-13-683211-C
     VS
 7
     JOHN CARGILE; CITY OF NORTH
     LAS VEGAS, a Municipal
 8
     Corporation existing under the )
     laws of the State of Nevada in )
 9
     the County of Clark; DOES I
     through X, inclusive; and/or
10
     ROE CORPORATIONS I through X, .)
11
     inclusive,
12
                       Defendants.
13
14
15
               DEPOSITION OF SERGEANT JOHN CARGILE
16
               Taken on Wednesday, October 1, 2014
17
                           At 3:49 p.m.
18
             At 8950 West Tropicana Avenue, Suite 1
19
                         Las Vegas, Nevada
20
21
22
23
24
     Reported by: Marnita J. Goddard, RPR, CCR No. 344
25
```

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2
 1
                      APPEARANCES
 2
 3
    FOR THE PLAINTIFF:
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11
    Las Vegas, Nevada 89030
12
13
14
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15
    WITNESS
                                           EXAMINATION
    SERGEANT JOHN CARGILE:
16
    (BY MR. GANZ)
                                                3
17
18
19
20
                         EXHIBITS
                          Description
21
    Number
                                                  Page
22
                   (No Exhibits Were Marked)
23
24
25
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3 (Upon inquiry by the reporter prior to the 1 2 commencement of the proceedings, Counsel present 3 agreed to waive the reporter requirements as set forth in NRCP 30(b)(4) or FRCP (b)(5), as 4 applicable.) 5 6 SERGEANT JOHN CARGILE, 7 having been first duly sworn, was 8 examined and testified as follows: 9 EXAMINATION 10 BY MR. GANZ: 11 Can you state and spell your name for the Q. 12 record? Sure. My name is John Cargile. 13 Α. It's 14 My last name is C-A-R-G-I-L-E. J-O-H-N. It's my understanding you are a sergeant for 15 Q. 16 the North Las Vegas Police Department; is that 17 correct? 18 Α. Correct. 19 Have you ever had your deposition taken Q. before? 20 21 Α. No. 22 Q. I'm going to go through some basic, general ground rules of a deposition. You may have had the 23 24 opportunity to speak to counsel about a deposition. 25 Let me back up.

Okay?

1 Have you ever testified at court before? 2 Yes. Plenty of times. Α. 3 More than a hundred? Q. 4 Α. I don't know. It's fairly close to that. 5 I've been on 14 years; so quite a lot. Criminal is a little different than civil in 6 Q. 7 the sense that we do discovery and depositions and I can see why you wouldn't have necessarily had to do 8 9 some depositions before, but it's the same oath that 10 you took in any one of those other matters. 11 understand that; right? 12 Α. Right. Obviously, we're a little more informal here 13 Q. today. But it still carries with it the same 14 requirements for truth and veracity as it would in a 15 16 more formal setting with a judge and jury. Do you 17 understand that? 18 Α. Uh-huh. Yes. 19 Some of the basics of a deposition. You Q. 20 gave just a good example of one. When you said 21 "uh-huh," those types of things don't show up real 22 good on the record. So I may correct you or I may ask you, "Is that a yes? Is that a no?" It's not meant 23 to be rude. It's just meant to get a clear record. 24

- 1 A. Okay.
- Q. So we need to make sure we're answering
- 3 audibly to the questions. Otherwise, the
- 4 court reporter can't take down everything we have to
- 5 say. Head shakes and nods and those types of things
- 6 don't show up real well. Okay?
- 7 A. Got it.
- Q. At a later date, you are going to have the
- 9 opportunity to review your deposition transcript.
- 10 Have you ever reviewed a deposition before?
- 11 A. No.
- 12 Q. What about any depositions in this case?
- 13 You haven't obviously seen Ms. Glover-Armont
- deposition?
- 15 A. No.
- Q. Deposition will be put together in a booklet
- format, usually in two to three weeks. We're not in
- any hurry in this particular case. It will be the
- normal course of time where she'll put it together in
- a booklet format or electronic, depending on how you
- 21 get it. It will read like a play. Almost like a
- script. Like you might have read -- if you've ever
- read any one of those things where it will be a
- question, then an answer, then a question and then an
- answer. In doing so, we need to make sure that we're

- 1 following some basic rules so she can get a good
- 2 record. Okay?
- 3 A. Okay.
- Q. The first is that we don't talk over each
- other. The reason is because she can't literally take
- 6 down two people talking at the same time. It doesn't
- 7 show up real good in the transcript. Secondly, it
- 8 will look real choppy in that play I was talking
- 9 about. It will be part of a question, part of an
- 10 answer, part of a question. Really looks kind of
- 11 choppy. Okay?
- 12 A. Okay.
- Q. Plus although you may know or think you know
- what I'm going to ask you, it may be something totally
- different than what you expected, and I want to make
- sure I get your best testimony. Okay?
- 17 A. Okay.
- 18 Q. That deposition transcript, when it gets put
- 19 together in a booklet format, you are going to have an
- opportunity to review it and make any changes that you
- 21 want to it. You can make any changes whatsoever to
- the transcript. You will be making those changes
- under oath just like you are here today. Okay?
- 24 A. Okay.
- Q. So I do need to caution you that if you need

- 1 to make any material change to that deposition, it may
- 2 affect your credibility later on. Okay?
- 3 A. Okay.
- Q. What I mean is you are under oath here
- 5 today. You will be under oath when you correct the
- 6 deposition transcript, if you need to make any
- 7 corrections. And at some point in time either one of
- 8 us, actually, may comment on the fact that you said
- 9 something under oath one day and then another day when
- 10 you were under oath you said something different. Do
- 11 you understand?
- 12 A. Right.
- 13 Q. I don't want to make you nervous about
- 14 making corrections. We obviously want your best
- 15 testimony. So you want to be as correct as you can.
- 16 Certainly, as we go through the deposition here today,
- if you do need to make any changes or corrections to
- something you've already testified to, feel free to
- make those questions today and say, you know what,
- 20 20 minutes ago when you asked me that question, I
- really didn't understand what you meant, and I need to
- change it or whatever you need to do. Okay?
- 23 A. Okay.
- Q. So it's a little bit different than it is in
- court. It's a little bit more of a fact-finding

- 1 mission, to be perfectly honest with you. We're
- 2 asking questions that we don't know the answers to
- 3 here. Typically when you are at trial, whoever is
- 4 asking you the questions typically knows what you're
- 5 going to say. Of course, the defense sometimes will
- 6 do a fact finding, but the reality is it is not good
- 7 lawyering in front of a jury or judge. It's not
- 8 always good to not know the answer to your questions.
- 9 We try to ask you those questions here today so I can
- 10 at least understand what your testimony is going to be
- 11 later on if we ever get to that stage. Okay?
- 12 A. Okay.
- 13 Q. If you have any questions as we go through
- 14 here, you don't understand my question -- I sometimes
- 15 talk a little fast -- if it doesn't make any sense to
- 16 you whatsoever based upon the circumstances -- let's
- 17 say I'm talking about the direction and I get it wrong
- or something like that, doesn't make any sense, make
- 19 sure you correct me, and I'll make sure I try to ask
- 20 intelligent questions that can be answered. Okay?
- 21 A. Okay.
- 22 Q. I will assume, however, if you answer a
- 23 question, that you understood it. Is that a fair
- 24 assumption?
- 25 A. Yes.

- Q. So, in other words, it's my obligation to
- 2 make sure I ask questions that make sense and your
- 3 obligation to answer the question as best as you can.
- 4 If you don't understand a question, don't answer it.
- 5 Okay?
- 6 A. Okay.
- 7 Q. What documents have you reviewed in
- 8 anticipation for your deposition testimony today?
- 9 A. I have reviewed the traffic accident report
- that was filed from the night of the accident.
- Q. Anything else?
- 12 A. No. This is pretty much it.
- Q. Other than your attorney -- and you
- understand that the City attorney is representing you;
- 15 correct?
- 16 A. Correct.
- 17 Q. Other than your attorney -- just to make it
- clear, abundantly clear, if I ever ask a question that
- calls for an answer that has to do with a conversation
- you had with your attorney, I don't want to hear the
- 21 answer. Okay?
- 22 A. Okay.
- Q. That is attorney-client privilege. I'm not
- looking to gather -- looking to break that privilege
- with your attorney. Okay? That's completely

- 1 privileged and I don't need to know it. However, if
- it is something that you've learned from another
- 3 source or if I ask the question in a way that doesn't
- 4 elicit necessarily the conversation, it might be your
- 5 impression about something, I don't need to know the
- 6 source. I just want to know your impression. Make
- 7 sense?
- 8 A. Okay.
- 9 Q. Other than your attorneys or anybody from
- his office, have you spoke to anybody about your
- deposition testimony?
- 12 A. No.
- Q. When was the last time that you spoke to the
- 14 investigating officer?
- A. Officer Byrnes?
- 16 Q. Yes.
- A. The only time I've spoken to him was the
- 18 night of the accident. Him and I have not conversed
- 19 directly about this since.
- Q. Okay. Do you guys see each other on
- occasion in other settings, just don't talk about this
- 22 particular incident?
- A. Yes. I still see him out on -- typically
- it's if he's called out to fatal scenes.
- Q. In doing those investigations of fatal

- 1 scenes, are you a supervisor of his at that point?
- A. No. I'm usually just a supervisor of the
- 3 first responding officers to the scene.
- Q. Just kind of give you a heads up how we're
- 5 going to proceed here today so you understand. I'm
- 6 going to go through a little bit about your
- 7 background, a little bit of your training. I'm going
- 8 to go through some questions that we've asked you
- 9 already via some written questions. I don't know if
- you remember doing those. But we're going to go
- through some of those. Then we're going to take you
- through the incident itself specifically and then just
- 13 kind of get some general opinions about -- excuse me,
- 14 general facts about what happened in the accident.
- 15 Okay?
- 16 A. Okay.
- Q. Starting off with your background, how long
- have you lived in the Las Vegas area, whether it be
- 19 North Las Vegas or Las Vegas?
- 20 A. I've lived here -- it's going to be 20-plus
- years now. I'm going to say around 22. I was in the
- military '89, '90, '91. So it was around, I believe,
- the '92 to '93 time frame, right around there, is when
- 24 I moved here.
- Q. Which branch of the military?

12 Air Force. 1 Α. Were you active military? 2 Q. 3 Α. Yes. Were you honorably discharged? 4 Q. 5 Yes. Α. What was your rank in the military? 6 Q. I left the military as an E-7 and then went 7 Α. into the reserves. But the reserves was in the Army 8 9 reserves. 10 Q. Are you still a reservist? 11 No. Α. As an E-7, what were some of your duties in 12 Q. the Air Force? 13 I spent the last six and a half years in a 14 Α. specialized assignment which, believe it or not, is a 15 classified assignment that I did -- that I worked out 16 I believe the Air Force shows me as 17 here for. working at -- my last duty station is Edwards 18 Air Force Base in California. 19 But physically you were here in Las Vegas? 20 Q. Physically I was here in Las Vegas, yes. 21 Α. Or Nellis. 22 Q. 23 Α. Yes. 24 Q. Some of those. Creech. Can you give me generally the area of work 25

- that you did in the Air Force? Again, I don't want
- 2 to --
- 3 A. I was an Air Force intel officer. My
- 4 specifics, for the most part, was I was a worldwide
- 5 responder who supervised linguists in their chosen
- 6 field.
- 7 Q. What about as an Army reservist?
- A. As an Army reservist, I was assigned to
- 9 civil affairs. They call it 38 Alpha. I was a civil
- 10 affairs officer.
- 11 Q. What does that entail?
- 12 A. Civil affairs is just -- it's an airborne
- unit that would, if deployed in country, would meet
- with foreign dignitaries to help set up schools,
- water, that type of thing.
- Q. And I don't want to know your exact address
- 17 because as a police officer I'm not -- I don't know if
- 18 I'm entitled to it or not, but I don't really need it.
- 19 So I don't want it, but what general vicinity of the
- town do you live in?
- A. I live in Henderson.
- 22 Q. How long have you -- have you lived all the
- 23 20 years out there?
- A. No. I lived the first few years up on
- 25 Sunrise Mountain when I was in the military, right

- behind the base. Then when I became a police officer,
- 2 I moved out to Henderson.
- Q. Can you give me a brief history of your
- 4 educational background?
- 5 A. I have a bachelor's degree in criminal
- 6 justice and I have a bachelor's degree in
- 7 communications.
- Q. From where did you matriculate for your
- 9 criminal justice degree?
- 10 A. My criminal justice is through here through
- the University of Phoenix. My communications degree
- is -- it's joint. It's through the Air Force, through
- 13 Boise State University.
- Q. What year did you get your communication
- degree?
- 16 A. That was when I was still in -- I want to
- say around '94.
- Q. And the University of Phoenix degree?
- 19 A. That was more recent. That was, I believe,
- 20 2006. 2005, 2006. Right around there.
- Q. Have you -- strike that.
- We already talked about your current
- employment with North Las Vegas Police Department.
- How long have you worked for the North Las Vegas
- Police Department?

- 1 A. I've worked for them for 14 years.
- 2 O. Prior to that was that the Air Force?
- A. Yes. I will take that back. I had one job
- 4 in between the Air Force and here. I was the regional
- 5 manager for Respond, Incorporated, which is an armored
- 6 car company.
- 7 Q. The fourteen years that you have worked for
- 8 the North Las Vegas Police Department -- I don't
- 9 presume you came right in as a sergeant.
- 10 A. No.
- 11 Q. Take me through your job titles and also the
- departments that you were in.
- 13 A. Uh-huh.
- Q. Within the 14 years.
- 15 A. Started out in patrol, like all new officers
- do. I left -- excuse me. I was -- became a field
- 17 training officer and then left patrol for the police
- 18 academy. Was at the police academy for three and a
- 19 half years. Left there for narcotics. Was in
- 20 narcotics for a short duration of time. I can't even
- remember the exact dates on that, but it was very
- 22 short after that. I came back into patrol as a field
- 23 training officer and then was promoted as sergeant. I
- 24 was promoted to sergeant -- I believe the exact date
- was November of 2011. Almost three years.

- 1 Q. You are a sergeant in patrol?
- A. I'm a sergeant in patrol right now. I'm
- 3 currently the administrative sergeant in the Northwest
- 4 Area Command.
- Q. When you did the narcotics stint, were you
- 6 involved in the DEA task force in narcotics or were
- 7 you --
- 8 A. No. Just for the police department.
- <sup>9</sup> Q. As a detective?
- 10 A. It's patrol. They call you an investigator
- by title, but there's no other -- there's no other
- things. Not like Metro does with different titles.
- 13 We have just -- as an investigator. They have three
- individual officers assigned to the different task
- 15 force.
- Q. If you know, approximately how many police
- officers are employed by North Las Vegas Police
- Department?
- 19 A. Currently right now I believe we have -- I
- think it's 282 is roughly commissioned officers. It's
- going to be fairly close to that.
- Q. How many -- were you a sergeant on the date
- of this incident?
- A. Yes, I was.
- Q. In November of 2012, how many sergeants were

- 1 within that police force?
- 2 A. Currently, right now, we have 26 sergeants
- 3 assigned to our department. The number is going to be
- 4 fairly close. At the time there might have been
- 5 around 27 or 28 assigned.
- Q. As I understand the structure -- I don't
- 7 know how many, but I understand that you go from a
- 9 police officer to a sergeant to lieutenant to --
- 9 A. Captain.
- 10 Q. -- captain to chief?
- 11 A. Correct.
- Q. One chief; correct?
- 13 A. One chief.
- Q. How many captains?
- 15 A. Three captains. One chief. We have
- 16 11 lieutenants, I believe, now and 26 sergeants.
- 17 Q. Excellent. Thank you. Do you or have you
- 18 ever done accident reconstruction?
- 19 A. No.
- Q. Do you anticipate giving any kind of
- 21 accident reconstruction opinions in this case?
- 22 A. No.
- Q. Ever done the Northwest 1 or 2 accident
- 24 reconstruction courses?
- A. No, I have not. I've only received the

- 1 basic course in the academy.
- Q. Can you kind of give me a general
- 3 overview -- I know currently you are in the admin
- 4 position. Were you -- you were obviously not in admin
- 5 in November 2012; correct?
- 6 A. Correct.
- 7 Q. Tell me kind of generally what your job
- 8 entailed in November of 2012.
- 9 A. November 2012 I was assigned as the sergeant
- 10 and I was the 2012 south -- I was the grave B
- 11 sergeant.
- 12 Q. What did that entail?
- 13 A. I supervised 11 to 13 patrol officers. Our
- 14 workdays for grave B are on Saturday, Sunday, Monday,
- 15 Tuesday night going into the mornings. So basically
- 16 Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday mornings. That's
- 17 the first shift of the squad. I supervised them from
- 18 10:30 at night until 8:30 in the morning.
- 19 Q. More generally, can you tell me -- I think I
- 20 know the answer. But just to make sure that I'm not
- just reading into things, you're supervising their
- 22 activities. What kind of activities are we talking
- 23 about?
- A. Just their day-to-day activities out on the
- street. Whatever -- obviously, I can't be with every

- officer all the time. A lot of times it's as officers
- 2 request my assistance, whether it be guidance for
- 3 appropriate charges or actions that they are taking.
- 4 Or if we have dynamic scenes that start to grow,
- 5 whether or not they should be entering a house, not
- 6 entering a house, those type of things.
- 7 Q. When we're talking about patrol officers,
- 8 we're talking about the front line officers responding
- 9 to calls --
- 10 A. Calls for service, correct.
- 11 Q. Not talking about traffic investigators?
- 12 A. Correct.
- 13 Q. Or traffic officers responding to traffic
- 14 accidents?
- 15 A. Correct, no. Patrol officers do respond to
- the traffic accidents when our motor officers are not
- 17 available. So we do go to them. If it's anything
- that is a serious injury, substantial bodily harm,
- then more officers will be called out.
- Q. I assume you participate or have
- 21 participated in a safety orientation when you were
- 22 hired at North Las Vegas?
- 23 A. Correct. Reference to officer safety or
- 24 driving safety?
- Q. Driving safety.

- 1 A. Driving safety, yes. It's our EVOC,
- 2 emergency vehicle operations course.
- Q. Do you remember how long that course was?
- 4 A. That course is a one-week-long course that
- 5 consists of practice driving, then scored driving, and
- 6 a written examination.
- 7 Q. I asked Officer Byrne whether or not the
- 8 North Las Vegas police cars were equipped with the
- 9 Opticom devices to control traffic signals. He did
- 10 not know, necessarily. Do you know if --
- 11 A. Some vehicles do have them; some don't. It
- just depends upon the function of the vehicles. But
- 13 not all vehicles have them.
- Q. Did your vehicle that you were driving
- November 5th, 2012, that was involved in this crash
- 16 have one?
- A. No. My understanding is I don't believe any
- of the supervisor vehicles have those.
- 19 Q. Have you ever been in a car accident prior
- 20 to this one? Not talking specifically about
- on-the-job accidents but a car accident prior to this
- 22 one.
- A. Yes, I have been in a vehicle accident. My
- vehicle accidents have all been on duty. Prior to
- 25 that, I have never been involved in an accident.

- 1 Q. So how many vehicle wrecks have you been in?
- 2 A. I have been involved in three.
- Q. Take me through the most recent one.
- A. The most recent one is this one.
- 5 Q. November 5th, 2012?
- 6 A. Yes.
- 7 Q. Then the one prior to that?
- 8 A. The one prior to that I was -- I don't know
- 9 the exact date. I was the passenger in the vehicle
- when we were struck.
- 11 Q. Approximate year?
- 12 A. I was still -- just came out. Roughly say
- around 2007. Then I was only involved in one more.
- 14 That was when I first came on the department. That
- 15 was -- I was the driver. That was 2001, maybe early
- 16 2002.
- 17 Q. What were the circumstances surrounding that
- incident in 2001?
- 19 A. That one was driving lights and sirens to an
- officer-involved shooting, where the officer had
- called out shots fired and requested assistance. I
- 22 was actually driving on Cheyenne. It was at Cheyenne
- 23 and Commerce, the intersection of Cheyenne and
- 24 Commerce, in front of the Silver State -- I'm going to
- 25 say disposal yard. Their trash receptacle yard. I

- 1 was right in front of that one.
- Q. What happened?
- A. That one was I was eastbound. Had turned
- 4 into the middle travel lane. I had green lights to
- 5 go, but traffic was stopped. And the vehicle hit
- 6 debris out of the roadway from the trash receptable
- 7 that was pulled out. My vehicle hit debris, struck
- 8 the median, the three-foot concrete median that was
- 9 in. Then the front of my car ended up striking the
- rear of a car that was stopped in the number 1 travel
- 11 lane.
- 12 Q. That incident was fairly close to this
- 13 incident, wasn't it?
- A. No. Years apart. That was in 2001.
- 15 Q. I meant distancewise.
- 16 A. Locationwise, yes. This one was Cheyenne
- and North Fifth. My first accident was Cheyenne and
- 18 Commerce.
- 19 Q. So less than a half mile away.
- 20 A. Oh, yes. Yes.
- Q. Maybe even a couple blocks; right?
- 22 A. I don't know the exact distance, but right
- from there it drops down the hill to North Fifth. But
- 24 they are fairly close.
- Q. Any -- there haven't been any other --

- 1 strike that.
- 2 There haven't been any other wrecks after
- 3 this incident; correct?
- 4 A. Correct.
- 5 Q. I want to go through some basic kind of
- 6 safety rules and concepts with you if I can.
- 7 Do you agree that drivers of vehicles should
- 8 never needlessly endanger others in the road?
- 9 A. Yes.
- 10 Q. Do you agree that drivers of emergency
- vehicles have a duty to drive safely at all times?
- 12 A. Yes.
- 13 Q. Do you also agree that a driver of an
- emergency vehicle, regardless whether or not they're
- 15 running with lights and sirens or lights or sirens,
- must not enter an intersection on a red light until
- 17 they're sure that it's safe to do so?
- 18 A. Yes.
- 19 Q. Why do you believe that these are
- important -- just very basic safety rules?
- 21 A. I refer to it as driving with due care.
- That's just it. It's trying to minimize or limit the
- 23 risk to all the drivers on the roadway by yet being
- able to expedite our response time to those that are
- 25 in need.

- 1 Q. Have you ever responded to fatalities with
- either vehicle crashes or vehicle and pedestrians or
- 3 anything like that?
- 4 A. Yes. Both.
- 5 Q. How many times have you done that?
- A. It's a much smaller number. I would
- 7 probably say less than 25 throughout the career. But
- 8 have responded to both.
- 9 Q. With regards to North Las Vegas Police
- Department policy with regards to running -- first of
- all, when you use the terminology "Code 3," what does
- 12 that mean?
- 13 A. Code 3 for us is responding to calls for
- service in which they require us to expedite our
- response, which means driving faster than we normally
- do. To be able to do so, then we run with our lights
- 17 flashing and our sirens activated.
- 18 Q. I know what Code 4 is. That's usually a
- 19 call sign to say that everything is safe.
- A. Safe, yes.
- Q. And there's no exigent circumstances.
- A. Correct.
- Q. Is there a Code 1 and a Code 2?
- A. No Code 2. There is a Code 1 and a Code 3.
- Those are both referred to driving. Code 3 is lights

- 1 and sirens. Code 1 is just normal driving, obeying
- 2 the traffic laws.
- Q. Just curious. Was there a Code 2 at some
- 4 point in time?
- 5 A. No. Just they called it -- as far as I
- 6 know, my whole career, it's just always been Code 1
- 7 and Code 3.
- 8 Q. Just curious.
- A. Then Code 4 came around for just -- response
- 10 to let people know that everybody was all right.
- 11 Q. So Code 1 would be a response to a call, no
- exigent circumstances, meaning no emergency
- 13 circumstances, and you are to respond to a call but to
- 14 not run with your lights on, not run with your sirens
- on and just get there at your earliest convenience?
- 16 A. Correct. How that Code 1 came about was
- 17 basically for calls for service that required a Code 3
- 18 response. Officers would respond on the radio -- they
- 19 would copy the call and responding Code 3. But as
- information was updated or, say, other officers
- 21 arrived there first and they said we're here, we're
- out, we're Code 4, then the officers that were
- required to run Code 3 will respond on the radio,
- okay, I'm now operating Code 1, which is just to let
- everybody know that now they are not lights and

- 1 sirens.
- Q. Is it your -- from your testimony just a
- minute ago, it's North Las Vegas Police Department
- 4 policy to run lights and sirens when you are running
- 5 Code 3?
- 6 A. Yes.
- 7 Q. Even when -- strike that.
- What is your understanding of either the NRS
- 9 and/or North Las Vegas statute, for better word -- I
- 10 think it's code -- but code with regards to your
- authority to be able to go through red lights when you
- 12 are running Code 3?
- A. Again, it's with due care. I fully believe
- 14 the NRS states that in order -- if you're going to be
- operating where -- I don't know if violating is the
- 16 correct word, but you're not going by the law, so you
- 17 are violating laws. You are given that authority to
- do so as in run a stop sign or go through a red light,
- 19 that you must have your lights activated. NRS is a
- 20 requirement to have lights activated, not necessarily
- 21 lights and sirens. But it also says that by doing so
- you have the ability to operate within due care,
- 23 meaning that you cannot go through an intersection
- 24 without at least trying to visually clear that it's
- safe for you to do so.

- 1 Q. There's a couple of NRS provisions that seem
- to be applicable to this. They all seem to be very
- 3 similar in nature. Do you agree that it requires that
- 4 a vehicle to proceed, you know, past or through a red
- 5 light requires a vehicle to slow down as necessary to
- 6 proceed with caution and safety through the
- 7 intersection?
- 8 A. Yes, it does.
- 9 Q. Regardless of whether it's NRS or North Las
- 10 Vegas statute, you agree they are all essentially the
- 11 same thing. You indicated that the policy is to have
- 12 lights and siren, but you believe the NRS is only
- 13 lights or siren?
- A. Correct.
- MR. CRAFT: Misstates prior testimony. He
- 16 said lights or sirens.
- 17 THE WITNESS: NRS says you must have your
- 18 lights, but you don't necessarily have to have sirens.
- 19 But your lights must be activated. Our North
- 20 Las Vegas policy says lights and sirens.
- Q. (BY MR. GANZ) That's what I thought I had
- 22 asked. I'm glad you clarified. Thank you. All
- 23 right. This accident -- strike that.
- Before I get to that, I guess -- how often
- have you been, over the last, you know, ten years have

- 1 you been to that area where this wreck occurred?
- A. I drive through that area almost daily when
- 3 I'm working, at one point or another.
- 4 Q. Hundreds, if not thousands of times?
- <sup>5</sup> A. Yes.
- Q. And has that area's topography, meaning kind
- $^{7}$  of the layout of the area, the buildings and all that
- 8 stuff, has that changed very dramatically --
- 9 A. No.
- 10 Q. -- since November 2012?
- 11 A. No. Actually, the entire time I've been
- 12 here in my career the area is not -- it's the same
- things.
- Q. As we may have already mentioned, this wreck
- occurred at the intersection of Cheyenne and Fifth;
- 16 correct?
- 17 A. Correct.
- Q. What was your shift that night?
- A. I was working graveyard, which I believe is
- 10:30 to 8:30 in the morning.
- Q. Was that your normal shift during that
- 22 period of time?
- 23 A. Yes.
- Q. How long were you on graveyard for? Are you
- 25 still on graveyard?

- A. No. I spent one year on graveyard. This
- week, it happens to be that I'm back on graveyard,
- 3 believe it or not. But my current assignment is
- 4 administrative sergeant. I work day, swing, and
- 5 grave. I work all shifts.
- 6 Q. November 2012, where did that fall within
- your year of working graveyard?
- 8 A. I was promoted in 2011. So it would have
- 9 been that February of 2012 I would have gone to
- graveyard. So that would have been my graveyard
- 11 shift.
- 12 Q. How many days a week did you work during
- that period of time?
- 14 A. I work four days a week. Yes.
- Q. Was it a set four days that you normally
- 16 worked?
- A. Yes. I worked grave B, B squad, so, again,
- 18 I came in Saturday night. I was working basically the
- 19 Sunday morning, Monday morning, Tuesday, and Wednesday
- morning, for the most part.
- Q. This wreck occurred about 1:53 in the
- morning is I believe when you called it in. So I
- assume it occurred maybe minutes before that.
- 24 A. Uh-huh.
- Q. Is that a fair statement?

- 1 A. Yes.
- Q. Where were you coming from?
- 3 A. I was coming from the South Area Command,
- 4 which is at Lake Mead and Bruce. And I was driving
- 5 to -- I think the exact is 3260 Fountain Falls, which
- 6 is basically Cheyenne and Simmons, is where I was
- 7 heading to.
- 8 Q. How do you remember that address?
- 9 A. I remember that it's -- it's an apartment
- 10 complex that's right there that we respond to quite
- often back then, especially when I was assigned to the
- 12 south. It was one that you become frequent with.
- Q. What's the name of the complex?
- A. It's called Fountain Falls. And that might
- not be the current name of the apartment complex
- 16 today. They tend to change from year to year by
- ownerships.
- 18 Q. It was your intended route to take -- take
- me through your intended path had this accident not --
- 20 had this not occurred.
- A. The quickest way for us to get down there as
- 22 we come on to the west side of town, which is on the
- 23 west side of the I-15 freeway, the North Fifth Street
- off of Losee is our easiest way to come up, to only
- have to come up to the light that's at North Fifth and

- 1 Cheyenne. So we're trying to get to the area that's
- 2 used less by the civilian traffic. Then I was going
- 3 to go westbound on Cheyenne from there. All straight
- 4 up to Simmons.
- 5 Q. So it was your intent to make a left on
- 6 north -- sorry, on Cheyenne and go westbound?
- A. And go westbound, yes.
- 8 O. Is there an alternative route from the --
- 9 you said we usually take that route. Is there an
- 10 alternative route that can be taken from the Lake Mead
- 11 and Bruce Southwest Area Command?
- 12 A. There's several different ways that you can
- 13 go. But a lot of times it will depend upon current
- 14 traffic. If we had other calls or accidents working,
- based on where you are at, you may take a different
- 16 route based on that alone. But, yes, you could use
- 17 Lake Mead or Carey or come across Civic Center and up
- 18 Cheyenne that way. But several different ways to get
- 19 there.
- Q. It appears to me -- strike that.
- Is there -- strike that.
- Did you inspect your car prior to getting in
- the vehicle to head to this call?
- 24 A. Yes.
- Q. What did you do to inspect your vehicle?

- A. Our normal inspection of our vehicle is to
- 2 make sure that all of our required equipment is inside
- of the vehicle -- traffic vest, cones. As a
- 4 supervisor, we have additional equipment that we carry
- inside the vehicles, which are shields, rams, extra
- 6 protective equipment for the officers, so forth. So
- 7 we verify that all of our required equipment is inside
- 8 the vehicle. Then after that, then we do an
- 9 inspection of the tires and an external of a vehicle.
- 10 Then we turn on lights and sirens and make sure
- 11 everything is operational.
- 12 Q. Was that done immediately prior to the call,
- or was that done at the beginning of your shift?
- A. At the very beginning of the shift.
- 15 Q. You were kind of indicating a -- some kind
- of writing. Is there some kind of form that you fill
- 17 out to do that?
- 18 A. No, we don't do a form. We have a vehicle
- 19 log that is on -- an electronic vehicle log. Once you
- complete your inspection, you type in on the vehicle
- log that vehicle check was okay and that the gas card
- is in the vehicle. That's usually what's put inside
- $^{23}$  the log.
- Q. Is that something that is kept for a period
- of time?

- A. I believe -- it's kept for I believe for
- three months. Right after that you can see it and
- 3 then electronically up for a year and then it's gone.
- 4 Q. Anything else that you did regarding your
- 5 inspection?
- A. No. Once inspection is complete, then
- 7 that's it. We put ourselves in service.
- Q. I understand that you said that you were at
- 9 the southwest command. Were you at a desk at the time
- you received the call? What were you doing? Do you
- 11 remember?
- 12 A. Don't specifically. I know I was down at
- the South Area Command. I believe I was talking with
- 14 other officers when the call first started coming out.
- But just based on the information of the call as it
- starts to come out, I immediately jumped in my vehicle
- and started heading in that general direction.
- Q. My understanding is that there was -- well,
- what is your memory of what kind of call was made?
- A. The call that was in is that there was a
- 21 fight that was going on inside the complex with
- several juveniles, that it was still active. And then
- there was shots fired at the complex which of course
- that generated people to start going, which at that
- point, the two primary officers and myself being the

- 1 supervisor are now automatically dispatched to the
- call to have to respond. I believe shortly within the
- yery first few seconds of that call coming out, then
- 4 the dispatch claimed that they had a victim down to a
- 5 gunshot wound and people were requesting medical to
- 6 respond as well.
- Q. Ultimately, you never made it to that call;
- 8 is that correct?
- 9 A. Correct.
- Q. Do you have an understanding of what exactly
- occurred that night, if there was any kind of
- 12 convictions from that, anything like that?
- 13 A. No, not off the top of my head I don't
- 14 remember. Basically once I was en route and involved
- in the accident, my job was just to notify them that I
- was involved so that another supervisor could get
- en route to the call to be able to get on scene.
- Q. Who was the other supervisor at the time?
- A. Tell you the truth, I'm not sure. I think
- there were a couple of supervisors that were on. I
- believe Sergeant Semper was on up north and I believe
- 22 Sergeant Fay was still there. But I believe
- 23 Sergeant Semper actually responded on scene. But I
- would have to go verify who actually got there.
- Q. I was just curious.

- And you don't remember what ultimately
- occurred, whether or not the victim was found -- I'm
- 3 sorry, the --
- 4 A. Victim was found. I know an arrest was
- 5 made. I don't know like what the outcome was whether
- or not the suspect had received time or anything like
- 7 that.
- Q. Okay. You obviously didn't have anybody
- 9 else in your vehicle at the time; correct?
- 10 A. Correct.
- 11 Q. Can you describe in detail how this wreck
- 12 occurred?
- 13 A. Basically, I was running lights and sirens
- 14 going which would be northbound on Fifth Street as I
- approached Cheyenne, the intersection with Cheyenne.
- 16 I was preparing to make a left-hand turn and go
- westbound on Cheyenne. As I approached the
- intersection, there was nobody on my side of the
- 19 street. I do remember that there was vehicles
- directly across because we did have a red light for
- east and westbound traffic. There was vehicles that
- were stopped on the other side that were traveling
- south. It would be south on North Fifth. And as I
- 24 approached, I believe there was some cross traffic as
- in vehicles had passed through the intersection as I

- was approaching up to the intersection. At that
- point, then I came to a stop prior to the intersection
- 3 as typically we do, because I know there was one or
- 4 two vehicles -- I don't recall like make or models of
- 5 vehicles on the other side of the intersection. That
- 6 we then will do something where we will change. We
- 7 have four different siren tones that are on our
- 8 vehicle. What we do is we'll push from button to
- 9 button to button. It changes the sound, the tone, how
- loud it goes, in order to make sure everybody that's
- in the intersection or nearby is gathering their
- 12 attention to my patrol vehicle. Then I started to --
- once I believed there was no oncoming traffic on
- either east or westbound on Cheyenne, I started to
- encroach into the intersection to get ready to make my
- 16 left-hand turn. As soon as I started to encroach into
- the intersection, I heard the vehicle lock up its
- brakes. And it was to my left. So I noticed it was a
- 19 small car now that was traveling eastbound on Cheyenne
- 20 approaching the intersection. Two things occurred to
- 21 me. I noticed it was a small dark-colored vehicle and
- 22 it had no headlights or anything on the vehicle as it
- 23 approached. At that point I stopped as that vehicle
- was locking up its brakes. There's that point in
- there where I realized I can't move or go anywhere,

- 1 but knowing that the vehicle mostly likely was going
- 2 to end up striking the front of my vehicle. Once the
- 3 collision occurred, then I called out on the radio to
- 4 advise them that I was --
- Q. Let's stop there.
- 6 MR. GANZ: Do you mind reading back his
- 7 answer?
- Q. (BY MR. GANZ) I'm going to have her read
- 9 that back to you, make sure it's accurate and correct,
- and if there is something you need to change, let us
- 11 know afterwards. Okay?
- 12 A. Okay.
- 13 (The reporter read the requested
- portion of the record)
- Q. (BY MR. GANZ) You heard her read that back?
- A. Nope.
- Q. You didn't?
- 18 A. I heard her read it back. I have one
- 19 clarification. I will say I know it was a red light
- to stop north and southbound traffic. I was traveling
- 21 north. It was green lights that allowed east and
- westbound traffic through the intersection as I
- <sup>23</sup> approached.
- Q. Anything else?
- A. Huh-uh.

- 1 Q. Is that no?
- A. Yeah, that's a no. That's it.
- Q. Was there anything else you want to add to
- 4 that, something that you may have missed in your
- 5 explanation of how the wreck occurred?
- A. Nope. That's pretty much exactly how it
- 7 happened.
- Q. I have some questions for you. You had said
- 9 that there was some cross traffic at one point in
- 10 time.
- 11 A. Correct.
- Q. Are you talking about cross traffic meaning
- east and -- eastbound and westbound Cheyenne?
- A. East and westbound Cheyenne, correct. As I
- approached still a distance -- I'm going to say
- several hundred feet away from the intersection, but
- 17 as I'm approaching, I can see the intersection. I
- could see cars that had gone through the intersection
- 19 as I was approaching.
- Q. You had then said that as you approached the
- intersection you stopped prior to the intersection.
- 22 A. Correct.
- Q. And started changing the tones of your
- 24 siren; correct?
- 25 A. Correct.

- 1 Q. First of all, how long had you stopped
- 2 before you proceeded into the intersection?
- A. I would -- probably five to six seconds.
- 4 It's not a whole lot of time. Once I stopped, then
- 5 it's just a matter of just visually clearing each
- 6 intersection as I go.
- 7 Q. When you stopped prior to approaching the
- intersection, I want to make sure we have the same
- 9 definition of an intersection just because it gets
- very confusing sometimes where the intersection begins
- and where it doesn't. At least from my perspective.
- My take on where the intersection occurs is
- where the stop bar is for the vehicles traveling in
- 14 that direction. Do you agree with that?
- 15 A. Correct. From any point from that stop sign
- into is included into the intersection, which is
- 17 typically defined by the curbing that is along the
- 18 road, the roadway.
- 19 Q. I'm talking about -- if you're looking at an
- 20 aerial above, there is a stop bar that's before the
- 21 light where you are supposed to stop waiting for a
- 22 light.
- A. Correct.
- Q. Can we agree that at least for the
- 25 discussion today even if that's not the technical

- 1 beginning of the intersection that we use that as a
- point of reference for now?
- A. Correct. That's fine.
- Q. When you say you stopped prior to the
- 5 intersection and changed your tone, were you stopped
- 6 behind that stop bar?
- A. Yes. Stopped behind the line, yes.
- Q. And I know from traveling that area -- not
- 9 that often -- but recently in an inspection of the
- 10 area, I noticed there's this -- for lack of better
- term there's this big hill that's on the southwest
- 12 corner of Fifth Avenue just right before the
- intersection; correct?
- 14 A. Correct.
- 15 Q. It actually goes beyond the stop bar,
- doesn't it?
- A. The hill?
- 18 Q. Yes.
- A. The hill goes, yes, correct, all the way up.
- Q. When I say it's a big hill, it's a hill -- I
- don't know, I haven't measured it, but it's probably
- 22 at least 50 feet in the air; right?
- A. I would put the hill probably a good 20,
- 24 25 feet up. I believe that mound that is there is the
- Las Vegas -- or the North Las Vegas Golf Course. It's

- 1 a built up tee box that is for the golf course.
- Q. When you are at that stop bar with that hill
- 3 on your left, are you able to see -- and I'm talking
- 4 about stopped right before the stop bar. Are you able
- 5 to see the eastbound traffic on Cheyenne?
- A. Yes, for only a certain distance. There's
- 7 two limiting factors I see on that one. One is the
- 8 obstruction, the large hill that's on that southwest
- 9 corner, and two is the limited lighting at night to be
- 10 able -- how far up the hill you can see.
- 11 Q. In addition to the hill, there's also trees
- 12 and stuff there too, isn't there?
- 13 A. That is inside the fence up on the hill.
- 14 Lower down, all the way up -- down around by the
- 15 fencing I don't think there's any trees down there.
- Q. Forgetting about lighting issues because of
- being dark, even if it was during the middle of the
- day with that hill there at the stop bar can you
- 19 estimate for me how far you could see into the
- 20 eastbound travel lanes if you're at that stop bar in
- 21 that one lane?
- A. That's a tough question, a tough question.
- 23 There's no lighting there. Typical lighting is
- 150 feet up. It's a good judge for us to be able to
- 25 see a streetlight -- the next streetlight up from a

- 1 corner because it's not exact but it's roughly about
- 2 150 feet for the placement. That gives us usually a
- good judgment of how far up we can see. In this case,
- 4 there is no street lighting that is right there. Not
- 5 until you're much further up the road to the entrance
- 6 to the little park that sits right there by that
- 7 golf course.
- Q. Just so you understand, I'm looking for an
- 9 estimate. I recognize you haven't maybe have done --
- doesn't sound like you've done this analysis.
- 11 A. Right.
- 12 Q. My question is as you sit here today, what
- would you estimate how far you could see if you're
- looking to the left in clear conditions in daylight?
- 15 A. It's rough being stopped behind the line
- looking up the street. I'm -- most likely I'm going
- to say the angle to see eastbound traffic or probably
- less -- maybe around 150 feet to 200 feet that you
- 19 could probably see up the roadway.
- Q. What about specifically for the third travel
- lane closest to the curb?
- A. Close to the curb? That's going to be the
- shortest distance that you're going to be able to see
- going up the hill. Again, 150 feet. But I'm making a
- 25 rough quess.

- 1 Q. Surely you've gone -- traveled eastbound on
- 2 Cheyenne on that road as well; correct?
- 3 A. Correct.
- 4 Q. Can you give me an estimate of how far you
- 5 believe in a Number 3 travel lane that somebody could
- 6 see somebody sitting at that stop bar facing
- 7 northbound on Fifth Avenue if you're traveling
- 8 eastbound on Cheyenne?
- 9 A. Eastbound on Cheyenne? It's a little easier
- to see eastbound than west. And, again, I would have
- 11. to -- it's like anything else. I'll refer it to such
- 12 as building clearing and cutting corners. Where I'm
- 13 sitting to make a left-hand turn, the closer that I
- 14 sit to that side, it's harder for me to see an angle
- to get cleared up. Otherwise, somebody who is coming
- down from the other direction, the distance off
- between where the travel lanes are -- and I don't know
- 18 exactly how it is, but, obviously, the further out you
- 19 go the easier it is for you to see back one way. I
- don't know the exact term for it, but it's a thing
- 21 that we use to where one direction you can actually
- see somebody. But someone looking the other direction
- 23 actually can't, when you cut off those corners. But
- it's fairly close. It's not like a huge advantage, if
- that makes sense.

- 1 Q. So still in that 150 to 200 feet range?
- A. Correct. Where you could be -- again, it's
- 3 tough to say with being exactly there. But sitting
- 4 where I'm at, somebody could be -- if they are
- 5 150 feet up this way, they could see this vehicle
- 6 where this vehicle couldn't see them.
- 7 Q. Regardless of that, it's still about 150 --
- 8 A. About 150 feet. Roughly, I would say, in
- 9 that third lane. As you go further out, you'd be able
- 10 to see -- I could see a little bit further and then
- they could also see me.
- 12 Q. Sure. Would you agree with me that that
- 13 hill, the fence, and the foliage on that corner
- obstructs the view of somebody who is sitting in the
- 15 northbound Fifth Avenue -- obstructs the view of
- anybody coming eastbound on Cheyenne? Would you agree
- with that general concept?
- 18 A. Yeah. All that goes into play. I'd say
- 19 almost anywhere that that's going to go on there, what
- you can see, what you can't see. It all makes -- we
- 21 have -- there's a new state law in reference to I want
- 22 to say campaign signs because they put them out there
- 23 and when they are sitting on corners, it obstructs
- people's views to be able to see clearly in any
- directions on the roadways.

- 1 Q. I'm just asking very specifically on this
- 2 intersection, that hill, foliage, fencing, and trees
- 3 obstructs the view of somebody who is traveling
- 4 northbound -- the view of the eastbound travel on
- 5 Cheyenne is obstructed?
- A. Yes. That corner does. Whether you are
- 7 traveling eastbound Cheyenne or northbound on
- 8 North Fifth, it's going to limit your view.
- 9 Q. I'm not just talking about a little bit;
- 10 right? I mean, that's a really big obstruction. I
- mean, I drove by it. I was fairly impressed with how
- 12 large that hill was and the amount of obstruction it
- caused on that area. I mean, it's a tough spot to see
- 14 around, isn't it?
- 15 A. It is a tough spot to see around, correct.
- 16 Q. Because of that, you testified that you had
- 17 stopped, did your tone change, and then started -- you
- described yourself as creeping forward a little bit;
- 19 is that correct?
- 20 A. Yes.
- 21 Q. Then you said that you heard a vehicle lock
- up and then at that point you stopped and realized
- that there was nowhere that you could go; is that
- 24 correct?
- 25 A. Correct.

- Q. At the point that you heard the vehicle, you
- were already in the third travel lane for eastbound
- 3 Cheyenne; correct?
- 4 A. Correct.
- 5 Q. How far were you in the travel lane when you
- 6 first heard the sound?
- A. As I began to encroach, I'm only a couple of
- 8 feet. My vehicle is starting to roll forward because
- 9 I'm getting ready. My anticipation, even though I'm
- not going to go fast, is that I've started because I'm
- going to go out and make my left-hand turn across the
- intersection. Specifically where I was at, I don't
- 13 know. I know that I had a stop prior to the
- 14 intersection. There's several feet. Again, without
- 15 going out there and measuring it -- because of that
- and because of that spot, it's three to five feet or
- so behind. So as I was rolling out -- my best example
- is always to use the curbing that is on the sidewalk
- that is on the Cheyenne side for the east and west
- travel. I was fairly close to that or I would say
- even starting to pass that when I heard the brakes
- lock up, which immediately drew my attention to my
- 23 left. Then I stopped.
- Q. And it's your testimony that you were
- stopped at the time of impact; correct?

- 1 A. Correct.
- Q. So when you heard the vehicle, you
- 3 immediately applied your brakes?
- 4 A. Correct.
- 5 Q. And didn't move any further?
- 6 A. Correct.
- 7 Q. So whatever position that the impact
- 8 occurred, is it fair to say that that's the location
- 9 that you first heard the vehicle?
- 10 A. Yeah. Fairly close. I could only probably
- 11 travel two to three -- I mean, a small amount of feet.
- 12 My vehicle is in motion when I heard it. I got to
- 13 stop. At that speed, I'm only going to go a couple
- 14 feet at most before I get stopped.
- 15 Q. How fast were you traveling from your point
- of stopping before the stop bar and the time that you
- 17 heard the vehicle to the left?
- A. Couple miles per hour. It was -- basically
- 19 it was just getting this vehicle into motion and then
- hearing it and then applying the brakes and stopping.
- Q. You used the word encroaching into the
- 22 Cheyenne travel; correct?
- 23 A. Correct.
- Q. Is that a term that you used?
- 25 A. Yes.

- 1 Q. What you meant by that was that you were
- 2 already within that Cheyenne travel when you heard the
- 3 vehicle to the left?
- 4 A. Encroaching. I was entering the
- <sup>5</sup> intersection.
- 6 Q. But you were already in it?
- 7 A. Yes.
- 8 Q. When you do your little change in sounds, do
- 9 you then have to hit another button to be able to have
- the sound continuous to a specific sound or is it just
- change it and then it rotates?
- 12 A. It just changes. It will continue to
- change. Whatever I leave it on -- our main siren on
- our vehicles is called wail, W-A-I-L. Once I start
- hitting buttons to change, if I leave it on -- if it's
- the constant or yelp, if I start to drive, it will
- stay there for say roughly 10 seconds and then it
- automatically changes back to the main wail without me
- having to push anything. All I'm doing by pushing the
- 20 button, again, is just changing the tone or the type
- of sound that's coming off.
- Q. Do you know what decibel level the wail is?
- A. No, I don't. It varies in how loud and the
- 24 pitch to be able to -- and how frequently it goes. It
- 25 changes to get people's attention.

- 1 Q. It's pretty loud, though, isn't it?
- A. Yes. It's quite loud.
- Q. And it's your testimony that as the siren is
- 4 going, you heard squealing of tires to the left?
- 5 A. Correct.
- Q. So I think you took us up to the point to
- 7 where the impact occurred.
- 8 A. Correct.
- 9 Q. But before you do that, can you describe for
- 10 me, first of all, what you remember seeing from the
- 11 time that you -- obviously, you didn't take your eyes
- off of the other vehicle once you saw it; correct?
- 13 A. Correct.
- 14 Q. You said approximately how far away was it
- when you first saw it?
- 16 A. The vehicle was fairly close. I'm going to
- 17 say it was roughly around the 150 to 200 feet range,
- 18 right up in there, once I picked up the vehicle. But
- 19 what drew my attention to it again was the sound of
- the brakes, of the vehicle being locked up. You could
- 21 tell it was a vehicle that was in skid at that point.
- 22 And that's when I finally was able to pick the vehicle
- up in the darkness.
- Q. And you didn't take your eyes off of that
- vehicle once you heard it; correct?

- A. Right. Once I heard it, yeah, I didn't take
- 2 my eyes off of it. It was too close.
- Q. Try to give me the path that it took and
- 4 describe for me the impact on your vehicle, her
- 5 vehicle, and what you saw there.
- A. The impact itself to me felt -- it wasn't
- 7 hard. It was enough that it moved my vehicle a little
- 8 bit back and forth. But I don't believe my vehicle
- 9 actually moved very much, if at all, as in being
- 10 pushed sideways by the impact. But when I got out of
- the vehicle, it just appeared very minor in nature at
- that point. Again, my first recourse was just to call
- 13 it out and then go to the driver of that vehicle to
- make sure they were okay.
- Q. My question, though, is what part of your
- vehicle hit her vehicle and her vehicle hit your
- 17 vehicle?
- 18 A. It was the front of my vehicle, front and
- the front driver's corner. It was also the front and
- 20 front passenger corner of her vehicle that met.
- Q. Would you describe it as -- when you say
- front of your vehicle, you are talking about your
- 23 front bumper or are you talking about your quarter
- 24 panel that is near your wheel?
- A. It was all the way on the front bumper of

- the vehicle. Initially, when I heard the locking up
- of the wheels, caught the attention of the vehicle as
- 3 it was coming towards me. Where I was stopped at it
- 4 was one of those -- you knew it was not going to be a
- 5 head-on or violent impact. To me it was almost still
- a chance the vehicles could have missed each other.
- 7 If that's the best way to describe it. You just knew
- 8 it was going to be very minor or very close. It
- 9 wasn't going to be a hard impact into one where the
- vehicles were going to be going in opposite directions
- of each other, if that makes sense. It was almost
- 12 like they could have brushed the vehicle.
- Q. Did you take any evasive action once you
- 14 heard her vehicle?
- 15 A. No. I just kept my vehicle on the brake.
- 16 At that point, I said -- I felt it was going to be
- minor, but most likely I was going to be struck. So I
- just maintained my position. There wasn't going to be
- 19 a whole lot of time for me to do anything else.
- Q. Was there any evasive action that she could
- 21 have taken once you saw her vehicle at that point?
- 22 A. Now, the assumption is what I would have
- done if I was driving that vehicle? I know what I
- 24 could have done.
- Q. Are you critical of her for not taking

- 1 evasive action, once you were able to see her?
- A. No, I'm not critical of her not being able
- 3 to take evasive action. All just depends upon your
- 4 driving skill, knowing what you could have done or not
- 5 could have done.
- Q. So then once the impact occurred, what did
- 7 you do next?
- 8 A. Once the impact occurred, I basically put my
- 9 vehicle into park and got out. I called out on the
- 10 radio that I was in a traffic accident but that I was
- uninjured.
- 12 Q. That's a portable radio?
- A. Yes.
- Q. As you're getting out of the vehicle?
- A. As I was getting out of my vehicle.
- Basically, all I did was go around the rear of her
- vehicle. I just looked to make sure no one else was
- coming, vehicles were stopped, if somebody else was on
- 19 the roadway. I went to her driver's side, opened the
- door, and asked her if she was okay.
- Q. What do you remember her saying?
- A. I don't remember specifically. She was just
- like just doing, "I'm sorry. I'm sorry. I'm sorry.
- I'm so sorry. Are you hurt?"
- "No, I'm fine. Are you okay?"

- "I'm fine."
- I'm not going to say she was elderly. She
- 3 was older than me. I basically just told her to sit
- 4 there and relax, it was an accident. I just told her
- 5 that I was requesting medical to come check her out
- 6 regardless.
- 7 Q. Although you don't remember the specific
- 8 conversation, it's your testimony that you believe
- 9 that she apologized?
- 10 A. Yes. Yes. She most definitely -- I can't
- 11 remember exactly what she said. I just know that she
- was, again, just apologetic. She kept repeating, "I'm
- 13 sorry. I'm sorry." That type of a thing.
- 14 Q. How long until somebody else responded?
- 15 A. It was fairly quickly. I believe a patrol
- officer got to me within a few minutes. I would have
- 17 to go back and try to look at that to know exact, but
- 18 it was a short amount of time before a patrol officer
- 19 got there. That was to provide assistance and getting
- 20 the travel lane behind her blocked off so nobody else
- 21 would come up and strike her vehicle.
- 22 Q. Do you remember who first responded?
- 23 A. I do not know the other officer that
- responded. I'd have to look. I'm pretty sure it's in
- there.

- 1 Q. In where?
- A. It may be in the traffic accident report.
- 3 I'm not exactly positive. If not, it's called out.
- 4 Q. Where do we get that information about who
- 5 responded and at what time?
- A. Information would be through our dispatch to
- 7 know who else responded after the scene. They
- 8 wouldn't have done anything except for place cones and
- 9 stuff out there to make sure no one struck the rear of
- 10 her vehicle. I requested motors to respond.
- 11 Q. Do you remember how many total responded at
- 12 any given time?
- 13 A. There was only -- there was a patrol vehicle
- that responded to put cones and stuff out behind her
- vehicle. Then after that it was the motor officers
- that responded out on scene. I believe there was two.
- 17 But Officer Byrnes was the lead investigator for the
- 18 accident.
- 19 Q. So he was one of the two?
- 20 A. Yes. The only other ones that responded was
- our CSI to take photographs of the accident.
- Q. It's your testimony that CSI came out?
- 23 A. Yes.
- Q. And it's your testimony that CSI did an
- 25 investigation?

- A. All they do is take photographs. They are
- there to photograph at the direction of the motor
- officer, which would have been Officer Byrnes, at his
- 4 direction.
- 5 Q. Officer Byrne --
- 6 A. Byrne.
- Q. -- testified right before you today. He
- 8 said that when he showed up to the scene you were the
- 9 only one there and that CSI wasn't called and he never
- talked to anybody other than you at the accident
- scene. Is that different than your memory?
- 12 A. CSI arrived and took photographs. They'll
- take photographs of the overall scene. By the time he
- $^{14}$  arrived, the other officer -- because we had a
- shooting which the victim was down, the other officers
- 16 could have left the scene. I know when officers
- showed up that they would just provide cones and stuff
- to block off traffic to make sure. I would say most
- 19 likely they would have then left prior to
- 20 Officer Byrne showing up.
- Q. You don't -- your memory is, as his is, by
- the time he got there, my client was gone and
- everybody else was gone. It was just you still at the
- 24 accident scene. Is that your same memory?
- A. Yeah. Correct.

- 1 Q. Do you know how long it took for
- Officer Byrne to get there?
- A. I do not. He had to be called out. I would
- 4 say 30 minutes at least, which is probably the most
- 5 likely why the other officer was not on scene when he
- 6 got there.
- 7 Q. During that 30 -- strike that.
- You said that a patrol officer came within a
- 9 few minutes?
- 10 A. Yes.
- 11 Q. Do you remember any other conversations you
- 12 had with Ms. Glover-Armont prior to that officer
- 13 coming?
- A. Do not. It was more about just is she okay?
- 15 Is she hurt? I had medical coming anyway, making sure
- she was looked at and checked out. A lot of that, in
- my mind, had to do with her age and stuff. Sometimes
- they could be hurt and they don't even realize it. I
- just wanted to have her checked out. But nothing
- specific. I believe I did ask her, once that she
- decided she was going to be transported by the
- 22 ambulance, that if there was somebody there for her
- vehicle. The reason why, she delivered newspapers.
- 24 And she made a phone call to have somebody come to be
- able to get the newspapers and I believe was going to

- 1 make her deliveries for her from the vehicle.
- Q. Do you remember any other conversations that
- you had at the accident scene with her before she was
- 4 taken?
- 5 A. No. My concern was more for her well being.
- 6 I wasn't -- I didn't get into it like why did you
- 7 drive? Why did you do this? I didn't go anywhere
- 8 like that with her.
- 9 Q. Did you take any pictures yourself?
- 10 A. Yes, I did.
- 11 Q. What pictures did you take?
- 12 A. I took a photo of the inside of the car to
- show that the -- her headlights were off on the car.
- Q. When was that photo taken?
- 15 A. Right after they were removing her out of
- the vehicle from the scene, which they didn't have to
- 17 remove her. She got up and stood up and walked over
- 18 to the gurney.
- 19 Q. So it was already after the ambulance had
- 20 come?
- 21 A. After the ambulance had come. The ambulance
- 22 was there. I basically stood there with her and
- remained talking with her, more to keep her calm and
- stuff, until medical arrived to be able to start
- 25 asking their questions.

- 1 Q. How long after did medical come?
- A. I don't know. I requested them immediately.
- 3 I requested them. It's also department policy if we
- 4 were in an accident our dispatchers would immediately
- 5 get on the phone and request for medical to respond as
- 6 well.
- Q. Was it within minutes of the first patrol
- 8 officer showing up?
- 9 A. Yeah. They responded fairly quickly. It
- would have been within a few minutes.
- 11 Q. At the time that you took this photograph,
- the vehicle was still on or was it off by then?
- 13 A. The vehicle was still on. Still on.
- 14 Sitting there running. It was pretty much exactly how
- 15 she left it.
- 16 Q. So it is approximately 10 minutes after the
- 17 crash and the vehicle is still just running?
- A. It's still running. There was no damage,
- enough to any of the vehicles, to warrant like for
- fire or medical to start turning stuff off. They were
- just attending to her. The vehicle was on. Do I know
- specifically if she had clicked it back to turn the
- engine off or not? I don't 100 percent recall. But I
- 24 know the keys and everything were in the ignition and
- 25 it had to be clicked over because like the little dome

- 1 light that is not very bright and stuff was popped on
- 2 inside the vehicle.
- Q. It's your testimony that you did not turn
- 4 her vehicle off?
- A. I did not turn her vehicle off, no.
- 6 Q. Somebody else did?
- 7 A. Somebody else did. They could have. Again,
- 8 fire and medical get in there and start talking to her
- 9 because she was sitting initially when they got there
- in the driver's seat. I believe she moved her feet
- out. But she was sitting right there. It's not hard
- for either her or them to just turn it back one so
- that the engine stops.
- Q. Again, no further conversations that you
- remember other than what we've already talked about?
- 16 A. No conversation. It was all about her
- welfare, well being, whether or not she was hurt or
- injured. I do remember asking her if there was
- somebody that could come for her newspapers for her
- 20 route.
- Q. Did you ever write a written statement
- regarding how this incident occurred?
- 23 A. No.
- Q. Not even as a report to the department at
- 25 all?

- A. No. I don't -- no, that would have been
- Officer Byrne being the investigator.
- 3 (Phone call interruption)
- Q. (BY MR. GANZ) Do you need to grab that?
- A. No, that's dispatch. If it's something I
- 6 have to, they'll follow it up with a text.
- 7 Q. Do you believe that you could have avoided
- 8 this crash in any way?
- 9 A. No.
- 10 Q. Do you believe you have any fault for
- 11 causing this crash at all?
- 12 A. No.
- 13 Q. No camera in your vehicle; correct?
- 14 A. No camera in the vehicle.
- Q. You didn't take any video afterwards either;
- 16 right?
- 17 A. No. Did not.
- 18 Q. Just to be clear, when you entered the
- 19 Cheyenne roadway, your light for northbound travel on
- Fifth Avenue was red; correct?
- 21 A. The traffic light was red, yes.
- Q. Do you remember anything else about
- 23 Ms. Glover at all? First of all, ever met her
- 24 beforehand?
- A. No. Have not met her beforehand.

- 1 Q. Could you pick her out of a line-up now?
- 2 A. Probably not.
- Q. Do you remember anything about her in the
- 4 vehicle when you saw her coming at you? Was there
- 5 anything that you saw her doing or anything like that?
- A. No. Couldn't really see her, the driver of
- 7 the vehicle at all, until after the accident. I can
- 8 only just describe it as dark colored, small sedan.
- 9 Q. Did you happen to see what happened to her
- 10 body upon impact at all?
- A. No, I did not. No.
- 12 Q. Where is your memory of where the impact
- occurred within the intersection?
- 14 A. Just inside the intersection, a few feet
- inside, in the number -- there's three -- so it would
- be number 3 travel lane, which is closest to the
- south.
- Q. Do you know how wide those lanes are there?
- 19 A. I believe the standard is 11 to 13 feet in
- width.
- Q. If it's -- let's take the average there and
- make it nice and even, 12. Let's assume that it's
- 23 12 feet. How far approximately was the impact within
- the lane itself?
- 25 A. Three feet.

- Q. Were you able to appreciate at all about how
- 2 fast she was going after she applied her brakes at any
- 3 time?
- 4 A. Could I estimate how fast she was going
- $^{5}$  based on the --
- Q. Let me make sure I understand. You didn't
- 7 see her prior to her applying her brakes; correct?
- 8 A. Correct. Did not see her.
- 9 Q. So your only vantage point would be to tell
- 10 me how fast she was going after she applied her
- 11 brakes; correct?
- 12 A. Correct.
- Q. So can you estimate approximately how fast
- 14 you thought she was going once she started applying
- 15 her brakes?
- A. For me that's tough. Inside the accident
- 17 kit we have the workup card based on roughly how much
- skid is out there. Without going back and walking off
- 19 the skid to -- would I know for sure how fast.
- Q. I just want to make sure that you are not
- 21 going to tell the jury that she was going like a bat
- out of hell going a hundred miles an hour or
- 23 something.
- A. Do I think she was speeding? Yes. Do I
- think she was a hundred plus miles per hour? No. No.

- 1 I don't.
- 2 Q. You saw the speed workup done by
- 3 Officer Byrne?
- A. No, I have not seen the speed workup.
- 5 Q. It indicates in the traffic accident report
- on the very last page that a speed analysis was done,
- 7 that he believed that she was not exceeding the speed
- 8 limit prior to braking. His workup was done to
- 9 indicate she was going approximately 47 miles an hour.
- 10 Do you have anything to disagree with that?
- 11 A. No.
- 12 Q. You would defer to him who did measure the
- 13 skid and did do the calculations and everything?
- 14 A. Yes. That's his thing. Again, the only
- reasons why I was concerned with her about seeing the
- 16 vehicle -- I will add this -- is that -- the amount of
- papers, newspapers, and everything that she had. I
- believe they were the Sunday papers, newspapers,
- inside of her vehicle. That was my concern. Again,
- do I think she was going a hundred miles an hour, an
- 21 excessive amount of speed, no. Definitely did not
- think she was doing that when I saw her. I was more
- concerned of the amount of weight and everything
- inside that vehicle and her ability to be able to stop
- 25 it, that it could have been more of an impact on her

- than on me. That's why my concern was for her, the
- 2 driver.
- Q. Did you ever check up on her at the hospital
- 4 to see how she was doing at all?
- 5 A. No, I did not.
- 6 Q. Is there anything that you would have done
- 7 differently? Even though you don't believe that you
- 8 did anything wrong, was there anything you would have
- 9 done differently in retrospect?
- 10 A. No.
- 11 Q. Prior to Officer Byrne showing up, did you
- move the vehicles at all?
- 13 A. No, did not move the vehicles.
- Q. Were you ever disciplined for this incident?
- 15 A. No.
- Q. Was there an internal -- I don't want to say
- 17 Internal Affairs, but some kind of internal
- investigation that was done?
- 19 A. Yes. All traffic accidents go to the
- 20 Collision Review Board.
- Q. Collision Review? I didn't know that. I
- heard it earlier today, but I didn't remember it, to
- 23 be honest with you.
- Collision Review, do you testify there?
- A. You have the option to testify if you want

- to, but it's not required.
- Q. Did you in this case?
- A. No, I did not. I basically just let the
- 4 accident speak -- what was in the report to speak for
- <sup>5</sup> itself.
- Q. Were you supplied with a decision regarding
- 7 the Collision Review Board?
- 8 A. Yes.
- 9 Q. What is your understanding of the outcome of
- 10 that?
- 11 A. The outcome, I believe -- I was just found
- 12 not at fault of the accident. They do have specific
- terms that they use. I don't remember off the top of
- 14 my head.
- Q. Was that something that was placed in your
- 16 file or anything?
- 17 A. No, it is not. It is maintained by the
- motor bureau because Lieutenant Salyer, head of the
- motors, supervises the Collision Review Board. He
- maintains all of those on file, I believe. I don't
- 21 know the exact duration.
- Q. Have you ever been disciplined while on duty
- 23 for -- strike that.
- Have you ever been disciplined for any
- on-duty activities?

- 1 A. No. Have not.
- Q. Did you speak to any kind of expert or
- 3 consultant about how this accident occurred?
- 4 A. No. Did not.
- 5 Q. That prior incident that you were in on
- 6 Cheyenne as well early on in your career, were you
- 7 found to have been at fault for that?
- 8 A. Yes.
- 9 Q. Can you tell me a little bit about that?
- 10 A. Basically, without remembering it back
- 11 before, but it was percentages of being at fault. And
- 12 a lot of it more to do with hitting the debris in the
- 13 roadway prior to entering the intersection. Obviously
- if I could have avoided the debris, then most likely I
- would not have struck the median and then back into
- the other vehicle.
- Q. Were you disciplined for that incident?
- A. No, I was not disciplined for that. It does
- 19 go on file, I believe, if you have -- if you have
- three accidents within a certain time frame, then they
- 21 can review it. They can send you back to the
- 22 emergency vehicle operations course to have you drive
- or stuff like that. That's why it's held.
- Q. Do you remember any other conversations with
- 25 anybody else at the scene as you sit here today?

- A. No. My conversations at the scene were only
- 2 to her initially, again, with her injuries and stuff,
- 3 and getting someone to come out and get her newspapers
- 4 and then with Officer Byrne who basically asked me
- 5 questions similar to -- what direction I was
- 6 traveling, where I was at, where I saw her, as far as
- 7 him investigating the accident.
- Q. Made any notes or any kind of diary with
- 9 regards to the incident afterwards? We talked about a
- formal written statement, but did you go back and
- 11 write anything up at all?
- 12 A. No.
- Q. I think I'm just about done. Just a second.
- How long was Officer Byrne at the scene?
- 15 A. I'm not exactly sure. I'm going to say it
- probably took him an hour or maybe even a little
- longer for him to do everything.
- Q. Were you there the whole time?
- A. Yes, I was there the whole time. My vehicle
- was drivable. So once he was done and everything,
- then I drove my vehicle back down to the police
- department.
- Q. Her vehicle was --
- A. Her vehicle was towed.
- Q. Not before somebody else came and took the

- 1 newspapers out?
- A. Newspapers, yes.
- Q. Do you remember who that person was?
- A. No, I do not.
- 5 Q. Did you have any conversations with that
- 6 person?
- 7 A. Actually, no. I take that back. I think he
- 8 came up to me and asked me if it was okay to go ahead
- 9 and remove the newspapers from the car when he
- 10 arrived. And Officer Byrne said yes and then I said
- 11 yes. He removed them. I didn't help him remove them.
- 12 He took them out of the car and I believe he was going
- to make deliveries for her. I'm not sure if that was
- somebody for the Review-Journal or if that was just a
- 15 friend that did it.
- 16 Q. You drove your vehicle to the City garage?
- 17 A. Correct.
- Q. What did you do at that point?
- A. We park it in the back lot and we move all
- of our equipment so we can get into another vehicle.
- 21 Then that's it.
- Q. Just about done here. Hold on a second.
- So it's your memory you only took the one
- 24 photograph inside the vehicle?
- A. Inside the vehicle, yes.

- 1 Q. I know this sounds obvious, but clearly you
- were working within the course and scope of your
- 3 employment at the time this incident occurred;
- 4 correct?
- 5 A. Correct.
- 6 Q. Had plaintiff had her lights on -- I
- 7 understand your testimony that she didn't -- had she
- 8 had her lights on, would she have done anything wrong?
- 9 A. Would she have done anything wrong?
- 10 Q. Yes.
- 11 A. I believe that if she would have had her
- 12 lights on, I would have been able to see her and that
- 13 I would not have encroached into the intersection
- prior to her arriving into the intersection.
- Q. So my question is had she had her lights on,
- did she do anything wrong?
- 17 A. If she would have had her lights on, I
- wouldn't have encroached in. She probably would have
- went right through the intersection and then I would
- 20 have went behind her.
- Q. Never made aware of any other person who
- witnessed it and stuck around and gave you a name or
- 23 number or anything like that?
- 24 A. No.
- Q. The instrumentation in your vehicle you have

- 1 at the time was radios. I assume you had your cell
- 2 phone. Computer that's there as well and accessible;
- 3 correct?
- 4 A. Correct.
- Q. Were you distracted at all prior to entering
- 6 the intersection by looking at any of those devices?
- 7 A. No.
- Q. It's your testimony that you were not on
- 9 your phone or texting or on the radio or your computer
- within the few minutes before the impact?
- A. Correct. Yeah, I was not using anything.
- 12 In this case, I knew the exact address and where I
- needed to go. So I didn't need the use of all that.
- 14 Listening to the radio, but I was actually not using
- 15 it.
- Q. Last question. You know you are under oath.
- 17 Do you really like the Dodgers? I mean, really? Just
- 18 kidding.
- MR. GANZ: I have nothing further.
- MR. CRAFT: No questions.
- 21 (The deposition was concluded
- 22 at 5:19 p.m.)
- 23 \* \* \* \* \*

24

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1	CERTIFICATE OF DEPONENT	
2	I, SERGEANT JOHN CARGILE, deponent herein, do	
3	hereby certify and declare the within and foregoing	
4	transcription to be my deposition in said action,	
5	subject to any corrections I have heretofore	
6	submitted; and that I have read, corrected, and do	
7	hereby affix my signature to said deposition.	
8		
9		
10		
11	SERGEANT JOHN CARGILE, Deponent	
12		
13	Subscribed and sworn to before me this	
14	day of	
15		
16		
17		
18	STATE OF NEVADA )	
	SS:	
19	COUNTY OF CLARK )	
20		
21		
	Notary Public	
22		
23		
24		
25		

	•	72
1	CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER	
2		
3	I, Marnita J. Goddard, CCR No. 344, a	
	Certified Court Reporter licensed by the State of	
4	Nevada, do hereby certify:	
5	That I reported the deposition of the	
	witness, SERGEANT JOHN CARGILE, commencing on	
6	Wednesday, October 1, 2014, at the hour of 3:49 p.m.;	
7	That prior to being examined, the witness was	
0	by me first duly sworn to testify to the truth, the	
8	whole truth, and nothing but the truth; that I	
9	thereafter transcribed my related shorthand notes into	
J	typewriting and that the typewritten transcript of said deposition is a complete, true, and accurate	
10	record of testimony provided by the witness at said	
	time.	
11		
	I further certify (1) that I am not a	
12	relative or employee of an attorney or counsel of any	
	of the parties, nor a relative or employee of any	
13	attorney or counsel involved in said action, nor a	
	person financially interested in the action, and (2)	
14	that pursuant to NRCP 30(e), transcript review by the	
	witness was not requested.	
15		
16	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my	
Τ.Ω	hand in my office in the County of Clark, State of	
17	Nevada, this day of, 2014.	
18		
19		
	Marnita J. Goddard, RPR, CCR No. 344	
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		

TRAN

## DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA \* \* \* \* \*

CASE NO. A-13-683211-C JAPONICA GLOVER-ARMONT,

> Plaintiff, . DEPT. NO. XIX

TRANSCRIPT OF vs. PROCEEDINGS

JOHN CARGILE, et al.,

Defendants.

BEFORE THE HONORABLE WILLIAM D. KEPHART, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

## DEFENDANTS' MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT

TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 2016

## APPEARANCES:

FOR THE PLAINTIFF: MARJORIE L. HAUF, ESQ.

FOR THE DEFENDANTS: CHRISTOPHER D. CRAFT, ESQ.

COURT RECORDER: TRANSCRIPTION BY:

CHRISTINE ERICKSON VERBATIM DIGITAL REPORTING, LLC

District Court Englewood, CO 80110

(303) 798-0890

Proceedings recorded by audio-visual recording, transcript produced by transcription service.

## LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 2016, 9:29 A.M.

THE COURT: On page -- page 8 -- no, I'm sorry, page 5, this is Japonica Glover v. John Cargile, it's A-683211.

This is on for the Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment.

Okay, for the record, can you state your names?

MR. CRAFT: Good morning, Judge. Chris Craft here
for the defendants, City of North Las Vegas and John Cargile.

MS. HAUF: Good morning, Your Honor. Marjorie Hauf on behalf of the plaintiff, Japonica Glover-Armont.

Okay.

THE COURT:

THE COURT: Okay. I asked to have you supplement your previous motion for reasons to get around questions that I had factually. And I don't believe what's been presented to me has satisfied my concerns factually. So for those reasons, I'm going to deny your motion without prejudice. I do believe there are still genuine issues of material fact here.

The simple fact is the arguments between one's perception versus another's perception as to what they saw with respect to the lights and siren or what they saw with respect to somebody coming down the street and the officer proceeds.

I understand the testimony. The officer felt that he had -- he could go, and other cars had stopped. I understand the testimony that the -- one believed the police officers lights and sirens were not on, the officer believed

that his lights were on, but he changed his tone when he entered the street. But that's a specific fact, I think, that goes to this particular issue.

So -- I mean, if, in fact, the argument is that I believe that the officer entered with a -- made his own decision to enter and then that simply, by itself, grants him immunity, I believe there would be no -- no reason whatsoever to even ever file any motion because it would always be the officer saying, that's what I did.

So because that -- because the officer's statement is due to -- I mean, is subject to credibility and believability, I believe that that's a factual issue that the jury has to make a determination of.

MR. CRAFT: But, Judge, a determination is was he making a decision? Was he asleep at the wheel? That's how far it has to go in their direction.

THE COURT: Well, I don't know that because -because if, in fact, there is a belief that he didn't have his
lights on, or sirens on at all and he was passing through,
that may be something that the jury might decide that he was
asleep at the wheel, because when you enter an intersection,
that's what you would always do. That's -- that's the -- that
alone is the factual issue that I think the jury needs to make
a decision on.

MR. CRAFT: Judge, I don't think it's a material

issue. The things they raise in their supplement are immaterial to this entire case. What they're talking about is did she have her headlights on or not. We concede that. We don't even care. We didn't bring that up.

THE COURT: Well, I'm not -- I'm not -- that kind of goes to a point whether or not the officer saw. I mean, and it may be -- it may be a position that the jury looks at and says, you know what, she entered it, she didn't have her lights on. The officers -- there's no way he can see it. And so when he entered, he entered appropriately believing that -- that he did it with lights and siren. They may believe that that's a requirement, you know, for him to enter in a safe manner.

So I do believe it's an issue of material fact. I disagree with you. I believe that that's an issue that the jury has to decide on.

MR. CRAFT: I take it that --

THE COURT: I can't decide on it here.

MR. CRAFT: I appreciate that, Judge, but there's a difference between this kind of case and a case that I have seen, not literally asleep at the wheel, but where it's just simple screwing up on the job.

THE COURT: Um-hum.

MR. CRAFT: I've seen cases where officers are like -- the hand mike will drop on the floor, he reached down to

get it, looks up, there's a car in front of me, hits it. We don't have the discretion to begin that kind of case.

This sort of philosophy they have to where they are saying, well, this would mean there's never a negligent officer; that's not the case. We have fender-benders. We have accidents where our guys are not responding to an emergency and they're not making a conscious decision for this whole public policy.

THE COURT: Yeah, but hear me out on this. If in fact -- and I don't have any doubt that the officer was responding to an emergency, I don't. But that doesn't absolve him of certain responsibilities short of, in this simple case, would be to notify individuals around him that he's responding to an emergency and the way they do it is with the light or siren.

If he -- if he was not the officer who dropped the mike, but as an officer who says, you know what, I was responding to an emergency. I'm in such a hurry, and he doesn't do anything with regards to notifying the public that he is involved in an emergency situation, and no one knows to stop and they run into him like they did, do you think that just because he's responding to an emergency, it is absolves him of any responsibility further than that?

MR. CRAFT: Because he's responding to an emergency and because he's making a conscious decision on how to do his

job. Judge, these kinds of --

THE COURT: Yeah, the -- yeah, but the conscious decision is the issue that I think is the jury question. Is this a conscious decision here? Did he -- did he do it in a manner that was safe for the public?

MR. CRAFT: I'd say --

THE COURT: And that's the whole issue here.

MR. CRAFT: He has the discretion to decide what is safe. She saw his lights, Judge.

THE COURT: So if he blows through an intersection without -- just if I -- if I just accept -- I'll -- I mean, hear me on this one. If I just change the facts and there's no dispute on it, he blew through an intersection, not notifying anybody, you know, and he went through a red light himself, when green to the opposite and he didn't notify anybody. It's just -- the only thing is he has a squad car, but he didn't have his lights on, he didn't have his siren on to notify anybody of that, and they drove normally and they get in a wreck. Under your scenario, he's absolved, he's in -- has immunity because he made a conscious decision.

MR. CRAFT: The difference is that what he was doing, admittedly, by the plaintiff, in compliance with NRS, NRS 44B.700. Like --

THE COURT: What's the -- what do you mean, the difference?

MR. CRAFT: The difference is you're saying he went through -- blowing through without lights or sirens, without notifying anybody.

THE COURT: That's what I'm saying, that's what I'm saying is that's the dispute. Is it --

MR. CRAFT: No, it's not, Judge, because --

THE COURT: I thought the officer is saying in deposition, I had my lights and siren on. The plaintiff, in deposition, saying, I didn't hear any lights or sirens.

MR. CRAFT: Well, you're not going to hear lights (inaudible).

THE COURT: I didn't hear any sirens and I didn't see any lights.

MR. CRAFT: No. She said she saw the lights. And NRS 44B.700 gives him the option, lights or lights and sirens. There's no dispute that he was in compliance with Nevada law. That's the difference.

THE COURT: Is that correct?

MS. HAUF: I don't believe that is correct, Your Honor. I think if that was correct, it probably would have been set out in the briefing that way with the quote from the client that apparently said that. It's been a while since I've read her deposition --

THE COURT: Do you have -- do you have the transcript?

MS. HAUF: -- so I don't want to misrepresent it.

But, Your Honor, there's -- there's more to it than that.

What we're talking about here is a Motion for Summary Judgment and in the Motion for Summary Judgment --

THE COURT: Go ahead, I'm listening.

MS. HAUF: -- there is -- whenever there is disputed facts, you have to look at the disputed facts in the light most favorable to the non-moving party.

So I think you're exactly on point with whether or not this officer was complying with the law, whether or not he was -- he was going through the red light with his lights and sirens on, you have to look at that in the light most favorable to the non-moving party. That is, that he came around a blind corner without sirens and -- and without lights in a way that was visible to her.

There's also another issue that we're leaving out here, which is, whether or not she was in the intersection first. This is a huge disputed fact because regardless of whether he has lights or sirens on, if she's in that intersection first and he runs into her, it doesn't matter if he has lights or sirens --

THE COURT: Well, that's what I --

MS. HAUF: -- because she's already there.

THE COURT: That's what I was asking last time we were here, and the representation that I had that was made to

me was that the front left quarter panel of the officer was struck by your client's vehicle.

MR. CRAFT: And what she's saying doesn't make any sense, Judge. Is she saying that, like, that we slammed into her in the intersection? Then why did she slam on her brakes and skid 110 feet to hit him? Obviously -- it's not even disputed that he pulled into the intersection to see around the corner.

THE COURT: No, I'm okay with that.

MR. CRAFT: Okay.

THE COURT: Okay. Can you point to the transcript?

MR. CRAFT: I'm working on it, Judge.

THE COURT: Okay. Because I --

MR. CRAFT: The exact line, I don't know if I have

15 | it.

THE COURT: -- I -- I don't recall where there was any statement where she said she saw his lights.

MR. CRAFT: Judge, why don't we trail this out of respect for everyone else here?

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. HAUF: And, Your Honor, again I would -- I don't have time, obviously, even if we're trailing it, I don't have the transcript with me to read the entire transcript and see what is or isn't taken out of context there.

The reality is we're here on a Motion for Summary

1 Judgment, this is the defendant's motion. It's their job to be prepared for their motion. If they're telling -- don't you 2 think that if that was the issue, which you specifically sent 3 us back to brief, that if there was language in that 4 deposition that said, I saw the lights, I heard the sirens, 5 6 that that would have been in their brief? 7 MR. CRAFT: Judge --MS. HAUF: That's not our --8 9 THE COURT: Well, good. Well, I'm going to give you a chance to look at it. 10 11 MR. CRAFT: Thank you, Judge. THE COURT: 12 Okay. (Case passed from 9:38 a.m. until 9:56 a.m.) 13 Japonica Glover versus John Cargile. 14 THE COURT: 15 It's A-683211. 16 MR. CRAFT: I believe where we left off, the 17 question was whether or not she actually saw the emergency 18 lights on Cargile's vehicle prior to entering the 19 intersection. 20 What page? THE COURT: 21 MR. CRAFT: Going to Ms. Gover-Armont's deposition. 22 It was taken August 7, 2014, page 22, starting about line 9. 23 Question, "Did you state to the officer that was 24 making this report that you saw vehicle number two, the police 25 car's emergency lights activated as you approached the

1 intersection?" 2 Answer, "I saw him as I entered the intersection." 3 Question, "Okay. And you saw his emergency lights 4 activated?" 5 Answer, "Yes." 6 It's undisputed, Judge. It's not him blowing 7 through an intersection. She saw his lights, he was in 8 compliance with NRS. 9 MS. HAUF: Your Honor, may I speak? 10 THE COURT: Yes, go ahead. 11 MS. HAUF: This is exactly what I was concerned about, unfortunately. My office was able to e-mail me the 12 exact sections of the deposition that create the question of 13 fact that we are here talking about. There is a -- first, you 14 15 had said that you were comfortable with the fact that she was 16 in the intersection first. And let me read you --MR. CRAFT: 17 He --18 THE COURT: No, I didn't. That -- that was --19 -- or that he was -- the officer that --MS. HAUF: 20 THE COURT: Right. Well, that was the question I 21 had last week -- I mean, last time you were here. I wanted to 22 know if you could -- if there was any additional information 23 you could provide the Court with that regard. And --

24

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deposition.

MS. HAUF: Well, here -- here's what it says in her

"Looking forward to your answers to interrogatories number two," which are, of course, sworn statements under oath, "please describe in detail the incident that is the subject of this lawsuit, basically, a summary of your side of the story. And your answer to interrogatory number two on page 3, the last sentence you say, 'The officer did not have his sirens on and plaintiff could not see his lights flashing due to the hill obstructing her view.' As you sit here today, is that an accurate statement?"

Answer, "Yes."

Question, "Explain how the hill obstructed your view of the officer's flashing lights?"

"The hill was huge. There was no -- there was no vision, period, to the right as you're approaching the hill. The hill starts. I don't know how many feet back from the light, but it starts and it inclines. So it goes to a peak and there's no vision of anything to the right of you. You can't even, if you wanted to, like people do a right-hand turn on the light, you would have to completely stop, ease up and look around the hill, so it totally obstructs anything to the right of you. And that's what -- to the right of me was coming from the intersection."

So first of all there's a question of fact -THE COURT: Yeah.

MS. HAUF: -- whether or not it was safe, it was

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safe, because if there's not discretionary immunity for unsafely entering an intersection, period. There's not discretionary immunity for doing this unsafely.

Now, true, the statute says you can enter with sirens or you can enter with sirens and lights, or you can enter were sirens and lights as required by law. The statute goes on to say, "The plain language is unambiguous. The provision of this section do not relieve the driver from the duty to drive with due regard for safety of all persons and do not protect the driver from consequences of the driver's reckless disregard for the safety of others."

THE COURT: So your argument basically is under certain circumstances, there may be something further that a jury may take in a factual issue as to whether or not it was -- he entered safely.

MS. HAUF: And whether or not he had safely or -THE COURT: And this one was because of the dirt
mound?

MS. HAUF: -- or was reckless. Even with regards to who was in the intersection first, she says in her deposition, "I was already in the intersection when I saw him."

THE COURT: Well, wasn't there a significant amount of skid marks on her behalf when the officer got --

MR. CRAFT: 110 feet, Judge.

THE COURT: -- that -- 110 feet, and it was starting

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   before the intersection, right?
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              MR. CRAFT: Yes, Judge.
              THE COURT: And see, so I --
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              MS. HAUF: But, Your Honor, we -- and yeah.
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    that's a question of fact for the jury whether or not that is
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    reasonable.
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              THE COURT:
                         Right.
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              MS. HAUF:
                         We have to have somebody come in and
9
    explain what perception and reaction of time is.
              THE COURT:
                          I know. But what she's -- what she's
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11
    saying --
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              MS. HAUF: Certainly, my client's perception --
                          I know. But what she's saying is, I was
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              THE COURT:
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    in the intersection when I saw -- the first time I saw him.
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    Well, the skid marks themselves dispute that.
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              MS. HAUF: Well, that was 110 feet of pre-impact
    skid marks.
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              THE COURT: Well, and it was --
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              MS. HAUF:
                         What's missing in this -- in this fact
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    and what's for the jury to decide is where that impact
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    occurred.
                          Well --
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              MR. CRAFT:
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                          No, I think it's where the start at the
              THE COURT:
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    skid marks start because that's where she's reacting.
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              MS. HAUF:
                         Correct.
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THE COURT: And the skid marks were prior to the 1 2 intersection. MS. HAUF: But if the -- but, Your Honor, if the 3 skid marks start three feet prior to the intersection --4 5 THE COURT: Okay. 6 MS. HAUF: -- then that's not --7 THE COURT: Do they? 8 MS. HAUF: -- but that's not him -- I don't know. 9 We don't know the answer to that. THE COURT: Well, I thought you did. I thought that 10 11 was -- that was one of the things I sent you off for. 12 MR. CRAFT: That's why we went to the accident 13 report, Judge, and everything is in there. The diagram that 14 the plaintiff's produced show that he was all of 6.5 feet into 15 the intersection. 16 THE COURT: Okay. 17 That's about this far plus a pen. MR. CRAFT: That's how far the officer was into the 18 MS. HAUF: 19 intersection, not how far the plaintiff was. 20 MR. CRAFT: She can't dispute that she skid 110 feet 21 before impacting his vehicle. 22 MS. HAUF: Regardless of that, Your Honor, I mean 23 there's not even a reason to have to get there. It is a 24 disputed issue of fact. It is a disputed issue of fact.

Well --

MR. CRAFT:

THE COURT: I agree, I agree. Mr. Craft, I'm not going to take any further argument and this is why.

The position -- this is that section down there right behind the golf course, right? Where the big -- the big hill is?

MR. CRAFT: Yes, Judge.

THE COURT: Yeah. And the officer was coming from the right going to his left. And -- I'm sorry, coming from the south going north.

MR. CRAFT: Yes.

THE COURT: And so he would have been coming from behind the mound. And the plaintiff was traveling east; is that correct?

MR. CRAFT: Yes.

MR. CRAFT:

THE COURT: And so the mound would have been in the way. I think that's an issue. I think you're going to have to overcome that and I don't think you have. That's a factual issue that I think the jury can make the determination, based on the circumstances, what it is that the -- that gave the officer a reason to believe that he was entering safely, what it is that obstructs the -- if there is an obstruction, the length of the skid marks, when -- when the defendant -- I mean, when the plaintiff saw the car. I think those are all factual scenarios that --

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I appreciate that, Judge, but can I make

my record?

THE COURT: Yes, yes.

MR. CRAFT: Okay. We addressed this in our motion initially on page 8, it's <u>Vassallo ex rel Brown v. Majeski</u>, it's a Minnesota case, talking about an identical statute about the requirements of an emergency vehicle going through a red light. Their statute requires a vehicle to slow down as necessary for safety and they discuss the discretionary immunity in that case.

"The requirement of a driver of an authorized emergency vehicle shall slow down as necessary for safety, plainly does not impose an absolute duty on the driver of an emergency vehicle to slow down in every situation upon approaching a red or stop signal or a stop sign. Rather, the requirements conditioned on the driver's," in this case, that would be the Majeski's, "determination of the level of speed appropriate for safety under the circumstances. This is a textbook example of exercise of discretion. The policy and the statute requires individual and professional judgment that necessarily reflects the professional goal and factors of a situation and is therefore discretionary."

He has to decide what constitutes due care in this situation. It renders discretionary immunity obsolete if we say in every case it's --

THE COURT: Mr. Craft, though, I don't mean to

interrupt you, but -- but that's the very issue, is that if he's deciding and then the jury says, you know what, officer, we heard what you said, but we don't agree with it because we don't think you decided appropriately. Isn't that the issue?

MR. CRAFT: It's not, Judge.

THE COURT: So you're saying legally I have to make the determination whether or not this officer entering the intersection did it properly with his discretion?

MR. CRAFT: No, because we don't get to that question.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. CRAFT: Immunity decides first. Discretionary immunity, it's hinged on whether he made a conscious decision on what he was going to do in the furtherance of a public policy.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. CRAFT: These cases, like <u>Seiffert v. City of</u>
Reno --

THE COURT: So you're -- so I understand the law as you're citing it. So what you're saying is that the officer makes a conscious decision based on public policy to respond to a call --

MR. CRAFT: Um-hum.

THE COURT: -- and to enter this intersection in the manner in what he did?

MR. CRAFT: Correct.

THE COURT: Okay. That alone, he gets immunity; that's what you're saying?

MR. CRAFT: We don't even get to the middle of this question, Judge. Look at Seiffert v. City of Reno. Again, a public decision, we know what the rule is there. But what they talk about is the tape that was taping off a crime scene, they say, look, the officers decided to put this tape up the way they did. I mean, it's a public policy of fighting crime, preserving a crime scene. They never discussed whether it was negligent or not, whether or not they met the care. You don't get to that question. The immunity is there.

But, Judge, they're saying he was asleep at the wheel? That's their argument. That's what they put forth in their motion with regards to what they're saying here today and that makes no sense under the facts of this case.

THE COURT: You know what? I am -- I don't read the law that narrow. I -- that's awful strict in the way you're reading that. I don't read it that way. And, I'm sorry, and maybe I'm wrong. And, obviously, your perception is that I am. But I'm going to make the decision now and give you an opportunity, you know, back up and do what you have to do. But my decision here is I'm going to deny your motion.

You know, I might be reading that wrong. And if I
-- until I get further direction, that's the way I'm

interpreting it, is that I do not believe that it goes to the point where -- where if an officer makes a conscious decision based on that he's responding to an emergency call, simply that is what you're saying, then he's granted immunity. And it's unqualified immunity as in the way you're interpreting it to the point where I don't even get to the point where a jury makes the determination whether or not his discretion to enter the intersection in the manner he did was proper or not.

MR. CRAFT: Then I don't understand what the purpose of immunity is. The purpose of immunity is to allow our officers to do their jobs without having fear of civil repercussions against them personally.

THE COURT: Um-hum.

MR. CRAFT: They have to be able to respond to emergencies, making split-second decisions every day without somebody looking over their shoulder --

THE COURT: Well, I understand that. But you're saying that there's -- it's unfettered, meaning, to the point where it's just his discretionary call. And if he does nothing when there's policies that are out there for purposes of safety, and if he does nothing to support that and that's what they're --

MR. CRAFT: Well, I don't know where you're getting there's nothing to support that because it's undisputed that he had his emergency lights on. She saw them when he's going

through the light.

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THE COURT: Well, no, no, no, no. I think that the way that the interrogatory comes out, it talks about the fact that the mountain's in the way and she's not sure.

MR. CRAFT: Oh, Judge --

THE COURT: But then at the point -- at the point she's hitting the car, I'm sure she probably saw the lights.

MR. CRAFT: Well, Judge, she can't create an issue of fact by just -- by contradicting herself.

THE COURT: Well, I don't think there is --

MR. CRAFT: I don't know what I'm supposed to do except to ask her in a deposition --

THE COURT: I don't -- I mean, Mr. Craft, I don't think there is a contradiction there. I don't think -- reading what you -- what you said to me -- I mean, what you pointed out in her language is that -- what did she say? Page 24, is that it?

MR. CRAFT: Twenty-two.

THE COURT: Twenty-two. Wrong one. Okay.

"I saw him as I entered the intersection."

"And you saw emergency lights on?"

"Yes."

As she entered, right as she entered, she saw him.

24 So at what point in time was it she saw him?

MR. CRAFT: I'm assuming it's when she hit her

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brakes 110 -- or more than 110 feet out. 1 2 THE COURT: Okay. I know, but that's -- that's what I'm saying. At what -- if they're just now coming to the 3 4 intersection, and that's when she sees it, just as she's 5 entering, and she doesn't have a chance to stop, and she 6 didn't see the lights because the mountain's in the way down 7 the road further, then what -- I mean, you --8 MR. CRAFT: I'm unclear, Judge. It's undisputed 9 that he pulled 6.5 feet into the intersection, into her lane. That's why she hit her brakes. 10 11 THE COURT: What's that? 12 That's why she hit her brakes, she saw MR. CRAFT: his vehicle 110 feet out. 13 THE COURT: 14 What --15 MR. CRAFT: They don't dispute that. 16 THE COURT: What section -- what lane was she in 17 again? 18 MR. CRAFT: The far right lane. 19 THE COURT: Okay. So she was -- like the turn lane? 20 I don't know if there is a turn MR. CRAFT: Yes. 21 lane. 22 THE COURT: Turn lane to the right, right? Going to the right. 23 MR. CRAFT: Yeah. So she's closest to the curb. 24 THE COURT: 25 MR. CRAFT: Yes.

THE COURT: Yeah. So then there -- that even has a little bit more -- a little bit more obstruction because she's even closer to that mountain. So, Mr. Craft, I'm sorry, I'm denying your motion. You know, hopefully the record's clear enough. If you want to appeal it, then, you know; okay? MR. CRAFT: Yes, Judge. (Proceeding concluded at 10:08 A.M.) 

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#### **CERTIFICATION**

I CERTIFY THAT THE FOREGOING IS A CORRECT TRANSCRIPT FROM THE AUDIO-VISUAL RECORDING OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE ABOVE-ENTITLED MATTER.

#### **AFFIRMATION**

I AFFIRM THAT THIS TRANSCRIPT DOES NOT CONTAIN THE SOCIAL SECURITY OR TAX IDENTIFICATION NUMBER OF ANY PERSON OR ENTITY.

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then & Lane **MRCN** NORTH LAS VEGAS CITY ATTORNEY **CLERK OF THE COURT** Sandra Douglass Morgan, Nev. Bar No. 8582 City Attorney Christopher D. Craft, Nev. Bar No. 7314 Deputy City Attorney 2250 Las Vegas Blvd. North, Suite 810 North Las Vegas, Nevada 89030 Telephone: (702) 633-1050 Facsimile: (702) 649-8879 Attorneys for Défendants John Cargile and City of North Las Vegas 7 **DISTRICT COURT** 8 **CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA** 9 JAPONICA GLOVER-ARMONT, 10 Plaintiff, Case No. A-13-683211-C 11 Dept. No. XIX VS. 12 JOHN CARGILE; CITY OF NORTH LAS VEGAS, a Municipal Corporation existing 13 **DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO** under the laws of the State of Nevada in the RECONSIDER County of Clark; DOES I through X, inclusive; 14 and/or ROE CORPORATIONS I through X, 15 inclusive, Hearing date: Defendants. **Hearing time:** 16 17 18 Defendants City of North Las Vegas (the "City") and Sergeant John Cargile ("Sergeant 19 Cargile") (collectively "Defendants"), by and through their attorneys, hereby file their Motion to Reconsider pursuant to EDCR 2.24. This Motion is made and based upon the following points and 20 21 authorities, the papers and pleadings on file, and any argument the Court may entertain at any hearing 22 of this matter. 23 DATED this 7th day of April, 2016. NORTH LAS VEGAS CITY ATTORNEY 24 /s/ Christopher D. Craft Sandra Douglass Morgan, Nev. Bar No. 8582 25 Christopher D. Craft, Nev. Bar No. 7314 2250 Las Vegas Blvd. North, Suite 810 26 North Las Vegas, Nevada 89030 27 (702) 633-1050 Attorneys for Defendants 28 John Cargile and City of North Las Vegas

## **NOTICE OF MOTION**

#### TO: ALL INTERESTED PARTIES:

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PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the undersigned will bring the above motion on for hearing in Department XIX of the above-entitled court on the 10 day of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 2016, at the hour of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard.

DATED this 7th day of April, 2016.

#### NORTH LAS VEGAS CITY ATTORNEY

Sandra Douglass Morgan, Nev. Bar No. 8582 Christopher D. Craft, Nev. Bar No. 7314 2250 Las Vegas Blvd. North, Suite 810 North Las Vegas, Nevada 89030 (702) 633-1050 Attorneys for Defendants John Cargile and City of North Las Vegas

## **MOTION TO RECONSIDER**

I.

### INTRODUCTION.

In the present case, it is undisputed that Defendant Sergeant Cargile, while responding to an emergency call, decided to proceed through a red light en route to the location of the emergency, and while doing so, was involved in an accident with Plaintiff. While it is uncertain what Plaintiff saw first, it is undisputed that she skidded 110 feet before colliding with the front of Cargile's vehicle, and that his emergency lights were activated. Under these facts, Defendants argued by way of a Motion for Summary Judgment that because (1) Cargile made a judgment call as to how to proceed through the red light, and (2) his actions in responding to an emergency were in furtherance of a public policy, he is entitled to discretionary immunity pursuant to NRS 41.032.

At the hearings on Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment, the Court disagreed, essentially stating that an issue of fact remained as to whether Cargile was negligent. In denying Defendants' Motion, the Court expressed concern that an officer's discretion is not unqualified, and the jury should be able to "make the determination whether or not his discretion to enter the intersection in the manner he did was proper or not." See Transcript of Proceedings, Defendants'

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Motion for Summary Judgment, March 1, 2016 (the "Transcript") at 19:24-20:8.

Reconsideration of the Court's ruling in this matter is appropriate because while the Court is correct that Cargile's discretion is not "unfettered," his conduct as alleged by Plaintiff would only amount to negligence, or an "abuse of discretion," and would still be subject to discretionary immunity even if everything they allege is true.

II.

## CARGILE IS IMMUNE FROM LIABILITY WHETHER OR NOT HE ABUSED HIS DISCRETION.

The question remains whether there is discretionary immunity as a matter of law in this case. NRS 41.032 immunizes municipal agencies and their employees against actions:

[b]ased upon the exercise or performance or the failure to exercise or perform a discretionary function or duty on the part of the State or any of its agencies or political subdivisions or of any officer, employee or immune contractor of any of these, whether or not the discretion involved is abused.

N.R.S. § 41.032(2). In interpreting this statute, the Nevada Supreme Court has explicitly adopted the two-part test for discretionary immunity under the Federal Tort Claims Act, under which there is discretionary immunity when: (1) the allegedly negligent acts involve elements of judgment or choice; (2) and the judgment or choice made involves social, economic, or political policy considerations. Martinez v. Maruszczak, 168 P.3d 720, 722 (Nev. 2007). It is important to note that the court does not consider whether the official abused his or her discretion, see § 41.032(2), but only whether the acts concerned a matter in which the official had discretion. In other words, the immunity is not infinitely broad, but once it is determined that the acts involved judgment or choice on social, economic, or political policy considerations, the immunity applies even to abuses of discretion.

The limits of discretionary immunity were discussed in <u>Franchise Tax Bd. of Cal. v. Hyatt</u>, 130 Nev. Adv. Op. 71, 335 P.3d 125, 136 (Nev. 2014). As the Nevada Supreme Court explained,

The <u>Falline</u> court expressly addressed NRS 41.032(2)'s language that there is immunity "whether or not the discretion involved is abused." <u>Falline v. GNLV Corp.</u>, 107 Nev. 1004, 1009 n. 3, 823 P.2d at 892 n. 3. The court determined that **bad faith is different from an abuse of discretion**, in that an **abuse of discretion occurs when a person acts within his or her authority but the action lacks justification**, while bad faith "involves an implemented attitude that **completely transcends the circumference of authority granted**" to the actor. <u>Id.</u>

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The <u>Falline</u> court also explained bad faith conduct in this context as follows:

Stated otherwise, an abuse of discretion is characterized by an application of unreasonable judgment to a decision that is within the actor's rightful prerogatives, whereas an act of bad faith has no relationship to a rightful prerogative even if the result is ostensibly within the actor's ambit of authority.

<u>Id.</u> The Nevada Supreme Court further explained that intentional torts and bad-faith conduct are acts "unrelated to any plausible policy objective[]" and that such acts do not involve the kind of judgment that is intended to be shielded from "judicial second-guessing." Accordingly, NRS 41.032 does not protect a government employee for intentional torts or bad-faith misconduct, as such misconduct, "by definition, [cannot] be within the actor's discretion." <u>Falline</u>, 107 Nev. at 1009, 823 P.2d at 891–92.

Thus, the type of actions which would not be subject to discretionary immunity are (1) bad faith conduct and (2) intentional torts. In the present case, no intentional torts are pled, and none are supported by any evidence. Thus, the only determination to be made by the Court is whether Cargile's actions constituted an abuse of discretion or bad faith conduct. An "abuse of discretion" is applying unreasonable judgment to a decision that is within one's rightful prerogatives. "Bad faith conduct," however, "has no relationship to a rightful prerogative." In this case, it is undisputed that Cargile was responding to an emergency call, which is absolutely within his rightful prerogative to do as a police officer. Thus, even if he made poor decisions as to how to respond to the emergency, he is still immune from liability for such an abuse of discretion. While Plaintiff repeatedly argues that Cargile made a bad decision, and did not safely go through the red light, this does not amount to bad faith because it was within his rightful prerogative to go through the red light while responding to an emergency. Since going through a red light is sometimes necessary for police to do their jobs, and is even contemplated by statute, a poor decision in this context at most is an "abuse of discretion," and is afforded immunity under NRS 41.032. Even if Plaintiffs are correct in their allegation that Cargile abused his discretion, Cargile is still immune from their claims.

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III.

## **CONCLUSION.**

For all of the foregoing reasons, summary judgment should be granted in favor of Cargile and the City on all claims against them.

DATED this 7th day of April, 2016.

NORTH LAS VEGAS CITY ATTORNEY

Sandra Douglass Morgan, Nev. Bar No. 8582 Christopher D. Craft, Nev. Bar No. 7314 2250 Las Vegas Blvd. North, Suite 810 North Las Vegas, Nevada 89030 (702) 633-1050 Attorneys for Defendants John Cargile and City of North Las Vegas

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1	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE	
2	I HEREBY CERTIFY that service of a true and correct copy of the <b>DEFENDANTS</b> '	
3	MOTION TO RECONSIDER was made on the 7th day of April, 2016, as indicated below:	
4 5		
6	By first class mail, postage prepaid from Las Vegas, Nevada pursuant to N.R.C.P. 5(b) addressed as follows	
7	By facsimile, pursuant to EDCR 7.26 (as amended)	
8	By hand delivery	
9	To the parties listed below:	
10 11	Marjorie Hauf, Esq. Ida M. Ybarra, Esq.	
12	GANZ & HAUF	
13	Las Vegas, Nevada 89147 Facsimile (702) 598-3626	
14	Attorneys for Plaintiff	
15		
16		
17	/s/ Michelle T. Harrell An Employee of North Las Vegas	
18	City Attorney's Office	
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Hun J. Colum **OPPS** 1 MARJORIE HAUF, ESQ. **CLERK OF THE COURT** Nevada Bar No. 8111 IDA M. YBARRA, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 11327 GANZ & HAUF 4 8950 W. Tropicana Ave., Ste. 1 Las Vegas, Nevada 89147 Tel: (702) 598-4529 Fax: (702) 598-3626 7 Attorneys for Plaintiff 8 -000-9 DISTRICT COURT 10 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 11 JAPONICA GLOVER-ARMONT, 12 CASE NO.: A-13-683211-C 13 **DEPT NO.: XIX** Plaintiff, 14 VS. 15 JOHN CARGILE; CITY OF NORTH LAS OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANTS' VEGAS, a Municipal Corporation existing 16 MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION under the laws of the State of Nevada in the County of Clark; DOES I through X, inclusive; 17 DATE OF HEARING: 05/10/16 and/or ROE CORPORATIONS I through X, 18 TIME OF HEARING: 9:00 A.M. inclusive, 19 Defendants. 20 COMES NOW, Plaintiff, JAPONICA GLOVER-ARMONT, by and through her attorney 21 22 of record, MARJORIE HAUF, ESQ., of the law firm of GANZ & HAUF and hereby files her 23 Opposition to Defendants' Motion for Reconsideration. 24 25 26 /// 28

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This Opposition is made and based upon the following Points and Authorities, the attached exhibits, all pleadings and papers on file, and any oral argument adduced by this Court at the time of hearing of this matter.

Dated this 214 day of April, 2016.

GANZ & HAUF

MARJORIE HAUF, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 8111
IDA M. YBARRA, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 11327
8950 W. Tropicana Ave., Suite 1
Las Vegas, Nevada 89147
Attorney for Plaintiff

## I. STATEMENT OF FACTS

#### A. Facts Relevant to Case in General

This case involves a motor vehicle crash that occurred on November 5, 2012. Plaintiff, Japonica Glover-Armont, was driving, eastbound on Cheyenne approaching the intersection of 5<sup>th</sup> Street in North Las Vegas, Nevada. Defendant, John Cargile, while driving a vehicle owned by his employer, Defendant, City of North Las Vegas, was driving northbound on 5<sup>th</sup> Street in North Las Vegas, when Defendant John Cargile attempted to cross the intersection on a red light without his siren causing an impact with Plaintiff's vehicle. As a result of the crash, Plaintiff sustained \$23,711.69 in medical damages.

#### B. Facts Relevant to this Motion

On December 22, 2015, Defendants filed a Motion for Summary Judgment alleging discretionary immunity pursuant to NRS 41.032(2).

On March 1, 2016, a hearing was held on Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment.

The Court appropriately denied Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment.

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On April 7, 2016, Defendants filed a Motion for Reconsideration. Plaintiff now files her Opposition to Defendants' Motion for Reconsideration.

### II. LEGAL ARGUMENT

A. Defendants' Motion for Reconsideration must be denied because there was not an abuse of discretion in the denying of Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment.

Defendants have not provided anything new to warrant the Court reconsidering its proper denial of Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment.

## EDCR Rule 2.24 provides:

- (a) No motions once heard and disposed of may be renewed in the same cause, nor may the same matters therein embraced be reheard, unless by leave of the court granted upon motion therefor, after notice of such motion to the adverse parties.
- (b) A party seeking reconsideration of a ruling of the court, other than any order which may be addressed by motion pursuant to N.R.C.P. 50(b), 52(b), 59 or 60, must file a motion for such relief within 10 days after service of written notice of the order or judgment unless the time is shortened or enlarged by order. A motion for rehearing or reconsideration must be served, noticed, filed and heard as is any other motion. A motion for reconsideration does not toll the 30-day period for filing a notice of appeal from a final order or judgment.
- (c) If a motion for rehearing is granted, the court may make a final disposition of the cause without reargument or may reset it for reargument or resubmission or may make such other orders as are deemed appropriate under the circumstances of the particular case.

In Nevada, "[o]nly in rare instances in which new issues of fact or law are raised supporting a ruling contrary to the ruling already reached should a motion for rehearing be granted." *Moore v. City of Las* Vegas, 92 Nev. 402, 405, 551 P.2d 244, 246 (1976). Reconsideration of a Court Order is not a matter of right, and should not be allowed unless there is a reasonable probability that the Court arrived at an erroneous conclusion. *Geller v. McCowan*, 64 Nev. 106,108 178 P.2d 380, 381 (1947). The primary purpose of a motion for reconsideration is to inform the Court that it has overlooked an important argument or fact, or misunderstood a statute. *In re Ross*, 99 Nev. 657, 659, 668 P.2d 1089, 1091 (1983). A motion for reconsideration should

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only be granted in very rare instances, in which compelling new issues of fact or law support an order contrary to the order the Court has already reached. *Moore v. City of Las Vegas*, 92 Nev. 402 551 P.2d 244 (1976). In fact, "points or contentions not raised in the original hearing cannot be maintained or considered on rehearing." *Achrem v. Expressway Plaza Ltd.*, 112 Nev. 737, 742, 917 P.2d 447, 450 (1996).

Here, there is absolutely nothing to suggest that there are new issues of fact or law to support Defendants' argument for reconsideration. Defendants attempt to now cite to the cases of *Franchise Tax Bd. of Cal. v. Hyatt*, 130 Nev. Adv. Op. 71, 335 P.3d, 125, 136 (Nev. 2014) and *Falline v. GNLV Corp.*, 107 Nev. 1004, 1009 & n. 3, 823 P.2d 888, 892 & n. 3 (1991), for the proposition that Defendants are immune from liability for their negligence. Not only did Defendants fail to reference these cases in their Motion for Summary Judgment, but as discussed further below, the cases are inapplicable to the present facts. Therefore, since there is absolutely nothing to suggest that there are new issues of fact or law, Defendants' Motion for Reconsideration must be denied.

# B. Defendants' Motion for Reconsideration must be denied because Defendants acted with bad faith.

If the Court were to consider the Franchise Tax Bd. of Cal. case, it is vastly distinguishable from the present case. The Franchise Tax Bd. of Cal. case involved a taxpayer who brought an action against an out-of-state franchise tax board alleging intentional torts and bad faith conduct during audits. The Franchise Tax Bd. of Cal., court held that the discretionary-function immunity does not include intentional torts and bad-faith conduct. It did not limit immunity to intentional torts and bad faith as Defendants suggest because it would be contrary to the policy of this state. In the Falline case, the Court held that discretionary-function immunity did not apply to bad-faith misconduct, but again, it did not limit its application to only bad faith conduct. As will be discussed below, this is negligence case. Numerous Nevada Supreme Court case have held that

the City is not immune from liability when it fails to act with due care. However, here the City of North Las Vegas acted with actual "bad faith" as defined by *Franchise Tax Bd. of Cal.* and *Falline* because the City's misconduct is unrelated to any plausible policy objective and should not be shielded from liability. Therefore, Defendants' Motion for Reconsideration must be denied.

## C. Defendants' Motion for Reconsideration must be denied because they are not immune for failure to use due care.

As argued in Plaintiff's Opposition to Motion to Summary Judgment, in the case of William v. City of North Las Vegas, 1975, 541 P.2d 652, 91 Nev. 622, the Supreme Court of Nevada held that the City was not immune from liability with regards to the death of a person who was electrocuted while working on a billboard because the City violated city ordinances when a power line was located too close to the billboard. The Supreme Court of Nevada held that governmental immunity did not protect the City with regard to its duty to act with care. Id.

In the case of *Johnson v. Brown*, 75 Nev. 437, 345 P.2d 754, 755 (1959), the Supreme Court of Nevada held that a firefighter was not driving with due care when he was driving a fire engine truck in response to an emergency call. The firefighter was driving beyond the speed limit, ran a stop sign and crashed into another vehicle. As such the Supreme Court of Nevada held that the firefighter was liable to the plaintiff. *Id.* 

The Supreme Court of Nevada also evaluated the actions of an ambulance driver who, without sirens, entered an intersection and crashed into plaintiff. *Avery v. Gilliam*, 1981, 625 P.2d 1166, 97 Nev. 81. The Supreme Court of Nevada reversed and remanded the case for a new trial and held that a verdict that was in favor of the defendants was "manifestly and palpably contrary to the evidence." *Id.* 

Lastly, as Your Honor stated at the hearing for Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment, Defendants' interpretation of the law would result in Defendants never being liable for

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their failure to use due care. Therefore, Defendants' Motion for Reconsideration must be denied as the Court did not abuse its discretion in denying Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment.

## III. CONCLUSION

Based on the foregoing, Plaintiff respectfully requests that Defendants' Motion for Reconsideration must be denied.

Dated this 21 day of April, 2016.

**GANZ & HAUF** 

MARJORIE HAUF, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 8111
IDA M. YBARRA, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 11327
8950 W. Tropicana Ave., Suite 1
Las Vegas, Nevada 89147
Attorney for Plaintiff

## CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to NRCP 5(b) and EDCR 7.26, I certify that on this date, I served the foregoing **OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANTS' MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION** on all parties to this action by Wiznet and U.S. Mail:

Christopher Craft, Esq.
Deputy City Attorney
2250 Las Vegas Blvd Ste 810
North Las Vegas, NV 89030

Dated this 27 day of April, 2016.

An employee of the law firm of GANZ & HAUF

Las Vegas, NV 89147

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