## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

A CAB, LLC; AND A CAB SERIES,	) Supreme Court No. 77050
LLC,	) Electronically Filed
Appellants,	Aug 05 2020 05:09 p.m. Elizabeth A. Brown Clerk of Supreme Court
V.	)
	)
MICHAEL MURRAY; AND	)
MICHAEL RENO, INDIVIDUALLY	)
AND ON BEHALF OF ALL OTHERS	)
SIMILARLY SITUATED,	)
	)
Respondents.	)
	)

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## APPENDIX TO APPELLANTS OPENING BRIEF VOLUME XLVI of LII

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Appeal from the Eighth Judicial District Court Case No. A-12-669926-C

**HUTCHISON & STEFFEN, PLLC** 

Michael K. Wall (2098) Peccole Professional Park 10080 Alta Drive, Suite 200 Las Vegas, Nevada 89145 Attorney for Appellants

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24	Plaintiffs' Response in Opposition to Defendants' Motion to Dismiss Plaintiffs' Second Claim for Relief, filed 08/28/2015	IV	AA000651- AA000668
23	Plaintiffs' Response in Opposition to Defendants' Motion for Declaratory Order Regarding Statue of Limitations, filed 08/28/2015	IV	AA000600- AA000650
172	Plaintiffs' Response in Opposition to Defendants' Motion for Dismissal of Claims on an Order Shortening Time, filed 10/17/2018	XLVI	AA009289- AA009297
8	Plaintiffs' Response in Opposition to Defendants' Motion Seeking Reconsideration of the Court's February 8, 2013 Order Denying Defendants' Motion to Dismiss, filed 03/18/2013	I	AA000181- AA000187
154	Plaintiffs' Response to Defendants' Ex-Parte Motion to Quash Writ of Execution on an OST and Counter-Motion for Appropriate Judgment Enforcement Relief, filed 09/24/2018	XLIV	AA008919- AA008994
109	Plaintiffs' Response to Defendants' Motion in Limine to Exclude Expert Testimony, filed 01/12/2018	XXX, XXXI	AA006002- AA006117
184	Plaintiffs' Response to Special Master's	XLVII	AA009665-

	Motion for an Order for Payment of Fees and Contempt, filed 11/26/2018		AA009667
115	Plaintiffs' Supplement in Connection with Appointment of Special Master, filed 01/31/2018	XXXII	AA006239- AA006331
144	Plaintiffs' Supplement in Reply and In Support of Entry of Final Judgment Per Hearing Held June 5, 2018, filed 07/13/2018	XLI, XLII	AA008416- AA008505
146	Plaintiffs' Supplement in Reply to Defendants' Supplement Dated July 18, 2018, filed 08/03/2018	XLII	AA008576- AA008675
107	Plaintiffs' Supplement in Support of Motion for Partial Summary Judgment, filed 01/09/2018	XXX	AA005833- AA005966
75	Plaintiffs' Supplement to Plaintiffs' Reply to Defendants' Opposition to Plaintiffs' Motion for Partial Summary Judgment, filed 02/23/2017	XX	AA003847- AA003888
156	Plaintiffs' Supplemental Response to Defendants' Ex-Parte Motion to Quash Writ of Execution on an OSt, filed 09/27/2018	XLIV	AA009009- AA009029
46	Reply in Support of Defendants' Motion for Reconsideration, filed 03/24/2016	VII, VIII	AA001237- AA001416
170	Reply in Support of Defendants' Motion for Reconsideration, Amendment, for New Trial, and for Dismissal of Claims, filed 10/16/2018	XLV	AA009272- AA009277
58	Reply in Support of Defendants' Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings Pursuant to NRCP 12(c) with Respect to All Claims for Damages Outside the Two-Year Statue of Limitation and Opposition to Counter Motion for Toll of Statue of Limitations and for an Evidentiary Hearing, filed 12/28/2016	XI	AA002179- AA002189

111	Reply in Support of Defendants' Motion in Limine to Exclude the Testimony of Plaintiffs' Experts, filed 01/19/2018	XXXI	AA006180- AA001695
178	Resolution Economics' Application for Order of Payment of Special Master's Fees and Motion for Contempt, filed 11/05/2018	XLVII	AA009553- AA009578
187	Resolution Economics' Reply to Defendants' Opposition and Plaintiffs' Response to its Application for an Order of Payment of Special Master's Fees and Motion for Contempt, filed 12/03/2018	XLVII	AA009690- AA009696
100	Response in Opposition to Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment, filed 12/14/2017	XXVII, XXVIII	AA005372- AA005450
31	Response in Opposition to Defendants' Motion to Dismiss Plaintiffs' First Claim for Relief, filed 09/28/2015	V	AA000807- AA000862
3	Response in Opposition to Defendants' Motion to Dismiss, filed 12/06/2012	I	AA000016- AA000059
33	Response in Opposition to Defendants' Motion to Dismiss and for Summary Judgment Against Plaintiff Michael Murray, filed 10/08/2015	V	AA000870- AA000880
34	Response in Opposition to Defendants' Motion to Dismiss and for Summary Judgment Against Plaintiff Michael Reno, filed 10/08/2015	V	AA000881- AA000911
212	Second Amended Notice of Appeal, filed 03/06/2019	L	AA010285- AA010288
22	Second Amended Supplemental Complaint, filed 08/19/2015	III	AA000582- AA000599
130	Second Supplemental Declaration of Class Counsel, Leon Greenberg, Esq., filed	XXXIV	AA007015- AA007064

	05/18/2018		
213	Special Master Resolution Economics' Opposition to Defendants Motion for Reconsideration of Judgment and Order Granting Resolution Economics Application for Order of Payment of Special Master's Fees and Order of Contempt, filed 03/28/2019	LI	AA010289- AA010378
78	Supplement to Defendants' Opposition to Plaintiffs' Motion for Partial Summary Judgment, filed 05/24/2017	XXI	AA004024- AA004048
79	Supplement to Defendants' Opposition to Plaintiffs' Motion to Bifurcate Issue of Liability of Defendant Creighton J. Nady From Liability of Corporate Defendants or Alternative Relief, filed 05/31/2017	XXI	AA004049- AA004142
72	Supplement to Order For Injunction Filed on February 16, 2017, filed 02/17/2017	XIX	AA003777- AA003780
129	Supplemental Declaration of Class Counsel, Leon Greenberg, Esq., filed 05/16/2018	XXXIV	AA006981- AA007014
38	Transcript of Proceedings, November 3, 2015	VI	AA001002- AA001170
66	Transcript of Proceedings, February 8, 2017	XVII	AA003549- AA003567
70	Transcript of Proceedings, February 14, 2017	XIX	AA003755- AA003774
77	Transcript of Proceedings, May 18, 2017	XX, XXI	AA003893- AA004023
83	Transcript of Proceedings, June 13, 2017	XXII	AA004223- AA004244
101	Transcript of Proceedings, December 14, 2017	XXVIII	AA005451- AA005509

105	Transcript of Proceedings, January 2, 2018	XXIV	AA005720- AA005782
114	Transcript of Proceedings, January 25, 2018	XXXI	AA006203- AA006238
117	Transcript of Proceedings, February 2, 2018	XXXII	AA006335- AA006355
122	Transcript of Proceedings, February 15, 2018	XXXII, XXXIII	AA006427- AA006457
137	Transcript of Proceedings, filed July 12, 2018	XXXVI, XXXVII	AA007385- AA007456
215	Transcript of Proceedings, September 26, 2018	LI	AA010385- AA010452
216	Transcript of Proceedings, September 28, 2018	LI, LII	AA010453- AA010519
175	Transcript of Proceedings, October 22, 2018	XLVI	AA009304- AA009400
189	Transcript of Proceedings, December 4, 2018	XLVIII	AA009701- AA009782
190	Transcript of Proceedings, December 11, 2018	XLVIII	AA009783- AA009800
192	Transcript of Proceedings, December 13, 2018	XLVIII	AA009813- AA009864

#### **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I certify that I am an employee of HUTCHISON & STEFFEN, LLC and that on this date **APPENDIX TO APPELLANTS OPENING BRIEF VOLUME** 

**XLVI of LII** was filed electronically with the Clerk of the Nevada Supreme Court, and therefore electronic service was made in accordance with the master service list as follows:

Leon Greenberg, Esq.
Dana Sniegocki, Esq.
Leon Greenberg Professional Corporation
2965 S. Jones Blvd., Ste. E3
Las Vegas, NV 89146
Telephone: (702) 383-6085

Facsimile: (702) 385-1827

leongreenberg@overtimelaw.com

Dana@overtimelaw.com

Attorneys for Respondents

DATED this 5<sup>th</sup> day of August, 2020.

/s/ Kaylee Conradi

An employee of Hutchison & Steffen, PLLC

**Electronically Filed** 10/17/2018 3:50 PM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COURT LEON GREENBERG, ESQ., SBN 8094 1 DANA SNIEGOCKI, ESQ., SBN 11715 Leon Greenberg Professional Corporation 2965 South Jones Blvd- Suite E3 Las Vegas, Nevada 89146 3 702) 383-6085 702) 385-1827(fax) 4 eongreenberg@overtimelaw.com 5 Attorneys for Plaintiffs DISTRICT COURT **CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA** 6 Case No.: A-12-669926-C 7 MICHAEL MURRAY, and MICHAEL RENO, Individually and on behalf of others similarly situated. Dept.: I 9 Plaintiffs. PLAINTIFFS' RESPONSE IN OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANTS' MOTION FOR 10 VS. FOR DISMISSAL OF CLAIMS A CAB TAXI SERVICE LLC, A CAB, 11 ON AN ORDER SHORTENING LLC, and CREIGHTON J. NADY, TIME 12 Defendants. Hearing Date: Oct. 22, 2018 13 Hearing Time: 10:00 A.M. 14 Plaintiffs, through their attorneys, Leon Greenberg Professional Corporation, 15 hereby submit this response to defendants' motion for dismissal on an order shortening 16 time. 17 **SUMMARY** 18 Defendants' motion is completely duplicative of the meritless motion 19 to dismiss they have already filed and that has been fully briefed. 20 No good faith basis exists for the filing of defendants' motion. The exact same 21 claim for dismissal, and the exact same arguments in support of that claim, have been 22 fully briefed to the Court and set for hearing on October 22, 2018 as part of 23 defendants' combined "motion for reconsideration, amendment, for new trial and for 24 dismissal of claims" filed on September 10, 2018 and fully briefed. 25 Because they are either not satisfied with the briefings already submitted on the

1

prior motion, or to harass plaintiffs' counsel, or both, defendants now move for the

same relief by OST. Their supporting papers for that OST add nothing new. They

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recite the same argument presented in their motion filed on September 10, 2018, which is that *Castillo* holds this Court lacks subject matter jurisdiction over the class damages claims which lies in the Justice Court. They then go on to ignore the actual controlling law and facts, which is that under *Edwards* this Court retained jurisdiction over those damages claims even if it rejected all bonafide claims for equitable relief made in this case, and in any event this Court *has* granted equitable and injunctive relief.

#### **ARGUMENT**

## I. THE COURT HAS JURISDICTION OVER THE CLASS CLAIMS AND PROPERLY GRANTED CLASS CERTIFICATION

A. Subject matter jurisdiction over the class claims is proper as this case sought, still seeks, and was granted, equitable relief.

Defendants argue that the class claims made in this case do not involve any legitimate request for equitable or injunctive relief. Or if they did at one time, they ceased to do so when the plaintiffs sought a final judgment on damages for the class as per NRCP Rule 23(b)(3). In either instance, according to defendants, there was no subject matter jurisdiction over the class claims and such claims were improperly granted class certification and no class damages judgment was properly entered. Defendants are wrong, factually, procedurally, and as a matter of law.

First, the District Court's jurisdiction extends to all damages claims, of whatever amount, when those claims are brought as part of an action seeking equitable relief. And, once a claim for equitable relief is properly made, the District Court does NOT lose subject matter jurisdiction over those damages claims also made in the same case even if equitable relief is denied and those damages claims would need to have been brought, if prosecuted solely on their own when the case was commenced, in Justice Court. *See*, *Edwards v. Emperor's Garden Rest.* 122 Nev. 317, 326 (2006) ("When the district court denied injunctive relief, however, it did not thereby lose its jurisdiction to consider Edwards' claims for monetary damages.")

Second, plaintiffs in this case have always, legitimately, sought equitable and injunctive relief. The Court has already ruled on that point by granting class action certification under NRCP Rule 23(b)(2). Plaintiffs have a pending application for equitable class relief in their pending counter-motion (to be heard October 22, 2018) seeking the appointment of a receiver under NRS 32.010 for the benefit of the class. They may also still seek other equitable relief not yet requested from the Court, such as the appointment of an independent monitor to ensure defendants are complying with the Nevada Constitution's Minimum Wage Amendment.

Third, plaintiffs have also secured, in their final judgment, certain measures of equitable relief for the NRCP Rule 23(b)(2) class, including a continuing prohibition on defendants securing judgment satisfactions from the class members without further order of the Court ("Defendants, their agents, and their attorneys, are prohibited from communicating with the class member judgment creditors about their judgments granted by this Order or securing any release of satisfaction of those judgments without first securing a further Order of this Court in this case.") The Court has also appointed class counsel to engage in collection efforts on the judgment it has rendered and is retaining continuing equitable jurisdiction to oversee the distribution of the amounts collected on the judgment. The Court has granted that relief because it has found that its continuing supervision, and exercise of its equitable powers, is necessary to effectuate the class damages judgment. That the Court's final judgment for the Rule 23(b)(3) class damages only concluded certain damages claims of the class members prior to December 31, 2015 did not terminate this Court's continuing exercise of its equitable powers in this case. Defendants do not explain their contrary assertion.

Fourth, the holding of *Castillo v. United Fed. Credit Union*, 409 F.3d 54 (Nev. Sup. Ct. 2018) is not supportive of the defendants' position. In a subsequent order in that case (Ex. "A" page 2), the Nevada Supreme Court refused to confirm that under *Castillo* a class action seeking only damages has to proceed in Justice Court even

when the total of class damages exceeded that court's jurisdictional limitations. It stated any such conclusion from *Castillo* would be relying upon non-precedential *dicta*. In any event, *Castillo* affirmed District Court jurisdiction over the class damages claims in that case based upon simultaneous requests for equitable relief. It also did not question the foregoing holding of *Edwards*.

Fifth, equitable relief requests are still pending on behalf of the class for the now severed claims against defendant Nady (claims for alter ego liability, an equitable remedy, and unjust enrichment). Defendants posture that the severance of those claims, secured simultaneously with the NRCP Rule 23(b)(3) class damages judgment, somehow now deprives the Court of jurisdiction over those same damages claims. No basis exists to reach that conclusion which would be contrary to *Edwards*.

Sixth, defendants' claim, that somehow the class claims have been terminated, in whole or in part, by a class settlement in the *Dubric* case, is, politely, highly misplaced. No such settlement can exist without an actual Order of the Court so stating and the defendants present no such Order (and none exists). Perhaps the individual plaintiff in that case, Ms. Dubric, has settled her claim, but she is not even a class member in this case.

#### **CONCLUSION**

For all the foregoing reasons, defendants' motion should be denied.

Dated: October 17, 2018

#### LEON GREENBERG PROFESSIONAL CORP.

/s/ Leon Greenberg
Leon Greenberg, Esq.
Nevada Bar No. 8094
2965 S. Jones Boulevard - Ste. E-3
Las Vegas, NV 89146
Tel (702) 383-6085
Attorney for the Class

1	PROOF OF SERVICE
2	
3	The undersigned certifies that on October 17, 2018she served the within:
4	Plaintiffs' Response in Opposition to Defendants' Motion for Dismissal of Claims on an Order Shortening Time
5	
6	by court electronic service to:
7	TO:
8	Esther C. Rodriguez, Esq. RODRIGUEZ LAW OFFICES, P.C.
9	Esther C. Rodriguez, Esq. RODRIGUEZ LAW OFFICES, P.C. 10161 Park Run Drive, Suite 150 Las Vegas, NV 89145
10	
11	
12	
13	/s/ Dana Sniegocki
14	Dana Sniegocki
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# EXHIBIT "A"

#### IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

LUCIA CASTILLO, AN INDIVIDUAL;
AND EDWIN PRATTS, AN
INDIVIDUAL,
Appellants,
vs.
UNITED FEDERAL CREDIT UNION, A
FEDERAL CREDIT UNION,
Respondent.

No. 70151

FLED

JUN 1 2 2018

ELIZABETH A. BROWN CLERK OF SUPREME COURT
BY S. YOURS
DEPUTY CLERK O

#### ORDER DENYING MOTION TO DEPUBLISH

This appeal was resolved by panel opinion filed February 1, 2018. See Castillo v. United Fed. Credit Union, 134 Nev., Adv. Op. 3, 409 P.3d 54 (2018). After the time to petition for rehearing expired but before the remittitur issued, Progressive Leadership Alliance of Nevada ("PLAN") moved for permission to appear as amicus curiae and to depublish the opinion or "for possible alternative relief." PLAN does not disagree with the case outcome—the opinion reverses the district court's jurisdictional dismissal of the plaintiff's class-action complaint—but PLAN expresses concern with the section of the opinion discussing aggregation of damage claims in consumer class actions. See id. at 57-58.

This court granted PLAN amicus status and ordered the parties to respond to its motion to depublish. Appellant Lucia Castillo, who prevailed on appeal, does not oppose depublication, so long as it does not delay the remittitur. Respondent opposes the motion as untimely and not provided for by the NRAP, which authorize a non-party to file a motion to

SUPREME COURT OF NEVADA

(O) 1947A

AA00929591

reissue an order as an opinion but do not address depublication. See NRAP 36(f) (authorizing motions to reissue unpublished orders as opinions); but cf. Quisano v. State, Docket No. 66816 (June 24, 2016, Order Denying Petition for Review) (denying a petition for review and ordering a court of appeals opinion depublished). Additional amicus curiae, the Nevada Justice Association, filed a joinder to PLAN's motion.

As noted, PLAN does not challenge the disposition, only the aggregation discussion that precedes the dispositive sections of the opinion, where we reverse the district court's jurisdictional dismissal. See Castillo, 134 Nev., Adv. Op. 3, 409 P.3d at 58-59 (holding that the district court erred in not exercising subject matter jurisdiction based on appellant's injunctive relief request and combined statutory and deficiency claims). Because the aggregation discussion is not necessary to the disposition, it arguably constitutes dictum, not mandatory precedent. See Argentena Consol. Mining Co. v. Jolley Urga Wirth Woodbury & Standish, 125 Nev. 527, 536, 216 P.3d 779, 785 (2009) (stating that "[d]icta is not controlling" and noting that a "statement in a case is dictum when it is unnecessary to a determination of the questions involved" (internal quotation marks omitted)), superseded by statute as recognized in Fredianelli v. Fine Carman Price, 133 Nev., Adv. Op. 74, 402 P.3d 1254, 1256 (2017). As such, PLAN's concern with the precedent established by the opinion appears overstated. We also note that, even depublished, the disposition would remain citable as non-mandatory precedent, making it doubtful that granting PLAN's motion would materially advance its cause. See NRAP 36(c)(2) & (3) (permitting citation of unpublished dispositions but specifying they do not establish mandatory authority).

(O) 1947A

We therefore deny the motion to depublish and for other alternative relief.

It is so ORDERED.

Douglas Pickering, J.

Pickering

Gibbons, J

cc: Hon. Elliott A. Sattler, District Judge
Michael C. Lehners
Law Office of Nathan R. Zeltzer
Robert W. Murphy
Howard & Howard Attorneys PLLC
Wolf, Rifkin, Shapiro, Schulman & Rabkin, LLP/Las Vegas
Kemp, Jones & Coulthard, LLP
Washoe District Court Clerk

(O) 1947A

**Electronically Filed** 10/22/2018 4:05 PM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COURT **NOEO** 1 LEON GREENBERG, ESQ., SBN 8094 DANA SNIEGOCKI, ESQ., SBN 11715 Leon Greenberg Professional Corporation 2965 South Jones Blvd- Suite E3 Las Vegas, Nevada 89146 (702) 383-6085 4 (702) 385-1827(fax) 5 leongreenberg@overtimelaw.com dana@overtimelaw.com Attorneys for Plaintiffs 6 DISTRICT COURT 7 **CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA** 8 MICHAEL MURRAY, and MICHAEL 9 Case No.: A-12-669926-C RENO, Individually and on behalf of others similarly situated, Dept.: I 10 Plaintiffs, NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER 11 12 VS. 13 A CAB TAXI SERVICE LLC, and A CAB, LLC, 14 Defendants. 15 16 17 PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Court entered the attached Order on October 18 22, 2018. 19 Dated: October 22, 2018 20 LEON GREENBERG PROFESSIONAL CORP. 21 /s/ Leon Greenberg 22 Leon Greenberg, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 8094 23 2965 S. Jones Boulevard - Ste. E-3 Las Vegas, NV 89146 24 Tel (702) 383-6085 Attorney for the Plaintiffs 25 26 27 28

Case Number: A-12-669926-C

AA009298

### CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE The undersigned certifies that on October 22, 2018, she served the within: NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER by court electronic service to: TO: Esther C. Rodriguez, Esq. RODRIGUEZ LAW OFFICES, P.C. 10161 Park Run Drive, Suite 150 Las Vegas, NV 89145 /s/ Dana Sniegocki Dana Sniegocki

**Electronically Filed** 10/22/2018 2:27 PM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COURT 1 ORDR LEON GREENBERG, ESO., SBN 8094 DANA SNIEGOCKI, ESO., SBN 117<u>1</u>5 2 Leon Greenberg Professional Corporation 3 2965 South Jones Blvd- Suite E3 Las Vegas, Nevada 89146 (702) 383-6085 4 5 702) 385-1827(fax) eongreenberg@overtimelaw.com dana@overtimelaw.com 6 Attorneys for Plaintiffs DISTRICT COURT 7 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 8 MICHAEL MURRAY and MICHAEL 9 RENO, Individually and on behalf of others Case No.: A-12-669926-C similarly situated, Dept. No. 10 11 Plaintiffs, **ORDER** 12 VS. A CAB TAXI SERVICE LLC and A CAB, 13 14 Defendants. 15 16 Plaintiffs' Motion to Amend Judgment, filed on August 22, 2018, solely for 17 the purpose of amending the judgment entered on August 21, 2018 to indicate it is 18 against "A Cab Series LLC" as the current name of the originally summoned 19 defendant and judgment debtor "A Cab LLC," came before the Court for hearing on 20 October 22, 2018, with the appearances by counsel for the parties being duly noted 21 on the record. Defendants' opposition to that motion filed on September 10, 2018, 22 and plaintiffs' reply in support filed on September 20, 2018, were duly considered by 23 the Court along with the arguments of counsel for the parties presented at the 24 hearing. 25 26 It is hereby ORDERED, upon consideration of the arguments and submissions 27 of the parties and after due deliberation by the Court, and upon good cause shown, 28 Page 1 of 2

AA009300

1 that the motion is GRANTED; and 2 3 It is further ORDERED that upon entry of this Order the Clerk of the Court 4 shall indicate on its records that the judgment originally entered by the Court on August 21, 2018 in this case is also entered against A Cab Series LLC, the current 5 name of the originally summoned defendant and judgment debtor A Cab LLC; and 6 It is further ORDERED that plaintiffs' counsel, upon entry of this Order, may 7 proceed to enforce the judgment originally entered by the Court on August 21, 2018 8 in this case against property held in the name of A Cab Series LLC pursuant to the 9 terms set forth in the Order of August 21, 2018 entering such judgment. 10 11 IT IS SO ORDERED. 12 DATED this 22 day of October, 2018. 13 14 15 HONORABLE JUDGE KE 16 DISTRICT COURT, CLARK COUNTY 17 18 Approved as to form and content: 19 20 RODRIGUEZ LAW OFFICES, P. C. LEON GREENBERG 21 PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION 22 By: Esther C. Rodriguez, Esq. Nevada State Bar No. 6473 23 LEON GREENBERG, ESO. 24 10161 Park Run Drive, Suite 150 Las Vegas, Nevada 89145 DANA SNIEGOCKI, ESO. Nevada Bar No.: 11715 2965 South Jones Boulevard, Suite E3 25 Attorneys for Defendants Las Vegas, Nevada 89146 26 Attorneys for Plaintiffs 27

28

**Electronically Filed** 10/22/2018 2:27 PM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COURT 1 ORDR LEON GREENBERG, ESO., SBN 8094 DANA SNIEGOCKI, ESO., SBN 11715 Leon Greenberg Professional Corporation 2 3 2965 South Jones Blvd-Suite E3 Las Vegas, Nevada 89146 (702) 383-6085 4 5 702) 385-1827(fax) eongreenberg@overtimelaw.com dana@overtimelaw.com 6 Attorneys for Plaintiffs DISTRICT COURT 7 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 8 MICHAEL MURRAY and MICHAEL 9 RENO, Individually and on behalf of others Case No.: A-12-669926-C similarly situated, Dept. No. 10 11 Plaintiffs, **ORDER** 12 VS. A CAB TAXI SERVICE LLC and A CAB, 13 14 Defendants. 15 16 Plaintiffs' Motion to Amend Judgment, filed on August 22, 2018, solely for 17 the purpose of amending the judgment entered on August 21, 2018 to indicate it is 18 against "A Cab Series LLC" as the current name of the originally summoned 19 defendant and judgment debtor "A Cab LLC," came before the Court for hearing on 20 October 22, 2018, with the appearances by counsel for the parties being duly noted 21 on the record. Defendants' opposition to that motion filed on September 10, 2018, 22 and plaintiffs' reply in support filed on September 20, 2018, were duly considered by 23 the Court along with the arguments of counsel for the parties presented at the 24 hearing. 25 26 It is hereby ORDERED, upon consideration of the arguments and submissions 27 of the parties and after due deliberation by the Court, and upon good cause shown, 28 Page 1 of 2

AA009302

1	that the motion is GRANTED; and
2	
3	It is further ORDERED that upon entry of this Order the Clerk of the Court
4	shall indicate on its records that the judgment originally entered by the Court on
5	August 21, 2018 in this case is also entered against A Cab Series LLC, the current
6	name of the originally summoned defendant and judgment debtor A Cab LLC; and
7	It is further ORDERED that plaintiffs' counsel, upon entry of this Order, may
8	proceed to enforce the judgment originally entered by the Court on August 21, 2018
9	in this case against property held in the name of A Cab Series LLC pursuant to the
10	terms set forth in the Order of August 21, 2018 entering such judgment.
11	
12	IT IS SO ORDERED.
13	DATED this 22 day of October, 2018.
14	
15	12 11 Part
16	HONORABLE JUDGE KENNETH CORY DISTRICT COURT, CLARK COUNTY
17	pistaci cooki, clark cooni i
18	Approved as to form and content:
19	ripproved as to form and contont.
20	RODRIGUEZ LAW OFFICES, P. C. LEON GREENBERG
21	PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION
22	By:
23	l Esther (Rodriguez Esa
24	10161 Park Run Drive, Suite 150 Las Vegas, Nevada 89145  Attorneys for Defendants  LEON GREENBERG, ESQ.  Nevada Bar No.: 8094  DANA SNIEGOCKI, ESQ.  Nevada Bar No.: 11715
25	Nevada State Bar No. 6473 10161 Park Run Drive, Suite 150 Las Vegas, Nevada 89145 Attorneys for Defendants  LEON GREENBERG, ESQ. Nevada Bar No.: 8094 DANA SNIEGOCKI, ESQ. Nevada Bar No.: 11715 2965 South Jones Boulevard, Suite E3 Las Vegas, Nevada 89146 Attorneys for Plaintiffs
26	Las Vegas, Nevada 89146
27	Altorneys for Flainliffs

Electronically Filed 11/27/2018 11:01 AM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COURT

1	TRAN		
2			
3	EIGHTH JUDICIAL D		
4	CIVIL/CRIMINAL DIVISION CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA		
5			
6	MICHAEL MURRAY, et al,	) CASE NO. A-12-669926	
7	Plaintiffs,	DEPT. NO. I	
8	VS.		
9	A CAB TAXI SERVICE, LLC, et al,		
10	Defendants.		
11	BEFORE THE HONORABLE KENNETH	- ′ H CORY, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE	
12	MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 2018		
13	TRANSCRIPT RE:		
14	ALL PENDING	MOTIONS	
15			
16	APPEARANCES:		
17	For the Plaintiffs:	LEON GREENBERG, ESQ. DANA SNIEGOCKI, ESQ.	
18	For the Defendants:	ESTHER C. RODRIGUEZ, ESQ.	
19		MICHAEL K. WALL, ESQ. JAY A. SHAFER, ESQ.	
20			
21	ALSO PRESENT:	STEVEN J. OSHINS, ESQ.	
22			
23			
24	RECORDED BY: Lisa Lizotte, Court Record	der	

AA009304

1	LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, MONDAT, OCTOBER 22, 2010, 10.10 A.M.
2	* * * *
3	THE COURT: Here we are again.
4	THE CLERK: Page 1 and 2, Michael Murray versus A Cab Taxi Service.
5	Case Number A669926.
6	THE COURT: Would counsel please enter your appearances.
7	MR. GREENBERG: Leon Greenberg, Dana Sniegocki for plaintiff, Your
8	Honor.
9	MS. SNIEGOCKI: Good morning.
0	THE COURT: Good morning.
1	MS. RODRIGUEZ: Good morning, Your Honor. Esther Rodriguez for the
2	defendants.
3	MR. WALL: Michael Wall for the defendants.
4	MR. SHAFER: Jay Shafer for defendants.
5	THE COURT: Good morning.
6	We have three motions to deal with today, as counsel are no doubt
7	aware. We have defendants' motion for reconsideration, amendment, for a new tria
8	and for dismissal of the claims. We have plaintiff's motion to amend the judgment
9	to include A Cab Series, LLC. And we have the defendants' motion filed on OST,
20	motion to dismiss the claims based upon jurisdiction, specifically subject matter
21	jurisdiction. It seems to make sense to me that we treat that motion first. If the
22	defendant is correct, then there's no need to go any further. I would toss out to be
23	considered as well the fact that on the 22nd or thereabouts the defendant filed a

notice of appeal, so that always raises the question of having filed a notice of appeal,

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does this Court have jurisdiction to enter any order, or more specifically, to enter an order that purports to grant any of the relief treated or asked for in these several motions?

Mr. Wall.

MR. WALL: May I?

THE COURT: Please.

MR. WALL: Thank you, Your Honor. Let me address the issue of the notice of appeal first that you have raised. At the present time that notice of appeal is ineffective for any purpose and it does not divest this Court of any jurisdiction, is my understanding. The reason that I filed that notice of appeal is to protect all possible bases because the Nevada Supreme Court in its effort under what I call the Parraguirre rule to create a situation where there would not be traps for the unwary draftsman in the appellate arena kind of muddied up the waters as far as notices of appeal are concerned. On the off chance that neither of the motions that have been filed by the plaintiff or by the defendant post-judgment in this case is a final judgment or qualifies as a tolling motion --

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: -- the time for the notice of appeal came. There's also another problem in this case with the argument or the position that we take, which is that that final judgment is not a final judgment.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: If it's not a final judgment, then it's not tolled.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: Assuming it's a final judgment and assuming there's a tolling

motion, the notice of appeal is invalid at this point in time, but under the rule at the time an order is entered granting or denying the pending motions, that notice of appeal will become effective.

THE COURT: Now, is there case law that sets out all of these points along the way?

MR. WALL: Yes. This is NRAP Rule 3 -- NRAP Rule 4 sets out this rule.

THE COURT: And is there any case law that backs up your interpretation of these rules in that fashion?

MR. WALL: There's a lot of case law that backs it up, but not that I have on the tip of my tongue, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. WALL: But it's expressed in the rule itself, so it's very, very clear in the rule. On the off --

THE COURT: Do we agree that it would be extremely important that parties and the district court could be able to readily ascertain whether or not it had lost jurisdiction to the supreme court? In other words, rules regarding jurisdiction should be sufficiently clear that parties and counsel and the courts can readily determine who has jurisdiction.

MR. WALL: I had this argument specifically with Judge Parraguirre and I agree. I think that when they changed the rule what was a very clear rule before so that the courts and the parties knew whether or not they had to file a notice of appeal, in creating this limbo appeal which they created by amendment of Rule 4, that has created this situation.

Assuming for purposes of argument that this isn't a final judgment,

that the motions do not toll and that it is a valid notice of appeal, when it was filed, it would divest this Court of jurisdiction -- not to hear motions, the Court still has jurisdiction to hear any motion that's brought. It divests this Court of taking action that would affect the issues directly that are pending on appeal. So that, for example, if this Court were to decide that it was going to dismiss the action, it could do -- I believe it could just do an order dismissing it. It could also do an order to cover all the bases under the <a href="Huneycutt">Huneycutt</a> v. Huneycutt, which is still good law for the few situations to which it would apply and this would be that situation.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: This Court could grant the motion to dismiss, or in the alternative if this Court doesn't have jurisdiction to grant it, certify to the supreme court that it is inclined to grant it, at which time we would take that order to the supreme court and the supreme court would take action on it.

THE COURT: Has declined to grant it because it believes it does not have jurisdiction?

MR. WALL: But this Court always has jurisdiction to deny it. It only would have a problem if it's inclined to grant it.

THE COURT: Well, is it in <u>Huneycutt</u> -- maybe we're getting a little far afield here from the issues of the day, but is it also a requirement that the district court give some indication to the supreme court that it would -- it might look favorably upon the motion that's been filed?

MR. WALL: Well, the Court has two options under <u>Honeycutt</u>. I mean, either way the Court is to hear the motion. If the Court denies it, it just denies it.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

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MR. WALL: If it's inclined to grant it, then it can certify to the supreme court --

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THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. WALL: -- that it's inclined to grant it and the reasons why.

MR. WALL: But in this case assuming that that is a final judgment, which of

THE COURT: Well, given the need for clarity in these matters of jurisdiction,

course we dispute -- that's why I had to file my notice of appeal to be certain that we

didn't lose any appellate rights. Assuming that it is a final judgment, we have tolling

motions and that notice of appeal doesn't affect this Court's ability to enter an order

why would the court not -- when I say the court, I mean not just this Court but our

supreme court, why would they not say when you file a document that purports to

judgment for purposes at least of determining whether you need to file a notice of

appeal to preserve your rights or not, why -- what I hear you saying, your argument

would require that we sort of dislodge the final judgment and say it's really not a final

time that that is probably the law, Your Honor. Nevertheless, in order to -- because

MR. WALL: I believe as an appellate lawyer who's been doing this for a long

be the final judgment that, you know, dots the i's and crosses the t's, it's a final

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THE COURT: Yeah. Okay.

one way or the other at this point on any of the pending motions.

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judgment.

there is this grey area --

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THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. WALL: -- in order to protect our right to an appeal --

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: -- certainly if the judgment says it's a final judgment and there's an appeal from the final judgment --

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: -- that invokes the jurisdiction of the Nevada Supreme Court, at least to the extent of determining whether or not it's a final judgment. If they determine it's not a final judgment, notice of appeal becomes irrelevant because they simply say we don't have any subject matter jurisdiction, which can be raised at any time and should be raised by a court sua sponte when it's appropriate and they would dismiss the appeal.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. WALL: And that wouldn't affect anybody because there's going to be a final judgment somewhere down the road and you file a new notice of appeal.

On the other hand, if it turns out to be a final judgment, then you've got your -- you filed your appeal and you haven't missed your opportunity.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. WALL: So I filed that notice of appeal out of an abundance of caution because there have been a number of situations in light of the change in the rule.

And there's another wrinkle in this. I'm sorry, we're getting far afield --

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. WALL: -- but the other wrinkle in this is that five years ago the Nevada Supreme Court decided that -- I mean, in the past it was clear a motion that sought reconsideration didn't toll; a motion that sought specific relief under certain rules did toll. It was a bright line test. The Nevada Supreme Court said that was a trap for the unwary and they said instead of a bright line test we're going to look at every

motion and decide what it is.

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THE COURT: Uh-huh.

made the rules.

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MR. WALL: So now when a motion is filed, I can't be certain as an appellate

lawyer whether or not it's going to toll. Again, I've had this argument with the Nevada Supreme Court. They don't like the argument, obviously, because they

THE COURT: Yeah. Well, would that depend --

MR. WALL: I understand how that protects people's rights, but it also puts appellate lawyers in a position of having to file notices of appeal to protect a record, and that's all I've done.

THE COURT: Well, given that from what I hear you say we're not entirely sure how the supreme court would view this entire situation, would the Court not be safest in interpreting the rules regarding divestment of jurisdiction and passage of the jurisdiction to our supreme court?

MR. WALL: And if that were the case, that would certainly be a safe approach to take.

THE COURT: Would the Court not be well advised to plod step-by-step and say I don't think I have jurisdiction, go find out?

MR. WALL: We can't --

THE COURT: And then if the court decided that, no, Mr. District Court, you still have jurisdiction, then we'd come back and deal with whatever these issues are.

MR. WALL: There's not a way of doing that, Your Honor. That's why the Honeycutt procedure is there.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. WALL: Your Honor has jurisdiction to hear and decide the motion and that's what's supposed to happen in every case.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: If there isn't jurisdiction, then an order granting the motion has no effect until the supreme court accepts it.

THE COURT: Well, let me --

MR. WALL: But you're still supposed to do that.

THE COURT: Let me backtrack a little bit, since we're off into the netherlands here. Is that how that country got named? Netherlands. Okay, let me pursue this a little further because in just poking around what we could tell of the state of the law on jurisdiction once a notice of appeal has been filed, we look at the 1993 case, <a href="Smith v. Emery">Smith v. Emery</a>, and if you're interested we have the cite we'll give you later, it seems to speak in fairly concrete terms that once a notice of appeal is filed, district court is divested of jurisdiction. And in that case it was a motion for a new trial, which the supreme court simply said no, you can't deal with that. And they cite to a 1987 case. That was a '93 case, '87 was the <a href="Rust">Rust</a> decision <a href="V. Clark County School District">V. Clark County School District</a>, in which it brings out the need to have issues of jurisdiction between the two courts to be clear so that everyone can know. And I know I'm just adding more fuel to your fire, but is this a case where our supreme court is going to need to grapple with this issue or are we just doing make work here?

MR. WALL: It's not an issue. It's a non-issue. The reason it's a non-issue is because the Court has jurisdiction always, as <u>Huneycutt</u> makes clear, and that's still the law. It always has jurisdiction to consider the motion and always has jurisdiction to deny the motion. But if a court is to grant the motion, then it doesn't -- if it doesn't

1	have jurisdiction to do so then it can certify that if it had jurisdiction it would do so,
2	and that's what it's supposed to do. It's supposed to still make the decision so that
3	the decisions in district court don't remain in limbo for years while the matter is on
4	appeal. That's how it's supposed to be.
5	THE COURT: So are all these motions effectively Huneycutt motions
6	governed by Huneycutt?
7	MR. WALL: No, because I drafted Rust.
8	THE COURT: Oh, I did not know that.
9	MR. WALL: Not only did I draft it, but it was I could give you a tremendous
10	history of that decision and Justice Mowbray's dissent in that case.
11	THE COURT: Uh-huh.
12	MR. WALL: Part of Justice Parraguirre's amendment of the Rule 3A was to
13	deal with what he thought was a too harsh, too bright line test
14	THE COURT: Ahh.
15	MR. WALL: in Rust.
16	THE COURT: Equity.
17	MR. WALL: That's what he was addressing.
18	THE COURT: That equity will mess you up every time, you know.
19	MR. WALL: And so those cases I mean, Rust deals with a situation where
20	a notice of appeal was premature. A bright line was drawn. A notice of appeal that's
21	premature doesn't have effect now or ever.
22	THE COURT: Uh-huh.

approach that existed until ten years ago when they amended the rule. When they

MR. WALL: That was the bright line that was drawn and that's the bright line

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amended the rule they accepted this not bright line test. You can file a premature notice of appeal and it's of no effect whatsoever when you file it, but if finality ever gets reached --

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: -- it becomes effective. And the purpose of that is so that you don't have a lawyer out there who's filed his notice of appeal and it was technically premature and he didn't know that and then the technical prematurity disappears and he doesn't know he needs to file a new notice of appeal and he doesn't do that. That's the trap for the unwary draftsman.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: Justice Mowbray's dissent in the <u>Rust</u> case is all about that problem. And in that case in <u>Rust</u> the notice of appeal was premature and Justice Mowbray had a majority that said we're going to treat that as a technical defect. But then Justice Gunderson didn't like that decision and he asked me to draft a different decision. I drafted the <u>Rust</u> decision --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. WALL: -- which says, in those days, that's not a technical defect, that's a serious defect.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: And the line that was drawn was the courts need to know when the notice of appeal is filed whether it's a valid notice of appeal or not.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. WALL: We drew that as -- Justice Gunderson drew that as a bright line test. That stayed until Justice Parraguirre prevailed on the court to pretty much

accept the dissent of Justice Mowbray and make that the law by amending the rule, which puts me as an appellate lawyer in the position of not knowing whether to file a notice of appeal or not, so every time there could be a notice of appeal time, I file my notice of appeal. In my opinion that notice of appeal is not yet valid for any purpose.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. WALL: Then we get to the other problem, the <u>Huneycutt</u> problem. The <u>Huneycutt</u> problem only existed in situations where a post-judgment motion was filed and that post-judgment motion was not a tolling motion.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: If there was a tolling motion, it didn't matter.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. WALL: Because of the tolling motion, the notice of appeal was invalid for any purpose ever.

THE COURT: Well, is it clear what are tolling motions and what are not?

MR. WALL: Well, it was clear until five years ago --

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: -- that a motion that was brought under Rule 52, under Rule 59 --

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: -- or under Rule 50(b) was a tolling motion. So when we were at the court we didn't have to read the motion to see what it was. We had to see what the authority was that was cited. If you cited the appropriate authority, that's a tolling motion --

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. WALL: -- because everybody should know what's a tolling motion and what's not a tolling motion. If it didn't cite one of those three rules, it was not a tolling motion. If it wasn't a tolling motion, you follow the <a href="Huneycutt">Huneycutt</a> procedure. But then the first thing that happened was they expanded the rules to make it so that there were fewer <a href="Huneycutt">Huneycutt</a> motions and more tolling motions. But five years ago they kind of made that unclear because they said, hey, if you have this motion over here and it doesn't cite the rule but it in essence in seeking the same relief, we're going to treat it as a tolling motion. And, oh, by the way, if you bring a motion and cite the rule but you're not seeking anything except reconsideration, we're not going to treat that as a tolling motion.

So now I have to read the rule and guess whether or not the supreme court is going to treat it as a tolling motion. I believe that the motions that have been filed here are clearly tolling motions and the notice of appeal that I filed is invalid --

THE COURT: Now, does that mean --

MR. WALL: -- but I had to file it because if the court decides --

THE COURT: Is that why this is not a <u>Huneycutt</u> situation?

MR. WALL: If they're non-tolling motions, then this is a <u>Huneycutt</u> situation, but I believe they're tolling motions and if they're tolling motions the rule is very specific, it does not divest the district court of jurisdiction for any purpose. That's the exact language of the rule.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. So this is -- none of these motions -- or some one or more of these motions that have been filed are tolling motions, in your view?

MR. WALL: Both the original motion to amend the parties, because that's amending judgment, and our motion which cites all of the rules --

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

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MR. WALL: -- they're both tolling motions.

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THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. WALL: The motion to dismiss is not a tolling motion, but it doesn't

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matter because there's no valid notice of appeal at this time that would affect the

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Court's jurisdiction --

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THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. WALL -- if the tolling motions are still pending.

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THE COURT: All right. Let me pause a moment here just to see, does the

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plaintiff have any dispute with the notion that the situation we're in involves a tolling

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motion, one or more tolling motions, and that the notice of appeal therefore is

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ineffective?

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MR. GREENBERG: Your Honor, I would certainly agree that the motion to

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amend the judgment to name the proper -- the amended party is properly before the

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Court in terms of jurisdiction. I am not disputing Mr. Wall's analysis, but I just want

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to make clear I'm not necessarily agreeing it's correct because I haven't actually

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taken the time to sit down and analyze it. I defer to the Court's determination as to

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the jurisdictional issue. I do think there is an issue, perhaps, in a party who's filed

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a notice of appeal then asking the district court for relief from the judgment after

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they filed a notice of appeal. But is that -- that to me strikes me as somewhat

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inappropriate, but is that a jurisdictional problem? I'm not going to tell the Court it

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is because I don't know. So that's what I can tell the Court.

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THE COURT: So basically you don't want to commit yourself to either side

24 of this argument at this juncture?

MR. GREENBERG: I'm not disagreeing with Mr. Wall's analysis. I don't believe I could appropriately tell the Court I know otherwise. I'm just giving my view. In respect to our motion to amend the judgment, it doesn't make sense that in the context of getting -- not actually changing the judgment. We're not asking the Court to do anything in respect to modifying the judgment. We're simply asking the Court to get the judgment named against the same party who changed their name.

THE COURT: Uh-huh, uh-huh.

MR. GREENBERG: So, you know, from our perspective or from anybody who's a judgement holder's perspective, the idea that a defendant has a judgment against them, they could change their name just after the judgment is entered and then appeal and divest the district court of any ability to amend the judgment for that purpose, it just doesn't make sense. I mean, I don't see that there's -- and defendants aren't claiming that that would exist, in any event. So that's our limited interest in terms of what we've brought before the Court on amending the judgment. I think I've made myself clear, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Yes. Does this mean that in your view are we in a <u>Huneycutt</u> situation? Does the Court need to state what it would do and then send it on its merry way up to the supreme court to determine whether the Court had jurisdiction?

MR. GREENBERG: I don't -- I don't see that it would. I mean, the time for us to make that motion under Rule 59 is extremely short. I believe it's ten days.

MR. WALL: Ten days.

MR. GREENBERG: The rule actually envisions it being done in a very short period of time. And this is similar in structure, for example, to the federal rules which will allow a party to come before the court and seek amendment of a motion

promptly to correct the sort of issues that we're raising with the Court in respect to 1 2 the entry of the judgment. And again, why should our rights be limited because they 3 4 5 6 7 8

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filed a notice of appeal? Perhaps if we filed a notice of appeal it would be a different story. But to give the opposing party the power to do that is not consistent with just fundamental principles of fairness and appropriate procedure. So, no, I do not believe our motion presents a Huneycutt issue. I think clearly Your Honor has the ability to amend the judgment in these circumstances to have it entered against the name of the defendant who changed their name during the course of these proceedings.

THE COURT: Do you have any position on behalf of the plaintiffs as to whether or not the other motions, the two motions filed by the defendant, that the Court should treat it as a Huneycutt, indicate what ruling it would make and go on, or should the Court -- I mean, if you have a position. I realize that it may not -- this is all -- we're a bit far afield, I recognize that.

MR. GREENBERG: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you have any position on whether the Court needs to treat this, the defendants' motions as Huneycutt motions or whether the Court can accept that it's a tolling motion and that the notice of appeal is ineffective?

MR. GREENBERG: Well, Your Honor, I do have to agree that what's good for the goose is good for the gander here. I don't want to come before the Court in a hypocritical or contradictory position. I believe defendants' motion -- not their OST but their original motion seeking an amendment of the judgment was similarly filed within -- under Rule 59 within the 10-day period.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

1	MR. GREENBERG: And as I've told the Court I believe it was filed prior to
2	their notice of appeal being filed. I'm not
3	THE COURT: It was.
4	MR. GREENBERG: Okay.
5	THE COURT: I think one or two days before.
6	MR. GREENBERG: Well, Your Honor, under the jurisdictional view I'm taking
7	with the Court, which is fairly limited, I'm not addressing all the issues, I can't very
8	well argue that what I'm asking the Court to adopt as the principle to apply to one
9	party doesn't apply to both parties in that situation.
10	THE COURT: All right, thank you.
11	MR. WALL: Then I will just say
12	THE COURT: Let's go back to then
13	MR. WALL: I'm sorry.
14	THE COURT: Yes, you had more on that?
15	MR. WALL: I was just going to say that I agree exactly with what Leon has
16	said [inaudible].
17	THE COURT: We should mark this down. This may be the first time that
18	both sides
19	MR. WALL: It probably is.
20	THE COURT: have been able to agree on anything in this case.
21	MR. WALL: I think on the two motions there's no Huneycutt problem and
22	there's no problem with there's no chance that there's a problem with this Court's
23	jurisdiction.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: Only when that presents a possible <u>Huneycutt</u> problem, which I don't think it does, is the motion on OST to dismiss.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: And in that case it could easily be drafted as it's granted, or in the alternative, if I don't have jurisdiction I certify that I would grant it.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: And if it's denied, it's not a problem.

THE COURT: Uh-huh. Okay. All right, thank you. That does help the Court to get clear at least the beginning stumbling blocks to arriving at a decision here.

Let's to then with the defendants' last filed, first to be considered motion for dismissal of claims on order shortening time.

MR. WALL: Thank you, Your Honor. Subject matter jurisdiction is something that exists in the court or it does not. If it does not exist, it can be raised at any time, the issue, and it should be raised if it hasn't been raised by the parties or by the court at any time, regardless of where we're at. You could not have a case more on point or a more stronger statement of that than the <a href="Tarkanian">Tarkanian</a> case, which has been cited to you in the papers. After years of litigation it got to the Nevada Supreme Court. The issue there was whether the subject matter jurisdiction had been defeated because a party who was a necessary party had not been joined. That issue had never been raised by the parties. It was raised sua sponte by the court and the court said all of the proceedings from the very beginning are void -- not voidable -- there was no jurisdiction, there's no subject matter jurisdiction.

In the first motion to dismiss in this case all the way back at the beginning the defendants raised a subject matter jurisdiction question, this very

question that they could not get jurisdiction by aggregating their claims. At that time we didn't have a decision from the Nevada Supreme Court confirming that that is in fact the law in Nevada. And that is in fact the reason that we are re-raising this issue now because we have this recent decision, <a href="Castillo v. United Federal">Castillo v. United Federal</a>
<a href="Credit Union">Credit Union</a>, which just came down a couple of months ago, and the Nevada</a>
<a href="Supreme Court said very clearly">Supreme Court said very clearly</a>, after addressing the issue directly, you cannot aggregate the claims in order to get district court jurisdiction. There's ---

THE COURT: What about the point on <u>Castillo</u> that the plaintiff raises? In a subsequent order in that case our supreme court apparently refused to confirm that under that case that a class action seeking only damages has to proceed in the justice court -- that's a simplification of the argument -- even when the total class damages exceeded that court's jurisdictional limitation. I mean, why would the supreme court say that, having already ordered <u>Castillo</u>?

MR. WALL: In the order that came after, in the unpublished order that comes after, is that what we're talking about?

THE COURT: Yes. Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: Well, it's very unfortunate dicta about dicta from the Nevada Supreme Court and I want to address that issue.

THE COURT: Okay. All right.

MR. WALL: A motion was brought to the panel to de-publish the decision and in that a lot of arguments were made and one of the arguments was that the conclusion that you can't aggregate claims might be a bad thing in the future. And so the Nevada Supreme Court in an unpublished order, the kind that comes from staff and goes, you know, through bunches of these things, said a number of

reasons why we're going to deny this motion to de-publish, one of which is there's no rule allowing you to move to de-publish in the first place. You can move to publish, but the rule is clear you can't move to de-publish. Why the court went beyond that, because I've seen it a hundred times, I've done the order myself, prepared it for signature so many times, you just can't bring this motion.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: But they decided they wanted to bolster the decision. And there's a paragraph in there where they said, oh, by the way, we reversed on the injunction ground only, so it wasn't necessary to our decision so it's just dicta anyway. That's unfortunate. I'm not going to tell them that it's not dicta, although it my view it wouldn't be because dicta is supposed to be some statement that's made in a case. That really wasn't what they considered. And here, when you read the opinion --

THE COURT: Some footnote along the way.

MR. WALL: -- the first thing it says is the first thing we have to decide is this.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. WALL: And just because we didn't reverse on this doesn't mean the affirmance of that part wasn't necessary to the decision, it was, and they gave a long discussion about it. Dicta or --

THE COURT: <u>Castillo</u> was at all times a full en banc matter, was it, or was it a panel?

MR. WALL: No, it's a panel.

MR. GREENBERG: No, it was a panel decision, Your Honor.

THE COURT: It was a panel. Okay, thank you.

MR. WALL: It's a panel of three.

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THE COURT: All right.

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THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: In 1978, Article 6, Section 6 of the constitution was amended to make it so that there can be no concurrent jurisdiction. Shortly thereafter, the Court

MR. WALL: And it's the same panel on the decision there. That's how it would have to go through the process. You wouldn't have -- if it had been en banc,

you wouldn't have the three judge panel denying the motion.

THE COURT: So it's conceivable that regardless of what this Court does and regardless of what the supreme court does about this decision, that it really won't be final until we get some sort of en banc decision.

MR. WALL: Well, it's conceivable, that's true. And whether you label this decision where they actually discussed the whole thing in some depth dicta or not, I think it's highly unlikely that the Nevada Supreme Court is going to back away from the decision that they made, which was very, very clearly stated, you can't aggregate your claims in order to get district court jurisdiction.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: And there's a fundamental reason for that. There's a fundamental reason why they have to recognize that you don't aggregate the claims, and that is because justice courts have jurisdiction over class action suits as do district courts, and justice courts have jurisdiction over equitable matters as do district courts. And so we go back to a little more history; 1978. Before that district courts and justice courts enjoyed concurrent jurisdiction over certain questions. Lots of case law out there that you could cite. But if it's older than 1978, it's just wrong.

MR. WALL: They solved that problem by amending the jurisdiction statute.

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THE COURT: All right.

MR. WALL: The legislature certainly had that power to do that. In fact, it says in <u>KJB</u> --

THE COURT: Well, then --

MR. WALL: -- it asked the legislature --

THE COURT: I recognize we're going far afield again, but we're really not with this. Does that --

MR. WALL: But we're not, Your Honor, because this is really important.

THE COURT: Well, okay, this is important, but it leaves the Court completely in a quandary once again about whether it -- about how to proceed. In this case we have not just an alleged violation of statute, but an alleged violation of our constitution.

MR. WALL: That's correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Is this -- are you saying this is a situation where there's a gap that has to be caught up with and that --

MR. WALL: No.

THE COURT: -- that the legislature needs to act to make more clear the issue of does elevating a cause of action or a right to the constitution of the state carry with it at least an implied argument of some sort that, well, if it's that important then we would have the district courts deal with it?

MR. WALL: It certainly does not, Your Honor.

THE COURT: No?

MR. WALL: The justice court is as perfectly capable as the district court and has jurisdiction, as does the district court, to enforce the constitution within the parameters of its subject matter jurisdiction.

THE COURT: Well, let me tell you that looking back on this case, I have to question that. In other words, as much as it has taken for the district court to deal and grapple with these issues and effectively exercise any power or authority that the Court has, I have to question whether any of our justice courts would have been prepared to deal with these issues as well as the district court.

MR. WALL: And that's a structural problem for the voters to maybe address or for the legislature to address, but the legislature creates jurisdiction and nobody else can. Courts can't create their own jurisdiction.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. WALL: And the legislature has created the jurisdiction here.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: This is where the argument of opposing counsel is incorrect over and over again. He keeps saying we sought equitable relief in this court.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. WALL: Equitable relief, as though equitable relief and an injunction are the same thing.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. WALL: Just because an injunction is a type of equitable relief doesn't mean that any time you seek equitable relief the jurisdiction is in district court.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. WALL: Article 6, Section 14 of the Nevada Constitution defines a civil action as including both authority in equity and law.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: The justice courts exercise equitable powers all the time that are

given to them, and in fact they are specifically authorized to handle class action suits where the amount in controversy, not aggregated, is less than \$15,000 per claim. You have to have at least one claimant who has the \$15,000 to get to district court. There are as many other constitutional rights which are equally important to us that are protected in the justice court every single day in cases where the amount in controversy is under \$15,000.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: The legislature gets to draw that line --

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: -- and they drew the line. The reason that there's only jurisdiction over injunctions in district court is because if you read in NRS 4.370 where the justice courts' jurisdiction is delineated, the justice court is not given jurisdiction over injunctions.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. WALL: And the way that the district court gets its jurisdiction constitutionally from the legislature is the district court has jurisdiction in all civil actions, that would include equitable and legal, in which the justice court does not have jurisdiction.

THE COURT: Yep.

MR. WALL: If the justice court has jurisdiction, the district court does not.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. WALL: In this case no matter how incompetent the justices of the peace, no matter how incompetent their court to deal with this issue, the legislature has created the jurisdiction over this case and it is in the justice court.

THE COURT: And that's when this was stirred up before, not in our case but in previous cases, they looked outside the jurisdiction to see how other states treated similar matters and found that --

MR. WALL: Well, they're always going to when they're trying to construe a statute --

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. WALL: -- but it's very clear in this state, it's very, very clear the Nevada Constitution specifically says there is no concurrent jurisdiction between district courts and justice courts. It doesn't exist; it can't exist. So all we have to do is look at the statutes to see where the jurisdiction over this case lies.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. WALL: And the Nevada Supreme Court has said you cannot aggregate the claims of the claimants in order to get jurisdiction. It leave us with one possibility, the possibility they've argued. The equitable stuff doesn't make any difference.

THE COURT: Including injunctive relief?

MR. WALL: Well, that's what I'm going to talk about now, injunctive relief.

THE COURT: Oh, okay.

MR. WALL: That's the one thing because they say, well, we're still trying to seek equitable remedies against Jay Nady. You can't have it both ways, Your Honor. That action is either severed and it's a separate action from this action or it's not. Of course my argument has been that --

THE COURT: I'm sorry, I missed one word. They're seeking separate action against --

MR. WALL: Jay Nady.

1	THE COURT: Mr. Nady. Yes. Okay. All right.
2	MR. WALL: In order to obtain the final judgment in this case
3	THE COURT: Yeah.
4	MR. WALL: that judgment severs the claims against Jay Nady.
5	THE COURT: Yeah.
6	MR. WALL: As we discussed previously, there's a huge difference between
7	holding them in abeyance, bifurcating them, doing anything else. When you sever
8	them you make it into a separate case.
9	THE COURT: Uh-huh.
0	MR. WALL: You can't rely on I have finality because we severed that case
1	THE COURT: Uh-huh.
2	MR. WALL: but, oh, by the way, that case is still pending and we have
3	claims there.
4	THE COURT: Uh-huh.
5	MR. WALL: The only claim that both in it was both in the Castillo case
6	and in the Edwards case that they relied on. The Nevada Supreme Court found
7	jurisdiction in the district court because there had been a claim for an injunction.
8	The district court, having had jurisdiction over the claim for an injunction had
9	ancillary jurisdiction over all of the remainder of the claims that were brought; both
20	cases.
21	THE COURT: And why is that not so in our case?
22	MR. WALL: Because in both of this is the difference between those cases
23	and this case. In both of those cases the Court said it has to be the injunction

thing works if they really sought an injunction in reality.

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THE COURT: Yeah. Okay.

MR. WALL: In both of those cases they pleaded an injunction, a claim for an injunction where they set out the elements of an injunction. And they brought motions for injunctive relief and they had it either granted or denied by the district court and it was treated -- they actually pleaded a claim for an injunction. The plaintiffs in this case have never pleaded a claim for injunction. If you look at their complaint, they pleaded two claims.

THE COURT: Have they pled as a remedy injunctive relief?

MR. WALL: They simply state it as a requested remedy. We want all injunctive and equitable relief that may be available to us.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. WALL: That's not a claim. They pleaded two claims.

THE COURT: Well, I agree with you it's not a claim, but is the process of going for injunctive relief, is it a claim or is it a remedy?

MR. WALL: Injunction is a claim which you plead as a claim and you plead all of the elements of an injunction.

THE COURT: Do we not have case law that --

MR. WALL: It is both a claim and a remedy.

THE COURT: Well, okay, but where is -- is there any authority that says any time you ask for an injunction, because it is a claim you therefore must plead it in your complaint --

MR. WALL: I think --

THE COURT: -- as a claim, as opposed to a request or a prayer for relief that includes injunctive relief?

MR. WALL: I don't think that you can change every justice court complaint into a district court complaint by throwing in a line in your prayer for relief that you want injunctive relief.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. WALL: In this case -- and that's why those cases say there has to have been truly a real attempt to get there. They didn't bring a motion for an injunction. They didn't plead an injunction. They simply asked for that as a remedy. I don't think that is sufficient to invoke the district court's jurisdiction. If that were the case, you could get around it every single time.

And in fact, in this case they haven't asked for any injunction into the future. They've never even sought that kind of relief. They have a deadline that they set off, and we're looking for damages from this date to this date, which is a date in the past. They have never come in here and asked Your Honor to enjoin my client from taking some action which will have irreparable harm to people in the future. That's what an action for an injunction is for and over which this Court has jurisdiction. The fact that any order of the Court which orders somebody to do something or not to do something may use the language injunction -- that's the other thing they've relied on. We've got an order that says -- that certified the class and it has the standard language in it enjoining the class members from doing something outside of this action.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. WALL: That's not the kind of injunction that initially invokes the subject matter jurisdiction in the district court. It has to be you're brining an action for an injunction, and that's not what they brought here. They brought an action here for

damages.

THE COURT: Well, what do you call the order of this Court, which you successfully got reversed, that the defendants were enjoined for settling out the Dubric case --

MR. WALL: Well, Your Honor --

THE COURT: -- until this case was resolved. Was that not an injunction?

MR. WALL: It was not -- it was not a pleading. You have to -- jurisdiction comes from he pleadings, not from a motion three years or six years into the thing asking Your Honor to enjoin somebody in the case from doing this or that or the other thing. You don't get jurisdiction later on because somebody asked you to enjoin someone. Number two, of course you understand my position that this Court never had any authority to enjoin Judge Delaney in that matter.

THE COURT: Sure. Well, I didn't, as a matter of fact. But effectively it has that result when you enjoin the parties in front of the judge.

MR. WALL: Exactly. And that's what I was saying. Just because along the way in a case a court may take --

THE COURT: I still think the supreme court is wrong in that decision, by the way --

MR. WALL: Well, they could be.

THE COURT: -- because of the things that I cited you're going to have -- and what they're going to claim here, if your client effectively settles out these issues against a large segment of these people contained in the class action -- that's a long way to say it -- I don't see how they will not be subject to the argument that they have effectively hijacked the previous class action case.

1	MR. WALL: I've made my arguments, Your Honor
2	THE COURT: Yeah, I know.
3	MR. WALL: and I understand your position.
4	THE COURT: I'm stating it for the record in case anybody is listening.
5	MR. WALL: But the point is the point is the fact that along the way the
6	Court orders the parties to do this or do that or do the other thing is not the
7	jurisdictional question. Jurisdiction
8	THE COURT: Because that's really just a remedy?
9	MR. WALL: That's right. That's a remedy along the way. It could be all
10	kinds of things can up in a case, but subject matter jurisdiction is determined from
11	the pleadings.
12	THE COURT: And so the Court has no injunctive power unless it was pled
13	as a cause of action in the beginning in the complaint?
14	MR. WALL: I believe they have to plead it. And even if they didn't, I think
15	that if there was a case where it was pleaded as part of another cause of action but
16	they're saying there's irreparable harm and they're actually seeking an injunction
17	and they were to pursue that and you could find that in the pleading itself
18	THE COURT: Uh-huh.
19	MR. WALL: that would invoke the subject matter jurisdiction of the Court.
20	THE COURT: Okay.
21	MR. WALL: But all we have here is a paragraph that says give us all the
22	injunctive and equitable relief that is available to us under the constitution.
23	THE COURT: I have a little trouble

MR. WALL: That to me is a general prayer.

THE COURT: I have a little trouble with this whole concept, and that is it comes from the idea that what I hear you saying is that even though -- I mean, I guess I will say there's a supposition that out of this lawsuit when it was filed part of what the plaintiffs were seeking was an order to the defendant or defendants to quit violating the minimum wage act.

MR. WALL: No. By that time --

THE COURT: And that necessarily implicates an injunction for the future.

MR. WALL: They have to plead an injunction. They were seeking damages for the violation. They didn't want it to continue on. There was still litigation going on about what you had to do. There was a decision from the supreme court. There has never been -- this Court hasn't been called upon either in the pleadings or before to enjoin us and an affirmative injunction, start paying minimum wage now.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: By the time they came here, they were paying minimum wage.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. WALL: That's why we're trying to figure out what the damages are for the periods of time that are covered by your Court's orders and they have a specific start and end date. There's never been any time when somebody came in trying to make the showing that is required for an injunction to -- for future conduct.

THE COURT: And therefore it was just window dressing in the beginning.

It does not qualify as a cause of action --

MR. WALL: I would say --

THE COURT: -- and therefore it does not boost jurisdiction into the district court?

MR. WALL: I think that it's -- I don't think it's window dressing, I think it's a request for whatever relief is available.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. WALL: I think that's not sufficient to invoke jurisdiction. I think you have to actually have a claim for an injunction to invoke subject matter jurisdiction. I think that's why both of those cases have that language that says it has to be a real cause of action for an injunction.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: Not just -- because you can have -- you can argue in every case, as here --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. WALL: -- everything that he thinks is equitable relief he's saying that gives this Court jurisdiction. Equitable relief -- I mean, Article 6, Section 14 of the constitution, we have one civil action where the courts have jurisdiction of both equity and law. And that's true of this Court and it's true of the justice court. And the amount in controversy here is not sufficient to invoke the subject matter jurisdiction of this Court, and that issue can be and must be raised at any time when it is recognized because if this Court has no subject matter jurisdiction, everything has been void since day one and it has been.

THE COURT: And in fact, as you said, this is not just waking up and realizing it. There was a claim or an argument raised in the beginning that the Court did not have jurisdiction for the same reasons?

MR. WALL: That was raised with the first motion to dismiss, Your Honor. We didn't -- of course we weren't able to make the <u>Castillo</u> argument because it

didn't exist yet. 1 2 THE COURT: Yeah. 3 MR. WALL: But we said at that time in the motion to dismiss that none of the 4 claimants could make the amount. 5 THE COURT: Uh-huh. 6 MR. WALL: And the argument was made that once you certify it as a class 7 you'll aggregate the amounts --8 THE COURT: Uh-huh. 9 MR. WALL: -- which we were arguing was not appropriate. Now we have 10 a decision from the Nevada Supreme Court that says you can't aggregate the 11 amounts. I think that means this Court does not have subject matter jurisdiction to 12 proceed any further. 13 THE COURT: Did Castillo come down after the complaint was filed in this 14 matter? 15 MR. GREENBERG: Yes, it did, Your Honor. THE COURT: I'm sorry? 16 17 MR. WALL: It came --MR. GREENBERG: Yes. Castillo was issued in 2018, Your Honor. 18 19 THE COURT: Oh, yeah, yeah, yeah. Sure. Okay. Does that have any 20 relevance here, Mr. Wall? I mean, what you're saying is that the plaintiffs have 21 wasted everybody's time because they didn't see that the supreme court was going to hold that. 22 23 MR. WALL: That's why I cite to you the Tarkanian case --

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THE COURT: Okay.

MR. WALL: -- because after everybody's time was wasted and we got to appeal --

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: -- the Nevada Supreme Court said subject matter jurisdiction exists on the day the case starts or it does not.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. WALL: The statute has not been changed which defines subject matter jurisdiction in this case. The constitution has not been changed since that time. When this case was filed, it was filed in the wrong court. And the fact that everyone has wasted a lot of time on it doesn't change the fact that there was never subject matter jurisdiction.

THE COURT: Uh-huh. Okay.

Mr. Greenberg, that's a lot to respond to.

MR. GREENBERG: Your Honor, the <u>Edwards</u> case is quite clear on this issue and in <u>Edwards</u> -- and this is -- I do quote it in my papers. "When the district court denied injunctive relief, however, it did not thereby lose its jurisdiction to consider Edwards' claims for monetary damages."

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. GREENBERG: Now, in Edwards the district court actually made a finding, saying we're not going to give you any injunctive relief, so there was no longer an injunctive relief claim before the court of any kind.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. GREENBERG: And then it went on and made its jurisdictional finding.

And Edwards was the same situation as Castillo. The damages were not within the

jurisdiction of the district court. And the supreme court reversed and said no, you made a mistake here. Because you initially had jurisdiction, your jurisdiction did not go away when you denied the injunctive relief.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. GREENBERG: You still had to hear the claim. And that was also a class claim that was involving the exact same issues that were raised in <a href="Castillo">Castillo</a> and the defendants are trying to raise here. Now, <a href="Edwards">Edwards</a> is dispositive of this issue, Your Honor, and in fact we're far more advanced than <a href="Edwards">Edwards</a> because Your Honor has in fact issued equitable injunctive relief. In fact, you still have claims for injunctive relief and equitable relief pending before the Court. You certified a (b)(2) class here and you retained jurisdiction to potentially issue further injunctive and equitable relief. We haven't made a request to the Court for that because I think the Court can understand we've been consumed in this litigation in trying to secure the damages relief that we've agreed to limit -- present to the Court in a limited form and the Court has agreed to grant us. There were other damages issues that were raised in this case that ultimately we did not press the Court to rule on and were not actually part of the Court's damages judgment, which raises another issue which I think is --

THE COURT: Just before you go to that --

MR. GREENBERG: Yes, Your Honor.

(The Court confers with the law clerk)

THE COURT: All right, thank you. Go ahead.

MR. GREENBERG: As I was getting to, Your Honor, it raises another issue which I bring to the Court's attention, not because I think it is really the primary

issue, but it may be of interest to the Court, which is that there was a comment by Mr. Wall about how at least one of the plaintiffs, one of the class members needs to present a claim within the jurisdictional limit of the court here. That jurisdictional limit, by the way, was \$10,000 when this case was commenced, not the current \$15,000 in respect to what's within the justice court jurisdiction. And Your Honor actually awarded damages to some class members that are in excess of \$10,000.

And the damages claims that were presented on behalf of individual class members for a significant number were in fact in excess of \$10,000 because, again, we did not actually have the Court award damages on all the claims here. There were, for example, claims regarding penalties that were due under 608.040 which we did not enter. There were questions of minimum wages that were due under the \$8.25, the higher tier standard that the Court did not extend a judgment on. So the question jurisdictionally, of course, is whether you present a damages claim that is within the scope of the Court's jurisdiction, not ultimately what you get awarded.

So -- although, again, I think this is really a secondary issue, I'm bringing it to the Court's attention because the Court may view this as something that it wishes to consider. Mr. Wall was primarily trying to bring to the Court's attention the defendants' view that there is some division here between what it means to have a claim for injunctive and equitable relief in the pleadings versus making some sort of generalized non-specific claim. And there is nothing in <a href="Edwards">Edwards</a> that supports this sort of very technical or narrow view of what constitutes a claim for injunctive and equitable relief, but I will point out to the Court that in plaintiffs' second amended complaint, this was filed in 2015, in paragraphs 20

and 21 the request is appropriate injunctive and equitable relief to make defendants cease their violations of Nevada's constitution. And then in paragraph 21, a suitable injunction and other equitable relief barring the corporate defendants from continuing to violate Nevada's constitution.

So plaintiffs did not just recite, you know, a general request as many pleadings do for equitable relief or injunction, but specifically regarding the constitutional violations at issue, and these issues may still be before Your Honor. You have certified the (b)(2) class. We have not come before the Court asking for that relief. We do have in our countermotion, which Your Honor didn't mention when you came to the bench but it was continued until today, we do have a request for the Court for the appointment of a receiver and as part of that appointment of a receiver we would ask that there be measures taken to insure that in fact Nevada's constitutional minimum wage is complied with.

So we have not abandoned our request for injunctive or equitable relief. Your Honor did in fact issue an injunction, as you pointed out, regarding the <a href="Dubric">Dubric</a> matter, and Your Honor had the authority to do that. The supreme court's reversal was not based upon that issue not being properly brought to Your Honor. So the justice court would not have jurisdiction to grant the plaintiffs the relief that they sought in this case legitimately, the equitable and the injunctive relief. And under <a href="Edwards">Edwards</a> we don't actually have to secure it. Again, in <a href="Edwards">Edwards</a> the district court made a proper finding that there wasn't going to be any such relief, but nonetheless it erred in then declining jurisdiction over the class damages claims.

THE COURT: Excuse me just one second.

MR. GREENBERG: Yes.

(The Court confers with the law clerk)

THE COURT: All right, go ahead.

MR. GREENBERG: Yes, Your Honor. And <u>Edwards</u> was not an en banc decision but rehearing was sought and it was denied in <u>Edwards</u>. And I think Your Honor understands the configuration of the situation here. I don't know that I can add anything further than what I've tried to explain to the Court. If there's questions or there's something the Court is not clear upon, I'd certainly like to assist the Court.

THE COURT: You mean other than jurisdiction?

MR. GREENBERG: Well, I understand, Your Honor. The <u>Castillo</u> decision does say what it says, as Your Honor pointed out, they did subsequently in their order say, well, this is not really to be viewed upon as the determinative ruling here because we reached the conclusion we reached based upon the presence of this equitable relief. So, you know, our statement regarding non-aggregation is not essential to the decision, so therefore it's not really properly held to be precedent in that respect. But my point is, Your Honor, even if it is precedent it doesn't conflict with <u>Edwards</u>, and it's precedent that also affirms that this Court has jurisdiction over these claims and had jurisdiction to enter the damages judgment because there are equitable and injunctive claims before this Court that could not possibly be within the jurisdiction of the justice court. And as I mentioned, there are also --

THE COURT: Let me ask you a question.

MR. GREENBERG: Yes.

THE COURT: Did I hear you say a few minutes ago that when the supreme court acted in relation to the <u>Dubric</u> case and overturned the Court's decision, this Court's decision, was it upon a basis of jurisdiction? Was jurisdiction ever mentioned?

MR. GREENBERG: No, it was not, Your Honor. It was on the basis that they felt your findings were not sufficiently detailed to support the exercise of the injunction. Unfortunately, Your Honor, it was really my fault more than the Court -- you rely on counsel to assist the Court -- in not coming to the Court with a more detailed set of findings. I thought your findings were quite sufficient --

THE COURT: I like that.

MR. GREENBERG: -- but obviously the supreme court felt otherwise.

THE COURT: I like that thought that it's really your fault. I kind of like that.

MR. GREENBERG: Well, Your Honor, I could have come to you, and in fact I have findings on your last order that are quite detailed which I passed to defendants last week and which we're going to get to you soon. So again, Your Honor, we don't have to actually prevail on our claims for equitable and injunctive relief. That's clearly the lesson from <a href="Edwards">Edwards</a>. We just merely have to have them before the Court in some legitimate, proper sense, and clearly we did. Defendant's assertions that it has to be pleaded in some hyper-technical way is not supported by <a href="Edwards">Edwards</a>. These claims were made in the pleading. Your Honor has in fact granted us equitable and injunctive relief. So I can't really, you know, continue to go over it without saying the same things, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. GREENBERG: I don't want to take up the Court's time, you know, just repeating myself.

THE COURT: I appreciate that.

MR. GREENBERG: Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Wall.

MR. WALL: I'll be brief, Your Honor. I think --

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THE COURT: Don't you love it when attorneys say that?

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MR. WALL: Sorry, I'm never brief. I'll try to be brief, Your Honor.

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THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. WALL: He didn't --

that get litigated when you plead an injunction.

THE COURT: -- did the defendants argue that --

MR. WALL: I think opposing counsel put his finger on it exactly when he said that the request for an injunction has to be before the Court in some legitimate, proper sense. That's simply the crux of the argument here. It's absolutely clear from both Edwards and Castillo that if an injunction is pleaded, whether the injunction is -- the request is granted or denied, the Court has jurisdiction over the whole case. We're not arguing that. Both of them have language in them suggesting that it has to have actually been seeking an injunction, and an injunction isn't available where there's not threatened immediate harm, where money damages would be adequate to compensate. All of those are the kinds of things

Just so it's clear, Your Honor, this is the only thing that it says in the complaint about an injunction. It's paragraph 20 of the amended complaint. "The named plaintiffs seek all relief available to them and the alleged class under Nevada's constitution, Article 15, Section 16, including appropriate injunctive and equitable relief to make the defendants cease their violations of the Nevada Constitution and a suitable award of punitive damages."

THE COURT: When the plaintiff sought and obtained injunctive relief, at a later point --

1	MR. WALL: Oh, you mean with respect to the
2	THE COURT: <u>Dubric</u> .
3	MR. WALL: the judge the matter in the other court?
4	THE COURT: Yes, <u>Dubric</u> . Yeah. Did the are you did the
5	MR. WALL: Bringing a motion during a case
6	THE COURT: Here's my question. Did the defendant raise the point that
7	they couldn't do it because they didn't have a cause of action for injunctive relief
8	specifically in their complaint?
9	MR. WALL: We argued that this Court did not have jurisdiction
10	THE COURT: Uh-huh.
11	MR. WALL: to issue an injunction against another judge
12	THE COURT: Uh-huh.
13	MR. WALL: and that enjoining the parties would be doing would be in
14	excess of this Court's jurisdiction.
15	THE COURT: Tantamount to doing the same. Yeah.
16	MR. WALL: This Court can enjoin all kinds of conduct during the middle of
17	a case and it doesn't have to do with the jurisdiction because now we're using that
18	word in two different senses. The fact that the Court orders people to do things
19	and motions are brought for things during a case once the Court has subject matter
20	jurisdiction
21	THE COURT: Uh-huh.
22	MR. WALL: and we refer to that as an injunction is not the same thing as
23	a cause of action for an injunction which has elements which are established in

dozens and dozens of cases by the Nevada Supreme Court.

THE COURT: So my question is did you or your client argue that to the Court when the Court granted the injunctive relief?

MR. WALL: Yes. I argued that the Court had no jurisdiction to grant that injunctive relief.

THE COURT: Because they had not pled it in their complaint?

MR. WALL: I am certain if we were to look at that one of the things I would have said is it hasn't been pleaded and it's not before the Court --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. WALL: -- because you can't just come in and do it in this manner. You can't just bring a motion in the middle.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. WALL: I can't have a case go on for several years, realize there's no subject matter jurisdiction and file a motion that will give subject matter jurisdiction over the case retroactively back to the beginning of the case.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: That's not how it works.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. WALL: The injunction that they would have to have to satisfy <u>Edwards</u> and <u>Castillo</u> would have had to have been pleaded because that's where jurisdiction — when the pleadings are joined, that's where the jurisdiction comes from of the court. That's the whole point of Rule 7. These are pleadings. I know we all refer to motion papers and everything under the sun as pleadings, but they're not. Pleadings are there for a specific purpose. They invoke the jurisdiction of the court and join the claims that can be tried. We're talking about an injunction claim, not

just an order during the course of the action enjoining somebody to do this or to do that in order to enforce a court's decision, prior decision or to keep control over the case for whatever reason.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: So it's -- both the <u>Edwards</u> case and the <u>Castillo</u> case, in my opinion, are very clear that you have to actually have invoked the jurisdiction of the court seeking an injunction. Otherwise --

THE COURT: Well, not only that because the complaint here does that, but it must be contained in a separate cause of action. That's what you're saying?

MR. WALL: I don't think it has to be in a separate cause of action. I said that from the beginning. I think it has -- but it has to be leaded in a form -- because often you see people, though, they will include the elements of an injunction within the same causes of action.

THE COURT: Sure. Yeah.

MR. WALL: It has to be pleaded in a form that is far more than just a request for relief. I'm requesting all the relief that's available to us, including injunctive relief.

THE COURT: It has to be done with specificity.

MR. WALL: I would suggest that that is not sufficient to invoke the jurisdiction of the court.

THE COURT: Well, if it has to be done with specificity and it has not been, then it would be subject to a Rule 9 motion, I suppose. I get those routinely where someone pleads fraud and they don't do it with particularity.

MR. WALL: And if they don't do it with particularity and bring a motion, then you give them a chance to re-pleaded or you dismiss.

THE COURT: Yeah.

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MR. WALL: But the issue there isn't subject matter jurisdiction. If they pleaded a claim of fraud and they haven't done a good job of it, the Court still has subject matter jurisdiction over the claim of fraud and it can dismiss the claim or not dismiss it. That's the difference. We're talking about what the Court has jurisdiction over.

THE COURT: Okay. The power to entertain in any case?

MR. WALL: The power to entertain.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. WALL: And this Court clearly has the power to entertain an action for an injunction. I'm just suggesting that this complaint doesn't bring that action. And now he keeps saying injunction and equitable relief because he wants to combine the two, although they have nothing to do with each other. After the fact --

THE COURT: They have nothing -- I thought the one was merely a specific invocation of the general equitable powers.

MR. WALL: And injunction is a type of equitable relief --

THE COURT: Yeah, a remedy.

MR. WALL: -- over which only district courts have jurisdiction.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. WALL: Other types of equitable relief are related in the fact that there used to be king's courts and bishop's courts and they've been combined. As far as this jurisdictional question is concerned, the only kind of equitable relief that is relevant is jurisdiction. The other types of equitable relief can be granted in the justice court.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: Counsel says the justice court could not have granted me the relief that I was seeking. He doesn't identify any relief that that court could not have granted. It was counsel who selected the end date of the damages that they were seeking and it was counsel who never actually pursued an injunction in this case, other than this phrase. And now after the fact --

THE COURT: Well, then what was the order I entered that you got reversed if it wasn't an injunction?

MR. WALL: That injunction was not sought in the complaint, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, sure. Sure.

MR. WALL: That is a matter that came up during the course of the thing. We're talking about two different kinds of injunction.

THE COURT: Sure, but this is what I'm trying to get at. At some point you argue, look, it's not a separate cause of action in the complaint so you can't consider it. Other points you seem to be saying, look, they haven't seriously gone after it anyway, so for that reason the Court should find in your favor.

MR. WALL: This is -- the injunction they went after --

THE COURT: But it seems to me -- is it not true that the only argument really available to you on this matter has to do with whether or not you invoke specifically and in terms that satisfy these various cases by virtue of a separate either cause of action or at least stating all of the elements of a claim for injunctive relief clearly in the complaint, as opposed to a throw away argument that, oh, and we also want all injunctive and equitable relief we can get? Isn't that really what your argument comes down to?

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MR. WALL: The argument is that you have to invoke the subject matter jurisdiction of the Court in the pleadings --

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: -- and you don't invoke it later on by bringing a motion or amending a complaint. I mean, you could amend a complaint because that's a pleading if you're given permission to do it.

THE COURT: Did the supreme court as part of its order reversing my injunction, did they say it was because the Court entertained no jurisdiction over an injunctive matter in this case?

MR. WALL: They did not. Your Honor, the supreme court in characteristic fashion will not reach a jurisdictional constitutional question if there's another basis on which to decide, and they simply decided that the injunction itself was not sufficient so they didn't have to reach that issue. I believe, based on their comments that were made and based on the law that I cited that this Court did not have jurisdiction. But the Nevada Supreme Court did not say that. They did not reach that issue. Assuming this Court had jurisdiction, that motion --

THE COURT: Well, that motion --

MR. WALL: -- didn't end the pleadings.

THE COURT: Yeah. The motion itself was done in a very -- on an emergency basis without consideration of all of the issues that we're bringing now. So we certainly --

MR. WALL: It certainly didn't retroactively confer subject matter jurisdiction.

THE COURT: So -- and because we did not consider these issues at that time, I suppose it doesn't surprise me that our supreme court didn't sua sponte

take it up, either.

MR. WALL: Well, these issues weren't presented to the supreme court. The only issue that was presented to the supreme court was whether or not Your Honor had jurisdiction to issue an injunction that in effect enjoined Judge Delaney.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: That was the only issue that we raised. They didn't address that issue because they said the injunction itself wasn't sufficient --

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: -- and they didn't have to address that issue.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. WALL: Even if there was jurisdiction over that motion, that's not the kind of injunction that would have invoked the subject matter jurisdiction of this Court over the case at the beginning if the amount in controversy isn't sufficient.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: And nobody sought the kind of injunction that would invoke the subject matter jurisdiction of this Court --

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. WALL: -- at that time in the case. And yes, that is the issue that we have presented, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. I appreciate counsel going over with the Court at length to delve into this issue. It's extremely helpful to the Court in formulating an opinion or a decision on the matter. It appears this is sort of treacherous waters for anyone to venture into and try to get it right. I see that it's nearly 11:30 now and I don't see how we're really going to finish everything up by noon. I suggest that we move

forward and then if we don't get it all finished, then we may have to come back after lunch. Does that interfere with anyone's plans?

MR. GREENBERG: Possibly, Your Honor. When would we conclude this afternoon if we return? Would we conclude by three o'clock, say, or something?

THE COURT: Yeah, I would say we'd come back at 1:00 or 1:30 and finish it out.

MR. GREENBERG: Yeah, as long as we can conclude by 3:00, I don't see a problem in terms of my schedule, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. All right, how about the defendants?

MS. RODRIGUEZ: I think we're fine, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Okay, let's go to the plaintiff's -- or, no, wait. I guess we want to go back to the defendants' other motion, do we not, at this point? Let me get my notes to see which order I was considering. Yeah, the defendants' motion for reconsideration, amendment, new trial and dismissal of claims. Who speaks to that?

MS. RODRIGUEZ: I guess I will, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Ms. Rodriguez.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Give me just a minute to find the right stack. Is Your Honor going to defer the ruling on the subject matter jurisdiction --

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: -- and just go ahead and hear the rest of -- the remainder of the motions?

THE COURT: Yeah. My intention after everything we've said, in light of everything we've said, is to attempt to make a record here that will allow the supreme

court to best address these issues. It doesn't make sense to me to simply rule on the OST motion to dismiss and send it up the pike and then it may well come back and then deal with other issues. I think we would be better served, the parties would be better served if I try to make a record on how I am or would be ruling on various of these matters, so let's go forward with that.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Well, I don't anticipate that I will be very lengthy --

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: -- on my oral argument here. I will just refresh the Court's recollection.

THE COURT: Brevity is a virtue, so.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: I did file this motion for reconsideration. I asked for a number of forms of relief. We asked for amendment, for a new trial and for dismissal of the claims based on Rules 52, 59, 60, 12 and 41. And one of the reasons that we are asking for dismissal and for reconsideration is it overlaps with some of the arguments that my co-counsel Mr. Wall made this morning --

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: -- in terms of the subject matter jurisdiction. As well, I also cited to an ongoing case in a sister department before Chief Judge Linda Bell, which is a duplicative case. The complaints basically mirror each other. And again, I ask the Court to reconsider in looking at Judge Bell's findings where she found that this type of lawsuit filed by Mr. Greenberg was not appropriate for class certification under Rule 23.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: And I did attach that order to the moving papers.

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THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: I also asked for relief under Rule 52 in terms of the fact that the proposed order or the order that's been signed by this Court did not reference any of the settled claims under the Dubric matter. The Court did entertain some evidence in a hearing on that in which Mr. Richards, Trent Richards from the Bourassa Law Group was here and presented to the Court the overlap of the claims and specifically which claimants were going to be settled under the Dubric matter and which claims would remain under the Murray/Reno matter. And that was not referenced at all in the final order from this Court, so we asked that the judgment reflect that at least to -- if the Court has made a finding that that's an invalid settlement or that this judgment is going to override that, there needs to be some type of reference. And there was no opposition from the plaintiffs in that to my motion.

THE COURT: Would that -- if the Court were to do that, would that not seem to run against at least the spirit, if not the letter of the decision the supreme court gave us, you know, in response to my granting of an injunction that affected the Dubric case?

MS. RODRIGUEZ: I don't think so, Your Honor, because if you'll recall the order of events was that that order came back from the supreme court and it was after that that Mr. Richards came in and explained to the Court what was intended by the Dubric settlement. And so that's all we're asking is that if the Court did receive that into evidence, which I believe you entered some pieces of evidence into the record and saw his PowerPoint presentation of the time period of which claimants were in the Dubric matter versus which claimants were here. And we're

just asking that that be referenced and included in the final judgment that's entered into this case.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: One of the items that I also mentioned in the motion was there is an issue under Rule 41(e) in terms of the five-year rule and the plaintiffs bringing this case, as well as the case against Mr. Nady that is presently stayed to trial within that five-year rule. And I attached exhibits showing that although there have been stays in this matter, the plaintiffs have violated those stays throughout the stays and acted as if the stays were not in place by serving pleadings, requesting responses to discovery, entering things on the e-filing system and basically proceeding as if there was no stay. So our position is that you can't have the best of both worlds. You can't act as if there is no stay ongoing and at the same time want the protection of the five-year time period. So we've asked for the Court to look at that as well, and if you need additional examples I'm happy to supply those to the Court. I attached a few of those.

And finally, the last requested relief was for a new trial. Also, for reconsideration to point out to the Court again that the defendants' rights to due process have been violated with the Court not entertaining some of the motions that were on calendar to be heard, specifically our motions to strike their experts --

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: -- and to strike certain evidence that we believe is necessary for them to prove their case. Those never came before the Court as scheduled. And I also cited one of the things that we planned to present that there was no plaintiff that had complied with NAC 608.155, which shows that they have

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to make some kind of good effort, good faith effort with the employer to show any shortfall in underpayment of wages before they ever bring any type of lawsuit such as this. So these were just a few of the items that we had intended to present to a trier of a fact and we've been deprived of that opportunity, surprisingly, with the Court's summary judgment that went forward -- I don't even recall, prior to the summer I believe is when we were here on a number of pretrial motions and then all of a sudden we were looking at a summary judgment motion and a complete turn of events.

So I think that's the gist of the claims that we've done in this post trial motion or post summary judgment motion and we do consider this a tolling motion as well, Your Honor. Do you have -- does the Court have any questions for me on any of these issues?

THE COURT: No, not at this time.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Greenberg.

MR. GREENBERG: Your Honor, I don't know that there's much I can add that is not in our responding papers in respect to this. I will acknowledge in our responding papers we did not discuss defendants' allegations regarding the <u>Dubric</u> litigation and how that interfaces with this litigation and their pending motion for a new trial and amendment of judgment. Candidly, Your Honor, we didn't address it because there's nothing there. I mean, the Court is not actually presented with any order, any document, any actual confirmation of any purported final resolution of any class member's claims. I mean, there was discussion in that case, there was an application to Judge Delaney. She indicated she was going to grant some kind

of relief. But there's never been an order, there's no order presented, so there's really nothing for the Court to consider in respect to that issue, Your Honor.

In respect to the other issues raised by the defendants, these have all been gone over with the Court repeatedly previously in these proceedings and I don't want to take up the Court's time addressing them unless the Court has some questions. I mean, the Court has, you know, rejected these issues that Judge Bell felt the class certification in one of these taxidriver minimum wage cases wasn't appropriate, was her discretionary judgment. Judge Williams, Judge Israel certified these cases along with Your Honor for class action disposition. Every case is different, it's a different record, different jurors considering it. I don't see how that's germane to anything here before Your Honor.

Is there anything I can assist the Court with?

THE COURT: Well, let me put it this way. Of the various motions, and these are -- this is a group of motions seeking different relief from the Court, is there anything in any of those that you feel that it's important, knowing that you surely will be in front of the supreme court on this matter, is there anything that you feel the record is not sufficient for the Court to rule on? I think you've just intimated that to some extent --

MR. GREENBERG: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: -- but is there anything where you dispute the factual allegations that are made in this motion?

MR. GREENBERG: Well, I mentioned in respect to the <u>Dubric</u> litigation there's a representation that somehow there was a resolution there and there is none in the record. There's a representation that somehow plaintiffs have violated

the stays that were in place in this case previously which somehow disturbed the 41(e) standard. I would dispute that. I mean, if plaintiffs had made requests to defendants to comply with certain discovery, provide certain things, then that is not a violation of the stay that would disturb the 41(e) period. The Court's orders are the Court's orders. We as parties don't control the impact of them. Obviously plaintiff — defendants had no obligation to respond to anything during the periods of the stay and it's my recollection that they did not. I mean, they did not agree to that and if they had voluntarily that was their election. We certainly never asked the Court to compel anything or invoke the jurisdiction of the Court in violation of the stay periods that were at issue here, so I would dispute that representation that seems to be being made by the defendants in connection with that branch of their motion.

There's a representation that there wasn't compliance with NAC608.155 regarding -- somehow like a pre-suit presentation of claims by employees to the employer. There is no such requirement. That refers to proceedings that are brought to the Labor Commissioner administratively. It has no application in this case. Your Honor has ruled on all the legal issues that have been raised by defendants in this motion previously, so I don't want to take up the Court's time simply going over history, so to speak.

THE COURT: You're satisfied that your written work in response to this motion adequately covers --

MR. GREENBERG: I believe it does, Your Honor, with the exception as I stated, I did not direct in my written response the issue of the <u>Dubric</u> proceedings because, again, there is really nothing in the record there advising the Court of orally; the Court is aware. But otherwise I believe I did respond in the written

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submission to the defendants' claims. And again, all of these issues have been raised previously with the Court and the Court has resolved them, so I don't think I need at this point to make a further record. I've made my record in the previous proceedings before the Court in respect to these issues.

THE COURT: Okay, back to you.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Your Honor, just a couple things, just so that the Court is aware of the status of the Dubric matter, is that we did go before Judge Delaney and she did preliminarily approve the settlement, as well as the class. So I know there was a reference in the plaintiff's response to say nothing has come of it and that's just not true.

THE COURT: Do you not take the supreme court's order in regards to the <u>Dubric</u> matter, in other words, in reversing this Court's granting of the injunction, that this Court should not -- I mean, the district courts essentially cannot rule on or should really have nothing to do with other similar cases?

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Respectfully, Your Honor, I think I disagree with the Court's interpretation of the supreme court's order --

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: -- because I know that shortly after we all received the supreme court's order we came back before Your Honor and I think you indicated words to the effect that I can't hear anything about what's going on next door is how I'm interpreting the supreme court.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: I shouldn't know what's happening before Judge Delaney.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: I don't think that's what the supreme court was saying because I think definitely in any court if a plaintiff has already settled their claims somewhere else, certainly a defendant can come before the sister department and say why are we litigating that here; they've already settled their claim over there.

And immediately you could do a motion to dismiss --

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: -- that you can't be filing duplicatively if you're already resolved or agreed to resolve. You can always come in here waving a release and say they've already released this claim. So that's all we're saying is that the Court should take note that some of these claimants that are represented by the Bourassa group have resolved their claims through the settlement conference program. It's not like we went out and did some back-door dealings with the Bourassa group. We had Judge Weiss to help us do the settlement conference and this is ultimately a conference -- a settlement that was reached after negotiations and after discovery and after all the pretrial litigation that is necessary.

I think on that case we were on the eve of trial as well when we reached a settlement. And we have preliminary approval from Judge Delaney, so I think that this Court can receive notification of that. And this Court did. That's what I was referencing, that Mr. Richards came in and informed the Court these are the people that we represent, these are the people that we are attempting to settle the same claims, underpayment of minimum wage, with the defendants, and that's all that we're asking be included in this particular part of the judgment.

The only other thing I would mention is as pertains to what Mr.

Greenberg indicated on the violations of the stays. I did attach some examples of

that at my Exhibit 4 in the pleadings. I know there was -- oh, the last thing I wanted 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

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to mention is that I know that Mr. Greenberg is seeking to minimize this compliance with NAC608.155, saying that's something that falls under the Labor Commissioner. But as the Court will recall, one of the main issues in this case and the basis for the Court going back to 2007 in extending the statute of limitations was a record-keeping statute that falls under these same provisions. So I know that Mr. Greenberg doesn't want the Court to entertain and say plaintiffs don't have to do this, but at the same time he's the one that came in waving those same provisions under the Labor Commissioner statutes holding the defendants' feet to the fire, saying based on this record-keeping statute under the Labor Commissioner this Court should extend the statute of limitations more than two years back to 2007. So I think this is a very important statute that the Court needs to entertain.

Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: What would prevent, in light of the supreme court's view about highjacking of class action matters, what would prevent a plaintiff or a group of plaintiffs from doing the same thing back to a defendant? What would prevent them from going to federal court, which carries a decidedly different view about the highjacking of class action matters, from going there and filing a later class action which includes many of the plaintiffs or members of the class that the defendant had included -- or not that the defendant included, but the plaintiff, a different plaintiff's counsel had included in its second complaint filed?

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Well, I think that's actually happening right now, Your Honor. It's my understanding that there is a similar wage claim filed by Mr. Greenberg against Western Cab Company in the Eighth Judicial District Court that --

that's the same one, actually. I believe that was Judge Bell's. When she refused to certify the class there only remained like four individual plaintiffs which Western Cab proceeded to settle. So that case is gone, it's closed. Mr. Greenberg took the same class claim and went and refiled it in federal court and actually naming one of the plaintiffs that is named in this case, and I forget which one it is. I have to think if it's Murray, Reno, Sergeant or Brucelli (phonetic). I'm thinking -- and Mr. Greenberg can probably speak to that. But exactly the scenario that you just painted is what has actually happened, is that he has filed the same claims against Western Cab but now in federal court. I haven't kept up with the rulings, so I'm assuming that Western Cab will be moving to dismiss, saying that's already been adjudicated here in the Eighth Judicial District Court, but I'm not sure where that stands. But there is -- so far there's nothing to prevent that. You just have to go defend it in federal court as well.

THE COURT: Does that not draw a question to the lack of, apparently, any remedy for -- and I'm not just speaking about plaintiffs but speaking of the court, the supreme court, to make sure that matters that are raised get resolved on their merits as opposed to being hijacked out?

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Well, I don't really see the scenario here and I'm not sure what the Court is referencing in terms of the word hijacking because the claim that was resolved with the <u>Dubric</u> matter, and I think when we came in and presented the evidence to Your Honor and we presented it in front of Judge Delaney was showing that it was a legitimate settlement and in fact it was a settlement that was reached at a higher rate than the norm of the settlements that were reached in comparable cab companies in Las Vegas. In other words, there were larger cab companies that

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were ending up paying less than Mr. Nady, a smaller company was paying. So it was a good settlement for all purposes and that's what we had to come in and present to Judge Delaney. We had to put on testimony to show it wasn't just, like I indicated, some settlement reached on the corner street where we were saying, okay, we're going to pay two dollars instead of two hundred dollars or something like that. It has to be a valid settlement that is approved and then there has to be an opt out period where people will know, just like as in this one --

THE COURT: Yeah.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: -- do they want to be a part of this or do they want to opt out. And in this instance --

THE COURT: As in fact Ms. Dubric did.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Correct. And in this instance as well then they can opt into this one. They can proceed for any of the overlap time. Any of those people that were represented by Mr. Greenberg didn't have to accept any kind of settlement under Ms. Dubric's class action. So the hope is that, yes, we will get some finality in both of these cases with all of these claimants, at least through -- in this case through December of 2015 and Ms. Dubric's case went on into the year 2016. And then it was either Your Honor or the Discovery Commissioner that told Mr. Greenberg if he wanted anything after December 2015, he would need to refile for those people if he felt that there were still ongoing violations after December 2015.

But I think that unless, as I've represented to the Court per my client, if there's any underpayments currently, they're just merely typographical errors because there is an attempt to have full compliance ever since the Thomas decision in June of 2014. There's been an attempt to have full compliance, excluding tips,

in the calculation of underpayments and there's no reason to think that there is any ongoing underpayment of minimum wage or that there's any reason for Mr. Greenberg to refile. In fact, I think that's why he chose to stop in December of 2015, was there really were -- if there was anything there it was under ten dollars or it was, you know, some errors, and I don't think it was worth his time or the defendants or the special master going through boxes and boxes to find ten bucks that was an error. So, I'm sorry, I've probably -- I'm not sure if I --

THE COURT: Well, what I'm sort of -- the question I'm asking is about the practicality of resolving these suits and what you're telling me has to deal with that.

All right, thank you.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Thank you.

THE COURT: And finally, plaintiff's motion to amend.

MR. GREENBERG: Your Honor, this motion is really quite simple and documented by the public record. You can see attached to my moving papers Exhibit A. We have an amendment to articles of organization and it says the name is now A Cab Series, LLC, whereas in part one it said A Cab, LLC. A Cab, LLC was the entity sued. It was the entity against which the judgment was entered.

THE COURT: What was the date of filing of that one?

MR. GREENBERG: This amendment?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. GREENBERG: This amendment was filed on January 5th, 2017, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. GREENBERG: So there's a representation made in the opposing

papers which I hate to take issue with counsel. I mean, it's not appropriate for me to do so, but I do take issue with the representation. This is on page 2. "A Cab Series, LLC is a different defendant than A Cab Taxi Service and from A Cab, LLC." Now, A Cab Taxi Service is a non-entity. We all agree on this. They were named but there is in fact no such entity. But this representation that A Cab Series, LLC is a different entity than A Cab, LLC, there is no basis for this representation to the Court. And the amendment that's sought, it's simply a change of name. It's the same entity, Your Honor. They can't evade the force of the judgment simply by changing their name.

And I need to have this done because, as Your Honor understands, I am proceeding with judgment enforcement and it is definitely going to complicate my ability to enforce the judgment if the company is now legally known as A Cab Series, LLC and I'm trying to, you know, attach property or whatever it is. In fact, I submitted an order, a very brief order when I filed this motion. I was hopeful Your Honor would perhaps resolve it without hearing. I have an order right here, I'd like the Court to sign it. In their opposition there's essentially a great deal of discussion, well, Mr. Nady was examined about how the series that were issued by A Cab functioned and the relationship. I think Your Honor understands we're just talking about a name of the actual registered entity here. We're not talking about the function of the series that that entity has issued and that was subject to our last appearance before Your Honor regarding the Wells Fargo account.

Is there something else I can assist the Court with on this issue?

THE COURT: I don't have in front of me right here the one filed in 2017. It basically accomplishes that A Cab --

MR. GREENBERG: Would you like -- I can approach, Your Honor. I have --

THE COURT: All right, fine.

THE COURT: But let me ask you this question, though. Does it simply say that the organization known as -- thank you --

MR. GREENBERG: There you go, Your Honor.

THE COURT: -- A Cab will henceforth -- A Cab, LLC will henceforth be known as A Cab Series, LLC?

MR. GREENBERG: Well, Your Honor can see it right there. And this is -- I mean, I got this certified by the Secretary of State. My declaration, you know, explains that I got this for the purposes of authenticating it to the Court. And you can see it says: Name of limited liability company, A Cab, LLC. That's in part one. And then it says, three: The articles have been amended as follows. There's no change in function, structure. It just says the name is now A Cab Series, LLC. So as of January 5th, 2017 the entity registered itself with the Secretary of State under this name, but it is the same entity, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. GREENBERG: It's not a different defendant, it's not a different corporation.

THE COURT: And is it not also a fact that whatever the name may be that A Cab, LLC has been A Series, LLC since 2012?

MR. GREENBERG: That is correct. It's had those powers to issue those series because in 2012 it adopted changes to its articles of organization that granted it those powers, but that has nothing to do with this motion, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. All right, anything else on that one? Or let me see if

in the Secretary of State from last year when they've had this filing, as the Court

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noted, as of February 16, 2012, which was -- this also was available to them. This is public knowledge. This was eight months before they filed their complaint. Their complaint was filed in October of 2012. This was filed February 2012 and lays out the fact that A Cab is a series limited liability company. So they had this available. Why they didn't name that entity in all of these years --

THE COURT: Which entity?

MS. RODRIGUEZ: A Cab Series --

THE COURT: But that's not --

MS. RODRIGUEZ: A Cab Series, Limited -- Yes.

THE COURT: But that's not the name of it, is it?

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Well --

THE COURT: By virtue of 2012, the change?

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Yes, it is, according to what is filed. The Certificate to Accompany Restated Articles or Amended and Restated Articles that is filed with the Secretary of State.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: And what is attached to it is the Amended and Restated Articles of Organization of A Cab, LLC. And it says both in the front where it says name of Nevada entity as last recorded in this office was A Cab, LLC, and then the attachment says that this is a series limited liability company. That was the change as of 2012. And what I've also attached --

THE COURT: It says -- does it not say that the name -- look at Article 1.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Correct.

THE COURT: The name of limited liability company.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Correct.

THE COURT: The name of this limited liability company is A Cab, LLC.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: My interpretation of that, Your Honor, and I think the intent of this was just as it says on page 1, that that is the former name. It is now being organized as a Series LLC. And if there was any doubt as to this, that's why I attached the deposition of Mr. Nady that Mr. Greenberg has known about this at least for over a year, never sought to amend or to add. This is not a motion to amend a judgment under Rule 59, as he's indicating. This is basically a Rule 15 where he's trying to add someone new and he hasn't gone through the proper procedures. And what I'm asking the Court to look at --

THE COURT: How is it somebody -- how is it someone new if it's the same -- all they did was change the name, did they not?

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Because --

THE COURT: In 2017, I mean.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: -- from our hearings, our most recent hearings here the intent of this motion is not to just recognize a name change to A Cab Series, LLC. What Mr. Greenberg's intent with this, and correct me if I'm wrong because I'd like to hear otherwise, is that he believes by changing it to A Cab Series, LLC now that that encompasses what he has painted to the Court as the master and all the mini series. He thinks by saying A Cab Series, LLC that he gets everything, he gets all assets and he can proceed to garnish all assets of any of those other series. And so that's why if the Court is -- what he's doing is still not even naming the appropriate party. As we were here before trying to explain to the Court, the people who or the series that pays the drivers is A Cab Employee Leasing Company.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: And I know I haven't said the whole, full name, but the gist of it --

THE COURT: Yeah.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: -- is the Employee Leasing Company. He's still not asking to amend to include that series. He's wanting to just say A Cab Series, LLC, which the plaintiff is under the belief that that will be an umbrella to collect all of the series, the mini series assets underneath that.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: And that's why this time we were fortunate enough to have Mr. Oshins available to answer some of the concerns of the Court that were raised at the last hearing in terms of the formation of these series, the individual series and how they stand independently from each other. I know that the Court had a lot of questions about those items and Mr. Shafer was doing the presentation on -- I think that was on our motion to quash the writ. But those go hand in hand with what is being sought here, again, Your Honor, because by now just amending A Cab, LLC to A Cab Series, LLC, the intent of the motion then is to -- I'm trying to think -- pierce -- I couldn't -- I was thinking perforate --

THE COURT: Yeah.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: -- pierce into all of the individual Series LLCs, which is not appropriate. But the basis for my opposition was that it was not a proper Rule 15 and I think I cited to the case that showed that the plaintiffs had been dilatory in terms of waiting to amend this. They knew about the name change, if that's what it's being characterized as is a name change, but they waited until the Court entered

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23 24 judgment. Four hours later they moved to amend the judgment. So based on the --I'll find the appropriate case here, Your Honor. I cited it in my brief. Oops, I'm looking at Mr. Greenberg's motion, that's why I can't find it.

THE COURT: What's that, some authority he cited?

Well, if I accept your line of reasoning and your argument that you do have to essentially sue each of the separately named series corporations in order to be able to go after their assets -- in other words, you really need to name them at the front end of the case, how does an individual know? How does -- would there not be some requirement under the Series LLC legislation that a business do business then publicly, such as by getting a license, a business license to do business?

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Yes, Your Honor. And that's why we do have Mr. Oshins here to speak to that. But one of the other items that Your Honor asked for the last time was how does an employee know who they're working for. Who do they know who to sue?

THE COURT: Yeah.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: And so I did bring some paystubs today to show -- and I'm just going to sneak and actually get my cheat sheet of the notes of when the paystubs commenced reflecting this. The paystubs do indicate Employee Leasing Company on each one of the paystubs as of March 1st of 2014.

THE COURT: So that the employer is Employee Leasing Company?

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Yes, Your Honor. A Cab Series --

THE COURT: Would you not expect an employee to know who they're working for?

MS. RODRIGUEZ: They should. Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: By virtue -- even though they were not hired by a separate individual in a company known as -- you know, a sign on the door or something, a business license on the wall as Employee Leasing Company, but rather were hired -- I mean, I don't know if Mr. Nady personally did all the hiring and firing --

MS. RODRIGUEZ: No.

THE COURT: -- but whoever that person would be. In other words, would it not require, then, for any Series LLC for a successful plaintiff to come in and pierce the corporate veil and be able to show that it was whoever you want to count as the one calling the shots --

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Uh-huh.

THE COURT: -- the one who decided in this case to not have anything but separate -- many thousands of separate trip sheets as a way of keeping track of how much -- of compliance essentially with the MWA? Why would the Court -- I mean, wouldn't a successful plaintiff -- I mean, wouldn't you have to have not only for an MWA, assuming that you were able to qualify as -- well, it wouldn't matter whether your were in justice court or district court, if you file a class action lawsuit you not only need a class plaintiff, you need a class defendant.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Correct.

THE COURT: But what I hear you saying is that -- well, what seems to me to be a logical extension of your argument is that since you might not know who even all these different entities are that you're really seeking relief from, that you might have to name everybody you know of, go in and do research to figure out or discovery to figure out who every single entity, series entity is and treat it as a class

action, is that -- and if so, if that's what you would argue is the case, is that what our Legislature intended when they passed the Series LLC?

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Well, Your Honor, that's no different from any other lawsuit. As a plaintiff, and I represent a lot of plaintiffs, you have to do your research as to who is the property entity. And if you don't get it right the first time when you serve it, that's why you usually name Does and Roes. You do discovery on the issue and then you name them appropriately. You take PMK depositions, you do written discovery and then you make sure you've got the right entity because you can be there on the day of trial and find out you've named the wrong manufacturer --

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: -- and you're out of luck. But here --

THE COURT: So your answer is yes, you would have to do that?

MS. RODRIGUEZ: You would have to find out and sue the appropriate party as a defendant. There was no discovery done on that, other than the deposition that Mr. Greenberg took. And the deposition at that time, he already knew the answers. You can tell from the formation of the questions. He's asking Mr. Nady: So, A Cab is set up as a series LLC? Mr. Nady's response: Yes. And he starts going into the questions. And that's why I attached that because you could tell that the plaintiff's counsel in taking the deposition already knows it's set up as a series LLC.

THE COURT: And how would they know that? Would it be from going to the --

MS. RODRIGUEZ: From a public document.

THE COURT: Okay. Does the public document name any of the series LLCs?

THE COURT: So it allows a company, then -- this interpretation allows a company to break out all of its functioning and all of its sources of income as separate series LLCs and not make the public aware of that through some means, not either have a business license for each, some sort of requirement that would require that, or perhaps require each series LLC to file something like this, Amended Restated Articles of Organization, some public document. Now, when -- remind me, if you would, when was the Series LLC legislation passed?

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Your Honor, I'm definitely not the expert on that area.

THE COURT: Well, fortunately you have --

MS. RODRIGUEZ: I do.

THE COURT: -- an authority here who is.

MR. OSHINS: It was 2005, I think.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: I do. And so I would like to -- you know, that's the gist of my opposition on the motion to amend, but if there's some -- I think that it would be beneficial to the Court to entertain some more information from Mr. Oshins.

THE COURT: Well, yeah. The first thing -- the only thing I need right now is when did they pass it. I mean, we went through all of that when we dealt with this issue at more length.

(Speaking to the law clerk) Do you recall? We looked it up. We drafted everything we had on it.

Anybody know? Mr. Nady knows.

MR. OSHINS: It was either 2001 or 2005. I think 2005.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: 2005.

THE COURT: 2005? Okay.

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MS. RODRIGUEZ: Correct.

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THE COURT: So from 2005 forward in order to successfully prosecute this

kind of a case a group of plaintiffs would have to sue somebody and then do

discovery to see who were the actual parties.

monthly requests to produce or something.

obviously haven't been litigated to that extent --

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: You do not, Your Honor.

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MS. RODRIGUEZ: Who's the appropriate -- correct.

THE COURT: What would there be to prevent a party from afterwards

creating a new little widget, a new series LLC to conduct the same business function

publicly, series LLC? I guess what I'm not saying very well, would you not then be

required to continue that type of basic discovery throughout the lawsuit? And since

you couldn't get the answer from public knowledge or anything within the public

domain, you would have to, I presume, continue doing either -- perhaps weekly or

MS. RODRIGUEZ: You always have an ongoing obligation to supplement

your discovery responses. So if there is a discovery question to say who is the

employer of Michael Murray and Michael Reno and you answer the question A Cab

Employee Leasing Company, and at any point if that changes the defendant would

that had previously been sliced out and handed to a named -- named but not

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THE COURT: Right.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: -- to see if there was a fraudulent transfer then to avoid

have an obligation to supplement that response and revise it. These issues

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liability or something, because I think that's kind of what the Court is envisioning. But again, in reference to the <u>Dubric</u> matter, they did conduct discovery. They asked who is Ms. Dubric's employer and the answer was Employee Leasing Company, A Cab Series Employee Leasing Company. There was an amendment to the complaint to name the proper party. So that is one of the reasons that we also came before the Court and said there's different defendants because our position was always that A Cab, LLC was an improper defendant in this case. In fact, that was always a denial in every one of the answers that was filed on behalf of the defendants to say A Cab, LLC is not the employer. And now changing it to A Cab Series, LLC really doesn't do any -- it doesn't move the case along, either, because that is not the employer of the drivers who are seeking underpayment.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: We're still not naming the appropriate parties in this lawsuit. And my fear, as I indicated, was that there's this misconception that by changing the names to A Cab Series, LLC that's just going to somehow gather all of the series under that. You know, there is no reason to include the Maintenance Company, the Valley Taxi Company, some of those things that we ran to before because they have nothing to do with an underpayment of a minimum wage to a driver.

THE COURT: Who is the human being behind each one of those limited or series limited LLCs? Is it Mr. Nady?

MS. RODRIGUEZ: I would think -- I can't answer that in full, but I believe that some of those entities are actually assigned to a trust and then I don't know the extent of that because I haven't further researched that; if that's Mr. and Mrs. Nady

that are the beneficiaries of the trust or if that's their children, or who is actually behind some of those further series that may not be related at all, like I referenced the Valley Taxi company, because they are all set up differently. I'm sorry, Your Honor, that's not my area in terms of asset formation and going into trusts and assignments of the different series.

Again, I have Mr. Oshins here. I think Mr. Shafer was prepared to ask him a few questions. I can do that, unless you wanted to.

THE COURT: Are you going to -- you mean like take evidence at this point?

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Correct, Your Honor, because I think Your Honor asked some critical questions last time we were here. One was as it pertains to how does an employee know who his employer is, so I brought the paystubs. One of the other questions that the Court had was do all of these individual series have to have a business license, because Mr. Greenberg was making that argument that every one of these little series had to have a license through the Taxicab Authority or through the Clark County Business Licensing. And, you know, Mr. Shafer and I went back and did some further research on that and basically going to the expert on this as to the answer to those questions.

So if those are still concerns for the Court as it pertains to these motions as well as some of the other motions that are upcoming and may be on chambers calendar, I'm not sure; the motion to conduct a debtor exam and things like that, because I think that's asking to do a debtor exam for all the individual series. So we need to address this concept of the individual series and their independence at some point because it's intertwined through all of these motions.

Would you like Mr. Oshins to speak to at least the licensing?

THE COURT: Here's my view on that. We are at not even the tail end of a lawsuit, we're somehow even beyond the tail end or what normally would be thought of as the tail end of a lawsuit and many issues are being interjected at that point. I'm happy to listen to anyone argue the motion that you wish. I don't think this is the time to take evidence, frankly. And I say that with a view to what we said earlier, I don't even know if I have jurisdiction at this point.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Well, my concern was the last time the Court had these questions about the statutes themselves, the record keeping for the independent series, the licensing for the independent series, the EIN number that was shared.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: And Mr. Shafer and I were both trying to speak to that and Mr. Wall I think was present as well, and we were from both sides just giving you argument. So we brought the person who has the knowledge about that particular area because, you know, the rest of us are litigation and appellate attorneys, you know, just arguing what is before us. But Mr. Oshins has a knowledge of these series that -- in terms of the regulations that the Court was concerned with.

THE COURT: Is there any reason why the defendant or defendants did not bring some sort of motion, even -- I don't know if it would have been viable at the very beginning of the lawsuit, but some sort of notion -- motion to raise some of these issues at a time when there was time for a court to do anything about it?

I just --

MS. RODRIGUEZ: In terms of the series?

THE COURT: I don't know how to deal with this at this point.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: In terms of the series?

THE COURT: Yeah. In reference to the fact that the -- under your theory, I guess, the plaintiff continues harass defendant corporations --

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Uh-huh.

THE COURT: -- when they are not even the ones who are the employers and therefore liable to pay the Minimum Wage Act or the minimum wage under the constitution. I don't know, I just --

All right, anything else?

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Well, just in answer to Your Honor's questions, like I indicated, you know, I have been the unfortunate beneficiary on the plaintiff's side many times when -- you know, it's not the defendants' duty to prove the plaintiffs' case, to prove they're suing the right people. This is the plaintiffs' duty to do that research and especially when it's available to them, when it's a public document, before they even file the lawsuit, when they take a deposition on this area and still do no further discovery. So I think the Court has probably seen many motions to dismiss come in at the last minute and say you've got the wrong people, and it's not uncommon. And that's the case here.

THE COURT: Well, those aren't uncommon. The basis for such a motion is, in my experience, uncommon because I just -- I have not been highly cognizant -- I haven't had other cases raise these issues and say, look, you've got the wrong guy, it's a series LLC.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: They're becoming more commonplace in the personal injury matters and I think we talked about that a little bit because one of the bases -- most of the cab companies are proceeding in this fashion to start making each of

the taxicabs an independent series with their own coverage, their insurance 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

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coverage, and I think we talked about the registration and the insurance would be for that particular cab so when a party is injured they will sue that cab. And that is the limitation of the liability, it doesn't go beyond to sue A Cab Employee Leasing Company because they have nothing to do with that particular cab. So when a plaintiff is injured, they're going to sue cab A or cab B or whatever cab injures them. So I think that's where they're becoming a little more commonplace. This is a little different because this is in the wage area, but it's only different from the type of case. The same structure should still hold in terms of the limitation of liability.

THE COURT: If I agree with all of that, not just in relation to some P.I. case but in relation to the attempted enforcement of a constitutional provision, that troubles me because what you're saying is that whatever the people of the state have voted on and said is something more than just the statute, it is a right, entitled to all those kinds of things that courts do when constitutional rights are raised as either a defense or by a plaintiff. And that -- is there not some problem inherent in allowing a business entity to avoid payment of a constitutionally mandated wage by using this particular otherwise legitimate means of doing business and never -never doing -- I don't know, make some public -- or when the lawsuit is filed bringing it up?

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Your Honor, there's not --

THE COURT: Would there not at least -- given the fact that we're dealing with the enforcement of a constitutional provision, does a defendant who wishes to assert this as -- I don't know if you'd call it even a defense, as a diffusion of defendants, a multiplicity of defendants, a confusion of -- I mean, to any plaintiff.

We're talking about minimum wage workers to know how to proceed, and the defendant bears no responsibility for making that public?

MS. RODRIGUEZ: It has to be the correct defendant, Your Honor, and I think that's what perhaps is the confusion is that all of these mini series, as I'm labeling them, all start with the words A Cab --

THE COURT: Yeah.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: -- A Cab Limited Series, and then Employee Leasing or Maintenance or whatever. But, you know, if this was -- I think there's been other minimum wage cases that are against the restaurants in town and if a plaintiff was going to go sue Pizza Hut but Pizza Hut really didn't even employ its own employees, they used Sunshine Employment Service, the plaintiff doesn't really have any cause of action against Pizza Hut. They have to use Sunshine Employment Service. They don't have any action against the supplier of the pizza dough. They have nothing to do with it. You know, there's all these different vendors or different independent entities that are servicing to form a Pizza Hut, but the appropriate employer is the Sunshine Employment Service.

That's the case here, is that there is a proper defendant. The proper defendant is the Employee Leasing Company.

THE COURT: And so my question, my last question anyway, was in a case involving the enforcement of a constitutionally protected right, there's no shifting of a burden to a defendant to make a court and the parties know who the real defendant should be, as opposed to allowing a defendant to rely upon the Series LLC statute and to -- I mean, and all of this perhaps rests upon the premise, which may be incorrect, that ultimately whether you sue the Employee Leasing Company or you

sue any other of the many series LLCs and you get down to talking about actions 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

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which they as a business have taken, you're not dealing with the corporate entity anymore. At some point you're going to get to a live human being. If that live human being is Mr. Nady or is a small group of investors it would make no difference. I guess I fear that we would be allowing legislation, relatively new legislation which certainly has a legitimate business purpose, to be used as a shield against enforcement of a constitutional right that was never envisioned at the least by the people of this state when they made that, when they elevated that to a constitutional provision. I'm troubled with this. I just don't -- I don't know how we get there.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: The only thing I would say in response to that, Your Honor, is that I think there is a misconception that there is not a proper defendant and that this is being used as a shield. There's nothing to indicate that there is not a proper defendant employer. There's no indication that they're undercapitalized or that they're not in a position to defend this and to fund any judgment that would be lodged against them as the appropriate employer. That just hasn't been done. You can't just group everybody in --

THE COURT: Well, are you saying that they have in fact done that? Are you saying that Employee Leasing Series LLC had the money to withstand this lawsuit for five, going on six years, or was in fact -- were all the shots being called by a very limited group of people and perhaps one? And, you know, recognizing that the law allows people to protect their liability or protect against liability by forming all manner of corporate devices. Well, I don't know, I think I'm reaching the point of just sort of talking to myself in the air.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Well, I don't think, in answer to the Court's question --

you know, the question was is there something in the constitution that changes somehow the burden --

THE COURT: The burden. Yeah.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: -- for the defendant to come forth and say you've got the wrong guy, you sued the wrong party, this is the appropriate one.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: No, there is nothing in the constitution. This is still the plaintiffs' burden to do some minimal discovery on this issue, which was not done in this case. It's been right there and they've known it. It's very clear from the filing four hours after the judgment comes out that they filed this motion. I think that in itself is very suspect, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Uh-huh. Well, it's fair to ask Mr. Greenberg why. Why did that come down that way if you had notice at least from the time of the deposition of Mr. Nady that there really were separate entities here?

MR. GREENBERG: Your Honor, there's a supposition made here that's presented to the Court that somehow the order that I am requesting is going to extend to these arguably independent series entities that were formed by A Cab. That is not the request of the motion. The request of the motion is extremely narrow, Your Honor. The Court granted my clients a judgment against A Cab, LLC, that single entity. All I'm asking the Court to do is just have that judgment recorded as of record against the current name of that entity, which is a A Cab Series, LLC.

I am not asking for any other relief regarding any other arguable entities. There is no ulterior motive. I'm being told that the purpose of my motion is so that I can then somehow with force of this Court seize assets that belong to other

entities. There is no such request before this Court in connection with this motion. I mean, accepting defendants' position as it is, which is that these series LLCs are separate legal entities that can possess property in their own right, property that would be beyond the judgment against A Cab, LLC, I'm not here to argue about that, Your Honor. I mean, that's not the purpose of this motion. What I'm saying, Your Honor, is I have a judgment against A Cab, LLC.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. GREENBERG: If there's property that's titled in that name to that entity -THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. GREENBERG: -- I have a right to enforce the judgment against that property. To the extent that the property is no longer recorded in the name of A Cab, LLC but A Cab Series, LLC because that entity has changed its name, the judgment should be conformed accordingly. That is the only issue we are here before this Court. There is no dispute that the entity is the same entity that was summoned. All of this discussion, Your Honor, regarding the status of the series LLC, Your Honor is raising some very important points in this litigation and there's been an extensive discussion for about twenty minutes regarding the issue of the status of these allegedly issued series LLCs and how they fit into the judgment enforcement. I'm not here to address any of that, Your Honor, okay. This is a very limited motion.

There's a duty -- I mean, where is the prejudice to defendants from granting this requested amendment to the judgment? There is no prejudice. And counsel, for example, in her discussion with you, Your Honor, you were asking about, well, you know, if somebody with the series LLCs that had the employment responsibility and then they changed, how would -- and counsel for defendant quite

correctly said, well, there would be a duty to continue with -- you know, supplement discovery. Well, they had a duty here to appear in this case by the name that they changed the corporation to, which was not A Cab, LLC but A Cab Series, LLC. They never filed a notice of appearance in that name, Your Honor, once they changed the name of the defendant.

THE COURT: Where is there a requirement to do that? Where is that found?

MR. GREENBERG: Well, Your Honor, I'm not saying that they're necessarily required to do it, but I am simply picking up on what defendants were saying --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. GREENBERG: -- that there's a duty to supplement their discovery.

Presumably if I'm a party before the Court and I change my name but I'm the same entity, I'm the same party, I should have a duty to come before the Court and make the public record reflect that accordingly. Essentially, Your Honor --

THE COURT: Even if there's no pending -- if there's been no attempt at discovery that puts the question to them, list all of the names which you have used or entities which you have used or however you want to phrase it --

MR. GREENBERG: This motion --

THE COURT: -- of doing business?

MR. GREENBERG: Your Honor, this motion doesn't address any of the entities that have been formed by A Cab, LLC. It doesn't ask anything about the series that it has formed. Allegedly --

THE COURT: I'm speaking of what you just posited, that they have a duty to come forward.

MR. GREENBERG: Your Honor, what I'm saying is that this motion is simply

to get the name on the record --

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THE COURT: Uh-huh.

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after this entity was sued. THE COURT: Okay.

MR. GREENBERG: -- of the judgment, reflect the name that was changed

MR. GREENBERG: Where is the prejudice to that entity, A Cab, LLC? I'm not talking about any of the series that is issued. This judgment is not asking to be entered against any of these supposed separate entities.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. GREENBERG: This is the same entity that was summoned in 2012 that changed its name in 2017. That is the only purpose of the relief sought, Your Honor. So the issues Your Honor has been discussing with counsel are very, very important issues in the context of this case, but they have nothing to do with this motion, Your Honor. I have -- the Court has rendered a judgment against A Cab, LLC. That entity has changed its name to A Cab Series, LLC. I need to have the judgment name reflect the current name of that single entity defendant, not any other alleged series LLC defendants. I'm not asking the Court to address any of those issues. I have an order here, Your Honor. In fact, I gave Your Honor an order with my motion which is one paragraph. I have now another order that recites the appearance here today. I would ask to approach and ask -- I'll give a copy to counsel and Your Honor can enter it. This is a clerical issue, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. GREENBERG: This is not related at all to the issues that Your Honor is raising with counsel and that counsel is discussing that Mr. Oshins was supposedly

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A Cab, LLC and the series it's issued. None of that is implicated by this order,

here to give evidence on regarding the nature of the series relationship between

Your Honor. I think I've made myself clear.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. GREENBERG: May I approach?

THE COURT: Uh, yeah, if you can give the other side copies of the same thing.

MR. GREENBERG: There are two forms. Your Honor, this is just a very summary form that was actually submitted with the motion. It does not recite the appearance today. This is one that simply recites the appearance of counsel today, that Your Honor held today.

THE COURT: All right. Okay, anything else on this motion, Mr. Greenberg?

MR. GREENBERG: I have nothing further to add, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. GREENBERG: I think Your Honor understands.

THE COURT: The rulings are as follows: Yes, no, yes, yes, no. Okay, trying to put a little levity in here in what is a very serious matter for a host of reasons.

The ruling on the first motion which we addressed is that the Court does not believe that it is devoid of jurisdiction in this matter for the reasons urged by the defendants and accordingly that motion is denied. The plaintiffs -- or, I'm sorry, the defendants' first filed motion for reconsideration, amendment, for a new trial and for dismissal of claims is likewise denied. And the plaintiffs' motion to amend the judgment from A Cab, LLC to A Cab Series, LLC is granted. I have made these rulings for reasons, some of which you will no doubt ferret from our discussion, and

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for the others I think you would have resort to the plaintiffs' arguments on the same issues.

Clearly this is a matter which must to to the supreme court again. so I think that it may be that a stay is warranted, and I would ask presumably the defendants what manner of -- well, first of all, what does that do to the already filed notice of appeal? Is it effective or not at this point, Mr. Wall?

MR. WALL: I believe the notice of appeal would become effective upon the entry of the orders resolving the tolling motions.

THE COURT: All right. Then is there any need for the Court to -- I mean, it's going to take somebody with more -- certainly more power and authority than me to resolve these issues. How do we keep things as they are until that is done, or is there a need to?

MR. GREENBERG: Your Honor --

THE COURT: I'm putting words in the mouth of the defendant. Does the defendant request a stay or not? If they do, then we have to get into, you know, on what basis and all of that.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Well, I'll speak to that.

THE COURT: Yes, go ahead.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: We're passing the potato here.

THE COURT: Okay, go ahead.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Absolutely, Your Honor, we do request a stay of the proceedings pending appeal. As we indicated on Mr. Shafer's motion to quash the writ, any further garnishments are jeopardizing the company's existence.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Mr. Nady and A Cab have actively sought a bond pending appeal and have been denied several times already. I can furnish copies to the Court if there's any doubt as to my representations to the Court. They have actively sought to obtain the appellate bond in order to request the further stay. I was intending to brief a motion to stay under a hardship.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: I believe there's some authority to that effect. I don't have that with me, but there is some case law that indicates when there is a hardship on a defendant that the Court can grant a stay absent a bond. And I was intending to go ahead and attach all of those denials. So as I mentioned in some of the pleadings, I would ask the Court to consider that we are looking at payments stemming to these drivers in nominal amounts that stem back to 2007. Most of these people are not even employment with A Cab anymore. I know the Department of Labor has had difficulty finding people to even make the payments to. So I'm asking the Court to weigh that with trying to make payments to people that cannot be found versus employees who are actively working at A Cab. If the garnishments continue to the million dollars plus at this point, the company will shut its doors and will be unable to -- we'll lay off several hundred people as a result. So I would ask the Court to consider that in implementing a stay pending appeal to the supreme court.

THE COURT: Let me ask you this. You know that it is not only a surety bond that a court would consider. You can propose other things as well, properties, etcetera, etcetera, and the Court certainly would consider that. I guess it comes down to this in my thinking. If the Court were to put any kind of a long-term stay,

we would I think have to address it with further motion work, yet more motion work because there are so many considerations that come to my mind already from both sides that I don't think it would be wise to try and simply say, oh, well, we'll give you a six month stay. But I think that with a case like this a relatively short stay I certainly would be willing to entertain at this point right today.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: But I believe that if we get more than ten days, two weeks of a stay, that should give you ample time to get to the supreme court and deal with that matter further, or unless you file a motion in the meantime to extend the stay.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Well, we were actually referred, just for the Court's information, we were referred to the supreme court settlement conference and the first judge they assigned couldn't hear us until February for a settlement conference.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: So we were all in agreement that that was -- again, in agreement, miracle of all miracles, that that would be too long.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: And so it's been sent back. We now have another settlement judge appointed, Kathleen Paustian I believe has been appointed, but we don't have a date from her yet. So, I don't know, Mr. Wall would have a better feel on how fast these things move in the appellate world.

THE COURT: Well, let's -- I think let's put it this way. For today I probably would only make it like a ten day stay, assuming that in that time you would file a motion with this Court first to warrant a further stay. And I don't know whether I'd grant it or not. It depends. Again, you have on one side the desire not to kill the

goose that lays the golden egg, and on the other hand I'm dealing with constitutional rights for these people.

Did vou have an idea, Mister --

MR. GREENBERG: Yes. Your Honor, we don't want to kill the goose that lays the golden egg here.

THE COURT: I'm sorry?

MR. GREENBERG: We don't want to kill the goose that lays the golden egg here on our side, Your Honor. That's why you have a request before you for the appointment of a receiver. The value of the judgment to my clients -- to be satisfied, that is, Your Honor --

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. GREENBERG: -- is really from the ongoing operations of the business. I do not believe the liquidation value of the business would be sufficient, very likely, to pay the judgment. But as an on-going business there's every reason to believe that they can pay the judgment. I have monthly revenue numbers from the Nevada Taxi Authority. A Cab had \$859,107 in fare revenue in September. They are operating profitably, Your Honor. I have financials from 2015 and 2016 which show the business clearly can pay this judgment and would over the course of a year, if not be able to satisfy the entirety of the judgment from its profits, most of it. So, Your Honor, there is no basis to grant a stay at this point if they're not going to put up a bond.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. GREENBERG: They are determined, clearly, not to satisfy this judgment. It is clear to me that they would rather spend their resources to appeal,

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potentially lose that appeal and then at that point simply make the judgment uncollectible. The representation made to the Court that the defendants have tried in fact to secure a bond and they can't, well, I don't know, Your Honor. I mean, the profits from these businesses were testified at Mr. Nady's deposition to have gone to him over the years and then we have other evidence that was introduced to the Court that in fact it had probably gone to a trust, so maybe the money is with a trust. But there are resources out there that are under the control of Mr. Nady as the principal of this business to be able to get a loan to post a bond.

The revenue of the business, as I said -- and by the way, the statistics I gave you from the Taxi Commission indicate that trips were up 14 percent at A Cab and the average fare was up 1.99 percent. And so if anything, the company is doing better now than a year ago, from the limited public information we have available. So there is no basis for this Court to grant a stay without the posting of a bond. And in fact, I would submit that Your Honor probably doesn't have the authority to do it. It's my understanding under the case law here that the Court really is not allowed to do that unless they post a bond. I mean, I know there was litigation against the Venetian where they waived the bond, but I think we understand that there --

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. GREENBERG: -- the defendant was clearly able to show the Court that it had the financial wherewithal to pay the judgment in the event that it was unsuccessful on appeal. We don't have that demonstration here, Your Honor. But I want to be respectful of the Court's attempt here to be deliberative and to be fair. I understand Your Honor is struggling with these issues. There are issues raised here of first impression for the Court, complex legal issues. As the Court has

indicated, these are clearly issues that the supreme court certainly could and would benefit from clarifying the law. And I understand that, Your Honor, but nonetheless there is a process here. If someone is aggrieved by Your Honor's determinations of the law and the judgment that's entered, they post a bond. Otherwise they're subject to the judgment that's been entered.

My clients have been waiting a long time for justice. I haven't been paid anything for my representation of my clients. I have almost \$50,000 in expenses in the prosecution of this case, Your Honor. I mean, defendants' conduct in this litigation is really one aimed at exhausting my resources. And I'll be honest with you, Your Honor, they're pretty much exhausted. I mean, at this point it's very difficult for me to continue with this litigation. I have over 1,200 hours of time devoted to this case. I mean, I have an application before Your Honor for an award of fees --

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. GREENBERG: -- which is on for next month in chambers. And, Your Honor, I would prefer not to appear and argue that orally because that is time consuming. But of course if the Court would like to see us and I can assist, I want to assist the Court in its process. I understand Your Honor is doing your best with a difficult situation here.

But again, Your Honor, under these circumstances there is no basis to grant the defendants a stay. If Your Honor is inclined, as you were saying, to do it for a very limited period of time, you mentioned something like ten days, I would ask the Court to sign the order I gave you, one of the orders amending the judgment, and if you're going to order -- you're going to enjoin me for ten days from

MR. GREENBERG: Your Honor, when you speak of ten days, are you

Your motion is granted, as I've already said.

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1	MR. GREENBERG: to take a judgment debtor examination, Your Honor.	
2	THE COURT: We have	
3	MR. GREENBERG: That's in chambers.	
4	THE COURT: We have a motion in chambers, hearing in chambers	
5	calendared for November 8th and the 15th.	
6	MR. GREENBERG: That is correct, Your Honor. One is a judgment debtor's	
7	exam, one is the fee motion.	
8	THE COURT: I'm going to put this on the chambers calendar for what's	
9	the week after the 15th, the 22nd?	
10	THE CLERK: November 15th?	
11	THE COURT: Yeah, after November the week after that.	
12	THE CLERK: That's Thanksgiving.	
13	THE COURT: Oh.	
14	THE CLERK: The 22nd.	
15	THE COURT: No, I will not be here on Thanksgiving going over this.	
16	THE CLERK: The 29th is the chamber calendar.	
17	THE COURT: Okay, the 29th. We are really jammed, so I'm putting these in	
18	over the top of what was already a blocked-off calendar for those days.	
19	MR. GREENBERG: Okay. The Court is not asking for further appearance	
20	on that calendar motion, correct?	
21	THE COURT: No. No.	
22	MR. GREENBERG: Thank you, Your Honor.	
23	THE CLERK: So we're moving the chamber the three chamber calendars	
24	to the 29th?	

1	(The Court confers with the clerk)	
2	THE COURT: All right. We're going to have all of what now amounts to	
3	three motions on calendar for the 29th.	
4	THE CLERK: November 29th.	
5	THE COURT: Yeah. And these will be we'll just block off the rest and tell	
6	everybody else they'll have to wait. That's November 29th chambers.	
7	MR. GREENBERG: That will be chambers, Your Honor. Thank you.	
8	THE COURT: Yes. All right.	
9	MR. GREENBERG: May I approach, Your Honor?	
10	THE COURT: Show that Yes, show that to counsel, if you would. And I	
11	don't know whether they wish to sign as to form or not.	
12	And also, since you'll be filing that and I've signed it in here, would you	
13	log it with my JEA after when we finish here? Oh, she may not be there, she may	
14	be out to lunch.	
15	MR. GREENBERG: Would you like me to leave this with the Court or should	
16	I enter it in my office electronically, Your Honor?	
17	THE COURT: No. You're going to have to go electronically file it, so.	
18	MR. GREENBERG: Yes.	
19	THE COURT: But all I'm saying is when you leave, if you would go through	
20	door number two and log that with my JEA.	
21	MR. GREENBERG: Oh.	
22	THE COURT: We keep track of everything I sign in court.	
23	MR. GREENBERG: I will be sure we do that, Your Honor.	
24	THE COURT: All right. Anything else?	

MR. GREENBERG: Nothing, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I'm going to -- we had a big discussion on injunctions. I'm going to enter some sort of injunction that this group of six lawyers will be enjoined from bringing anything as complicated and gut-wrenching as this case for a good long while.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: I'm sorry, Your Honor, I do have a question --

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: -- because I was just thinking about the three motions that you set on calendar, chambers calendar. I know the Court is imposing a stay for ten days, but I think I have responses due in some of those. So should I -- does that -- is that applicable to my responses on some of those?

THE COURT: No. Thank you. Thank you. No, it's not my intention to stop that deliberative process at all.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: The briefing process. Okay.

THE COURT: Yeah. It is simply to -- I mean, the Court is sitting here with a bunch of money in the register, and so there's that plus any further proceedings that could take place, and it's just my intention to allow a breathing space.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Okay.

MR. GREENBERG: Just to clarify, Your Honor, the stay Your Honor is issuing will -- includes today, of course, because I'm enjoined from acting on the judgment as of today, and that stay is going to lift on November 6th. I am not counting the 26th, which is Nevada Day, because that is a state holiday. So the stay -- there will be no judgment enforcement issued by my office from today, the 22nd of October, until November 6th. On November 6th --

on, Your Honor.

1	THE COURT: Yeah.	
2	MS. RODRIGUEZ: We'll draft it.	
3	THE COURT: Can you all agree on the language of those? All right.	
4	MR. GREENBERG: We will. I'm confident we can, Your Honor.	
5	THE COURT: Very good. That's what I will look forward to then. Thank you.	
6	MR. GREENBERG: Thank you, Your Honor.	
7	MS. RODRIGUEZ: Thank you.	
8	MR. GREENBERG: You've been very patient with us.	
9	(PROCEEDINGS CONCLUDED AT 12:58 P.M.)	
10	* * * * *	
11		
12	ATTEST: I do hereby certify that I have truly and correctly transcribed the audio/video proceedings in the above-entitled case to the best of my ability.	
13	Liz Sarcia	
14	Liz Garcia, Transcriber	
15	LGM Transcription Service	
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**Electronically Filed** 10/29/2018 1:56 PM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COURT LEON GREENBERG, ESQ., SBN 8094 1 DANA SNIEGOCKI, ESQ., SBN 11715 Leon Greenberg Professional Corporation 2965 South Jones Blvd- Suite E3 Las Vegas, Nevada 89146 3 702) 383-6085 702) 385-1827(fax) 4 eongreenberg@overtimelaw.com 5 dana@overtimelaw.com Attorneys for Plaintiffs 6 DISTRICT COURT 7 **CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA** 8 9 MICHAEL MURRAY, and MICHAEL Case No.: A-12-669926-C RENO, Individually and on behalf of others similarly situated, 10 Dept.: I Plaintiffs, 11 PLAINTIFFS' MOTION TO 12 FILE A SUPPLEMENT IN VS. SUPPORT OF AN AWARD OF 13 A CAB TAXI SERVICE LLC, A CAB, ATTORNEYS FEES AND LLC, and CREIGHTON J. NADY, COSTS AS PER NRCP RULE 54 AND THE NEVADA 14 Defendants. CONSTITUTION 15 16 17 Plaintiffs, through their attorneys, Leon Greenberg Professional Corporation, 18 19 hereby move this Court pursuant to NRCP Rule 54, and Article 15, Section 16, of the 20 Nevada Constitution (the Minimum Wage Amendment or "MWA") to file this 21 supplement to their motion (Chambers hearing date of November 29, 2018) for an 22 award of costs and attorneys fees. This Motion is made based upon the declaration of 23 Leon Greenberg the attached exhibits, and the other papers and pleadings on file 24 herein. 25 26 27 28

AA009401

#### **NOTICE OF MOTION** 1 2 PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT the plaintiffs, by and through their attorneys of 3 4 record, will bring the foregoing Plaintiffs' Motion to File a Supplement in Support 5 of their Motion for an Award of Attorneys Fees and Costs as per NRCP Rule 54 and the Nevada Constitution which was filed in the above-entitled case, for hearing 6 December 6 7 before the Honorable Kenneth Cory on , 2018, at 8 9 10 Dated: October 12, 2018 11 Leon Greenberg Professional Corporation 12 By: /s/ Leon Greenberg Leon Greenberg, Esq. Nevada Bar No.: 8094 13 2965 South Jones Boulevard - Suite E3 14 Las Vegas, Nevada 89146 (702) 383-6085 15 Attorney for Plaintiffs 16 **DECLARATION OF ATTORNEY** 17 18 Leon Greenberg, an attorney duly licensed to practice law in the State of 19 Nevada, hereby affirms, under the penalty of perjury, that: 20 1. I am one of the attorneys representing the plaintiffs in this matter. I am 22

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offering this declaration in support of plaintiffs' request to file a supplement in connection with their pending motion (Chambers hearing date of November 29, 2018) for an award of attorney's fees and costs for securing the final judgment for damages rendered in this case to the NRCP Rule 23(b)(3) class and entered by the Court on August 21, 2018.

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# THIS SUPPLEMENT IS LIMITED TO SEEKING \$1662.50 OF ERRONEOUSLY OMITTED 2018 COSTS OF LITIGATION

- 2. It has come to my attention that plaintiffs' counsel's original motion filed on October 12, 2018 relied upon a 2017 year end accounting in seeking an award of a total of \$44,865.57 in litigation expenses. The following additional significant litigation expenses were incurred by my office in 2018 that were necessary to the prosecution of this case and should be recovered as part of a judgment against defendant A Cab LLC (currently known as A Cab Series LLC):
  - \$1,275 for the work of Charles Bass, plaintiffs' counsels computer data consultant. These amounts were charged in preparation for trial of this case, his January 31, 2018 invoice, and for the processing of information needed to have the Court enter its final judgment, the June 30, 2018 invoice. Copies of both invoices are attached at Exhibit "A."
  - \$387.50 for the securing of a transcript of the *Dubric v. A Cab* proceedings in May of 2018, as needed to file a petition for a writ to secure certain relief impacting the interests of the class members in this case. The Nevada Supreme Court directed an answer to that writ petition that it subsequently decided did not require a resolution on its merits in light of the entry of a final judgment in this case. That invoice and Order of the Nevada Supreme Court is at Ex. "B."
- 3. The inclusion of these two previously omitted items increases the total claim for litigation costs and expenses in this case by \$1,662.50 to a total of

\$46,528.07 (instead of the previously requested \$44,865.57). I apologize to the Court for the oversight in the initial costs submission by my office. My law office is very small. It has no dedicated accounting or bookkeeping staff and the expenses on this case are far in excess of any other case handled by my office and have been difficult to track in an "up to the minute" fashion. Indeed, in submitting this litigation expense request there are hundreds of dollars of otherwise proper litigation expenses (for example, Court e-filing charges for 2018) that I have not been able to itemize and present to the Court. Plaintiffs' counsel full, revised, itemized request for an award of litigation costs and expenses is as follows:

Expense	Amount
Process Server, Runner, Overnight	\$358.06
Delivery	
Court Filing Fees Including Wiznet and	\$2,158.97
Odyssey fees for filing documents	
Transcripts of Court Hearings, Court	\$11,068.18
Reporter Fees for Depositions, and \$990	
Fee paid for Deposition Appearance of	
Defendants' Expert	
Fees paid to Experts and Computer Data	\$30,297
Consultants to Assist in Prosecution of	
Case and Extracting Information from	
Defendants' Computer Data Files	
Class Notice Costs of Postage and	\$1,491.59
Mailing Materials	
Online Investigation Costs	\$168.19

Charges Paid to Defendant for	\$918.34
Duplication of Defendants' Records	
(Trip Sheets) as Per Defendants'	
Insistence	
Postage (partial, itemized amount)	\$9.74
Parking for Court Appearances	\$58.00
Copies (Numerous, but not itemized, not	
charged)	
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$46,528.07
4. As per the above, and as set for	rth in my office's motion filed on October
2, 2018, my office requests reimbursement	-
eosts.	g a garage
I have read the foregoing and affirm	the same is true and correct
Thave read the foregoing and armin	the same is true and correct.
Affirmed this 29th day of October, 2018	
	/s/ Leon Greenberg
	78/ Leon Greenberg

#### CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE The undersigned certifies that on October 29, 2018 she served the within: Plaintiffs' Motion to File a Supplement in Support of an Award of Attorneys Fees and Costs as per NRCP Rule 54 and the Nevada Constitution by court electronic service to: TO: Esther C. Rodriguez, Esq. RODRIGUEZ LAW OFFICES, P.C. 10161 Park Run Drive, Suite 150 Las Vegas, NV 89145 /s/ Dana Sniegocki Dana Sniegocki

# EXHIBIT "A"

Charles M. Bass INVOICE

3418 Overo Ct. North Las Vegas, NV 89032 phone 702-914-0100 cell 702-319-1063 email <u>cbass@lvicc.com</u>

INVOICE #144 DATE: JANAURY 31, 2018

TO:

Leon Greenberg Attorney 2965 S. Jones Blvd Las Vegas, NV 89146 702-383-6085

#### COMMENTS OR SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
18.5 hours	Data Integration, Excel Spreadsheet consolidation and design for ACab lawsuit through January 31, 2018	50.00	925.00
		SUBTOTAL	925.00
		SALES TAX	0
	SHIPP	PING & HANDLING	0
		TOTAL DUE	925.00

Charles M. Bass INVOICE

3418 Overo Ct. North Las Vegas, NV 89032 phone 702-914-0100 cell 702-319-1063 email <u>cbass@lvicc.com</u>

INVOICE #164 DATE: JUNE 30, 2018

TO:

Leon Greenberg Attorney 2965 S. Jones Blvd Las Vegas, NV 89146 702-383-6085

#### COMMENTS OR SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
6.5 hours	Data Integration, Excel Spreadsheet consolidation and design for ACab lawsuit through June 30, 2018	50.00	325.00
		SUBTOTAL	325.00
		SALES TAX	0
	SHIPPI	NG & HANDLING	0
		TOTAL DUE	325.00

# EXHIBIT "B"

Invoice: 18-0039

ACCUSCRIPTS

Renee Silvaggio, CCR 122 8983 Lilyhammer Court

Las Vegas, Nevada 89147

(702) 477-5191, Email: reneesilvaggio@cox.net

TO: Leon Greenberg, Esq.

DATE: 05/17/18

leongreenberg@overtimelaw.com

702-383-6085

Please make check payable to:

RENEE CORPORATION

EIN #88-0219957

For Professional Services Rendered:

Re: DC 25 - Kathleen Delaney

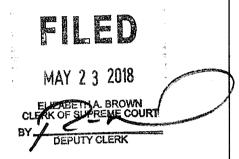
DUBRIC v. A CAB, A-15-712063-C 05-15-18 -- EXPEDITED TRANSCRIPT

Reporting and Tran Prep total due: \$ 387.50

#### IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

MICHAEL MURRAY; AND MICHAEL RENO. INDIVIDUALLY AND ON BEHALF OF OTHERS SIMILARILY SITUATED. Petitioners, VS. THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA. IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK: AND THE HONORABLE KATHLEEN E. DELANEY, DISTRICT JUDGE. Respondents, and JASMINKA DUBRIC; A CAB, LLC; A CAB SERIES LLC: EMPLOYEE LEASING COMPANY: AND CREIGHTON J NADY. Real Parties in Interest.

No. 75877



#### ORDER DIRECTING ANSWER AND EXPEDITED RESPONSE TO MOTION FOR STAY

This original petition for a writ of mandamus challenges a district court order denying petitioners' motion for leave to intervene. Having reviewed the petition and supporting documents, it appears that an answer may assist this court in resolving the petition. Therefore, real parties in interest, on behalf of respondents, shall have 20 days from the date of this order within which to file and serve an answer, including authorities, against issuance of the requested writ. NRAP 21(b)(1). Petitioners shall have 7 days from the date that the answer is served to file and serve any reply.

SUPREME COURT OF NEVADA

(O) 1947A

18-AA869415

Further, petitioners have filed an emergency motion seeking to stay an upcoming hearing on real parties in interest's joint motion concerning class certification and preliminary approval of a proposed class settlement agreement. We defer ruling on that motion pending our receipt and consideration of any opposition. Real parties in interest shall have until 4:00 p.m. tomorrow, May 24, 2018, to file and serve a response to the motion for stay. No extensions of time will be granted.

It is so ORDERED.

Cherry, A.C.J.

cc: Hon. Kathleen E. Delaney, District Judge Leon Greenberg Professional Corporation Rodriguez Law Offices, P.C. Bourassa Law Group, LLC Eighth District Court Clerk

(O) 1947A

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>For purposes of complying with the portion of this order directing an expedited response to the stay motion, we suspend the provisions of NRAP 25(a)(2)(B)(ii), (iii), and (iv), which provide that a document is timely filed if, on or before its due date, it is mailed to this court, dispatched for delivery by a third party commercial carrier, or deposited in the Supreme Court drop box. See NRAP 2. Accordingly, real parties in interest's response(s) shall be filed personally or by facsimile or electronic transmission with the clerk of this court in Carson City.

Rodriguez Law Offices, P.C.

Case Number: A-12-669926-C

AA009414

**Electronically Filed** 

this Opposition to Plaintiffs' Motion for an Award of Attorneys Fees and Costs.

# 1. Plaintiffs have failed to exceed Defendants' Offers of Judgment and must be denied pursuant to NRCP 68.

Nevada Rule of Civil Procedure 68 indicates:

- "(f) Penalties for Rejection of Offer. If the offeree rejects an offer and fails to obtain a more favorable judgment,
- (1) the offeree cannot recover any costs or attorney's fees and shall not recover interest for the period after the service of the offer and before the judgment; and
- (2) the offeree shall pay the offeror's post-offer costs, applicable interest on the judgment from the time of the offer to the time of entry of the judgment and reasonable attorney's fees, if any be allowed, actually incurred by the offeror from the time of the offer. If the offeror's attorney is collecting a contingent fee, the amount of any attorney's fees awarded to the party for whom the offer is made must be deducted from that contingent fee." **NRCP 68(f)**.

As this Court is aware from prior pleadings filed in this matter, Defendants engaged in a Rule 68 Offer of Judgment to the Plaintiffs more than 3 ½ years ago. The Plaintiffs have failed to obtain a more favorable judgment than that which was offered, and are absolutely precluded from obtaining "any costs or attorney's fees and shall not recover interest for the period after the service of the offer and before the judgment."

See Defendants' Motion to Dismiss and for Summary Judgment against Plaintiff Michael Reno, Exh. 4, filed September 21, 2015, attached hereto as **Exhibit 1**.

See Defendants' Motion to Dismiss and for Summary Judgment against Plaintiff Michael Murray, Exh. 4, filed September 21, 2015, attached hereto as **Exhibit 2**.

On March 10, 2015, Defendants offered to accept judgment against it and in favor of Plaintiff Michael Reno in the amount of \$15,000 as full and final settlement of this matter. *See* Exhibit 1. On August 22, 2018, this Court entered judgment in favor of Plaintiff Michael Reno in the amount of \$4,966.19. **Exhibit 3**, page 21 of the Order Granting Summary Judgment, Severing Claims, and Directing Entry of Final Judgment. Said judgment of \$4,966.19 is not a more favorable judgment than \$15,000.

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On March 10, 2015, Defendants offered to accept judgment against it and in favor of Plaintiff Michael Murray in the amount of \$7,500 as full and final settlement of this matter. See Exhibit 2. On August 22, 2018, this Court entered judgment in favor of Plaintiff Michael Murray in the amount of \$770.33. Exhibit 3, page 18 of the Order Granting Summary Judgment, Severing Claims, and Directing Entry of Final Judgment. Said judgment of \$770.33 is not a more favorable judgment than \$7,500.

There was no class certification for nearly one year after these Rule 68 offers were made. Therefore, there was nothing precluding Plaintiffs from accepting these offers, other than their counsel (who now seeks fees) not communicating to them the existence of the offers. Class certification was not entered until the next year on February 10, 2016. At that time, it was pointed out to the court that it was in the Plaintiffs' best interest to be told about the offers, but it was not in Plaintiffs' counsel's best interest, as they could only profit by escalating the fees. As predicted, Plaintiffs Murray and Reno are now in a position with a substantially less recovery, while their attorney is seeking an exorbitant amount of fees which they will not share in.

Of note, at that time there was also no injunctive relief sought as Plaintiffs Murray and Reno were long gone from employment with A Cab. Defendants indicated at that time to the Court that both Plaintiffs were no where near the jurisdictional minimal limits to be in the District Court, and that each Plaintiff was required to meet subject matter jurisdiction. Defendants made good faith offers to each Plaintiff. This matter could have been put to rest at that time had Plaintiffs' counsel relayed the outstanding offers to his clients; or been ordered by the Court to do so.

#### 2. Plaintiffs' fees are excessive.

Plaintiffs have failed to provide a copy of the fee agreements executed with any of their clients which most likely will indicate that they are already receiving fifty percent (50%) of the million dollar judgment entered by this Court. While the judgment calls for the actual drivers to receive nominal sums, the attorneys' fees in this matter will exceed 1 million dollars with this present request - not to mention that Plaintiffs have also filed a supplement to ask for more. Plaintiffs will collect 50% of the judgment in addition to the more than \$600,000 they are seeking.

At the minimum, this Court should order Plaintiffs to produce a copy of the fee agreements

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executed with the representative Plaintiffs to ascertain the total amount Plaintiffs are seeking in fees. While this Court has stressed its interest in having the drivers recover any underpayments they are owed, it is Plaintiffs' counsel who solely stands to profit at the expense of closing down a Nevada business and hundreds of employees losing their jobs. The unreasonableness and unjustness of this scenario should be glaring.

#### 3. Plaintiffs have deliberately escalated the fees unnecessarily and for profit.

As this Court is aware, Defendants brought to the Court's attention on more than one occasion that Plaintiffs were deliberately increasing the fees for profit, and unnecessarily. In fact, Defendants sought to file a third party complaint for such behavior, but was denied by the Court. See Defendants' Motion for Leave to Amend Answer to Assert a Third Party Complaint, filed January 27, 2017, attached hereto as Exhibit 4. The Minute Order denying Defendants' motion is attached hereto as Exhibit 5.

At that time nearly two years ago, Defendants informed the Court that the evidence demonstrated that the proposed Third-Party Defendants Greenberg, Leon Greenberg Professional Corporation, and Sniegocki were not acting on behalf of their clients' interests, but rather were seeking to profit themselves from prolonged litigation and a fee-shifting mechanism. The depositions and discovery responses of the named Plaintiffs, Michael Murray and Michael Reno, made it clear that both men had no interest in the litigation, had no understanding of the litigation, and had merely signed up when solicited by the proposed Third-Party Defendants.

Further, when Defendants made a good faith attempt to resolve the claim, at a value exceeding 10 times the value of the claim, the clients were not made aware of such offers. This evidenced that the proposed Third-Party Defendants had no interest in what was best for the Plaintiffs, but rather stood to obtain further financial gain by prolonging the litigation and escalating attorney fees in a fee-shifting type case.

Also at that time, Plaintiffs' counsel Greenberg confirmed that he would not engage in any mediation or alternative type of resolution, nor would he disclose a settlement demand. Also telling at that time was that Plaintiffs' counsel had a pattern of dragging out the litigation asking for extension after extension with the Court, indicating they need more time to prepare, and compelling

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discovery which they in fact then did not utilize in any manner. In reality, Plaintiffs' counsel had been prolonging the litigation to continue advertising and attempting to recruit more clients by stating, "there is no set deadline for this case to be finished." Greenberg's website advertising page, Exhibit 2 to Defendants' Motion to Amend Answer. See Exhibit 4.

At the end of the day now in 2018, Defendants' assertions that Plaintiffs were merely "running up the tab" proved correct, in that not one scintilla of the items that Plaintiffs argued were so important to their case was ever used by Plaintiffs. Specifically, Plaintiffs filed repeated motions to compel for items that their experts and they themselves admittedly never looked at! The purpose of Plaintiffs' motion practice was not to engage in discovery, but was to harass Defendants, and to escalate the fees, for which they now seek to be rewarded.

Plaintiffs continue to indicate that Defendants were sanctioned for a discovery issue in early 2016, but never reveal that the sanction arose from a dispute over the necessity of "pulling" cab manager data (which Defendants asserted to the Commissioner was burdensome and not relevant); ultimately such a representation was proven true by Plaintiffs' own experts indicating they never relied upon, or ever even looked at nor considered.

In their present request, Plaintiffs have attached absolutely no detail as to the hours they claim. Plaintiffs merely speak in generalities as to the hundreds of hours spent, even including 122 hours of paralegal time without any authority. At the minimum, this Court should order Plaintiffs to provide the detail as to the hours claimed, which will most likely demonstrate that the hours are quadruple-billed by multiple attorneys attending the same hearings. While it is typical in this case that 4 attorneys were in attendance on behalf of the Plaintiffs at most hearings, does the Court find that such billing is reasonable? Further, the detail will evidence that the hours billed were for items which were frivolous, and cannot be supported as reasonably incurred.

Defendants cannot oppose the specifics of the hours claimed, as none have been provided, other than "travel time."

#### 4. Plaintiffs' request is untimely.

Nevada Rule of Civil Procedure 54(b) states: Unless a statute provides otherwise, the motion must be filed no later than 20 days after notice of entry of judgment is served; specify the judgment

and the statute, rule, or other grounds entitling the movant to the award; state the amount sought or provide a fair estimate of it; and be supported by counsel's affidavit swearing that the fees were actually and necessarily incurred and were reasonable, documentation concerning the amount of fees claimed, and points and authorities addressing appropriate factors to be considered by the court in deciding the motion. The time for filing the motion may not be extended by the court after it has expired.

Notice of entry of order was entered August 22, 2018. Plaintiffs' motion for fees was not filed until October 12, 2018, and must be denied in its entirety pursuant to NRCP 54. There is no statute nor does the Constitution extend this time.

Nor have Plaintiffs complied with the requirements of this rule requiring documentation concerning the amount of fees claimed. There is none attached nor addressed.

#### 5. Plaintiffs' request for costs must be denied.

Plaintiffs' request for costs is not supported by a Verified Memorandum of Costs pursuant to NRS 18.110, and cannot be considered. No supporting documentation has been attached as required. Further, Plaintiffs are seeking in excess of \$29,000 for experts who were never utilized, but more so were subject to being stricken as having not met the required standards for admissibility. See Defendants' Motion in Limine to Exclude Plaintiffs' Experts filed December 22, 2017.

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# Las Vegas, Nevada 89145 Tel (702) 320-8400 Fax (702) 320-8401

#### **CONCLUSION**

Because Plaintiffs' motion is untimely and has not met the minimum requirements for an award, it should be denied in its entirety. Further, Plaintiffs have failed to obtain a judgment in excess of the NRCP 68 Offers which were served; and therefore must be denied. Counsels' 50% take of the million dollar judgment should be sufficient compensation for the hours of litigation which they themselves caused.

DATED this <u>1st</u> day of November, 2018.

#### RODRIGUEZ LAW OFFICES, P. C.

/s/ Esther C. Rodriguez, Esq.
Esther C. Rodriguez, Esq.
Nevada State Bar No. 006473
10161 Park Run Drive, Suite 150
Las Vegas, Nevada 89145
Attorneys for Defendants

#### **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I HEREBY CERTIFY on this <u>1st</u> day of November, 2018, I electronically filed the foregoing with the Eighth Judicial District Court Clerk of Court using the E-file and Serve System which will send a notice of electronic service to the following:

Leon Greenberg, Esq.	Christian Gabroy, Esq.
Leon Greenberg Professional Corporation	Gabroy Law Offices
2965 South Jones Boulevard, Suite E4	170 South Green Valley Parkway # 280
Las Vegas, Nevada 89146	Henderson, Nevada 89012
Co-Counsel for Plaintiffs	Co-Counsel for Plaintiffs
30	v vv

/s/ Susan Dillow
An Employee of Rodriguez Law Offices, P.C.

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# EXHIBIT 1

# EXHIBIT 1

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MDSM
Esther C. Rodriguez, Esq.
Nevada Bar No. 6473
RODRIGUEZ LAW OFFICES, P.C.
10161 Park Run Drive, Suite 150
Las Vegas, Nevada 89145
702-320-8400
info@rodriguezlaw.com
Attorneys for Defendant A Cab, LLC

Alm & Chin

**CLERK OF THE COURT** 

#### **DISTRICT COURT**

#### **CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA**

MICHAEL MURPHY and MICHAEL RENO, Individually and on behalf of others similarly situated,

Case No.: A-12-669926-C Dept. No. I

Plaintiffs,

VS.

A CAB TAXI SERVICE LLC and A CAB, LLC,

DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO DISMISS AND FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT AGAINST PLAINTIFF MICHAEL RENO

Defendants.

Defendant A Cab, LLC, by and through its attorney of record, ESTHER C. RODRIGUEZ, ESQ., of RODRIGUEZ LAW OFFICES, P.C., and pursuant to NRCP 12(b)(1), NRCP 12(b)(5) and NRCP 56(c) hereby respectfully moves this Honorable Court to dismiss the Claims for Relief of Plaintiff Michael Reno, and for summary judgment against Michael Reno. This Motion is based upon the pleadings and papers on file, the attached Memorandum of Points and Authorities, and any oral argument that may be entertained at the hearing of this Motion.

DATED this 21st day of September, 2015.

#### RODRIGUEZ LAW OFFICES, P.C.

By: /s/ Esther C. Rodriguez, Esq.
Esther C. Rodriguez, Esq.
Nevada Bar No. 6473
10161 Park Run Drive, Suite 150
Las Vegas, Nevada 89145
Attorneys for Defendant A Cab, LLC

# 0161 Park Run Drive, Suite 150

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#### **NOTICE OF HEARING**

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that Defendant will bring the foregoing Motion on for hearing before this Court on the  $\frac{27}{}$  day of  $\frac{0ct}{}$ , 2015, or as soon thereafter as counsel @9:00am may be heard.

DATED this 21st day of September, 2015.

#### RODRIGUEZ LAW OFFICES, P.C.

By: /s/ Esther C. Rodriguez, Esq. Esther C. Rodriguez, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 6473 10161 Park Run Drive, Suite 150 Las Vegas, Nevada 89145 Attorneys for Defendant A Cab, LLC

#### **POINTS AND AUTHORITIES**

I.

#### **FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

Plaintiff Michael Reno ("Reno") is a former employee of Defendant A Cab, LLC ("A Cab"), who was terminated on September 26, 2012 for violation of company policy, insubordination, repeated company theft/drop shorts, and low productivity. Exhibit 1. Reno worked for A Cab for approximately 18 months from June 16, 2010 to September 26, 2012 as a taxicab driver. Prior to working for A Cab, Reno worked for various cab companies including the larger conglomerate, Frias Companies.

On August 25, 2015, Reno gave sworn deposition testimony indicating that was suing A Cab for various items including gas charges, penalties for not accepting radio calls, and other "illegal" activities such as the company forcing the driver to carry groceries into the customer's house. **Exhibit 2, Reno deposition**, 55:12-20; 58:3-6; 61:14 - 62:2. Reno said the basis of his claim is that he had determined that he was making less money at A Cab than he previously made at

Page 2 of 8

0161 Park Run Drive, Suite 150 Las Vegas, Nevada 89145

Frias.<sup>1</sup>

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As this Court is aware, a primary purpose of a deposition is to allow an adverse party to ascertain the basis of a claim. At no time during the deposition of Michael Reno, was there any indication that he is either pursuing a minimum wage claim, nor that he has any basis to support such a claim. In fact, from his testimony, Reno has very little concept of what he is suing for, or even who he is suing.<sup>2</sup> Instead, Reno made clear in several pages of testimony that he believed and he was told that the company was "stealing" from him, and that his proof was in the fact that he was making less money than he had in the past. Exhibit 2, Reno deposition, 21:15-24; 27:14-19; 39:5-40:20.

Moreover, as the Plaintiff has never indicated a value of his claim, a Department of Labor determination was reviewed as valuing any possible underpayment to Reno as \$1048.94. Exhibit 3. Defendant made an offer to resolve this claim months ago to the Plaintiff in a formal pleading in an amount 15 times the value of the case at \$15,000.00. Exhibit 4. Contrary to the Nevada Rules of Professional Conduct, this information was never conveyed to Plaintiff Reno by his counsel. Plaintiff was never informed of the offer on the table. Nevada Rules of Professional Conduct

Rule 1.2 and Rule 1.4.

There are 7 days left in which to conclude discovery, as the discovery deadline is October 1,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> "I'm doing this 20 years, and I was with Frias for seven, Yellow for eight, A Cab for two, Western for three. I've used all my trip sheets and I did almost the same amount of money 15 years ago as I do now, so I know how much the pay should be. You know, when one person is paying you 800, another person is paying you 400, even though you can say they kept a little bit of gas, a little bit of tips, it's still not the same thing. You know they are taking something." Exhibit 2, Reno deposition, 12:2-11.

Q. Do you understand that you filed a complaint against A Cab? A. Well, that's -- that's kind of a thing like the president, you sign a deal to get something, the book has you giving up everything else. I went against A Cab. They got something going on with Western because they are in, what, collusion you call it? That's not my idea, but if their shortness, too, and I'm working for them, of course I want that money, too. I just want fairness. If another person is shorting them, another person is shorting them, then they are all in it. All of their hands are dirty. Exhibit 2, Reno deposition, 25:7-18.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Exhibit 2, Reno deposition, 68:10-23

2015. To date, Plaintiff Reno has not produced any evidence to support his claims for relief as pled, and thus A Cab is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. Reno's Complaint is one for minimum wage underpayment, but the substance of his claims, per Reno himself, is for company charges (which he believes are illegal), and company policies on customer service (which he asserts are illegal).

II.

#### **LEGAL ARGUMENT**

#### Legal Standard. **A.**

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Summary judgment shall be granted when there are no genuine issues of material fact and the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. NRCP 56(c). The moving party initially bears the burden of proving the absence of genuine issues of fact. Butler v. Bogdanovich, 101 Nev. 449, 705 P.2d 662 (1985). Once that burden has been carried, the responding party must come forward with evidence creating genuine and triable issues of fact. Bird v. Casa Royale, 97 Nev. 67, 624 P.2d 269 (1981).

Seven (7) days remain in the discovery period; and to date, Plaintiff Reno has not produced any evidence to support his claims for relief. Accordingly, A Cab is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. "Although the party opposing a motion for summary judgment is entitled to all favorable inferences from the pleadings and documentary evidence, the opposing party 'is not entitled to build a case on the gossamer threads of whimsy, speculation and conjecture." Collins v. Union Fed.Sav. & Loan Ass'n., 99 Nev. 284, 302; 662 P.2d 610, 621 (1983) (citing Mullis v. Nevada National Bank, 98 Nev. 510, 654 P.2d 533 (1982), and Hahn v. Sargent, 523 F.2d 461, 468 (1st Cir. 1975), cert. denied, 425 U.S. 904 (1976)). In order to avoid the requested relief, Plaintiff must come forward with specific facts on which this Court could rule in its favor on the issues addressed in this motion. Hickman v. Meadow Wood Reno, 96 Nev. 782, 617 P.2d 871 (1980). Here, the motion must be granted because there are no genuine issues of fact which remain for trial and Defendant A Cab is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.

#### B. **Dismissal**

A motion to dismiss under Rule 12(b)(1) of the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure may be

10161 Park Run Drive, Suite 150 Las Vegas, Nevada 89145 utilized when a lack of subject matter jurisdiction is apparent on the face of the complaint.<sup>4</sup> Under Nevada law, the failure of a party to exhaust its administrative remedies prior to commencing an action in the district court divests the court of jurisdiction and mandates dismissal of the action.<sup>5</sup> Similarly, a defendant is entitled to dismissal of a claim when a plaintiff fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted.<sup>6</sup>

# C. <u>Plaintiff Reno Does Not Have an Actionable Claim Sufficient to Give Rise to a</u> <u>Justiciable Controversy.</u>

If this Court grants Defendant's currently pending "Motion to Dismiss Plaintiff's First Claim for Relief" based on the prospective application of the *Thomas v. Yellow Cab* decision, Michael Reno will be barred by the statute of limitations in this matter. The Supreme Court decision was issued and became effective on June 26, 2014. Reno's last date of employment at A Cab was nearly two years earlier on September 26, 2012.

Secondly, Reno testified in his deposition that the basis for his claim was that he was making less money at A Cab than he was at his prior employment with Frias Companies. He said on average he made about \$200 less per month, and therefore felt he was "owed" something from A Cab.<sup>8</sup> Upon further reflection, he voluntarily conceded that other factors explain his smaller paycheck. The other factors included that he was now older, and wasn't as productive as in his youth; as well as the fact that there are more taxicabs on the road now yielding more competition for paying customers. **Exhibit 2, Reno deposition**, 105:1-25 - 106:1-4; 106:15-18; 106:24-107:1.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Girolla v. Rousille, 81 Nev. 661,663, 408 P.2d 918, 919 (1965).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Nevada v. Scotsman Manufacturing Co., 109 Nev. 252, 255, 849 P.2d 317, 319 (1993).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>See NRCP 12(b)(5)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Thomas vs. Nevada Yellow Cab Corporation, 130 Nev., Adv. Op. 52 (2014).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Q. Do you have any idea what you believe that you are owed? A. Yeah, about \$200 a month, at least, for two years, which is 4,800 plus all that \$6 crap that they added on and \$20 fees for radio calls and the interest for the money that should have been mine to begin with. Then there is aggravation, making us do stuff that wasn't legal. They wanted us to go into people's houses with groceries. **Exhibit 2, Reno deposition**, 55:12-20. *See Also*, 58:3-6; 61:14 - 62:2.

Whatever the reasons that explain Reno's smaller paycheck, this simply is not grounds for a lawsuit. You don't sue a company simply because you make less money there. It is apparent from the Plaintiff's own sworn testimony that this is his grounds for this frivolous claim.

Throughout his deposition testimony, Reno testified about multiple complaints he had about his past employment with at A Cab. None of these had anything to with a claim for minimum wage. Contrarily, his complaints were about penalties for his "drop shorts" (when he dropped less money that he was supposed to based upon the documentation of his fares); penalties for not taking radio calls (he said he was away from his cab and couldn't hear the radio call). **Exhibit 2, Reno deposition**, 110:11-111:11. His testimony never mentioned minimum wage until after a prolonged break during the deposition, which he took with his attorney. After which, he came back and simply gave 1 word confirming answers to her questions that he was claiming a minimum wage. **Exhibit 2, Reno deposition**, 115:3-14.

# D. Plaintiff's claim has been extinguished by an Offer that exceeds the value of any legitimate claim.

An offer of judgment was submitted to Plaintiff Reno in the amount of \$15.000.00, but was never communicated to him by his counsel, per Reno. The value of any alleged underpayment to Reno has already been resolved by the U.S. Department of Labor in the amount of \$1,048.94. However, even by Plaintiff Reno's own extreme "guestimates" of what he is claiming (\$200 per month for 24 months (despite that he only worked there 18 months)), his total demand is \$4,800, and the offer to him by A Cab was \$15,000.00.

The purpose of this rule [NRCP 68] is to encourage settlement of lawsuits before trial. *Morgan v. Demille*, 106 Nev. 671, 799 P.2d 561 (1990). This rule and NRS 17.115 are designed to facilitate and encourage settlement. *Matthews v. Collman*, 110 Nev. 940, 878 P.2d 971 (1994).

In this instance, there was a complete failure on the part of Plaintiff's counsel to relay Defendant's good faith offer to the client.

- Q. Are you aware that A Cab offered you \$15,000 as an attempt to resolve any amounts that you were owed?
- A. I never heard anything. Nobody ever told me anything.

Q.	Take a look at that document that I have just handed you, Mr. Reno.
A.	I wonder why they wouldn't
Q.	Have you ever seen this document before, it's entitled A Cab LLC's Offer Of Judgment To
	Plaintiff, Michael Reno?
A.	No, ma'am.
Q.	So you were unaware that there was a \$15,000 offer to you?
Α.	Yep. Exhibit 2, Reno deposition, 68:10-23.
	"A lawyer shall abide by a client's decision whether to settle a matter." Nevada Rules of
Prof	essional Conduct Rule 1.2(a). "A lawyer shall promptly inform the client of any decision or
circu	imstance with respect to which the client's informed consent is required by these Rules."
Neva	ada Rules of Professional Conduct Rule 1.4(a)(1).
	It would go beyond the bounds of decency to allow a lawsuit to continue when a Defendant
has c	offered far in excess of that which is being claimed by the Plaintiff to resolve the claim.
Furth	ner, Defendant's offer to compensate Reno in an amount exceeding the independent valuation
of hi	s claim (and more than that which Reno is even claiming) extinguishes and satisfies the claim
altog	gether. This Court lacks jurisdiction over a claim which has been satisfied. In this instance,
Plain	ntiff's counsel is merely prolonging litigation in an effort to continue to run up attorney fees
and o	costs in the hopes of passing these to the Defendant.

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III.

### **CONCLUSION**

Based upon the foregoing points and authorities, Defendant A CAB, LLC respectfully requests this Honorable Court to enter an Order granting Defendant's Motion to Dismiss Plaintiff Michael Reno's Claims for Relief for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted.

DATED this 21st day of September, 2015.

### RODRIGUEZ LAW OFFICES, P.C.

By: /s/ Esther C. Rodriguez, Esq. Esther C. Rodriguez, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 6473 10161 Park Run Drive, Suite 150 Las Vegas, Nevada 89145 Attorneys for Defendant A Cab, LLC

#### **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I HEREBY CERTIFY on this 21st day of September, 2015, I electronically filed the foregoing with the Eighth Judicial District Court Clerk of Court using the E-file and Serve System which will send a notice of electronic service to the following:

Leon Greenberg, Esq. Leon Greenberg Professional Corporation 2965 South Jones Boulevard, Suite E4 Las Vegas, Nevada 89146 Counsel for Plaintiff

> /s/ Susan Dillow An Employee of Rodriguez Law Offices, P.C.

# EXHIBIT 1

# EXHIBIT 1



## This is a notice of Termination from A Cab Taxi Service LLC.

Employee Name	Michael A. Reno		
Employee Number	3544		
Date of Notice	9/28/12	Hire Date	6/16/12 10
Date of Termination	9/26/12	Last Day Worked	9/26/12
Reason(s) for Termina	ation:		
Violation of company Employee handbook: Insubordination. Coul	policy. pg13 B 2. ntermanding or neglecting a supervisor's	orders.	
,			
Voluntary		Involuntary	X
Eligible for re-hire?	NO		
Employee Signature		_	
Supervisor		Final Check Due	10/1/12
Operations Manager	Bol Mb Cullon		
General Manager	Jan Bengal		

Taxicab Companies

Taxi Company Contact

Information

TAXI DRIVER TERMINATION FORM

Las Vegas Rated Best Taxi

City

Date: Friday, September 28, 2012

Company Name: A Cab Taxi LLC

Certificate Application

Process

Name of Driver: Michael A. Reno

T.A.#: 17799

Governing Laws &

Regulations

Date of Termination: Wednesday, September 26, 2012 🔀 🕏

Last Day Worked: Wednesday, September 26, 2012 🖾 🕮

Medallions

Reason for Termination:

Taxi Wraps

Violation of company policy. Employee handbook: pg 13 B2. Insubordination, Countermanding or neglecting a supervisor's orders.

Taxi Driver Termination -

Form

Cab Company Complaint

Submit Form Reset

ADMIN	COMPLIANCE	PASSENGERS	DRIVERS	COMPLAINTS
Letter from the Administrator	Letter from Chief Investigator	Taxi Rider Information Program	Driver Permit Requirements	Complaint/Incident Affidavit
(pdf)	Investigations	Approximate Fare Information	Driver Permit Study Guide	Lost & Found
Mission Statement	Vehicle Inspections	Complaints	Driver Testing	Long Route Voluntary Witness
Board Members .	Citation Ball Schedule	Contact Information and Office	Driver's Awareness Training &	Statement (pdf)
Board Meetings	Administrative Court	Hours	Driver Safety Training	Cab Company Complaint
Administrative Court	Governing Laws & Regulations	Governing Laws & Regulations	Forms of Payment Accepted	Taxicab Contact Information
Statistics		Lost & Found	(pdf)	RESOURCES
Contact		Senior Ride Program	Taxicab Authority Contact	Forms
		Taxicab Company Contact	Information and Office Hours	Links
		Information	Medallions	Statistics
		Upcoming Events	Taxi Wraps	TAXICAB COMPANIES
•		Medallions	Administrative Court	Taxi Company Contact
		Taxi Wraps		Information
				Las Vegas Rated Best Taxi City
				Certificate Application Process
				Governing Laws & Regulations
				Medallions
•				Taxi Wraps
•				Taxi Driver Termination Form
				Cab Company Complaint

CONTACT



Date: 1-5-2012

## NOTICE OF UNSATISFACTORY PERFORMANCE: LOW BOOK

Name: Michael Reno

T.A. # 17799

On  $\underline{1\text{-}3\text{-}2012}$  your shift average book was \$159.23. Your book for the day was \$123.10. You were  $\underline{22.7\%}$  below the average.

This level of productivity is unacceptable and immediate improvement is required. Continued performance at this level may result in further disciplinary action including but not limited to suspension and or termination of your employment. This letter will be kept in your personnel file. If I can be of any assistance in solving this problem please don't hesitate to make an appointment to see me.

Sam Wood

This letter will be kept in your personnel file.	,
	Date: 14/6/2012
Assistant General Manager:	Date: /-5-/2

**Operations Manager:** 

General Manager: Date: 1-6-12



	Date $9-12-12$
Employee Name	Michael Reno
Employee Number	17799
Date of Infraction	9-11-12
Infraction:	
The employer regarding cas	e named above has committed an infraction of the A Cab company policy sh drop procedure as stated in the Employee New Hire Package:
Standards e	of conduct:
	7. Failure to turn in entire book at the end of your shift. Failure to do so may result in immediate termination.
Amount Due:	\$ 175.00
Amount Dropped:	\$ 174.00
Difference	\$ <u>/· 00</u>
> \$5.00 +10%	\$ /-00
> Total	\$Amount to be deducted from paycheck.
Employee Signature	Milaberro
Verifier Signature	1 Janey Di
General Manager	A Band



Employee Name Employee Number Date of Infraction	Michael Reno 17799 3-16-12
Infraction:	
The employer regarding cas	se named above has committed an infraction of the A Cab company policy sh drop procedure as stated in the Employee New Hire Package:
	upons and Charges:
 G. 1 1	Drivers are required to turn their <u>entire</u> book at the end of every shift. Failure to do so may result in immediate termination.
Amount Due:	\$ 234.00
Amount Dropped:	\$ 214.00
Difference	<u>\$ 20.60</u>
> \$5.00 +10%	\$ <u>MA</u>
> Total	\$ Amount to be deducted from paycheck.
Employee Signature	Mickael Ren
Verifier Signature	Lang Di
General Manager	Le Company of the Com



		Date	1/23/12
Employee Name	REDC MICHAEL	_	
Employee Number	i man C. C.		
Date of Infraction	_1199119	•	
Infraction:			
The employ regarding c	yee named above has committed an infraction of ash drop procedure as stated in the Employee I	f the A Ca New Hire P	b company policy <u>'ackage:</u>
7. Cash, C	oupons and Charges:		
G.	Drivers are required to turn their <u>entire</u> be Failure to do so may result in immediate t	ook at the ermination	end of every shift. n.
Amount Due:	\$ 144.00		
Amount Dropped:	\$_140.00		
Difference	\$		
> \$5.00 +10%	\$ <u> </u>		
> Total	\$ Amount to be de	ducted fro	m paycheck.
Employee Signature	My Charl Ro	m	
/erifier Signature	Shan Ma		
General Manager	Height		



Employee Name Employee Number Date of Infraction	Michael Reno 17799 9-23-11
Infraction:	
The employer regarding cas	e named above has committed an infraction of the A Cab company policy sh drop procedure as stated in the Employee New Hire Package:
	upons and Charges:
 G. 1 1	Orivers are required to turn their <u>entire</u> book at the end of every shift. Failure to do so may result in immediate termination.
Amount Due:	<u>\$ 229.00</u>
Amount Dropped:	<u>\$_158.00</u>
Difference	<u>\$ 71.00</u>
> \$5.00 +10%	\$ 12.00
> Total	\$ 3.00 Amount to be deducted from paycheck.
Employee Signature	Michael 1200
Verifier Signature	Dancy De
General Manager	Dent



	Date $9-4/-1$
Employee Name	Michael Reno
Employee Number	17799
Date of Infraction	9-3-11
Infraction:	
The employ regarding ca	ee named above has committed an infraction of the A Cab company policy ash drop procedure as stated in the Employee New Hire Package:
7. Cash, C	oupons and Charges:
<i>G</i> .	Drivers are required to turn their <u>entire</u> book at the end of every shift. Failure to do so may result in immediate termination.
Amount Due:	<u>\$ 197,00</u>
Amount Dropped:	\$ <u>191.00</u>
Difference	\$ <u>60.00</u>
\$5.00 +10%	\$ <u>\\( \langle \)</u>
> Total	\$ Amount to be deducted from paycheck.
Employee Signature	Dickael Rom
Verifier Signature	Hayrey Di
General Manager	Heint



Employee Name	Michael Reno
, ,	120 00
Employee Number	1//99
Date of Infraction	7-29-11
Infraction:	
The employe regarding cas	e named above has committed an infraction of the A Cab company policy h drop procedure as stated in the Employee New Hire Package:
7. Cash, Co	upons and Charges:
 G. I	Orivers are required to turn their <u>entire</u> book at the end of every shift. Failure to do so may result in immediate termination.
Amount Due:	\$ 168.00
Amount Dropped:	\$ 166.00
Difference	s_d.00
<b>\$5.00 +10%</b>	\$ <u>1.00</u>
> Total	\$ Amount to be deducted from paycheck.
Employee Signature	
Verifier Signature	Dancy Da
General Manager	Later



	Date 6-18-11
Employee Name	Michael Rem
Employee Number	17799
Date of Infraction	6-17-11
Infraction:	
The employer regarding ca	se named above has committed an infraction of the A Cab company policy sh drop procedure as stated in the Employee New Hire Package:
7. Cash, Ca	oupons and Charges:
 G	Drivers are required to turn their <u>entire</u> book at the end of every shift. Failure to do so may result in immediate termination.
Amount Due:	\$ 180.00
Amount Dropped:	<u>\$ 170.00</u>
Difference	<u>\$ 10.00</u>
<b>\$5.00 +10%</b>	\$ 6.00
Total	\$ Amount to be deducted from paycheck.
Employee Signature	Midael Rem
/erifier Signature	Lavey Di
General Manager	A Baigt



	Date 2-26-11
Employee Name	Michael Reno
Employee Number	17799
Date of Infraction	_2-25-11
Infraction:	
regarding cas	e named above has committed an infraction of the A Cab company policy h drop procedure as stated in the Employee New Hire Package:
	upons and Charges:
	Orivers are required to turn their <u>entire</u> book at the end of every shift. Failure to do so may result in immediate termination.
Amount Due:	<u>\$ 125.00</u>
Amount Dropped:	<u>\$ 124.00</u>
Difference	\$ <u>1.00</u>
<b>\$5.00 +10%</b>	\$ <u>6000</u>
Total	\$ Amount to be deducted from paycheck.
Employee Signature	
Verifier Signature	1 Carrey Di
Notified General Mana	ger on $\frac{2-26-11}{2}$ at $\frac{3.000m}{2}$ .
General Manager	Hanti Janes

# A-CAB, LLC

# EMPLOYEE HANDBOOK

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A CAB 00581 EX4

## STANDARDS OF CONDUCT/DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES

#### Standards of Conduct

In any organization certain rules and regulations must be observed by each employee for the benefit of everyone in the organization. We feel you will find our guidelines to be reasonable as well as necessary.

Commission of any one of the following acts may result in remedial actions which range from a verbal to a written reprimand, suspension from work without pay or immediate dismissal:

- A. Unlawful conduct which adversely affects the employee's relationship to his job, fellow employees, supervisor and/or damages A-CAB, LLC property, interests, reputation or goodwill in the community.
- B. Insubordination, including but not limited to:
  - 1. Refusing to carry out a reasonable work assignment given by a supervisor or other person in proper authority.
  - 2. Countermanding or neglecting a supervisor's orders.
  - 3. Using abusive, obscene or unprofessional language to another employee, customer or guest.
  - 4. Fighting, threatening or striking another person.
- C. Immoral or indecent conduct including but not limited to unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, harassment or other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature.
- D. Unauthorized introduction, possession, sale, purchase or use of illegal or controlled substances.

Revised 12-01-2011 Page 13

# EXHIBIT 2

# EXHIBIT 2

# EXHIBIT 2

# EXHIBIT 2

```
DISTRICT COURT
1
                       CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA
2
3
    MICHAEL MURRAY and
    MICHAEL RENO,
4
    Individually and on
                                ) Case No. A-12-669926-C
    behalf of others
5
    similarly situated,
6
            Plaintiffs,
7
        VS.
8
    A CAB TAXI SERVICE LLC
    and A CAB, LLC,
 9
           Defendants.
10
11
12
13
14
                    DEPOSITION of MICHAEL RENO
15
                 Taken on Tuesday, August 25, 2015
                            At 1:58 p.m.
16
                    At 703 South Eighth Street
                          Las Vegas, Nevada
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
     Reported by: Lori-Ann Landers, CCR 792, RPR
24
25
```

- 1 pay. I can always tell what was -- because I did the
- 2 same amount for all -- I'm doing this 20 years, and I was
- with Frias for seven, Yellow for eight, A Cab for two,
- 4 Western for three. I've used all my trip sheets and I
- 5 did almost the same amount of money 15 years ago as I do
- 6 now, so I know how much the pay should be.
- You know, when one person is paying you 800,
- 8 another person is paying you 400, even though you can say
- 9 they kept a little bit of gas, a little bit of tips, it's
- still not the same thing. You know they are taking
- 11 something.
- 12 Q. Okay.
- 13 A. The supervisors at the company said they were
- stealing from us, I said why didn't you help me. I was
- in the office saying that they were taking from us, Tim,
- the supervisor, and he didn't back me. He goes, well, I
- will lose my job, but I never steal from you. What do
- you want, the supervisor says they're stealing, too. He
- was with Western. He came over after.
- Q. Okay. Let me kind of figure out what you are
- 21 talking about here.
- 22 A. No, I'm just saying that we are here for -- they
- are paying minimum wage or taking stuff out of the check,
- I said I got the supervisor -- I didn't have him on tape,
- I wish I did, but even he came in after he left A Cab,

- us, and he agreed. I didn't show him anything.
- 2 Q. Okay.
- 3 A. I said I had the paperwork one time where I went
- 4 in, I showed the lady how many hours and she said, oh,
- 5 no. I said, you know, why didn't you ever, you know --
- Q. Okay. We are just talking about Tim, right? I
- 7 just want to know about Tim, and I will ask you about the
- 8 lady in a minute.
- But I want to make sure when you are telling me
- 10 that somebody is telling you something --
- 11 A. Right, Tim told me --
- Q. Hold on, sir -- if we are talking about Tim or
- if we are talking about the lady who gave you the payroll
- 14 report. So what is it that you are saying Tim told you?
- 15 A. I talked to Tim, he said, yeah, I know they were
- 16 stealing from you.
- 17 Q. Okay.
- 18 A. And like it was they were stealing from
- everybody. It was his analysis. It wasn't just me, it
- was everybody. And everybody to a man felt the same way.
- I can get a guy right now who will be there one week,
- they will say, damn, they're taking too much out of my
- 23 check. Everybody, not just me. Everybody knows that
- they are taking the money.
- Q. All right. Sir, in the conversation, because I

- 1 A. I don't know. I haven't filed anything.
- Q. Well, you did file something against A Cab,
- 3 right?
- 4 A. You said any other --
- 5 Q. Right. Do you understand --
- A. A Cab. Anything else? Yeah, just A Cab.
- 7 Q. Do you understand that you filed a complaint
- 8 against A Cab?
- 9 A. Well, that's -- that's kind of a thing like the
- president, you sign a deal to get something, the book has
- 11 you giving up everything else. I went against A Cab.
- 12 They got something going on with Western because they are
- in, what, collusion you call it?
- That's not my idea, but if their shortness, too,
- and I'm working for them, of course I want that money,
- 16 too. I just want fairness. If another person is
- shorting them, another person is shorting them, then they
- 18 are all in it. All of their hands are dirty.
- Q. But you have worked for other cab companies
- other than Western and A Cab, right?
- 21 A. I thought they paid me fairly. Yellow Cab paid
- 22 me fairly, I thought.
- Q. Let's start with Yellow Cab. What time did you
- 24 work for Yellow?
- 25 A. Let's start with Frias. I started with Frias.

- A. No. Any of the years that I wasn't paid right
- through minimum wage or whatever, I would like the money
- back. It's just that simple. It's like I went to work
- and you found a discrepancy in the payroll, okay, we
- 5 shorted you \$40, here is your \$40. That's all I'm doing.
- Q. But that's what I'm asking you, sir, because you
- 7 have only worked for A Cab since 2010. So --
- 8 A. I was --
- Q. Let me finish my question. Because I'm asking
- 10 you if you made a claim for anything prior to 2010.
- 11 A. I don't know because I don't know if I can
- legally go against the other ones, Yellow Cab or Frias,
- because I don't know when the thing started. But I know
- legally I can go against A Cab because they were way out
- of line on the pay.
- 16 Q. And what are you basing that on?
- 17 A. The hours that I worked and the pay that I got.
- 18 Anywhere else I get seven, 800, here I got 400. And they
- 19 did some other things, too.
- Q. Before we get into the details of that let me
- 21 ask you a little bit more about your employment history.
- When -- you worked for Frias, '96 to 2002, right?
- 23 A. Right.
- Q. What was your job with them?
- 25 A. Cab driver.

- 1 A. Right.
- Q. -- specific breaks, et cetera. So, you know,
- 3 you have given me an overview, but I need to know
- 4 specifically, and I'm going to walk you through each one.
- 5 Did you have an understanding of how you would
- 6 be paid at Frias?
- 7 A. Vaguely. I never understood any of their
- paperwork. You would have to be a Ph.D. to figure it
- 9 out.
- 10 Q. Did you have an understanding of how you would
- 11 be paid when you were a driver at Yellow Cab?
- 12 A. Vaguely.
- Q. Did you have an understanding of how you would
- 14 be paid when you came on board as a driver at A Cab?
- 15 A. Vaguely.
- Q. Nothing -- you have no -- other than stating
- vaguely, you had no idea how you would be paid?
- A. That's what I said, a percentage of what I did.
- 19 Q. Do you know what that percentage was?
- 20 A. No, because it varied.
- 21 Q. Did you have an expectation when you came on
- 22 board with A Cab that you would at least get a minimum
- 23 wage?
- A. I thought I would get the commission that I got.
- Like I made six, seven, \$800 every pay period at the

- other companies. I thought I would get pretty close to
- the same with A Cab if I did the same amount of work, but
- 3 I didn't. And you people say, well, they had to pay for
- 4 gas, they don't take out for tips. It's the same thing.
- Q. All right. So you were making approximately 6-
- to \$700 when you previously worked at Yellow Cab?
- 7 A. Right.
- Q. Did you make that amount when you worked at
- 9 Frias?
- 10 A. Yeah, I make about 6-, \$700. I never made 4-,
- 11 500.
- Q. And it's your testimony, then, you were making
- 13 how much when you were working at A Cab?
- 14 A. They paid two weeks usually about \$500 average,
- 15 right around there.
- Q. And what do you attribute that to?
- 17 A. I'm just saying they've taken out, in my
- opinion, 100 to \$200 a pay period for whatever reason and
- not paying me what I should have -- and there was a lot
- of reasons. One of them they got you for accounting. If
- you didn't count the -- we are not accountants, we are
- 22 cab drivers.
- 23 At Frias and Yellow the women would do the --
- 24 file paperwork, you give them the money. At Western and
- 25 A Cab, you do your own, which is fine. I took accounting

- 1 testimony. You can answer.
- 2 A. That's exactly right.
- Q. Because it was your intention to just go to
- 4 court, right?
- A. Yeah. I went once and she said, no, you're
- 6 wrong. So I didn't push it. If I pushed it, I'm fired.
- 7 So I said I will let it work itself out. And then when
- 8 it does, I will come back.
- Like I said, it's confusing, all of these guys
- do confusing accounting with the payroll. And if I am
- 11 wrong, I will owe an apology.
- 12 Q. Do you have any idea what you believe that you
- 13 are owed?
- A. Yeah, about \$200 a month, at least, for two
- years, which is 4,800 plus all that \$6 crap that they
- added on and \$20 fees for radio calls and the interest
- for the money that should have been mine to begin with.
- Then there is aggravation, making us do stuff
- that wasn't legal. They wanted us to go into people's
- 20 houses with groceries. They fired one girl, I can get
- her statement, too. That's dangerous. They fired her.
- They told her she was supposed to get groceries
- from somebody's house. Young girl goes at night to
- somebody's house, she gets raped. And they fired her and
- 25 called her all kinds of bad names.

- 1 check. They were doing stuff that was illegal. It's
- 2 like if we have cab drivers do that crap --
- Q. Tell me what they did that was illegal.
- A. Charging us \$6 for making a mistake when we are
- 5 not accountants on our paperwork. Charging us \$20 for
- 6 radio calls when you can't be in your cab all the time.
- 7 We are doing luggage, other things, we are doing our job,
- 8 yet they are charging us for not answering a radio call
- 9 because we didn't hear it. That's illegal, too. That's
- just a made up amount.
- 11 Q. Why do you believe that those were illegal?
- 12 A. Well, okay, who is to say I don't charge you
- 13 \$50? How can you tell you that your job is to get
- 14 groceries and help people with groceries? You are
- getting their groceries, I call you on the phone in your
- car, and you don't hear it because you are getting
- groceries; how can you be in two places at the same time?
- 18 How can you be -- legally say I'm charging you for not
- being there when you are doing your job doing the
- groceries or luggage or somebody is talking to you?
- Q. Sir, you are making very strong allegations.
- 22 A. That's how crooked these people are.
- Q. All right. When you are making accusations that
- 24 A Cab is engaging in illegal activities, A Cab is
- corrupt, A Cab is crooked, I need to know what you are

- 1 America they feel like they are shorted on a check, they
- go to a bookkeeper, or whatever, they say I think I got
- 3 the wrong amount of money, you got a right to do that.
- 4 That's all I'm doing.
- 5 And I think it went on for a two year period.
- 6 That's all I'm saying. I'm just trying to get my money
- 7 that's owed to me if I am right, and I think I'm right.
- Q. And I'm asking you what money you think you are
- 9 owed --
- 10 A. I just told you, around \$200 a month --
- 11 Q. And how are you --
- 12 A. -- for a two year period which is 4,800, and
- other stuff was aggravating, too.
- Q. How are you coming up with \$200 a month for two
- 15 years?
- A. Because I usually made 6- or 700 at A Cab -- I
- mean at Western and everybody else. There I made, what,
- $_{18}$  4-, 500. So there is 300 right there right off the top.
- 19 How you figure it, it's \$300 less.
- 20 Q. Okay.
- 21 A. And I did the same amount of money.
- Q. It's your allegation that because you made less
- 23 at A Cab than you were making a Yellow and Frias, by \$200
- on average, that's what you are basing your claim on; is
- 25 that correct?

- 1 A. Something like that with the other stuff they
- 2 were doing.
- Q. Okay. And then you mentioned the \$6 crap to
- 4 quote you --
- 5 A. The \$6 charges that I feel are illegal.
- Q. Tell me what that is.
- 7 A. I just showed you right there. You make a
- 8 mistake on the accounting, they charge you for the amount
- 9 that you were wrong, plus the \$6 fee.
- 10 Q. Do you know how many \$6 charges you received?
- 11 A. At least 20 over a two year period. It wasn't
- just me, it was the whole company.
- Q. I'm just asking about you, sir. I don't need
- 14 you to testify about any other driver right now. I'm
- 15 just asking you specifically.
- A. I probably had 10. Of course I'm guessing. It
- was years ago.
- MS. SNIEGOCKI: We don't want you to guess.
- 19 Q. I don't want you to guess. I do not want you to
- 20 quess.
- 21 A. It's pretty hard to remember 10 years.
- Q. Hold on. Listen to the very important
- instruction, okay? Do you understand the difference
- between a guess and an estimate?
- 25 A. Estimate, maybe seven.

- 1 A. I don't know.
- Q. Have you been contacted by the federal
- 3 government about receiving a check in that amount?
- 4 A. No.
- Q. If you are contacted, do you intend to accept
- 6 that check?
- 7 MS. SNIEGOCKI: Objection. Calls for
- 8 speculation.
- 9 A. No.
- Q. Are you aware that A Cab offered you \$15,000 as
- 11 an attempt to resolve any amounts that you were owed?
- 12 A. I never heard anything. Nobody ever told me
- 13 anything.
- 14 O. Take a look at that document that I have just
- 15 handed you, Mr. Reno.
- 16 A. I wonder why they wouldn't --
- Q. Have you ever seen this document before, it's
- entitled A Cab LLC's Offer Of Judgment To Plaintiff,
- 19 Michael Reno?
- 20 A. No, ma'am.
- Q. So you were unaware that there was a \$15,000
- 22 offer to you?
- 23 A. Yep.
- Q. Let me hand you another document.
- MS. RODRIGUEZ: I will have this one marked as

Well, it wasn't I was making so much less, it's 1 Α. just they have a lot of drivers in front of you, too. 2 See, they changed the cab industry. When I first started 3 Frias, '96, there was no cabs in front of you. You can 4 do 40 rides a day. In fact, one day I did 53 rides. Ιt 5 was almost impossible to do 53 rides, but I did, I got it 6 on the sheet. 7 You'd average 30 or 40, you'd turn the sheet 8 over because they had 29 rides, you'd turn it over and 9 the only thing stopping you was you would get tired of 10 taking people. I swear there would be 50 people in line, 11 and then you would drop them off and they would be 12 loading before you even got these other people out and 13 putting the luggage in. That's how good it was. 14And then all of a sudden when Yellow Cab -- I 15 went from Frias to Yellow Cab in 2000, something like 16 that, 2002, 2001, they changed it. They used to be on 17 Tompkins, and they got that new facility. They went from 18 Tompkins by The Orleans to Post Road, 30 million tarp 19 facility, they went from like 400 drivers to like 2,000. 20 They had like 4,000 cabs. I never seen anything like 21 And I said, crap, what happened to the industry, 22 that. we are getting a third of the rides now. 23 You know, instead of getting a ride in maybe 10 24 minutes, you are waiting an hour, hour and-a-half for one 25

- 1 ride. That's what some of these guys at the airport are
- doing. They're saying, wait a minute, I wait an hour
- and-a-half, I got to make this cab a \$12 ride, a \$40 ride
- 4 to make up for this. See, that's what they are doing.
- Q. By the time you worked for A Cab starting there
- June 2010, how many drivers did you have on the road at
- 7 that point, or cabs I should say?
- 8 A. Oh, when I worked for A Cab?
- 9 MS. SNIEGOCKI: Objection. Calls for
- 10 speculation. You can answer if you know.
- 11 A. I really don't know. A Cab was the smallest --
- one of the smallest companies. They only had like 200
- cabs. But then again, I did all right with A Cab. I did
- 14 almost the same with them.
- You got to remember, too, you can get burned out
- on some of these companies. I had done it for 10, 15
- years, 12 hours a day. You get older and you start
- 18 getting -- it beats you up.
- When I was with A Cab it was 2010, I did, what,
- 20 15, 16 years. 12 hour shifts can -- I was thin as a
- 21 rail, I'm least 100 pounds overweight. I used to be in
- 22 shape and stuff. It shows you how much it beats you up
- getting in and out of those cars, sitting 12 hours.
- So I'm saying I almost did my average, but you
- are bound to get a little bit less productive because I

- was 35 in my prime, and now I'm 50.
- 2 Q. You start getting burned out?
- A. I love my job. It's funny just because I like
- 4 people.
- 5 Q. I guess my question, too, is from what you are
- 6 describing it sounds like when you went from Frias to
- 7 Yellow, there were just a lot more cabs on the road by
- 8 that time?
- 9 A. Yeah, doubled.
- 10 Q. More competition?
- 11 A. Yeah. You had to work harder to make the same
- amount of money. You know, you had to make the same
- amount of money. You are actually getting less and less.
- I read an article a week before I even got the
- job -- a week before I got the job with that girl, I had
- read in the paper where a driver said in '75 and '80, in
- the '80s he wore a suit, but he would make \$40,000, and
- he only had a few rides. It was easy. And now he has to
- 19 kill himself to make 30. It's true.
- I mean, every year I'm making less and less, but
- 21 I'm trying harder and harder. And I know more than I did
- before, and I make less money. Then with Uber coming
- in -- see, I like them for their honesty, and they're not
- the cheap people. That's a good thing. You want all
- 25 these crooks off the road.

- wants two or \$3. I'm getting \$18 for every hundred.
- 2 That's no good.
- Q. I told you I wouldn't keep you too much more.
- 4 Let me just make sure I got the sum. We went through
- 5 your damages and --
- 6 A. I wonder --
- 7 Q. Let me just ask you the question. Anything you
- 8 want to ask me in the presence of your attorney when we
- 9 get off the record, we will just finish up your
- 10 deposition, that will be fine.
- I just want to make sure that I got a handle on
- what you are claiming. You know, we went, roughly, we
- went through the radio call penalties, the \$6 penalties
- 14 for being short, I have the documentation on some of
- that, and then for basically the hours that you were
- 16 forced to write down that you believe you worked that
- 17 were -- you were not paid for.
- MS. SNIEGOCKI: I'm going to object.
- 19 Q. Is that a fair statement?
- MS. SNIEGOCKI: I object that it misstates
- 21 testimony, but you can answer if you understand the
- 22 question.
- 23 A. I don't know what to say.
- THE WITNESS: You just objected.
- MS. SNIEGOCKI: Yes, but you can answer the

- 1 question.
- THE WITNESS: Whatever you said -- I don't know
- 3 what you said. I don't know what we are objecting about
- 4 if it doesn't matter for me to answer or not.
- Q. Well, unless she tells you not to answer, you
- 6 are supposed to answer the question. If you don't
- 7 understand my question, I don't want you to answer it. I
- 8 want to make sure you understand.
- 9 A. Right, that's what I'm saying, I just said what
- 10 you said. I'm agreeing with what you said. That's what
- 11 I'm saying, what you just went over.
- Q. Okay. Well, I thank you, Mr. Reno. I'm going
- to pass you to your attorney for some questions if she
- 14 has any.
- 15 A. I want --
- MS. SNIEGOCKI: Hang on. We are going to go off
- 17 the record. I'm going to take a couple of minutes and
- 18 then I'm not sure if -- I may have a few.
- MS. RODRIGUEZ: I'm going to object to you
- instructing him on your cross-examination on what to
- 21 answer. I think that's completely improper.
- MS. SNIEGOCKI: Are you saying that I'm
- instructing my client what to answer? I'm taking a
- 24 break. I don't know if I have any questions, but I may.
- 25 That's all.

- 1 Q. What did you refer to that as?
- 2 A. Breaks and lunch.
- Q. So my question to you is, and just before we
- 4 looked at this just now, you had said you don't believe
- 5 that you were paid the minimum wage for all the hours
- 6 that you worked at A Cab, right?
- 7 A. Right.
- Q. So my question to you is even if we were to
- 9 deduct this break time that appears on the bottom right
- 10 corner of the trip sheet, let's say we take that out, we
- 11 deduct it, we assume that those are valid breaks that you
- took; do you believe even after taking out those breaks
- that you were paid the minimum wage?
- 14 A. No.
- MS. SNIEGOCKI: I'm concluded.
- 16 FURTHER EXAMINATION BY
- 17 MS. RODRIGUEZ:
- Q. Mr. Reno, right before Ms. Sniegocki, the
- 19 attorney, just started her cross-examination, you guys
- stepped out of the room for about 10 minutes to meet
- 21 privately, right?
- 22 A. I never talked to her. She was on the phone.
- Q. I'm just asking the question whether you left
- about 10 minutes to meet with Ms. Sniegocki outside the
- 25 room?

1	REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE
2	STATE OF NEVADA ) ) ss
3	COUNTY OF CLARK )
4	I, Lori-Ann Landers, a duly commissioned
5	Notary Public, Clark County, State of Nevada, do hereby certify:
6	That I reported the taking of the deposition
7	of the witness, MICHAEL RENO, at the time and place aforesaid;
8	That prior to being examined, the witness
9	was by me duly sworn to testify to the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth;
10	That I thereafter transcribed my shorthand
11	notes into typewriting and that the typewritten transcript of said deposition is a complete, true and
12	accurate transcription of my said shorthand notes taken down at said time to the best of my ability.
13	I further certify that I am not a relative
14	or employee of an attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor a relative or employee of any attorney or
15	counsel involved in said action, nor a person financially interested in the action; and that transcript review NRCP 30(e) was requested.
	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my
17	hand in the County of Clark, State of Nevada, this 25th day of August 2015.
19	LORI-ANN LANDERS, CCR 792, RPR
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	

## EXHIBIT 3

## EXHIBIT 3

## Summary of Unpaid Wages

# U.S. Department of Labor Wage and Hour Division



Office Address: Las Vegas District Office 600 Las Vegas Blvd., S. Suite 550		Richard Quezada		08/13/2015		
Las Vegas, NV 89101-6654 702-388-6001			Employer Fed Tax ID Number:			
1. Name	2. Address	3. Period Cov by Work Wee Ending Date	ek 4. Act(s)	5. BWs Due	Total	
33		10/08/2010 to 10/05/2012				
33:		10/08/2010 to 10/05/20 <b>1</b> 2				
3₹		10/08/2010 to 10/05/2012				
3		10/08/2010 to 10/05/2012				
336. ,,	<u>-</u> .	10/08/2010 to 10/05/2012				
339		10/08/2010 to 10/05/2012		- -		
340. Reno, Michae	I 811 E. Bridger Ave. # Las Vegas, NV 8910			\$1,048.94	<b>\$1</b> ,048.94	
341.		10/08/2010 to 10/05/2012			,	
3.6		10/08/2010 to 10/05/2012				
amount due show	listed employees the on above by 12/30/2015	Employer Name and Ad A Cab, LLC A Cab, LLC 1500 Searles Ave Las Vegas NV 89101	Total:	al:		
Deter						

Form WH-56

Date: 08/13/2015 2:59:10 PM

Case ID: 1611567

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## EXHIBIT 4

## EXHIBIT 4

P.C.				
Rodriguez Law Offices, P.C.	10161 Park Run Drive, Suite 150	Las Vegas, Nevada 89145	Tel (702) 320-8400	Fax (702) 320-8401

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27

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OFFR		
Esther C. Rodriguez, Esq. Novada Bar No. 6473		
Rodriguez Law Offices, P.C.		
Las vegas, Nevada 89145   702-320-8400		
info@rodriguezlaw.com		
Attorneys for Defendant A Cab, LLC		
DISTRICT	COURT	
CLARK COUNT	Y, NEVADA	
MICHAEL MURRAY and MICHAEL RENO,		
		A-12-669926-C I
	Dopu. 1 to.	•
Plaintiffs,		
vs.		
A CAB TAXI SERVICE LLC and A CAB, LLC,		
Defendants.		
A CAB, LLC'S OFFER OF JUDGMENT	TO PLAINTIF	F MICHAEL RENO
	Esther C. Rodriguez, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 6473 RODRIGUEZ LAW OFFICES, P.C. 10161 Park Run Drive, Suite 150 Las Vegas, Nevada 89145 702-320-8400 info@rodriguezlaw.com Attorneys for Defendant A Cab, LLC  DISTRICT CLARK COUNT  MICHAEL MURRAY and MICHAEL RENO, Individually and on behalf of others similarly situated,  Plaintiffs,  vs.  A CAB TAXI SERVICE LLC and A CAB, LLC, Defendants.	Esther C. Rodriguez, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 6473 RODRIGUEZ LAW OFFICES, P.C. 10161 Park Run Drive, Suite 150 Las Vegas, Nevada 89145 702-320-8400 info@rodriguezlaw.com Attorneys for Defendant A Cab, LLC   DISTRICT COURT  CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA  MICHAEL MURRAY and MICHAEL RENO, Individually and on behalf of others similarly situated,  Plaintiffs,  vs.  A CAB TAXI SERVICE LLC and A CAB, LLC,

Defendant A Cab, LLC, by and through its attorney of record, ESTHER C. RODRIGUEZ, ESQ., of RODRIGUEZ LAW OFFICES, P.C., and pursuant to NRS 17.115, hereby offers to accept judgment against it and in favor of Plaintiff Michael Reno in the amount of FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$15,000.00) as full and final settlement of this matter. Said offer is inclusive of interest, costs and attorney's fees.

This offer shall not be construed as a waiver of any of Defendant's rights in this matter. This offer of judgment is made solely for the purposes specified in NRCP 68 and NRS 17.115 as a compromise offer of settlement only and shall not be deemed as an admission or introduced into evidence at the time of trial.

Pursuant to NRS 17.115 and NRCP Rule 68, if this offer is not accepted within ten (10) days after service, it will be deemed withdrawn. If this action is thereafter tried or arbitrated and Plaintiff fails to obtain a judgment in excess of this offer, Defendant will seek an award of costs, attorneys'

1	fees, and interest that have been incurred from the time of this offer.
2	DATED this day of March, 2015.
3	RODRIGUEZ LAW OFFICES, P.C.
4	27.1
5	By: Esther C. Rodriguez Est
6	Nevada Bar No. 6473 10161 Park Run Drive, Suite 150
7	Las Vegas, Nevada 89145  Attorneys for Defendant A Cab, LLC
8	Allorneys for Defendant A Cab, LLC
9	RECEIPT OF COPY
10	RECEIPT OF COPY of A Cab, LLC'S Offer of Judgment to Plaintiff Michael Reno is
11	hereby acknowledged this <u>IO</u> day of March, 2015 by:
12	LEON GREENBERG PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION
13	$\left( \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right)$
10x (707) 270-840 15 15 16	By: Leon Greenberg, Esq.
15	2965 South Jones Boulevard, Suite E4 Las Vegas, Nevada 89146
<sup>E</sup> 16	Counsel for Plaintiff
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## EXHIBIT 2

## EXHIBIT 2

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**MDSM** 1 Esther C. Rodriguez, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 6473 2 RODRIGUEZ LAW OFFICES, P.C. 10161 Park Run Drive, Suite 150 3 Las Vegas, Nevada 89145 702-320-8400 4 info@rodriguezlaw.com Attorneys for Defendant A Cab, LLC 5 6 7 8 9 MICHAEL MURPHY and MICHAEL RENO,

Alm H. Ehrin

**CLERK OF THE COURT** 

#### **DISTRICT COURT**

#### **CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA**

Individually and on behalf of others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

Case No.: A-12-669926-C Dept. No. I

vs.

A CAB TAXI SERVICE LLC and A CAB, LLC,

Defendants.

DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO DISMISS AND FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT AGAINST PLAINTIFF MICHAEL MURRAY

Defendant A Cab, LLC, by and through its attorney of record, ESTHER C. RODRIGUEZ, ESQ., of RODRIGUEZ LAW OFFICES, P.C., and pursuant to NRCP 12(b)(1), NRCP 12(b)(5) and NRCP 56(c) hereby respectfully moves this Honorable Court to dismiss the Claims for Relief of Plaintiff Michael Murray, and for summary judgment against Michael Murray. This Motion is based upon the pleadings and papers on file, the attached Memorandum of Points and Authorities, and any oral argument that may be entertained at the hearing of this Motion.

DATED this 21st day of September, 2015.

#### RODRIGUEZ LAW OFFICES, P.C.

By: /s/ Esther C. Rodriguez, Esq.
Esther C. Rodriguez, Esq.
Nevada Bar No. 6473
10161 Park Run Drive, Suite 150
Las Vegas, Nevada 89145
Attorneys for Defendant A Cab, LLC

10161 Park Run Drive, Suite 150 Las Vegas, Nevada 89145 Tel (702) 320-8400 2

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#### **NOTICE OF HEARING**

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that Defendant will bring the foregoing Motion on for hearing before this Court on the  $\frac{27}{\text{day of}}$  day of  $\frac{\text{Oct}}{\text{may be heard.}}$ , 2015, or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard.

DATED this 21st day of September, 2015.

#### RODRIGUEZ LAW OFFICES, P.C.

By: /s/ Esther C. Rodriguez, Esq.
Esther C. Rodriguez, Esq.
Nevada Bar No. 6473
10161 Park Run Drive, Suite 150
Las Vegas, Nevada 89145
Attorneys for Defendant A Cab, LLC

#### **POINTS AND AUTHORITIES**

I.

#### **FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

Plaintiff Michael Murray ("Murray") is a former employee of Defendant A Cab, LLC ("A Cab"), who was terminated on April 6, 2011 for poor performance, continued low book and drop shorts/company theft. **Exhibit 1**. Michael Murray worked for A Cab from September 6, 2008 to April 6, 2011 as a road supervisor, dispatcher, and taxicab driver.

On August 26, 2015, Murray gave sworn deposition testimony indicating that was suing A Cab for hours worked and not paid. **Exhibit 2, Deposition of Michael Murray**, 133:5-8.

As this Court is aware, a primary purpose of a deposition is to allow an adverse party to ascertain the basis of a claim. At no time during the deposition of Michael Murray was he able to demonstrate a knowledge of his claim, or to support any type of claim of minimum wage or even if he is owed anything at all.<sup>1</sup> Rather, he outright refused to answer the questions by pleading the

Q: So have you put a pencil to it? Have you figured out what you believe you're owed? A: No. Q: Do you have a best estimate of -- or you just have no idea what - A: I have no idea if I'm owed money because they didn't pay the minimum wage -- or they were paying minimum wage, but it was labeled as something else. (Emphasis added.) **Exhibit 2,** 52:18-25.

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Fifth Amendment Right Against Self-Incrimination, or just outright refused to answer. When reminded that he was under oath to tell the truth, Murray pled the Fifth Amendment under threat of perjury during his deposition.

Moreover, as the Plaintiff has no indication as to value of his claim, a Department of Labor determination was reviewed as valuing any underpayment to Murray as \$130.70. Exhibit 3. Defendant made an offer to resolve this claim months ago to the Plaintiff in a formal pleading in an amount 57 times the value of the case at \$7,500.00. Exhibit 4. Contrary to the Nevada Rules of Professional Conduct, this information was not timely conveyed to Plaintiff Reno by his counsel. Nevada Rules of Professional Conduct Rule 1.2 and Rule 1.4.

There are 7 days left in which to conclude discovery, as the discovery deadline is October 1, 2015. To date, Plaintiff Murray has not produced any evidence to support his claims for relief, and thus A Cab is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.

II.

#### **LEGAL ARGUMENT**

#### Legal Standard. **A.**

Summary judgment shall be granted when there are no genuine issues of material fact and the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. NRCP 56(c). The moving party initially bears the burden of proving the absence of genuine issues of fact. Butler v. Bogdanovich, 101 Nev. 449, 705 P.2d 662 (1985). Once that burden has been carried, the responding party must come forward with evidence creating genuine and triable issues of fact. Bird v. Casa Royale, 97 Nev. 67, 624 P.2d 269 (1981).

Seven (7) days remain in the discovery period; and to date, Plaintiff Murray has not produced any evidence to support his claims for relief. Accordingly, A Cab is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. "Although the party opposing a motion for summary judgment is entitled to all favorable inferences from the pleadings and documentary evidence, the opposing party 'is not entitled to build a case on the gossamer threads of whimsy, speculation and conjecture." Collins v. Union Fed.Sav. & Loan Ass'n., 99 Nev. 284, 302; 662 P.2d 610, 621 (1983) (citing Mullis v. Nevada National Bank, 98 Nev. 510, 654 P.2d 533 (1982), and Hahn v. Sargent, 523 F.2d 461, 468 10161 Park Run Drive, Suite 150 Las Vegas, Nevada 89145 Tel (702) 320-8400 (1<sup>st</sup> Cir. 1975), *cert. denied*, 425 U.S. 904 (1976)). In order to avoid the requested relief, Plaintiff must come forward with specific facts on which this Court could rule in its favor on the issues addressed in this motion. *Hickman v. Meadow Wood Reno*, 96 Nev. 782, 617 P.2d 871 (1980). Here, the motion must be granted because there are no genuine issues of fact which remain for trial and Defendant A Cab is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.

#### B. <u>Dismissal</u>.

A motion to dismiss under Rule 12(b)(l) of the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure may be utilized when a lack of subject matter jurisdiction is apparent on the face of the complaint.<sup>2</sup> Under Nevada law, the failure of a party to exhaust its administrative remedies prior to commencing an action in the district court divests the court of jurisdiction and mandates dismissal of the action.<sup>3</sup> Similarly, a defendant is entitled to dismissal of a claim when a plaintiff fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted.<sup>4</sup>

# C. <u>Plaintiff Murray Does Not Have an Actionable Claim Sufficient to Give Rise to a Justiciable Controversy.</u>

If this Court grants Defendant's currently pending "Motion to Dismiss Plaintiff's First Claim for Relief" based on the prospective application of the *Thomas v. Yellow Cab* decision<sup>5</sup>, Michael Murray will be barred by the statute of limitations in this matter. The Supreme Court decision was issued and became effective on June 26, 2014. Murray's last date of employment at A Cab was over three years earlier on April 7, 2011.

Secondly, Murray testified in his deposition that the basis for his claim was for hours worked for which he was not paid. Such is not a claim for minimum wage, but rather clearly a complaint that should be submitted to the Labor Commissioner for unpaid hours.

Q. ...sir, basically, your claim is for hours that you worked and were not paid

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Girolla v. Rousille, 81 Nev. 661,663, 408 P.2d 918, 919 (1965).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Nevada v. Scotsman Manufacturing Co., 109 Nev. 252, 255, 849 P.2d 317, 319 (1993).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>See NRCP 12(b)(5)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Thomas vs. Nevada Yellow Cab Corporation, 130 Nev., Adv. Op. 52 (2014).

for; is that correct?

A. Correct. Exhibit 2, Deposition of Michael Murray, 133:5-9. See Also, Exhibit 2, Deposition of Murray, 82:17-20; 86:24-87:7; 89:15-90:11.

The remainder of his time in which Murray worked for A Cab, he worked as a Dispatcher in which he was paid \$10 per hour. Exhibit 2, Deposition of Murray, 32:1-33:10. He was also promoted to Road Supervisor in which he was paid \$15 per hour. Exhibit 2, Deposition of Murray, 34:15-16. These rates are clearly above the State minimum wage, and supports A Cab's request for summary judgment, as his claim is not actionable.

# D. <u>Plaintiff's claim has been extinguished by an Offer that exceeds the value of any legitimate claim.</u>

The value of any alleged underpayment to Murray has already been resolved by the U.S. Department of Labor in the amount of \$130.70. Not only is he receiving a check directly from the U.S. government for that amount, his attorney received the additional offer to resolve the matter in full. An offer of judgment was submitted to Plaintiff Murray on March 10, 2015, in the amount of \$7,500.00, but was not timely communicated to him by his counsel, per Murray.

Plaintiff Murray confirmed he had never seen the offer of judgment from A Cab until the day of his deposition on August 26, 2015. He confirmed he learned of the offer two months later in June 2015. **Exhibit 2, Deposition of Murray**, 56:20-59:5. As this Court is aware, an Offer of Judgment must be accepted within ten (10) of service, and it was served on March 10, 2015.

Murray indicated he has no idea of what he is claiming from A Cab, and when pressed for any details refused to answer further. When asked why he did not accept the offer from A Cab, and after being cautioned by his own counsel, he pled the Fifth Amendment against Self Incrimination, under threat of perjuring himself in his deposition.

Q: So in answer to why you didn't accept that, is it your testimony that you didn't think it was enough?

Plaintiff's Counsel: I'm going to object. That has been asked and answered. I'm also going to just caution you that you're not going to discuss or you're not going to testify as to any of the contents of the communications you may have had with myself or your other counsel, Mr. Greenberg.

1	THE WITNESS: Okay.
2	MS. RODRIGUEZ: Can we have the question read back to the deponent, please. I thought there
3	was a question.
4	(Record read by reporter.)
5	MS. SNIEGOCKI: I'm going to assert the same objection. It's already in the record. And I'll agai
6	caution you that you're not going to testify as to any communications you've had with myself or M
7	Greenberg during the course of representation. You can answer the question.
8	A: I'm going to cite the Fifth on that.
9	Q: You're going to cite the Fifth on that?
10	A: Um-hmm.
11	Q: Is that a "yes"?
12	A: No.
13	Q: You have to say your answers verbally. I know you're nodding your head to me, but
14	A: Yes.
15	Q: when I asked you earlier if you didn't accept why you didn't accept this, and I
16	understood your testimony to say that you thought it wasn't enough, and I was trying to fine
17	out if that's, indeed, what you said. And I know we got objections, and I will accept your
18	objections on the record. But now I'm asking you to confirm that. Is that what you said?
19	A: Yes.
20	Q: And you're asserting the Fifth?
21	A: Yes. That was my answer. <b>Exhibit 2, Deposition of Murray</b> , 61:4-63:3.
22	The purpose of this rule [NRCP 68] is to encourage settlement of lawsuits before trial.
23	Morgan v. Demille, 106 Nev. 671, 799 P.2d 561 (1990). This rule and NRS 17.115 are designed to
24	facilitate and encourage settlement. Matthews v. Collman, 110 Nev. 940, 878 P.2d 971 (1994).
25	In this instance, there was a complete failure on the part of Plaintiff's counsel to relay
26	Defendant's good faith offer to the client.
27	"A lawyer shall abide by a client's decision whether to settle a matter." Nevada Rules of
28	Professional Conduct Rule 1.2(a). "A lawyer shall promptly inform the client of any decision or

Page 6 of 9

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circumstance with respect to which the client's informed consent is required by these Rules."

#### Nevada Rules of Professional Conduct Rule 1.4(a)(1).

It would go beyond the bounds of decency to allow a lawsuit to continue when a Defendant has offered far *in excess* of that which is being claimed by the Plaintiff to resolve the claim. Further, Defendant's offer to compensate Murray in an amount exceeding the independent valuation of his claim extinguishes and satisfies the claim altogether.

# E. <u>Murray's claim is moot, as it has been satisfied and he cannot delineate any claim.</u>

Murray's claim is moot. This Court lacks jurisdiction over a claim which has been satisfied. In this instance, Plaintiff's counsel is merely prolonging litigation in an effort to continue to run up attorney fees and costs in the hopes of passing these to the Defendant.

- Q: So as we sit here today, we're at the end of August, and is it your testimony that you declined this offer --
- A: Yes.
- Q: -- in the June time frame?
- A: Yes.
- Q: Okay. If you didn't believe that the \$7,500 was enough, do you have a figure in your mind as to what you're expecting from this case?
- A: No.
- Q: Well, when you file a complaint, you have to make a complaint for damages. Do you understand that?
- A: Yes.
- 23 | \* \*
- Q: When you file a complaint against somebody, you normally ask for damages. You understand that; right?
- 26 | A: Yeah.
- 27 Q: And in this case, do you know what your damages are?
- 28 MS. SNIEGOCKI: Objection: Asked and answered. You can answer.

THE WITNESS: I don't want to answer. Exhibit 2, Deposition of Murray, 63:7-64:10 When questioned about any details of a claim for minimum wage on an 8 hour shift, he 2 simply again refused to answer: 3 Okay. And is it your understanding, then, that at that point, the eight hours that are reflected Q: 4 on the trip sheet and your pay stub, you would have been paid at least the minimum wage 5 for those eight hours? 6 MS. SNIEGOCKI: I'm going to object again and assert the same objection as the prior objection. 7 8 You can answer. I think I've answered the question more than adequately, and that's all I'm going to say on 9 A: 10 that. Exhibit 2, Deposition of Murray, 92:12-23. 11 III. **CONCLUSION** 12 Based upon the foregoing points and authorities, Defendant A CAB, LLC respectfully 13 requests this Honorable Court to enter an Order granting Defendant's Motion to Dismiss Plaintiff 14 Michael Murray's Claims for Relief for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. 15 DATED this 21st day of September, 2015. 16 RODRIGUEZ LAW OFFICES, P.C. 17 18 19 By: /s/ Esther C. Rodriguez, Esq. Esther C. Rodriguez, Esq. 20 Nevada Bar No. 6473 10161 Park Run Drive, Suite 150 21 Las Vegas, Nevada 89145 Attorneys for Defendant A Cab, LLC 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

# Rodriguez Law Offices, P.C.

# 10161 Park Run Drive, Suite 150 Las Vegas, Nevada 89145

#### **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I HEREBY CERTIFY on this <u>21st</u> day of September, 2015, I electronically <i>filed</i> the
foregoing with the Eighth Judicial District Court Clerk of Court using the E-file and Serve System
which will send a notice of electronic service to the following:

Leon Greenberg, Esq.
Leon Greenberg Professional Corporation
2965 South Jones Boulevard, Suite E4
Las Vegas, Nevada 89146
Counsel for Plaintiff

/s/ Susan Dillow
An Employee of Rodriguez Law Offices, P.C.

## EXHIBIT 1

# EXHIBIT 1



## This is a notice of Termination from A Cab Taxi Service LLC.

Employee Name	Michael P. Murray	<del></del>	
Employee Number	2018	<del></del>	
Date of Notice	4/7/11	Hire Date	9/6/08
Date of Termination	4/7/11	Last Day Worked	4/6/11
Reason(s) for Termin Poor performance. Low book.	ation:		
		•	
Voluntary	<del></del>	Involuntary	Х
Eligible for re-hire?	NO		
Employee Signature			
Supervisor		Final Check Due	4/11/11
Operations Manager	Bob Mc Culle	regh	
General Manager	Hert		



## NOTICE OF UNSATISFACTORY PERFORMANCE

Date: 3-18-2010

Employee Name: Michael Murray

Employee Number: 2018

Performance Related Problem: (Be Specific)

On 3-17-10 Mr. Murray failed to write up an incident report when a rock was thrown at cab 1301. The rock made damages severe enough that the windshield of cab 1301 had to be replaced.

**Corrective Action:** 

It is an A Cab policy for road supervisors to write up all incidents in a report. In the future Mr. Murray must follow these procedures.

Disciplinary Action Taken:

Mr. Murray will receive a written warning. Any further problems of this type may result in a demotion from the road supervisor position.

Assistant General Manager:

**Operations Manager:** 

Employee Signature: Muko

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	Date
Employee Name	Michael Murray
Employee Number	24453
Date of Infraction	2-9-11
Infraction:	
	e named above has committed an infraction of the A Cab company policy h drop procedure as stated in the Employee New Hire Package:
7. Cash, Co.	upons and Charges:
	Orivers are required to turn their <u>entire</u> book at the end of every shift failure to do so may result in immediate termination.
Amount Due:	\$ 129.00
Amount Dropped:	\$ 127.00
Difference	\$ 2.00
> \$5.00 +10%	\$ <u>6.00</u>
> Total	\$ 8.00 Amount to be deducted from paycheck.
Employee Signature	Mike Muses
Verifier Signature	1 lancy Di
Notified General Mana	
General Manager	(date) (time)



	Date 1-5-11
Employee Name	Michael MURRAY
Employee Number	24453
Date of Infraction	1-4-11
Infraction:	
	e named above has committed an infraction of the A Cab company policy h drop procedure as stated in the Employee New Hire Package:
7. Cash, Co.	upons and Charges:
	Orivers are required to turn their <u>entire</u> book at the end of every shift. Failure to do so may result in immediate termination.
Amount Due:	\$ 112.00
Amount Dropped:	\$ ///.OO
Difference	\$ <u>/.00</u>
<b>\$5.00 +10%</b>	\$ 6.00
> Total	\$ Amount to be deducted from paycheck.
Employee Signature	
Verifier Signature	1 Jancy Di
Notified General Mana	iger on $1-5-11$ at $4.30pm$ .
	(date) (time)
General Manager	Dengy

A Cab 00225 **AA009486** 



	Date /-/-//
Employee Name	Michael Murray
Employee Number	24453
Date of Infraction	12-31-10
Infraction:	
	se named above has committed an infraction of the A Cab company policy sh drop procedure as stated in the Employee New Hire Package:
7. Cash, Co	upons and Charges:
	Drivers are required to turn their <u>entire</u> book at the end of every shift. Failure to do so may result in immediate termination.
Amount Due:	\$ 179.00
Amount Dropped:	<u>\$ 170.00</u>
Difference	<u>\$ 9.00</u>
> 500 +10%	\$ bi00
> Total	\$ Amount to be deducted from paycheck.
Employee Signature	
Verifier Signature	1 CancyD-
Notified General Man	
General Manager	(date) (time)



	Date 10-28-10
Employee Name	Micheal Munage
Employee Number	24453
Date of Infraction	10-27-10
Infraction:	
	sh drop procedure as stated in the Employee New Hire Package:
 G.	oupons and Charges: Drivers are required to turn their <u>entire</u> book at the end of every shift. Failure to do so may result in immediate termination.
Amount Due:	\$ 133.00
Amount Dropped:	\$ 132.00
Difference	\$ 1.00
<b>&gt;</b> +10%	\$ <u>1.00</u>
> Total	\$2,00 Amount to be deducted from paycheck.
Employee Signature	
Verifier Signature	[ /any Di
Notified General Man	
General Manager	(time).



	Date <u>5-14-10</u>
Employee Name	Micheal MURRAY
Employee Number	24453
Date of Infraction	8-13-10
Infraction:	
• •	e named above has committed an infraction of the A Cab company policy h drop procedure as stated in the Employee New Hire Package:
7. Cash, Co.	upons and Charges:
	Orivers are required to turn their <u>entire</u> book at the end of every shift. Failure to do so may result in immediate termination.
Amount Due:	\$ 154.00
Amount Dropped:	\$ 106.00
Difference	\$ <u>418.00</u>
<b>≻</b> +10%	<u>\$ 5.00</u>
> Total	\$_53.00 Amount to be deducted from paycheck.
Employee Signature	
Verifier Signature	Mancy Di-
Notified General Man	ager on <u>8-14-10</u> at
	(date) (time)
General Manager	Ha Ha

## EXHIBIT 2

## EXHIBIT 2

Page 1

DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

MICHAEL MURRAY and MICHAEL RENO, Individually and on behalf of others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

VS.

) CASE NO: A-12-669926-C ) DEPT NO: I

A CAB TAXI SERVICE LLC and A CAB, LLC,

Defendants.

DEPOSITION OF MICHAEL MURRAY

Taken at Depo International 703 South Eighth Street Las Vegas, Nevada

on Wednesday, August 26, 2015 1:59 p.m.

Job No. 17723

Depo International - Las Vegas

Reported by: Andrea Martin, CSR, RPR, NV CCR 887

Certified Realtime Reporter

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               No.
          A
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               Have you ever made any kind of written
     demand to A Cab, other than filing the lawsuit, to
 3
 4
     ask for any unpaid wages?
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               No.
          А
 6
               Do you know specifically what you are
          Q
 7
     claiming against A Cab?
 8
               MS. SNIEGOCKI: Objection: Vague.
 9
               You can answer.
10
               THE WITNESS: Pardon?
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               MS. SNIEGOCKI: You can answer.
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               Basically, like I explained earlier, to my
          Α
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     knowledge, that -- there was supposed to be a
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     difference made up from low book to 220 --
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     BY MS. RODRIGUEZ:
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          Q
               Okay.
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               -- and minimum wage.
          A
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               So have you put a pencil to it? Have you
          Q
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     figured out what you believe you're owed?
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               No.
          Α
               Do you have a best estimate of -- or you
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22
     just have no idea what --
23
               I have no idea if I'm owed money because
24
     they didn't pay the minimum wage -- or they were
25
     paying minimum wage, but it was labeled as something
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Page 32 1 letter from the next year, August 15th, 2006, from 2 Jon Gathright. 3 Have you ever seen that letter before? 4 Yes. I do recall this. Α 5 And there's an identification there that 6 says "Michael P. Murray, No. 2018." 7 Um-hmm. А 8 Q Does that -- is that associated with you? 9 Yes. А 10 What is that? Q 11 That was my -- when you join the company, 12 you have a certain number issued to you, and you use that for refueling at different places or -- it 13 14 designates an employee with an employee number. 15 That was my employee number. 16 Was that your employee number at all times 17 that you were working for A Cab, to your 18 recollection? 19 Yes. А 20 And this letter states that your pay rate Q 21 was increased from \$13, effective August 5th of 22 2006. 23 Do you have a recollection of your pay 24 rate being increased to that amount? 25 Yes, because the other one at \$10 an hour, A