IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

A CAB, LLC; AND A CAB SERIES,) Supreme Court No. 7/050
LLC,) Electronically Filed
Appellants,	Aug 05 2020 05:16 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.)
)

.....

APPENDIX TO APPELLANTS OPENING BRIEF VOLUME XLVIII of LII

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

XLVIII 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 5th day of August, 2020.

/s/ Kaylee Conradi

An employee of Hutchison & Steffen, PLLC

DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

Other Civil Filing		COURT MINUTES	December 04, 2018
A-12-669926-C	Michael Murr vs. A Cab Taxi Se	ay, Plaintiff(s) ervice LLC, Defendant(s)	
December 04, 2018	09:00 AM	ALL PENDING - ANNOUNCEMENT RESPONSE TO DEFENDANTS EX QUASH WRIT OF EXECUTION ON A MOTION FOR APPROPRIATE JUDG RELIEF PLAINTIFFS OBJECTION EXEMPTION FROM EXECUTION A PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR AN AWA AND COSTS AS PER NRCP RULE S CONSTITUTION PLAINTIFFS' MO GRANTING A JUDGMENT DEBTOR OTHER RELIEF) PLAINTIFFS' EXI TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDE ORDER REQUIRING THE TURNOV PROPERTY OF THE JUDGMENT D	C-PARTE MOTION TO AN OST and COUNTER- GMENT ENFORCEMENT IS TO CLAIMS OF ND NOTICE OF HEARING ARD OF ATTORNEYS FEES 54 AND THE NEVADA DTION FOR AN ORDER R EXAMINATION AND FOR PARTE MOTION FOR A ER AND MOTION ON AN VER OF CERTAIN

HEARD BY: Cory, Kenneth COURTROOM: RJC Courtroom 16A

NRS 21.320

COURT CLERK: Tucker, Michele

RECORDER: Lizotte, Lisa

REPORTER:

PARTIES PRESENT:

Dana Sniegocki Attorney for Plaintiff

Jay A. Shafer Attorney for Defendant

Leon Greenberg Attorney for Plaintiff

Peter Dubowsky Attorney for Special Master

JOURNAL ENTRIES

ALL PENDING - ANNOUNCEMENT OF DECISION (PLAINTIFFS RESPONSE TO DEFENDANTS EXPARTE MOTION TO QUASH WRIT OF EXECUTION ON AN OST and COUNTER-MOTION FOR APPROPRIATE JUDGMENT ENFORCEMENT RELIEF... PLAINTIFFS OBJECTIONS TO CLAIMS OF EXEMPTION FROM EXECUTION AND NOTICE OF HEARING... PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR AN AWARD OF ATTORNEYS FEES AND COSTS AS PER NRCP RULE 54 AND THE NEVADA CONSTITUTION... PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR AN ORDER GRANTING A JUDGMENT DEBTOR EXAMINATION AND FOR OTHER RELIEF) PLAINTIFFS' EX PARTE MOTION FOR A TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER AND MOTION ON AN ORDER REQUIRING THE TURNOVER OF CERTAIN PROPERTY OF THE JUDGMENT DEBTOR PURSUANT TO NRS 21.320

ANNOUNCEMENT OF DECISION

PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR AN ORDER GRANTING A JUDGMENT DEBTOR EXAMINATION AND FOR OTHER RELIEF

Printed Date: 12/19/2018 Page 1 of 4 Minutes Date: December 04, 2018

Defendants argue there are a number of objections, including Plaintiffs' request is overbroad. The Court has determined at this juncture in the case it is sufficient that the interests that are argued in the defendant's opposition are protected by having in place a Protective Order. Accordingly, COURT ORDERED, Motion for Judgment Debtor Examination GRANTED. Counsel to fashion an appropriate Protective Order. COURT FURTHER ORDERED, none of the information which is turned over, or discovered through judgment debtor examination by the plaintiff may be revealed beyond anyone other than those directly involved with this case. The Protective Order applies to ALL personnel in Mr. Greenberg's firm.

PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR AN AWARD OF ATTORNEYS FEES AND COSTS AS PER NRCP RULE 54 AND THE NEVADA CONSTITUTION

COURT ORDERED, Motion GRANTED. The Court is awarding \$568,071.00 in attorneys' fees, pursuant to Article 15, Section 16 of the Nevada Constitution. The Court is satisfied over the objection of the defendants that the plaintiff has kept records.

In response to the defendants' argument that the plaintiffs have failed to exceed an Offer in Judgment, the Court is issuing the following decision:

Defendants contend that Plaintiffs did not beat the offer of judgment when Defendants offered \$7,500 to Plaintiff Michael Murray and \$15,000 to Plaintiff Michael Reno. Defendants argue that because Plaintiff Reno was ultimately awarded \$4,966.19, and Plaintiff Murray was awarded \$770.33, Plaintiffs failed to obtain a more favorable judgment. Without addressing the reasonableness of rejecting such an offer based on the filing of a Punitive Class Action, the Court s granting of class certification, and the fact that Plaintiffs secured a judgment in excess of \$1,000,000 on behalf of more than 900 defendants, the Court holds that Plaintiffs DID obtain a more favorable judgment pursuant to Article 15, Section 16, of the Nevada Constitution AND NRCP 68.

Article 15, Section 16, of the Nevada Constitution states a prevailing plaintiff in a MWA action shall be awarded his or her reasonable attorney s fees and costs. At the time those offers of judgment were made, plaintiffs counsel had already expended more than 70 hours totaling at least \$20,000. The Offers of Judgment to Plaintiffs in the amount of \$7,500 and \$15,000 were inclusive of interest, costs, and attorney s fees. Again, we are dealing with Constitutional provisions, which provisions serve a compelling public purpose. The award of attorney s fees to a prevailing plaintiff is mandated by the constitution. Therefore, reading the MWA together with NRCP 68, the Court finds Plaintiffs obtained a more favorable judgment.

As to Defendants' argument that Plaintiffs' request is untimely, the Court rules as follows:

Defendant argues Plaintiffs request is untimely pursuant to NRCP 54(b). First, the quote provided by Defendant is actually NRCP 54(d)(2)(B), which deals only with Attorney Fees and provides, the motion must be filed no later than 20 days after notice of entry of judgment is served. The rule also states, The time for filing the motion may not be extended by the court after it has expired. There is no provision within that rule which prohibits this Court from extending the time for filing the motion PRIOR to the expiration of the 20 days. Contained within the Court's ORDER GRANTING SUMMARY JUDGEMENT, SEVERING CLAIMS, AND DIRECTING ENTRY OF FINAL JUDGMENT at page 34 paragraph E, the time for class counsel to apply for an award of fees and costs pursuant to Rule 54 was extended to 60 days after the service of that Order with Notice of Entry. The Order was filed on August 21, 2018, with the Notice of Entry filed on August 22, 2018. Therefore, the deadline for Plaintiffs to file their motion for attorney s fees was October 21, 2018. Plaintiffs filed their Motion for Attorney s Fees on October 12, 2018, which was well within the 60 day period afforded by this Court.

Defendants argue that costs must be denied because 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, citing to Defendants Motion in Limine to Exclude Plaintiffs Experts.

Printed Date: 12/19/2018 Page 2 of 4 Minutes Date: December 04, 2018

First, the Court will note that the Court was prepared to DENY Defendants motion holding that the court is satisfied that (1) Charles Bass and Terrence Claurite have the requisite knowledge, skill, experience, training, or education to express expert opinions on the Plaintiff's model; (2) their testimony as to the reliability of the model, and the propriety of using such a model in the instant case, would assist the trier of fact in determining whether and to what extent wages are owed to the class members; (3) is appropriately limited in scope to each of their areas of expertise; (4) is based upon sufficiently reliable methodology; and (5) is largely based on particularized facts.

In post summary judgment proceedings Defendants continue to allege they were blindsided by the Court s appointing a Special Master and subsequent granting of Plaintiff's Motion for Summary Judgment, as evident once again by their citation to their Motion in Limine. The Court will take this opportunity to explain to the Defendants the course and reasoning of the December and January proceedings.

The Court heard Plaintiff's Motion for Partial Summary Judgment on December 14, 2017. The Court GRANTED that motion to the extent Plaintiff has established liability. Thereafter, Plaintiff filed Plaintiff's Supplement in Support of Motion for Partial Summary Judgment arguing that damages and liability are inextricably related. Defendants also filed their Motion for Summary Judgment on November 27, 2017, and heard on January 2, 2018. Other motions before the Court in the end of December 2017 and early January 2018 included Plaintiffs Motion to Place Evidentiary burden on Defendant, Plaintiffs motion to bifurcate or limit issues at trial, Defendants objection to the Discovery Commissioners Report and Recommendation, both Defendants and Plaintiffs motions in limine, Defendants Supplement regarding the January 2, 2018 hearing, both sides Objections pursuant to 16.1(3), and Plaintiffs motions to strike affirmative defenses. It was upon review of all of these motions that the Court found that liability and damages were inextricably related. That is precisely why the Court gave Defendants one more opportunity to present evidence which would rebut that liability, and yet they could not.

It was in preparation of those pretrial motions that the Court inquired into what evidence would be submitted and presented at trial. In that Defendants Motion in Limine, Defendants argued that Plaintiffs experts methodology was unreliable because it calculated damages derived from inaccurate information, despite Plaintiffs experts using information consisting of computer data files provided by A Cab. Defendants argued at that time that the Tripsheets were the only accurate information. That is precisely why this Court appointed a special master, who expended more than \$85,000 to review Tripsheets which did not comply with NRS 608.115, to make a determination on a precise calculation of hours. Defendants continued to use their noncompliance with the record keeping statute as both a sword and a shield. That is when this Court decided to apply the reasoning of Mt. Clemmons, which stated that the employer cannot be heard to complain that the damages lack the exactness of measurement that would be possible had he kept records

Contrary to the Defendants assertions that the experts were never utilized, Plaintiffs experts were necessary to this Court granting summary judgment. It was defendants lack of evidence of the precise amount of work performed to negate the reasonableness of the inference to be drawn from the employees evidence, which warranted the granting of summary judgment. Anderson v. Mt. Clemens Pottery Co., 328 U.S. 680, 687 (1946) (The burden then shifts to the employer to come forward with evidence of the precise amount of work performed or with evidence *688 to negative the reasonableness of the inference to be drawn from the employee's evidence. If the employer fails to produce such evidence, the court may then award damages to the employee, even though the result be only approximate.) This Court gave defendants every opportunity to come forward with precise evidence, and yet Defendants failed to provide the initial \$25,000 deposit as ordered by this Court. Defendants might have a colorable argument against Plaintiff s expert costs had the Special Master completed his work regarding the Tripsheets, and had the trial proceeded on that basis. However, that is not the case here. Plaintiffs experts were necessary and their expenses reasonable given the extent of the work performed in calculating damages based upon computer data information provided by ACAB. Therefore, costs are awarded in their entirety.

The Court agrees with Plaintiffs analysis regarding their objections. Defendants Claims of Exemption are DENIED except as to the Nevada Wildcard pursuant to NRS 21.090(1)(z). Therefore, the NRS 21.090(1)(z) exemption is applied and the Clerk of the Court shall remit \$10,000 to A Cab LLC. The

Printed Date: 12/19/2018 Page 3 of 4 Minutes Date: December 04, 2018

Remainder of the funds deposited with the Clerk of the Court shall be remitted to plaintiffs counsel for placement in their IOLTA account.

Now, having made those determinations, the Court goes back to not a boilerplate, but expansive motion, and that is, plaintiffs' countermotion. When the defendants filed their Ex-Parte Motion to Quash the Writ of Execution, the plaintiffs' filed a Counter-Motion for Appropriate Judgment Enforcement Relief in which they asked for a judgment debtor examination. The Court's already granted that from the specific order. In terms of the countermotion, COURT ORDERED, DENIED AS MOOT, as it was already granted in the specific motion filed by plaintiffs.

Plaintiffs have asked the Court order the property in the possession of the series LLC's belonging to A Cab, LLC, be deposited with plaintiffs' counsel. The Court is NOT going to Order this. The COURT will ORDER, it not be sold off or given away, the property MUST be maintained pending further Order of the Court. COURT FURTHER ORDERS, there is to be no transfer of funds from A Cab, LLC to any of its series LLC's, or to Defendant Nady, or any family members, without further order of the Court. The plaintiff also asked for an Order of Attachment of assets including the CPCN Medallion and the sale of same. The Court is NOT ordering this at this time.

Arguments by Mr. Greenberg as to appointing a Receiver and vehicles to be seized towards judgment satisfaction. Mr. Shafer argued the plaintiffs are essentially asking for an injunction to shut down the business. They want every vehicle A Cab uses and are basically asking for injunctive relief not just to A Cab but all the other series. Without a hearing or a proper source of claim for exemption they could basically take anything or put the defendant in a significant risk of harm. Court DIRECTED plaintiff to submit an order by the end of the week to the Court and make it very precise as to what powers the Receiver would have and the issue will be addressed on 12/13/18. COURT ORDERED, TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER TO REMAIN IN PLACE.

COURT FURTHER ORDERED, Plaintiff's Motion to File Supplement in Support of an Award of Attorney's Fees and Costs as Per NRCP Rule 54 and the Nevada Constitution GRANTED.

CONTINUED TO: 12/13/18 10:30 AM (PLAINTIFFS' EX PARTE MOTION FOR A TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER AND MOTION ON AN ORDER REQUIRING THE TURNOVER OF CERTAIN PROPERTY OF THE JUDGMENT DEBTOR PURSUANT TO NRS 21.320)

Printed Date: 12/19/2018 Page 4 of 4 Minutes Date: December 04, 2018

RTRAN

DISTRICT COURT
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

* * * * *

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)

CASE NO. A-12-669926-C

Plaintiffs,
)

DEPT. NO. I

vs.)
A CAB TAXI SERVICE, LLC, et al., Defendants.)

BEFORE THE HONORABLE KENNETH CORY, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 2018

RECORDER'S TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING: ALL PENDING MOTIONS

APPEARANCES:

MICHAEL MURRAY,

et al.,

FOR THE PLAINTIFFS: LEON GREENBERG, ESQ. DANA SNIEGOCKI, ESQ.

FOR THE DEFENDANTS: JAY A. SHAFER, ESQ.

FOR THE SPECIAL MASTER: PETER DUBOWSKY, ESQ.

RECORDED BY: LISA LIZOTTE, COURT RECORDER TRANSCRIBED BY: VERBATIM DIGITAL REPORTING, LLC

Page 1

1	LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 2018
2	(Case called at 10:18 A.M.)
3	THE CLERK: 9926.
4	THE COURT: Good morning.
5	MR. GREENBERG: Good morning, Your Honor. Leon
6	Greenberg, Dana Sniegocki for plaintiffs.
7	MS. SNIEGOCKI: Good morning.
8	THE COURT: Good morning.
9	MR. DUBOWKSY: Good morning, Your Honor. Peter
10	Dubowsky, counsel for the Special Master, Resolution
11	Economics.
12	THE COURT: Ah, good morning.
13	MR. SHAFER: Just me, Jay Shafer, for defendant.
14	THE COURT: Good morning.
15	MR. SHAFER: Good morning.
16	THE COURT: This is a little different type of
17	calendar than I usually I have. I put it on to give the
18	ruling on some motions that are on the chambers calendar, have
19	been on a chambers calendar. And then we have still, argument
20	on the TRO motion, and I believe that's it for for today.
21	Am I correct?
22	MR. GREENBERG: I believe so, Your Honor.
23	THE COURT: All right.
24	MR. SHAFER: Yeah.
25	THE COURT: I did not set this up so that we could
	Page 2

have further argument on these. I just thought that perhaps it would make a little more sense if I explained, and some of this, I'll just flat be reading and you can, you know, hopefully, it will find its way into the order which is ultimately entered on these.

I'm going to take this out of order somewhat from perhaps the way that it was listed on our chambers calendar. The first one I'm going to deal with is the separate Motion for an Order Granting a Judgment Debtor Examination and for Other Relief. In response to that motion, the defendants argue that there are a number of objections, including that the plaintiffs' request is overbroad.

The Court has determined that the -- at this juncture in the case that it is sufficient -- it is sufficient that the interests that are argued in the Defendants'

Opposition, that they are protected by having in place a Protective Order.

Accordingly, it's going to be the order of the Court that the Motion for Judgment Debtor Examination is granted, and an appropriate protective order, which I assume counsel will be able to work out, if not, then come back in front of me and we'll fashion an appropriate protective order.

There are allegations by the defendant that it would include turning over personal information on these -- on some of the individual cab drivers. Presumably, they are part of

Mr. Greenberg's clientele in this lawsuit. But as a precaution, I'm going to enter a protective order that none of the information which is turned over to -- or discovered through the judgment debtor examination by the plaintiff, none of it may be revealed beyond those -- to anyone other than those directly involved with this case.

It is not to be -- and that protective order applies to all personnel in Mr. Greenberg's firm -- they are not to reveal any of the information which is received except that which is brought up in court if it -- if it results in further court action.

As to the Plaintiffs' Motion for an Award of Attorneys' Fees and Costs, the Court is granting that motion. Several figures were put forward by the plaintiff with different rationale or criteria for each of them.

The Court is awarding what amounts to sort of the middle position which is \$568,071 in attorneys' fees. The Court is satisfied over the objection of the defendants that the plaintiff has kept records, and we have seen them previously, some of them, in this lawsuit.

I'm not going to require the plaintiffs' counsel to cough up the 1,220 individual timesheets and -- nor am I -- do I agree that they -- that those fees are excessive. It probably would do with noting that we are dealing here with attorneys' fees which are mandated by the Constitution of the

State of Nevada to a prevailing party.

And this important factor is one which comes back into play in a number of the issues, both past issues, as well as those that are currently before the Court, because some of the arguments that the defense puts forward are not well-taken in the face of a cause of action which itself is vouchsafed, if you will, as a -- as a right in the Constitution of the State. And we could -- we could argue all day long about whether we agree with the philosophy of making essentially a -- what is otherwise handled as a statutory cause of action putting it into a constitution, but it's not for me to quibble about that.

It is, as a fact -- matter of fact part of the Constitution and this Court will do everything it can to vouchsafe those rights which are enumerated in our Constitution, and I consider this to be one of those rights.

The defendant contends that the plaintiffs will have -- will collect another 50 percent of the judgment, in addition to whatever fees the Court is awarding. I think that the plaintiffs have adequately responded. But, Mr. Greenberg, is it true that your fees will be exclusively from whatever the Court awards as attorneys fees and that you will not be taking, in addition to that, part of the judgment award as part of your fees?

MR. GREENBERG: Your Honor, I cannot do that under

I'm not authorized to do that, because Your Honor is setting my fee. But beyond whether I would argue that you authorized, I wouldn't as a matter of practice, and also, I can't in compliance with the judgment you entered in this case, Your Honor. The Judgment you entered back in August authorizes collection, but it specifically prohibits any disbursement of funds without further order from you.

So there may be circumstances where I would feel that it would be justified for me to come to the Court and ask that I be paid from the recovery, but that will be subject to your approval and submission to Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

So the Court orders that those attorneys fees in the amount of \$568,071 are awarded pursuant to Article 15, Section 16 of the Nevada Constitution.

In response to the defendants' argument that the plaintiffs have failed to exceed an Offer in Judgment, this is my decision regarding that.

While the defendants contend that plaintiffs did not beat the Offer in Judgment, when the \$7500 to plaintiff,
Michael Murray, and \$15,000 to plaintiff, Michael Reno, were offered in an offer in judgment the -- while the defendants argue that plaintiff Reno was ultimately awarded 4966.19, and plaintiff Murray was awarded 770.33, and therefore, it is not

a more favorable judgment, well, without addressing any argument that could come up perhaps under our old statute about a reasonableness of rejecting such an offer, the Court simply finds that the plaintiffs did secure a judgment in excess of a million dollars on behalf of more than 900 plaintiffs, and the Court holds that plaintiffs did obtain a more favorable judgment pursuant to Article 15, Section 16, of the Nevada Constitution, and Rule 68.

As I indicated, Article 15, Section 16 of the Nevada Constitution states that a prevailing plaintiff in one of these causes of action, quote, "shall be awarded his or her reasonable attorneys fees and costs", close quote.

At the time that those offers of judgment were made, plaintiffs' counsel had already expended more than 70 hours totaling at least \$20,000. The offers of judgment to the plaintiffs in the amount of \$7,500 and \$15,000 were, quote, "inclusive of interest, costs and attorneys fees", close quote.

Partly because we are dealing here with a constitutional provision, which serves a compelling public purpose, the Court finds that the award of attorneys fees to a prevailing plaintiff is mandated by the Constitution and therefore it must be read into the calculation, if you will, of the offer in judgment, and whether or not it was exceeded by the plaintiffs.

As to defendants' arguments that the plaintiffs' request is untimely as the plaintiff has argued and shown to the Court, the contention that under Rule 54(d)(2)(B) one has only 20 days after Notice of Entry of Judgment is served, that provision also says that the time for filing the Motion for Fees and Costs may not be extended after it has expired whereas in this case the judgment itself provided that the time was extended to 60 days after the service of the order with Notice of Entry.

The Order was filed August 21st, 2018. Notice of Entry was filed August 22nd, 2018, and so the deadline to file the Motion for Attorneys Fees was approximately October 21st and the Motion for Fees was actually filed on October 12th, which was well within the 60-day period afforded by the Court.

Next, the defendants' argument that the costs must be denied. The argument includes the point that plaintiffs are seeking in excess of \$29,000 for experts who were never utilized. And then the defendant brings up the argument that — that these experts were subject to being stricken as not having met the required standards for admissibility, and it cites us to the defendants' own Motion in Limine to exclude the plaintiffs' experts.

And because the Court granted the plaintiffs' Motion for Summary Judgment, at that point in time, the Court never really ruled on Defendants' Motion in Limine to exclude the

plaintiffs' experts. For that reason, I will indicate that the Court was prepared to deny the defendants' motion and hold that the Court was satisfied that both Charles Bass and Terrence Claurite, however he says it, have the requisite knowledge, skill, experience, training and education to express expert opinions on the plaintiffs' model and that their testimony as to the reliability of the model and the propriety of using such a model in the instant case would assist the trier of fact in determining whether and to what extent wages are owed to the class members. It is, as well, it is appropriately limited in scope to each of their areas of expertise and, finally, is based upon sufficiently reliable methodology, and that it's largely based on particularized facts.

That record was not made because the Court granted the Motion for Summary Judgment in its place, but to -- to argue -- any argument that the issue raised by the defendants in their Motions in Limine would have precluded the granting of costs, for those experts, is not well-taken.

So in these post-summary judgment proceedings, the defendants continue to allege that they were blindsided by the Court appointing a Special Master and the subsequent granting of Plaintiffs' Motion for Summary Judgment. And they cite, again, to their Motion in Limine. So the Court will take this opportunity to explain to the defendants somewhat, part of the

course and reasoning of the December and January proceedings.

The Court heard the plaintiffs' Motion for Partial Summary Judgment on December 14th of 2017. The Court granted that motion, but only to the extent of holding that the plaintiff had established liability. Thereafter, the plaintiff filed the plaintiffs' supplement in support of the Motion for Partial Summary Judgment arguing that the damages and liability are inextricably related.

And the defendants also filed their Motion for Summary Judgment on November 27th, 2017, which was heard January 2nd, 2018. Other motions before the Court in the end of December 2017, and early January of this year, included the plaintiffs' Motion to Place Evidentiary Burden on the defendant and the Plaintiffs' Motion to Bifurcate or Limit Issues at Trial.

The defendants' objection to the Discovery

Commissioner's Report and Recommendation was also filed. Both defendants' and plaintiffs' Motions in Limine, the Defendants' Supplement Regarding January 2nd Hearing, and both sides' objections pursuant to Rule 16.1(3), and the Plaintiffs' motions to strike affirmative defenses was -- it was upon review of all of those motions that the Court found that liability and damages were, indeed, inextricably related and that is precisely why the Court gave defendants one more opportunity to present evidence which would rebut that

liability, but they could not.

In preparation of those pretrial motions the Court inquired into what evidence would be submitted and presented at trial. In the defendants' Motion in Limine the defendants argued that the plaintiffs' expert's methodology was unreliable because it calculated damages derived from inaccurate information, despite the plaintiffs' experts using the information consisting of computer data -- computer data files, which were in fact provided by A Cab.

The defendants argued at that time that the trip sheets were the only accurate information, and that is precisely why this Court appointed a Special Master who, unfortunately, apparently, alleges at least, that they expended some \$85,000 before it was stopped, in order to review those trip sheets and those trip sheets, it bears repeating again, did not comply with NRS 608.115, and the Special Master was doing this in an attempt to make a determination on a precise calculation of hours.

The defendants continued to make their noncompliance with the recordkeeping statutes, use it as both a sword and a shield, and that is when this Court decided to apply the reasoning of the Mt. Clemens, United States Supreme Court opinion, which stated that, quote, "The employer cannot be heard to complain that the damages lacked the exactness of measurement that would be possible had he kept records," close

quote.

Contrary to the defendants' assertions that the experts were never utilized, the plaintiffs' experts were necessary to this Court in granting summary judgment. It was the defendants' lack of evidence of the precise amount of work performed to negate the reasonableness of the inferences to be drawn from the employees' evidence, which warranted the granting of summary judgment. Again, that is pursuant to Anderson v. Mt. Clemens Potter Co., 328 U.S. 680, 687, a 1946 case which essentially holds that, The burden shifts to the employer to come forward with evidence of the precise amount of work performed or with evidence to negative or negate the reasonableness of the inferences to be drawn from the employees' evidence. If the employer fails to produce such evidence the Court may then award damages to the employee, even though the result be only approximate.

Now, I believe that case was probably in response to a federal cause of action, not one that was in the State Constitution like ours, but I see no reason why I would differentiate on that basis, the reasoning. The reasoning is equally applicable to this type of a case.

The Court gave the defendants every opportunity to come forward with precise evidence but the defendants failed to provide the initial \$25,000 deposit that was ordered by this Court for the Special Master.

The defendants might have a colorable argument against the plaintiffs' expert costs had the Special Master completed his work regarding the trip sheets and had the trial proceeded on that basis. However, as we know, that's not the case here. That's not what happened.

Plaintiffs' experts were necessary and their expenses were reasonable given the extent of the work performed in calculating the damages based upon the computer data information which was provided by A Cab. Therefore, the costs are awarded in their entirety.

There was, additionally, a claim of exemption filed in the case, together with Plaintiffs' Objections to the Claims of Exemption, exemption from execution.

The Court agrees with the plaintiffs' analysis regarding their objections. The defendants' claims of exemption are denied except as to the Nevada "Wildcard" exemption, which it does appear to be appropriate pursuant to NRS 21.090(1)(z). Therefore, the "Wildcard" exemption is applied in this case and the Clerk of the Court shall remit \$10,000 out of -- we're speaking of the funds that were seized from the Bank -- \$10,000 to A Cab, LLC, and the remainder of the funds shall be -- which have been deposited with the Clerk of the Court, shall be remitted to Plaintiffs' counsel for placement in their IOLTA account pending further order of the Court.

Now, having made those determinations, I go back to a -- kind of a -- not a boilerplate, but expansive motion, and that is, plaintiffs' countermotion. When the defendants filed their Ex-Parte Motion to Quash the Writ of Execution, the plaintiffs' filed a Counter-Motion for Appropriate

Judgment Enforcement Relief in which they asked for a judgment debtor examination. The Court's already granted that from the specific order.

So, I suppose that this would actually, in terms of this Counter-Motion, would be denied as moot, since it was already granted in the specific motion filed by the plaintiffs.

They also asked that the Court order the property in the possession of the series LLC's belonging to A Cab, LLC, be deposited with plaintiffs' counsel.

For now, as will be explained a little bit further in a minute, the Court is going to not order that it be given to plaintiff's counsel, but that it not be -- the terms of the TRO that the plaintiffs have obtained -- well, I guess that is what is on calendar though, isn't it -- that it be -- not be sold off or given away, that the property be maintained pending further Order of the Court.

The plaintiffs also ask that the Court enjoin any transfer of funds from A Cab, LLC to any of its series LLC's, or to Defendant Nady, or any family members, without further

order of the Court. It follows, that the Court is going to grant that. In doing so, I am well aware that that is a terribly stifling order on a business.

Something has got to change in terms of the collectability of the judgment here. I have, in the past, spoken of not wanting to kill the goose that lays the golden egg, but perhaps this is a place to insert the comment that Mr. Nady himself indicated his understanding of this series, LLC legislation was that it would enable him to avoid liability, and he certainly has taken steps apparently to do so in this case.

You cannot do that. I cannot condone that and say that that's the purpose of the legislation. If I did say it was the purpose of the legislation -- and by that what I mean is to prevent collection of legitimate debts, like a judgment, then I would have to make some sort of balancing determination between the constitutional provision, and the legislation.

I don't believe it's necessary, because I don't think that it was the legislature's intent to allow someone to utilize that device in order to avoid paying one's debts ordered pursuant to a judgment, most particularly, one mandated by our Constitution.

The plaintiff also asked for an Order of Attachment of assets including the CPCN Medallion and the sale of same.

The Court is not ordering that at this time. It's my belief,

as I'll get into -- well, I'll just say that I will leave that hanging until we determine the viability of the TRO which is on calendar today.

The plaintiff also asked that the Court appoint a receiver. I have avoided doing that since the problem that arose when the Court appointed a Special Master. The -- I don't know how we would -- I don't know how we would pay for the Receiver. I'm sure that the plaintiff has a notion on that, but I just -- I have made no determination on that point to this -- to this point.

That brings us then finally -- let's see -- to what is on calendar today and, let's see, that is the Motion for a TRO and the order requiring the turnover of certain property of the judgment debtor pursuant to NRS 21.320.

So with that, I'll hear argument from the plaintiffs first and then see what the defense has to say.

MR. GREENBERG: Your Honor, just to answer your question that you asked a few minutes ago about appointment of a receiver in this case and paying a receiver, from my perspective, the class here is presented with two fairly unattractive choices in terms of judgment enforcement at this point.

One is to proceed to attempt to liquidate whatever property can be attached from the business which I don't think is going to be enough to easily satisfy the judgment. The

alternative would be to have a Receiver appointed which is going to be an expense to run the business and hopefully collect over time enough revenue to pay the judgment because I do think the business has value as an ongoing operation, greatly in excess of what its value would be in liquidation.

But of the two choices that are presented, neither are terribly attractive, but I think it would be in the interest of class members to see a Receiver appointed rather than see the business -- seize doing business or simply be sent into liquidation which is the other road that we have available to us.

So to answer Your Honor's question about how a Receiver would be appointed, as I understand it, Your Honor, is authorizing the continued holding of the Wells Fargo funds that were executed on, and that would be deposited in my attorney trust account.

THE COURT: That's correct.

MR. GREENBERG: There are approximately \$200,000 of funds there. That would be enough, obviously, to at least pay a Receiver to sit down and go over the books and come up with some sort of plan of operation. My understanding is that the business has positive cash flow of approximately \$50,000 a month based on the financials that we have, you know, which are a couple years old.

THE COURT: Um-h'm.

MR. GREENBERG: But the more current financials show that A Cab's volume of business, as reported to the Tax Commission has been strong. Not every operator in Nevada -- in Las Vegas has been doing so well, but their business is apparently stable, or strong in terms of just the volume of trips they're taking, because they do have to publically report that.

So there's every reason to believe that a Receiver could step in here, and even though, you know, they may have to be paid some thousands of dollars a month to perform their job and oversee the operations, that it could, over time, generate enough revenue to pay the judgment.

And that would be our preference, Your Honor, rather actually -- I mean, the vehicles that I'm asking that be seized towards judgment satisfaction, I'm not sure these vehicles are even being used, actually, in the operations of the business.

But candidly, Your Honor, they're a fairly small asset upon liquidation value compared to the amount of the judgment. The reason why I've come to the Court and requested action on them is because it's simply the only other option I have available to me at this point.

THE COURT: What if you did, you know, sort of a standard Writ of Execution to go after them at which point the defendant could put forward their claim for exemption or any

other objection to it, and the Court could rule on it then?

MR. GREENBERG: Well, Your Honor, part of my problem is that the normal process with the Sheriff to execute on a vehicle is they want to have a license plate number, not just a VIN number. You can't get license plate numbers directly from the Department of Motor Vehicles. It is possible I could hire a private investigator who would have access to that information and be able to provide it, and then I could provide it to the Sheriff.

Setting aside the additional expense of doing that, the Sheriff still has to actually physically locate the vehicles. This is a fleet of vehicles, I mean, A Cab has a fleet of maybe a hundred vehicles, 70 vehicles, dozens of vehicles, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Um-h'm.

MR. GREENBERG: They have to go to the premises and try to find the vehicles, whether they -- if they don't have license plate numbers, it's pretty difficult to actually examine each vehicle to find the VIN number on it.

The purpose of the requested order -- and I actually drafted an order here that I could present to Your Honor for consideration to counsel -- ids really just to compel them to cooperate with the Sheriff in respect to these vehicles. I mean, if the Order is in place and the Sheriff goes down to the property, there's no question that they're under an

obligation to say, okay, well, we'll bring the vehicle in at 3:00 o'clock or it's out -- it's out being used right now.

When it comes off shift, we're going to hold it and turn it over to you, etcetera, etcetera. There's no -- Your Honor understands, these things can be difficult when it comes to, you know, collecting, or getting property in these kinds of situations.

I don't see that there's any -- Your Honor mentioned this question of exemption and I actually did -- because they raised this in their Opposition, and I was examining yesterday the provisions of 21.090 which contain the exemption provisions, and 1(f) provides for an exemption for one vehicle if the judgment debtor's equity does not exceed \$15,000.

I -- if defendants were to exempt one of these six vehicles that we've identified -- and there may be more, Your Honor, but my investigation leads me to believe that the -- 90 percent of their fleet, or whatever it is, the vast majority is actually titled to the series LLCs, not A Cab, LLC, the judgment debtor, which is the reason why I'm not bringing the issue before Your Honor as to the status of property that's -- that's titled allegedly to these separate non-debtor entities. I'm just focusing on what is, in fact, clearly, by public record, titled to the judgment debtor.

But if one of these vehicles were to be exempted, then the others would be subject to execution. I mean, the

Sheriff can take possession of the vehicles and at that point 1 2 the question of exemption can be taken care. Obviously, I 3 will cooperate and authorize pursuant to a court order and understanding, the release of one of the vehicles, and the 4 5 other four or five can be, you know, processed and sent to 6 auction through -- through the normal course. I don't really 7 have much more to say about this, Your Honor. I mean --8 THE COURT: Okay. 9 MR. GREENBERG: -- if Your Honor would like to see the proposed order I drafted here, I could -- I could -- I 10 11 could approach the Bench --12 THE COURT: All right. MR. GREENBERG: -- if you have questions. 13 THE COURT: Has the other side seen it? 14 MR. GREENBERG: No, I will give it -- I'll give it 15 16 to them right now. But it's --17 THE COURT: Okay. 18 MR. GREENBERG: -- it's two pages, it's about two 19 paragraphs. 20 THE COURT: Okay. 21 MR. GREENBERG: It's relatively short, Your Honor. 22 (Mr. Greenberg hands document to Mr. Shafer and to the Court) 23 THE COURT: Is this essentially a turnover order 24 that -- such as you were arguing for, or does this merely 25 prevent them from selling or otherwise getting rid of the

vehicles?

MR. GREENBERG: Well, the actual recital of relief, the bottom paragraph of page one, makes clear that the relief being ordered is in respect only to the fact that A Cab, LLC is the sole title of any motor vehicles. So to the extent that there are motor vehicles that are owned by the series, that are owned by multiple owners on title, they are not affected by this order. I mean, I'm trying to limit this clearly to the property that is solely in the possession of the judgment debtor, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. GREENBERG: And that is -- that's on the first -- the bottom paragraph on the first page.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. GREENBERG: And the particular relief that I'm suggesting the Court order is confined to the top half of the second page.

And the purpose is to require that the defendants deliver, disclose upon inquiry by, or otherwise fully cooperate with the Sheriff of Clark County and make available for judgment execution all motor vehicles of which A Cab is the sole owner, including, but not limited to the following vehicles, unless the following vehicles, in fact, are not owned by them.

And, you know, to the extent that they say that I am

in error on the titles, the title information I've presented 1 2 to the Court is not correct, they obviously could still 3 establish that under this order and be excused from, you know, turning those vehicles over to the Sheriff. But these 4 5 vehicles I have identified as having title held solely in the 6 name of the judgment debtor. 7 They have not disputed that, Your Honor, in their 8 Opposition. And the judgment is of record, Your Honor. I don't see that there's a basis to deny the relief that's requested here. I think Your Honor understands. 10 If there's 11 any questions, anything I could assist the Court with? 12 THE COURT: Okay. The Motion and Order are directed 13 solely to these vehicles; correct? 14 MR. GREENBERG: Well, it commands their cooperation 15 in respect to any motor vehicle. 16 THE COURT: Okay. 17 MR. GREENBERG: So it identifies these. the following listed vehicles, including but not limited to. 18 19 Candidly, Your Honor, I don't believe there are any other 20 vehicles or if there are any other vehicles, their value is 21 probably fairly small because they are very old. 22 THE COURT: Okay. All right. 23 MR. SHAFER: I'll just respond. I think this is 24 indicative of the problem, that there are shortcuts here.

I respect the Court's position regarding the validity of the

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judgment and I'm not going to begin to address that.

The thing here is, it is enshrined in our

Constitution, a respect for due process, and a respect for the execution of the -- that is set out in the statute. They are asking essentially for an injunction to shut down the business. They want every vehicle that A Cab uses. And, in fact -- and I'll -- I'll briefly address this. If -- well, would you -- I'd like to address the issue of the restraint of the transfer of funds to the series LLC. Would you like me to do that now or at the end of my argument?

THE COURT: Let's -- let's talk first about the --

MR. SHAFER: Okay.

THE COURT: -- vehicles --

MR. SHAFER: All right.

THE COURT: -- and then we'll go on to the other.

MR. SHAFER: So they have essentially asked for injunctive relief for all of the property, regardless of the fact that it is neither owned by A Cab, however, that there is a claim of exemption for that. They haven't engaged in the — in the process or the evaluation that is required under injunctive statute, but you have to go through the test for setting out whether they have a reasonable probability of success, the suffering of irreparable harm, a balancing of the hardship, including a balancing of the hardship to the public and whether the present — it maintains the status quo.

Forcing --

THE COURT: The question I would have for you is how applicable is that at the, you know, following judgment? That certainly is the correct standard when you're dealing on the front end of a case where you don't have all the facts ascertained and the -- so you have to go through the test. But in this case, we're at the judgment.

MR. SHAFER: Correct.

THE COURT: So does those --

MR. SHAFER: We are --

THE COURT: -- does those -- is there some authority that says that you still apply the balancing kind of test that you would if this were a TRO on the front end of a case?

MR. SHAFER: Well, they are asking for injunctive relief not just as to A Cab but to all the other series. We have not been subjected to due process or, you know, service in this case.

It would be one thing if they were executing a single Writ as to, for example, the 2008 Toyota Corolla with a VIN ending 5153 because there is a set statutory process for which they execute the Writ, there's a basis for an objection and then a hearing is heard on that vehicle. They're asking for injunctive relief as to all vehicles, and precluding — precluding A Cab from either transferring or acquiring new they, you know, if they have a defunct cab that they need to

sell for parts they can't do that. They can't operate in the 1 2 normal business. And so if the Court enjoins these cars, and forces 3 4 the turnover of these cars without the due process required in 5 the writ process, it will deprive -- of the four cars which 6 they alleged are owned by A Cab, that will put 8 to 12 cab 7 drivers out of work. Moreover --8 THE COURT: So those are -- those are cabs? Those 9 are being used as cabs; is that right? MR. SHAFER: I believe so. I mean, they -- A Cab 10 11 doesn't own any vehicles that they don't use for cabs. 12 THE COURT: All right. 13 MR. SHAFER: It will also deprive the public of 14 being --15 THE COURT: Well, are the using the Mercedes Benz as 16 a cab? 17 MR. SHAFER: No. The Mercedes Benz is a personal 18 vehicle, I understand. 19 THE COURT: Okay. 20 MR. SHAFER: And the other vehicle is registered to 21 another company called Guard Force out of Arizona. It's my 22 understanding that that -- that's what the use of those two vehicles. 23 24 THE COURT: Is that the Ford Transit? 25 MR. SHAFER: Correct.

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THE COURT: Okay. 1 2 MR. SHAFER: That's my understanding of what the 3 situation is. And they certainly say that their investigation has led them to believe that these are owned by A Cab but 4 5 there's no documentation of that. 6 THE COURT: Uh-huh. 7 MR. SHAFER: My understanding is that they're not 8 owned by A Cab, that they're owned by other entities. And therein lies the problem; without a hearing or proper source of claim for exemption they could basically take anything or 10 11 put my client in a significant risk of harm for trying to, you 12 know, dispose of their personal property if they're subject to this --13 14 THE COURT: So are --15 MR. SHAFER: -- TRO. 16 THE COURT: -- you saying that contrary to what the 17 plaintiff is claiming that these -- let's take the four 18 Toyotas -- that they are not owned by the defendant? 19 MR. SHAFER: I'm -- I'm not making a position on 20 that either way at this point. Because of the shortness of 21 time that we had to respond, just a few days, I was not able 22 to get that information as to whether or not they are still 23 owned by A Cab, or whether they had been transferred to and --24 or sold to another entity.

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THE COURT: Well, I guess that kind of puts us right

into what the quandary is. The plaintiffs are saying don't 1 2 let them sell off the property --3 MR. SHAFER: Right. THE COURT: -- and --4 5 MR. SHAFER: Well, and --6 THE COURT: -- spend the money. 7 MR. SHAFER: Well, and the thing is, they would have 8 used this isn their ordinary course of business. I'm not saying that they have been, I'm just saying I don't know. do not know what the status of these vehicles is, above the 10 11 purported document that they have submitted in support of 12 their motion which claims to be from the DMV. So I'm not contesting that they are or they aren't subject to that, but I 13 14 know --15 THE COURT: Okay. 16 MR. SHAFER: -- I've been told that the Mercedes and 17 the Ford are not A Cab's vehicles. THE COURT: Would it make more sense from your 18 19 standpoint, or at least comport more with your -- your notion 20 of due process, etcetera, if the Court merely entered a 21 Restraining Order preventing any of the defendants from 22 hypothecating, selling, giving away, whatever, any of the 23 vehicles which are currently in the name of the -- in other 24 words, and then require the -- the plaintiff to do a Writ of 25 Execution and defendant would have -- defendants would have

opportunity then to --1 2 MR. SHAFER: Okay. -- do any claim of exemption. 3 THE COURT: that --4 5 MR. SHAFER: The answer to that is I have no problem with them proceeding with the Writ except subject to a caveat 6 7 which we have filed in our Opposition and Counter-Motion for 8 Stay, but we can reach that in just a minute. THE COURT: Yeah. MR. SHAFER: As to the transfer, the problem with 10 11 the transfer of the vehicles is that they acquire the vehicles and then they are transferred to the series LLC to establish 12 13 new entities or sometimes they are sold to another cab company 14 depending on -- as to these four vehicles, I would be fine 15 with an order of the Court precluding their transfer or sale 16 or further encumbrance as to these four Toyotas, if -- if they 17 still owned them at the time that they were served with the --18 with the order. 19 THE COURT: What about a restraining order that was 20 broader than that, that simply said that the defendants are 21 enjoined from selling off, giving away, getting rid of any of 22 the vehicles owned by these defendants? 23 MR. SHAFER: By A Cab? I think that that might be 24 okay. 25 THE COURT: By A Cab Taxi Service, A Cab, LLC --

MR. SHAFER: Correct.

THE COURT: -- I believe, also A Cab Series, LLC, and Mr. Nady.

MR. SHAFER: Well, Mr. Nady is not subject to the judgment, nor has he been brought in, has no restrictions. He can sell or dispose of his personal property as he would like. And that's not here.

I have no problem with the A Cab. My concern is as to the other series which own their own vehicles that are not subject to this jurisdiction at this point which we're still undergoing and may have an issue. But as to these four vehicles, I have no problem stipulating that A Cab will not transfer or if it hadn't -- if it still had them at the time that they were served with the Writ.

THE COURT: Um-h'm.

MR. SHAFER: Because if they somehow sold it before the Writ was served upon us then we can't maintain it if it's gone already. Other than that, I have no problem with that.

My concern is just the overbroadness of the potentially anything. You know, and they have a protection, because under the statute, if there were a transfer that wasn't in the ordinary course of business and value wasn't received, then there -- they can move to set that aside as a fraudulent transfer. You know, if A Cab sells these vehicles for a dollar to B Cab, or some other entity, or you know,

Desert Cab or some other entity, without getting value for the receipt, then that would be subject to a set-aside under the fraudulent transfer statute.

If they sell the cab for \$25,000 because they need it to fund on going operations, they have received value for it and the plaintiffs are not in any worse condition that they — that there is liquid funds versus actual property to be executed upon. In fact, they're probably better off, because they don't have the transactions costs from the Sheriff and get a highest and best value.

You know, we would be happy to keep records of any transfer of sale of the property, such that there's no concern about the property going out the back door or under cover of night, that they know where it is and where everything went -- received.

It is not our intention to try to pull a fast one or pull the wool over their eyes. We have a significant, obviously, a dispute that is on appeal regarding the validity of this and that needs to go through the process and then -- I think as to why we have a stay, or why we've asked for a stay.

But certainly, I think that an order requiring a defendant to turnover all of it's property is overbroad. As to these specific four vehicles, that's a different matter. There is the question though of whether or not it is in the best interests to force a turnover, to deprive 8 to 12

employees of their gainful employment and to cease service to the community. There was a reference to the appointment of a Receiver.

THE COURT: Is this where we get into the employees and the holiday season and putting them out of work and --

MR. SHAFER: I think we've addressed that in our Opposition and I won't belabor the point.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SHAFER: But I think that is a significant concern. Contrary to where -- where we are now in the operation of the Cab business is substantially less profitable than it was 5 or 6 years ago. With the advent of Uber, Lyft and the other companies, there's been a significant drain on the demand for taxi companies. Further, there has been an increased vehicle cost. Vehicles cost more now than they used to. Gas costs more now than it used to. All the materials cost more now than they used to.

Labor costs more because now there's been an additional change in how they do that, I suppose. So they are less profitable now than they were 5 or 6 years ago.

And certainly, and I think this is where we go to, if they are precluded from transferring money to the series LLCs, that means that A Cab can't pay for the maintenance of the company. It can't pay for the operations because it can't pay its labor. It can't pay for the use of the medallions or

the taxis because that's how they pay for it. They have transfers between the series LLCs to account for the economic value that each one contributes.

And if they're precluded from doing so there is no way to pay its ongoing bills and expenses. But as far -- so I think as far as the TRO, I think it is overbroad. I think they -- they had their TRO. Now, they are asking for further injunctive relief.

THE COURT: Um-h'm.

MR. SHAFER: Because they want any property ever that -- that A Cab has, any vehicle that they ever have to be subject to turnover by the -- by the -- to the -- to the Sheriff.

And they haven't gone through the analysis under the injunctive relief and I don't believe that it's appropriate at this time to enter such an expansive relief.

THE COURT: Well, I wonder if in making these arguments which I -- which I -- I think are credible arguments, and one that the Court would have to deal with, and the plaintiffs would have to deal with, I wonder if you aren't -- if it doesn't become an argument in favor of putting a Receiver in, that that's the only thing that will preserve the assets without having to stop and run to court every time we turn around to try and get, you know --

MR. SHAFER: Yeah.

THE COURT: -- to have all these skirmishes over 1 2 whether --3 MR. SHAFER: Yeah. THE COURT: -- the property belongs to the 4 5 defendant, whether the defendant can hypothecate it or, you 6 know. 7 MR. SHAFER: Well, and I think I could address that. 8 There has been no significant risk of harm for A Cab disposing 9 of its assets improperly. Apart from the arguments --10 THE COURT: Say that again? There's been no risk 11 of harm --12 MR. SHAFER: Let me -- let me -- rephrase this. 13 THE COURT: Okay. MR. SHAFER: Plaintiffs have argued that money might 14 15 go out the back door, that it might get transferred 16 inappropriately, precluding their execution on the judgment. 17 THE COURT: Um-h'm. There's no -- been no risk or 18 MR. SHAFER: 19 indication or any factual evidence that such a -- that that 20 either could or would occur. There's been no evidence that 21 there's been a significant transfer of funds to Jay Nady or 22 some other entity, that there's been a massive sell-off of its 23 assets or other transfer. They are continuing to operate 24 their business as they have and continuing to serve the public 25 as they have and continuing to account for, as they always

have. There is no risk of harm that the plaintiffs will have if they continue -- if they allow this to go forward in the ordinary course.

You have ordered a judgment debtor exam and for the turnover of financial records. That will essentially determine what a Receiver would uncover anyway without the additional expense.

Now, there are times where Receivers are appropriate and I think useful. In this instance, I don't know that they are, not only because of the additional costs, but because of the nature of the business, I do not know that a Receiver could be appointed to a regulated business such as this. I have not researched that issue but I know that there are strict limitations put on the operation of a business that has a Certificate of Public Necessity.

And so I don't know that if we were to appoint a Receiver that they could continue to operate as a cab company because that Receiver would then have to be subject to investigation and approval by the Taxi Cab Authority, if they are making business decisions and operational decisions about the company.

THE COURT: Is that because this is a license, the type of license that --

MR. SHAFER: That is my understanding, correct.

THE COURT: Um-h'm. Okay.

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MR. SHAFER: So -- and again, that's not been briefed, and I think that's why these ad hoc arguments do not serve any party and it would be better to take this in the ordinary course and with a calm and measured approach to how things are to go forward.

Obviously, if there's transfers, you know, a million dollars in gold bouillon goes out the back door to Jay Nady and he starts tiling his walk with it or something like that, then we've got a different situation. But we don't have that, Your Honor. We have they're continuing to operate, continuing to provide taxi service to the public.

So, I think that you have ordered a judgment debtor exam which somebody from A Cab will show up and produce records subject to these objections which will show the finances. There is -- and so on that basis, without getting too much into our countermotion for stay, unless you'd like us to address that now --

THE COURT: No.

MR. SHAFER: -- I think that the -- our sole position is that the TRO or the injunctive relief as to all vehicles is just overbroad and there's no basis for it at this point. If they have the specific four vehicles that they would like turned over, that should go through the Writ process.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Greenberg?

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MR. GREENBERG: Yes, Your Honor. The problem here is that there's representations made that, you know, well, there's no diversion of funds, there's no money that's going out the back door. We don't really know what's going on, Your Honor. And more to the point is, again, the value of the business here is as an ongoing operation.

And what's going on here is that the operation of the business through the series LLCs is completely dependent upon the judgment debtor status holding that CPCN. They hold the CPCN. They have the medallions. They then have this arrangement with this multitude of series LLCs to have them use the medallions to actually generate money.

So, the series can't operate without the cooperation of the judgment debtor in terms of giving them access to the medallions. Mr. Nady's testimony at his deposition -- and this is in the record, otherwise, I have it on my computer here -- is that the way the business functions is that the revenue comes in in the first instance to the cells, to the series, LLCs, which are running the tabs. And then at the end of the day, the money gets transferred out of that company into a personal account of mine.

THE COURT: Um-h'm.

MR. GREENBERG: So what happens is, is that -- the fruits of the enterprise are going directly to Mr. Nady by his own testimony. There's no reason under this business

structure that any money should ever come back to the judgment debtor. That is how the business is organized, Your Honor. So ultimately, the purpose of appointing a Receiver is a Receiver who has control over the judgment debtor and the judgment debtor's use of those medallions is going to have to come in and essentially have the business restructured so that the profits that are earned, the revenue that's earned from the operation of those medallions, comes back to the judgment debtor for purposes of paying the creditors here which are my clients, the class members. Under the current structure, that money is just gone at the source or origin, essentially.

THE COURT: Um-h'm.

MR. GREENBERG: You understand my point, Your Honor. THE COURT: Um-h'm.

MR. GREENBERG: And in terms of appointing a Receiver and how this may be a problem in respect to the operation of the Tax Commission and the CPCN, we're not suggesting that Mr. Nady be displaced from managing the business. I mean, we're simply asking that a Receiver come in and be responsible for seeing that the revenue of the business, as generated, is directed for the benefit of the creditors, here, for my client.

And we would be very amenable, and presumably the Court would be willing to supervise some sort of plan whereby the Receiver would earmark a certain amount of that revenue

and that profit to pay towards the judgment and a certain amount would be reserved for the owners of the business to continue. I mean, we can be cooperative here in terms of working out what would be akin, Your Honor, to in the bankruptcy process, a Chapter 13 restructuring, but here in the State Court, under your supervision with the guidance of a Receiver.

The problem is the defendants are simply not going to cooperate with any process like that unless Your Honor directs it. They have no incentive to. The revenue that's coming into the business, it's going out to the -- to the beneficiaries of the business directly from the operations at the source.

So the purpose of the Receiver is not actually to make them do anything different in respect to the -- the day-to-day operations of the business. It's only essentially to go in, do an accounting, see that the funds are, in fact, being directed to pay the judgment creditors, or in a cooperative basis, some portion of the funds, at least, are directed to pay for the judgment creditor --

THE COURT: So --

MR. GREENBERG: -- Mr. -- Mr. Nady presumably should be entitled to compensation for running the business if he's going to manage the business actively, as I think he has been doing.

THE COURT: So it would be more of a simply a reporting process that Mr. Nady would make to the Receiver of monies that had been received by any of the defendants, corporate defendants?

MR. GREENBERG: Well, Your Honor, under the current structure, as limited documentation we have, is essentially the series LLCs have the medallions. They generate the fare revenue from the passengers, and then they -- they pass certain portions of that revenue on to a company that pays the driver, that pays for the maintenance and other series that pays for the maintenance of the vehicle, and whatever profit is left goes directly to Mr. Nady. That profit amount needs to go back to the judgment debtor. It needs to go back to A Cab, LLC so it can be available to pay the creditors of the judgment debtor. The purpose --

THE COURT: So how would you -- what I'm trying to get at is what -- what would this order of appointing a Receiver, what would his duties and powers be?

MR. GREENBERG: His duties would be to have control over the use of all the medallions that are issued to the judgment debtor, which the judgment debtor has essentially leased to all the individual Series and to require that the judgment debtor get value for the use of those medallions.

Currently, the judgment debtor is giving those medallions out to all of the series, and the judgment debtor

is not getting anything back, because none of the money comes back to it. They, in fact, right now are making very meticulous care to be sure none of it comes back to them because it will be attached on the judgment. The money -- the profit from the business goes out to Mr. Nady directly from the Series themselves which are generated the fair revenue.

And, Your Honor, part of the -- part of what we wanted in terms of the way the judgment debtor examination was the financials that were filed with the Taxi Commission, because I am sure they are filing a consolidated financial statement with the Taxi Commission which indicates that A Cab is, in fact, operating as a single business entity. It's not -- it's 200 separate individually financially, you know, sustaining entities as they are alleging as a matter of law in respect to the attachment of its assets and income.

Essentially, A Cab, the judgment debtor itself, in the defendants' view has no income because all of the revenue that comes in is, again, at the source. It goes to the -- it goes to these various separate Series LLCs. And to the extent that there's any profit there it goes directly from there to Mr. Nady. It never comes back to --

THE COURT: Well, I'm still trying to figure out what -- how you would -- how you would formulate the duties and powers of this Receiver --

MR. GREENBERG: Well, Your Honor, if the --

Page 41

THE COURT: -- in terms of this -- this cash flow business.

MR. GREENBERG: If the Receiver's duties would be to

MR. GREENBERG: If the Receiver's duties would be to review how the medallions issued to the judgment debtor are being used and to ensure that the profits generated from those medallions are coming back to A Cab, LLC, the judgment debtor. They are not going from the operators, which are the series to Mr. Nady.

THE COURT: Well, but what -- see, I'm trying to get at, what -- where does the Receiver insert himself or herself into the business functioning of A Cab? Does he or she simply get bank statements, get reports of this money that's flowing through --

MR. GREENBERG: Well --

THE COURT: -- A Cab -- well, through all the series and then to Mr. Nady and then from Mr. Nady back to A Cab?

MR. GREENBERG: -- you -- you -- well, when Mr. Nady was examined at his deposition in 2017 about this, about how the fares are collected --

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. GREENBERG: -- and what happens to the money, the revenue that's generated, and he was specifically asked about this. This is at page 70 of his deposition transcript. I believe this may be in the record elsewhere. He says, "At the end of the day, all those sales is most of the money. The

sales all have money on them all the time, but most of the 1 money gets transferred out of the company into a personal 2 3 account of mine and then the next day it goes back into the administration company or the payroll company as it is 4 5 required." 6 THE COURT: Okay. 7 MR. GREENBERG: So the money goes directly from the 8 cab that's generating the fares, the series -- the single series entity that is operating that taxi cab and gets that fare in the first place, then gives the money to Mr. Nady. 10 11 Mr. Nady then returns such monies as are necessary at that 12 point to fund administration of the company, maintenance of 13 the vehicles, payroll, etcetera. 14 THE COURT: Okay. 15 MR. GREENBERG: Whatever he doesn't need to return 16 he keeps. 17 THE COURT: So what --18 MR. GREENBERG: The --19 THE COURT: -- do you want the Receiver to do? 20 MR. GREENBERG: What I want the Receiver to do is to 21 compel that the series that's operating that medallion, remit 22 the fares to A Cab, LLC, to the company. And --23 THE COURT: So cut Mr. Nady out of that flow? 24 MR. GREENBERG: Right. Have -- the funds need to go 25 back to the judgment debtor from all the medallion operations

and then -- and then the Receiver will have oversight as to 1 what happens. I mean, Mr. Nady's presumably knows how to run 2 a taxi business, I mean, they've been running a successful 3 taxi business. 4 5 Again, we are not advocating that he should be 6 removed from management of the business, but the funds need to 7 go from the operators of the medallions into the judgment 8 debtor's account, and then the Receiver will authorize the payment for maintenance costs, employee costs and so forth. 10 THE COURT: So the Receiver -- no payments could be 11 made from the judgment debtor's accounts without approval of 12 the Receiver? 13 MR. GREENBERG: That is correct, Your Honor. the Receiver needs to restructure the business so that the --14 15 the fares generated by the medallions come back to the 16 judgment debtor. Currently, they don't come to the --17 THE COURT: When you say --18 MR. GREENBERG: -- judgment debtor. 19 THE COURT: -- when you say restructure the business 20 do you mean simply that Mr. Nady be cut out of the cash flow 21 at least at that initial stage --MR. GREENBERG: Correct. He -- he --22 THE COURT: -- let the money go to the -- to the 23 24 judgment debtor or debtors, and that it not be disbursed

without the approval of the Receiver.

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MR. GREENBERG: Correct. And -- and --1 2 THE COURT: Which presumably would then disburse all 3 normal business expenses to be paid. MR. GREENBERG: Correct, Your Honor, and that could 4 5 include an appropriate salary compensation to Mr. Nady for 6 managing the business. The Receiver would -- would have a 7 plan, would come to Your Honor for approval. We would 8 cooperate with that process. THE COURT: Okay. MR. GREENBERG: To the extent that there's profit 10 11 leftover that would be -- go to pay the creditors, my clients. 12 THE COURT: Okay. Let's get a snapshot response 13 from Mr. Shafer and see what he thinks of that. 14 MR. SHAFER: I think our snapshot response is that we're getting sandbagged here. They're bringing up relief --15 16 they've had plenty of opportunity to bring up the issue of a 17 Receiver; they've been collecting for months. And given the issues that I have, I don't think we can capitulate to this 18 19 given the significant issues we think might exist. 20 THE COURT: The -- given --21 MR. SHAFER: As far as the Receiver --22 THE COURT: -- the what? 23 MR. SHAFER: -- as far as the appointment of the 24 Receiver and whether it conflicts with the licensing of it.

They've also asked for a restructuring. It is cleverly

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argued, essentially, he wants to structure it so that no
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    payments can be made to these separate companies.
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    payments can't be made to me as his -- their attorney to
    defend the case. The payments can't be made to their gas
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    company --
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              THE COURT: Well --
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              MR. SHAFER: -- without appointment of a Receiver
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   which is -- that is a possibility --
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              THE COURT: -- yeah, that --
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              MR. SHAFER: -- for a Receiver, but that's a
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    significant --
              THE COURT: -- that the Receiver would --
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              MR. SHAFER: -- expense.
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              THE COURT: -- would have the say-so, whether the
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    money goes to those various places --
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              MR. SHAFER: Yeah. And that's a --
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              THE COURT: -- right?
              MR. SHAFER: -- significant involved process, that
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    substantially increases the expenses. And I don't know that
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    there's --
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              THE COURT: Well, then what if -- what if initially
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    the order did not quite go that far but simply said the
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   Receiver will be made aware of all payments? In other words,
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    that he -- he get access to the bank accounts of the debtors,
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    judgment debtors, and that he be made aware of what payments
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are going where.

MR. SHAFER: And I think my -- my response to that I think would be that we still have some of the same issues as far as briefing and the additional expense. And I don't know what additional value it would bring given that the Court has already required us to turn over the financial information as part of the judgment debtor exam process. I don't know what --

THE COURT: Well, that's on a one-time basis though, right?

MR. SHAFER: Yeah.

THE COURT: We're talking about doing something that we'd try to keep -- you know, once again we revisit the notion of whether to keep the goose alive.

MR. SHAFER: Well, it's not going to. And I just --

THE COURT: Why?

MR. SHAFER: Well, given the Court's instruction that A Cab can't transfer any funds to the other Series, that's going to shut down the business. And that's why I wanted to --

THE COURT: No, I say, what if initially it was merely that the Receiver be there and be able to monitor all those payments, not necessarily that the Receiver has to give permission for any payments to be made, but that be made aware of exactly what payments are going where?

MR. SHAFER: I think my response to that would be tied in with both the opportunity -- we'd like to have an opportunity to brief that issue for the Court and the potential complex -- complexities that might arise being a regulated business, and also our request for a stay that we hadn't really addressed at this point.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. SHAFER: But we had made a counter-motion for a stay for two reasons. First, there are some issues, some of which are the orders which were delivered today that we may need to be seeking a writ on appeal. We've not had an opportunity to do so which directly come into whether or not we can be collected on.

The other issue is that the Supreme Court has ordered a stay on the proceedings pending assignment to the Supreme Court Settlement Program. So A Cab can't take forward it's appeal and can't get the timely relief because it's been assigned to the Supreme Court Settlement Program.

And I'm hopeful that that might resolve the issues.

But it would be best for all parties to go in on equal footing and not feel like we are unable to proceed in that Supreme Court Settlement Program.

THE COURT: Well, are you -- are you saying that because of the stay imposed that the Court, essentially, has lost jurisdiction and can't order any of these things?

MR. SHAFER: I -- well, I don't know on that issue. 1 2 I think practically that would be the case. I mean, if the 3 Supreme Court isn't proceeding, has instituted a stay, I think it would only be fair the District Court institute a stay for 4 5 the same period of time until this matter can be heard through 6 the Supreme Court Settlement Program. 7 THE COURT: Well, when you say through the Supreme 8 Court Settlement Program --9 MR. SHAFER: Um-h'm. 10 THE COURT: -- let's assume that these folks don't 11 get along any better than they have in the past, and that it 12 doesn't settle. MR. SHAFER: Um-h'm. 13 14 THE COURT: How long would we simply hang fire? 15 MR. SHAFER: Until it -- until the stay is in place 16 with the Supreme Court Settlement Program. It would track 17 concurrently. I'm sorry? Until --18 THE COURT: 19 MR. SHAFER: It would track concurrently. 20 because right now we can't go forward with the briefing on the 21 issue and get it in front of the Supremes because it's 22 assigned to the settlement program. 23 THE COURT: Yeah. 24 MR. SHAFER: And I think it is our argument that

during that period of time collection should not be allowed to

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occur that would harm A Cab's ability to either make a 1 2 voluntary -- you know, a voluntary payment settlement, or to 3 be hindered in its ability to address this. If we're constantly having to fight against collection and having to 4 5 spend the time and resources there, it incurs a loss to 6 plaintiff and a loss to A Cab by diverting resources which 7 could be used to pay for or voluntarily given to plaintiffs to 8 satisfy the judgment. 9 THE COURT: Is there any reason to believe that these folks will, after the knockdown, drag out that we've 10 11 been through to this point, that they will be able to agree as 12 to most anything, even the time fo day? 13 MR. SHAFER: I don't -- I --14 THE COURT: I mean, I have to --15 MR. SHAFER: No, I know. 16 THE COURT: -- look at that notion with a bit of a 17 jaundiced eye. 18 MR. SHAFER: And I think that is absolutely 19 appropriate. We have certainly had cases -- I've had cases 20 where we think they are going to settle and they don't, 21 wherein they don't --22 THE COURT: Yeah. 23 MR. SHAFER: -- and they -- and then they end up 24 settling. 25 THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. SHAFER: But I think that all parties recognize the seriousness of this judgment. While A Cab has issues with the -- some of the issues which led up to it and are on appeal, they recognize that even if some of those issues are not -- are, you know, remanded for further, you know, issues, that there is the cost of defense and the possibility that a judgment still may be entered against them.

THE COURT: Um-h'm.

MR. SHAFER: And so they are certainly willing to negotiate and have -- are motivated to resolve this. But I think that's our point is let's have an opportunity to sit down at the table.

And I can't speak to what happened before my involvement two months ago, but since I've been involved, there certainly hasn't been any discussion as to a potential resolution, so or that I'm aware of.

THE COURT: Um-h'm.

MR. SHAFER: But I think that's our request is that let's maintain the status quo until such time as this matter can at least be heard in front of a settlement conference and that there is a good faith opportunity to try to resolve this.

If my client -- if A Cab has to give up all its vehicles, it can't operate. It doesn't have any ability to try to resolve this. And it just -- it'll result in a liquidation and this matter will be mooted as a matter of

course. 1 2 As far as the payments and the representations as to 3 what happened, respectfully, that is not necessarily what happens. Mr. Nady doesn't get payments himself personally. 4 5 Payments are made to a --6 THE COURT: Until what? 7 MR. SHAFER: The payments are not made to Mr. Nady 8 personally. 9 THE COURT: It thought that's what his testimony 10 was. 11 MR. SHAFER: Well, he was mistaken. They are made 12 to a trust. And that is, again --13 THE COURT: To his trust? 14 MR. SHAFER: To a trust, a trust. 15 THE COURT: Of which -- of which he is the trustor, 16 I assume? 17 MR. SHAFER: Actually, he -- I don't -- I think someone else is the trustee for the trust. 18 19 THE COURT: Well, he is the trustor, he's the one 20 who set up the trust? 21 MR. SHAFER: I believe so. And I don't know whether it's a revocable or a irrevocable trust or what the nature of 22 23 the trust is. But my point is that we're -- we're going off 24 with arguments about counsel -- about what's supposed to 25 happen without things being fully briefed. And it's our

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requesting [sic], that a request for stay, that everybody take
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    a breath and take a step back to try to negotiate this and to
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    reach a resolution which maximizes the return to plaintiffs to
    satisfy their judgment and doesn't shut down the company.
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              THE COURT: Well, you know, nine times out of ten I
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    would be all ears on that --
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              MR. SHAFER: Well, I understand.
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              THE COURT: -- because parties typically can work
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    out something that's better than, you know, some arbitrary
    third party coming in and ruling.
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              MR. SHAFER:
                          Um-h'm.
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              THE COURT: But in this case, that has not been the
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          That -- the history of this case all the way through
    has not involved most any kind of -- that kind of cooperation.
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    It just hasn't.
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              MR. SHAFER: Well, I'd like to think I might make a
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    difference but that might be a little --
              THE COURT: Well --
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              MR. SHAFER: -- hubris on my part.
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              THE COURT: -- you know, I mean, I'm --
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              MR. SHAFER: So essentially --
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                         So what are you asking the Court to do
              THE COURT:
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    then?
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              MR. SHAFER: I'm asking the Court to deny their --
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    their injunctive relief regarding the vehicles except as to
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the four Toyotas identified in their motion.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SHAFER: To the extent that they were still the property of A Cab at the time they were -- the writ -- the order was served, and that we will go through the normal debt collection process including the judgment debtor exam, and propounding of the finances at that time.

I think that might actually help a settlement because they'll see what the actual finances of A Cab are at that point. And that there be a stay in place, at least a temporary stay so that we can take these issues, these orders up on appeal.

So at least, at the very least, maybe another stay for a month so that we can seek the appropriate relief either first in this court on a stay or to the Supremes on these new orders that were announced today.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Greenberg, what's your view of the -- the question of what's the impact on anything that this Court might do, of the fact that the Supreme Court has placed a stay?

MR. GREENBERG: Your Honor, the Supreme Court has just stayed the appeal process. This is normal. I mean, you know, when you file an appeal almost all of the appeals are sent to the mediation program, and until the mediation efforts are fulfilled with respect to the appeal, briefing is

suspended. That's all that's happened here.

In respect to Your Honor staying proceedings in this case, Your Honor did stay proceedings for about two weeks last time we saw you. And I was hopeful during that time there would be discussions about trying to work out a resolution. I did get a phone call from Ms. Rodriguez who proposed something to me, I don't think it's appropriate for me to go into details. I did invite us to have a further dialogue at that point. She told me there would be no further dialogue. That proposal was not, in my mind, appropriate. And that was where that sort of ended. I wish it had extended further, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Um-h'm.

MR. GREENBERG: In respect to appointing a Receiver what I would suggest Your Honor might want to do here is to have a receive who's empowered to monitor the operations of the business, form an accounting, come up with a proposal, not actually implement any proposal for operations, but come up with a proposal to submit to the Court to take over or to direct the operations of the business so that the revenue can be used to pay the class members.

And also invest the Receiver with the power to withhold use of the medallions if they do not get cooperation in preparing their report and gathering that information. The reason why that third element is necessary, Your Honor, is

because it's defendants' position that the medallions are actually being operated by people who aren't debtors to this case, all of these series LLCs.

So I can very easily envision if Your Honor appoints a Receiver over the judgment debtor they will come in and there will be very little for them to examine because the position of the defendants -- and I'm using "the defendants" broadly -- is well, this series LLCs are not defendants in this case. They're not the judgment debtor here. We don't have access to their information.

The only way the Receiver would be able to get access to that information would be if they had the power to withhold use of the medallions, because the medallions have been leased by the judgment debtor to all of these other series entities.

So, that is the key to getting anything done through the use of a Receiver here on behalf of the plaintiffs.

Without that power, the Receiver is essentially powerless because I don't -- I don't think the judgment debtor is keeping a penny in their own account.

And presumably, none of the actual operations of the business, they will acknowledge, at least in respect to these proceedings, as being undertaken in the name of the judgment debtor. They've been working very hard to have everything undertaken in the name of, you know, hundreds of different

series LLCs that they continually change. We've been through this before, Your Honor. You don't need me to remind you of that background. So I would --

THE COURT: You would be able to structure an order that would accomplish those things without granting to the Receiver any managerial powers then for the present time?

MR. GREENBERG: That is correct. I mean, the Receiver -- the Receiver -- the only -- the power of the Receiver would be to examine the books and records of A Cab, LLC and the Series LLCs with which it has given use of the medallions to. And if -- if the medallion -- and if those separate series LLCs do not wish to cooperate with the Receiver's efforts, the Receiver will have the power to withhold use of the medallion. Because the medallion is a property of the judgment debtor, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. GREENBERG: I mean, we should be able to attach that and obtain -- and obtain control over it. That is the only sort of, you know, how would one say, leverage we have here, Your Honor, to get any sort of understanding of what's actually going on with the business here or cooperation because as Your Honor was commenting, Mr. Nady's entire sort of position here in this litigation has been that the business is operated by this multitude of separate entities that, therefore, are beyond reach of the Court's judgment.

I'm not asking the Court to get into this whole issue of, you know, setting aside or ignoring their claim that these series LLCs have separate legal status and so forth. I mean, we might get into that. But if we can side-step that issue, I think it's in the interest of my clients, it's in the interest of Your Honor.

Clearly, the medallions are possessed by the judgment debtor. There is no dispute over that. The use of those medallions is at the sufferance of the judgment debtor. If the Receiver who is appointed has control over the use of the medallions they can then get a complete financial picture as to what is going on with the operation of the business, what the series LLCs are doing with the medallions. And if they refuse to cooperate, we'll suspend use of the medallions. I mean, essentially, they'll have to cooperate or they'll go — or the business will have to stop operating Your Honor.

Short of the Receiver having that power, I don't see that the Receiver's going to be do anything. And I'm not asking Your Honor to empower the Receiver to actually structure the business, as I was talking about before, and require that the funds come back into the judgment debtor at this point.

I believe that is justified, but if Your Honor doesn't want to go that far, Your Honor doesn't have to go that far. We can simply commission the Receiver to report

back with a plan based on their valuation of the business as to how the business could be conducted to ensure that the judgment creditors here, my clients, actually get paid because the money is in the continuing operation of the business.

In respect to the defendants' request to continue a stay of these proceedings, as I was explaining to Your Honor before, the business seems to have a positive cash flow. It could be \$50,000 a month on average, it could be close to a million dollars a year. I don't know. In prior years, Mr. Nady did present financial information indicating that the business was clearing in excess of a million dollars a year as recently as, I believe, 2015, or 2014.

I need to do something on behalf of my clients here, Your Honor, and that's why we're here. I would much rather we not be here. I'd much rather there was some cooperative basis to resolve this case.

I mean, I believe defendants haven't proceeded to bankruptcy court because -- presumably because the business is solvent. If we went to bankruptcy court, I suspect the bankruptcy court would compel the payment of not necessarily the entire judgment to my clients, but probably a lot of it. And they don't want to pay it.

As well as the fact that the bankruptcy court is going to ignore the series LLC status. There is very well-established law that the bankruptcy court is not going to

ignore the related entity status. They will look at it as a single debtor and a single business.

And to the extent that there were transfers out of the corporation to Mr. Nady or to the trust, they may also look to set those aside in bankruptcy court.

Now, I know defendants have said, well, to the extent that there's been transfers, we have our remedy, there can be a fraudulent conveyance; Your Honor, we've been litigating this case, as you've said, for many years now.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. GREENBERG: The last thing I have enthusiasm for is to be bringing satellite litigation regarding, you know, conveyance issues.

So I would like to have Your Honor order the turnover of the four vehicles for sale by the Sheriff.

And by the way, Your Honor, I do have information relating to the other two vehicles, and I will concede upon close examination, if Your Honor wants to look at this -- the Ford Sports Van apparently is jointly titled to A Cab series, LLC and another entity. And I'd ask Your Honor only to direct the turnover as to motor vehicles exclusively titled to the judgment debtor. So, presumably, that would be excluded from the scope of the order. This is an investigative report, this is not the actual title document. The other Ford vehicles, I gave Your Honor the title documents I got from the DMV. And

there really isn't any dispute that those are clearly and exclusively titled, the four Toyotas, to A Cab, LLC. The other two vehicles --

THE COURT: Have you already done a Writ of Execution on those and has the defendant, you know, filed any exemption?

MR. GREENBERG: Well, Your Honor, I haven't, in part, because the Sheriff's Office' written instructions say they need a license plate number. I don't have a license plate number. They need a license plate number because --

THE COURT: Oh.

MR. GREENBERG: -- because they want to -- I guess they want to visually be able to find the vehicle. And in addition, they want a \$400 deposit per vehicle for a tow truck and so forth and so on.

I already have \$50,000 in costs in this case, close to it, invested Your Honor. I could -- I could proceed in that fashion. It just -- it just seems unduly burdensome and inefficient. I believe if Your Honor issues the order and directs that they cooperate with the Sheriff they will cooperate with the Sheriff. The vehicles will be turned over. I mean, the Sheriff can to go to the -- their place of business. The vehicles could be out in use. They could be, you know, wherever. There's -- there's dozens of vehicles that they have. I don't know if the Sheriff can really locate

them effectively. My impression is it would be very difficult 1 2 for them to execute in that fashion. THE COURT: Interesting question; what's -- what 3 does the Sheriff's Office do if you have a vehicle that 4 5 doesn't have a license plate? 6 MR. SHAFER: Well --7 MR. GREENBERG: I -- yes --8 MR. SHAFER: I can address that. 9 THE COURT: Yeah. MR. SHAFER: They will take it. We've done it many 10 11 times. They do not require the license plate. 12 THE COURT: Okay. Here's my inclination and you guys can see if anybody talks me out of it. My inclination is 13 14 to take a look -- a hard look at any proposed order that the 15 plaintiff might put forward at this time. I -- I need 16 something that gives a concrete idea of what the powers are 17 that are given to a Receiver at this point. And I think 18 before really addressing that further, I really need to see 19 what is it exactly that you're -- you're asking the Receiver 20 to be able to do. 21 MR. SHAFER: To that end, Your Honor, could we treat 22 their motion today as an oral motion? We could then have 10 23 days to file a response. We could even do it a little

THE COURT: Well, it's an oral --

shorter, I suppose, on the issue of --

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MR. SHAFER: -- the Receiver.
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              THE COURT:
                         -- motion to appoint a Receiver; is that
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    what you're saying?
              MR. SHAFER: Yeah, that's a -- this is the first
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    we're hearing --
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              THE COURT: Well, they've --
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              MR. SHAFER: -- of it.
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              THE COURT: -- they -- they did ask for that in
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    their countermotion previously.
              MR. SHAFER: I think that was just other relief.
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    There wasn't the -- we would like to have the opportunity to
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    respond on the issue of Receiver particularly as it applies to
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    the statutory issues.
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              THE COURT: Well, I think that --
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              MR. SHAFER: I mean, I think --
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              THE COURT: -- that -- did it not --
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              MR. SHAFER: -- even until the end of next week.
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              THE COURT:
                         -- did that motion not specifically say
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    appoint a Receiver?
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              MR. GREENBERG: Yes, Your Honor On October 15th,
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    the defendants did -- did file an Opposition to the
22
    countermotion and, I mean, it's fairly short. The
23
    countermotion did specifically ask for, as Your Honor recited
24
    earlier, a variety of different relief, or proposed a variety
25
    of different relief including the appointment of a Receiver.
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THE COURT: Um-h'm. 1 2 MR. GREENBERG: And --3 MR. SHAFER: Because we have significant concerns 4 regarding the effect that an appointment of a Receiver, 5 especially if it has coercive powers. It can do violence to 6 the company, including withholding improperly of revenues under a leased medallion. They have represented that these 7 8 are the property of defendant. They have not done so -- that is not correct. Under the case of $\underline{\text{Hagerman v. Tom}}$ Lee that we cited 10 11 to in our Opposition, if there is a claim by a third party to 12 the property it cannot be assigned without a hearing. has to be -- they have to bring them into due process. 13 14 The series LLC have a claim of right or a claim of property as to these medallions, or at least to use of them. 15 16 And so the Court can't assign a Receiver that does -- that can 17 withhold that, without bringing them in as a property third 18 party, anymore than a Receiver can withhold payment to me as 19 their attorney or demand money back that I have been paid as 20 an attorney for providing services to A Cab. 21 But that's what they're asking for is the power to 22 withhold payment to anybody who doesn't cooperate without --Well, I don't --23 THE COURT: 24 MR. SHAFER: And on that issue --

THE COURT: I'm not -- I'm not -- you're talking

25

about what the precise powers are that they're -- that they're asking for. What I'm saying is, let me get a clear view of what the plaintiff is requesting, because I kind of get this (indicates), I kind of get, you know, it could do this and this and this, but then again, then it gets more --

MR. SHAFER: Okay.

THE COURT: -- invasive, if you will, or it gets more powers. I want to see what's the least intrusive powers that a Receiver could do so that at least the Court can get a clear picture of what's going on in the company.

MR. GREENBERG: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: So that's why I want to see a specific proposal. I'm not suggesting that -- that I'd simply submit it in chambers and I would either sign it or not sign it. I think I'd have to come back and see what your further objections are. But in point of fact, I'm looking at page six of the plaintiffs' countermotion, and that was one of the specific requests of the -- of the plaintiff.

So in terms of, you know, you asking them for ten days to respond, well, that time has kind of come and gone. This is a fluid issue because it makes all the difference in the world as to what powers the Receiver would have and that's what I need to have sorted out.

I'm going to ask the plaintiff to submit such an order to the Court and make it very precise as to what powers

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the Receiver would have. And then let me -- let me just.
 1
 2
                       (Court/Clerk conferring)
 3
              THE COURT: How long would it take you to get me a
 4
   proposed order on the Receiver?
              MR. GREENBERG: I would hope I could do that towards
 5
 6
    the end of next week, Your Honor. Is that -- is that
 7
    appropriate for the Court's schedule?
 8
              THE COURT: That's not -- that's not going to work.
 9
    We need to know before we go dark for the -- for Christmas.
10
                              Okay. What would be suitable for
              MR. GREENBERG:
    the Court's schedule?
11
12
              THE COURT: I would like to have you get it to me by
13
    the end of this week and come back next week on Thursday at
14
    10:30. And --
15
              MR. GREENBERG: Yes.
                                     We will comply with that
16
    desire, Your Honor.
17
              THE COURT: Okay.
18
              MR. GREENBERG: I will make it a point --
19
              THE COURT: And that --
20
              MR. GREENBERG: -- to do so.
21
              THE COURT: If you can get it by the end of this
22
    week then the defendants have an opportunity to see
23
    specifically what powers I'm contemplating doing. And --
24
    anyway, that's it.
25
              MR. SHAFER: It's my hope --
```

MR. GREENBERG: Your Honor, I can also give Your Honor two different potential orders involving different sort of approaches. It sounds to me like Your Honor is concerned at having, as you said, a structure that would be as minimally intrusive as possible --

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. GREENBERG: -- in terms of interfering with the defendants' business operation.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. GREENBERG: But also, hopefully as a result, giving the Court a clear understanding of the financial circumstances and the options that would be available to help the -- my clients, the judgment creditors here, you know, get their judgment satisfied. I will see that something gets distributed hopefully by midday Friday. I --

THE COURT: All right.

MR. GREENBERG: I'm not going to be working too late Friday. Your Honor, question just in respect to the judgment debtor examination which intersects this to some extent because that does involve some disclosure of the financial information; you indicated you were granting the request, and part of the request is that the financial statements be produced, particularly, the ones that have been filed with the Taxi Commission, because they do have to file some yearly statements with the Taxi Commission as to their operations.

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I had requested that the judgment debtor exam be
 1
 2
   before Your Honor. And I had requested that simply because of
 3
    my --
              THE COURT:
                          Oh, that's right.
 4
 5
              MR. GREENBERG: -- my feeling is that if it is not,
 6
    which is typical, I'm afraid I'm going to run into some
 7
   problems with it not being effective. But that is within your
 8
    discretion, Your Honor, and I just -- you didn't say one way
    or the other your inclination in that regard.
              THE COURT: Well, I don't -- I don't really see that
10
11
    that's likely to happen before the end of the year at this
12
    point.
13
              MR. GREENBERG: I understand, Your Honor.
                          So we can certainly --
14
              THE COURT:
15
              MR. GREENBERG: In submitting an order --
16
              THE COURT: -- consider that.
              MR. GREENBERG: -- on that should I include a
17
18
    recital that the Court will set a date for the examination --
19
              THE COURT: If you wish --
20
              MR. GREENBERG: -- for Your Honor?
21
              THE COURT: If you wish you can -- you can insert
    it. I mean, I don't -- I don't know what the chances are that
22
23
    the Court's going to wind up just signing any order that you
24
    submit at this point anyway.
25
              MR. SHAFER: Okay.
```

THE COURT: But as far as a Receiver is concerned 1 2 anyway, but --3 Well, yes, Your Honor, I just --MR. GREENBERG: THE COURT: -- I just want to be able to consider 4 5 it, but with a clearer picture of what enumerated powers the 6 Receiver would have. 7 MR. GREENBERG: I understand. The order in respect 8 to the Receiver will be a priority for this week. In terms of the judgment debtor examination, that's a different order, different issue --10 11 THE COURT: Yeah. 12 MR. GREENBERG: -- Your Honor. I was just trying to get your information on your -- your inclination on that 13 because you did not clearly address it in what you discussed 14 15 with us otherwise, Your Honor. 16 MR. SHAFER: My suggestion on that point is we'll 17 try to mutually agree on a date that somebody on behalf of A 18 Cab would be available to be subject to that examination. 19 THE COURT: Um-h'm. 20 MR. SHAFER: And if we can't resolve it, at a 21 reasonable point, they will give us three available dates and we'll pick one of them. 22 23 THE COURT: Um-h'm. 24 MR. SHAFER: So that they --25 THE COURT: Why don't you -- why don't you guys make

it a priority of trying to hammer that out during this week as 1 2 well --MR. SHAFER: I'm happy to do that. 3 THE COURT: -- so that when you come back -- I'm 4 5 going to have you back next Thursday at 10:30. 6 MR. SHAFER: Okav. 7 MR. GREENBERG: Yes, Your Honor. 8 THE COURT: And at that point, hopefully, you can 9 tell me there's some agreement. Now, of course, there's nothing to preclude you all from engaging in that -- in those 10 11 discussions, those settlement discussions that Mr. Shafer brought up, potential for some sort of overall agreement. 12 Ι would certainly welcome it. But --13 MR. SHAFER: As would I. 14 15 THE COURT: -- it is --16 MR. GREENBERG: As would I, Your Honor. 17 THE COURT: -- we're in the mode of a judgment has 18 been rendered and the Court is trying to do what is 19 unfortunate, but necessary. So I don't think the defendant 20 can count on the Court granting the leeway that the Court did 21 prior to judgment. 22 Frankly, I feel that the Court's earnest attempt to 23 make sure that the goose that lays the golden egg doesn't get 24 done in, in the process, has not worked to this point.

25

not worked.

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MR. SHAFER: And I respect the Court's position
 1
 2
    regarding --
              THE COURT: Yeah.
 3
              MR. SHAFER: -- this is post-judgment although I
 4
 5
   believe that there's due process, even post-judgment, AND
 6
    certainly as to the third parties that have not been subject
 7
    to any jurisdictional elements. And I'm concerned that that's
 8
    where we get into the problem is the --
              THE COURT: Yeah.
              MR. SHAFER: -- the shortcuts that are being taken
10
11
    have the -- have a likelihood to infringe upon the rights of
12
    those third parties and we don't want to have a --
13
              THE COURT: Well, what shortcuts are you talking
14
    about?
15
              MR. SHAFER: Well, for example, the TRO and the
16
    turnover instead of proceeding to through the Writ of
    Execution.
17
              THE COURT: Well, I'm not -- I'm not -- I haven't
18
19
    agreed to any turnover order at this point.
20
              MR. SHAFER: And I -- and I -- and I appreciate
21
    that.
22
              THE COURT: I think that's a problematic area you
   need to address further.
23
24
              MR. GREENBERG: Can we revisit that when we
25
    reconvene next week, Your Honor?
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1	THE COURT: Yeah.
2	MR. GREENBERG: We will leave the TRO in place?
3	THE COURT: Yeah. Yeah, it will remain in place.
4	And most specifically, what I don't want to have happen is
5	that any of the named defendants get rid of any property in
6	the you know, without
7	MR. SHAFER: Okay.
8	THE COURT: without specific permission of the
9	Court to do so.
10	MR. SHAFER: And just for clarification, the two
11	vehicles which are not the property A Cab, the Ford and the
12	Mercedes, you're not ordering them to
13	THE COURT: Right. I think there's
14	MR. SHAFER: them be restrained?
15	THE COURT: agreement that both the Mercedes and
16	the Ford Transit Van are
17	MR. GREENBERG: Uh
18	THE COURT: are not subject to this order; is
19	that right?
20	MR. GREENBERG: Well, Your Honor, the information on
21	the Mercedes, I can show it here to counsel.
22	THE COURT: Okay.
23	MR. GREENBERG: My investigative information is
24	title is held solely in the name of A Cab, LLC. That is not
25	true with the Ford. I apologize for my oversight.

```
THE COURT: Okay.
 1
 2
              MR. SHAFER: Well, respectfully, this from a 2013
 3
    issue date. I've been advised that it is now titled in
   Arizona in another entity's name. So --
 4
 5
              MR. GREENBERG: They --
 6
              THE COURT: Well, there you go.
 7
              MR. GREENBERG: Then they're not restrained, Your
 8
    Honor, if the title --
 9
              MR. SHAFER: Well and I --
              MR. GREENBERG: -- is not --
10
11
              MR. SHAFER: -- and I agree. But the order
12
    specifically references that car and VIN number. And so --
13
              THE COURT: Yeah.
14
              MR. SHAFER: -- that's the problem.
15
              THE COURT: Well, let's do this then. I'm going to
16
    leave that in there. It's not being turned over.
              MR. SHAFER: Okay.
17
              THE COURT: Your clients are simply ordered not to
18
19
    get rid of any such property. And -- and if it's in
20
   Arizona --
21
              MR. SHAFER: Well, the vehicle is located here
    sometimes.
22
              THE COURT: All right. Well, if -- whatever.
23
                                                              Ιf
24
    you think that it's not subject to the Court's order for some
25
    reason, then I suggest you submit some evidence to that
```

effect.

MR. SHAFER: I -- well, that's -- again, that's where we came into the Writ of Execution process. But in -- under the --

THE COURT: Yeah, I agree with the rest of the stuff.

MR. SHAFER: Yeah.

THE COURT: But we're already to this point with these named items. And we're not talking about even turning it over. This is not about -- what I am most concerned with is -- at this moment is not so much whether it all gets turned over or what if anything --

MR. SHAFER: Yeah.

THE COURT: -- gets turned over; what I am concerned about is whether they get rid of it so it's outside of the Court's power to do anything with it.

MR. SHAFER: And if it were A Cab's property, I absolutely agree. But they have no more jurisdiction over this Mercedes than they have over my personal vehicle, if it's a third party that's unrelated to this. So I --

THE COURT: Well, I trust that you'll be able to show that to the Court then.

MR. GREENBERG: And, Your Honor, I fully agree. If it's not titled to the judgment debtor exclusively it should not be subject --

THE COURT: Yeah. 1 2 MR. GREENBERG: -- to the TRO. 3 MR. SHAFER: Well, and respectfully, under the case -- established case law you can't -- a third party cannot be 4 5 required to turn over information regarding its finances 6 unless they are subject to the jurisdiction that's established 7 in the procedures either through a Writ of Execution or another action. So, I mean --8 THE COURT: All right. I think --MR. SHAFER: -- by -- by ordering --10 11 THE COURT: -- you'd better start your Writ of Execution process at least as far as the Mercedes is 12 13 concerned. 14 MR. GREENBERG: Your Honor, I understand. 15 again, there's no dispute. If the title isn't held by the 16 judgment debtor we are not asking for judicial action against 17 it. 18 Just one other question, Your Honor; when you 19 announced your decision on the award of the attorneys' fees 20 and costs, the amount of the costs that were sought were 21 submitted to Your Honor initially and then about eight days 22 later I had submitted a supplement to Your Honor and there was 23 separate briefing on that regarding approximately another 24 \$1400 in costs --25 THE COURT: Yeah.

```
MR. GREENBERG: -- that was omitted from the initial
 1
 2
    submission.
              THE COURT: That's correct.
 3
              MR. GREENBERG: I just want to be clear in terms of
 4
 5
    what Your Honor is granting in respect to the costs request so
 6
    we can get --
 7
              THE COURT:
                          The --
 8
              MR. GREENBERG: -- an order to Your Honor
 9
    accordingly --
              THE COURT: The --
10
11
              MR. GREENBERG: -- with -- yes.
12
              THE COURT:
                          The amount in the supplement, what the
    total expenses or costs at that point, were $46,528.07. And
13
14
    the -- order of the Court is that those amounts are costs and
15
    they are ordered to be collectible.
16
              MR. GREENBERG: Does -- does that mean that Your
17
    Honor is -- is -- is denying the request for the costs that
    were specified in the -- in the supplement?
18
19
              THE COURT: Oh, I'm sorry. I thought --
20
              MR. GREENBERG: Yeah.
21
              THE COURT: -- the supplement -- I thought the
22
    supplement, the total at the end of the supplement was --
23
    that's the amount it says. It says --
24
              MR. GREENBERG: Um --
25
              THE COURT: -- paragraph number 4, "As per above and
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set forth in the motion filed October 12th, my office requests
 1
 2
    reimbursement."
              MR. GREENBERG: Yeah, $46,528.07. I apologize, Your
 3
    Honor.
 4
 5
              THE COURT:
                          Yeah.
 6
              MR. GREENBERG:
                             It's my confusion.
 7
                          That's the amount that is ordered --
              THE COURT:
 8
              MR. GREENBERG: Thank you.
 9
              THE COURT: -- of costs.
                             We will -- we will submit an order
10
              MR. GREENBERG:
11
    accordingly to the Court.
12
              THE COURT: All right.
13
              MR. GREENBERG:
                              And I will have a proposed order to
14
    Your Honor Friday, as we discussed. And --
15
              THE COURT: All right So we will see you all on --
16
              MR. DUBOWSKY:
                             Tuesday, Your Honor.
17
              THE COURT: You're on Tuesday?
18
              MR. DUBOWSKY:
                             Yes, Your Honor, for the --
19
              THE COURT: Oh, boy.
20
              MS. DUBOWSKY -- the Special Master's motion is on
21
    for Tuesday of next week, one week from today, Your Honor.
22
              THE COURT: Is that something that is resolvable
23
    without taking account of the rest of this that's going on?
24
    I'm wondering if that should be moved over to Thursday.
25
              MR. SHAFER: I'm sure we'd all appreciate coming on
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one day. 1 2 THE COURT: Yeah. I think it would --MR. DUBOWSKY: I'd like to keep it on Tuesday, Your 3 It is a separate issue and I do have --4 5 THE COURT: Yeah. 6 MR. DUBOWSKY: -- I do have -- I potentially will 7 have at least two people coming in, one from New York City, 8 one from Los Angeles. So they're already set hopefully to be here on Tuesday for the hearings. THE COURT: Ah. 10 MR. DUBOWSKY: I'm requesting that it stay on 11 12 Tuesday. 13 THE COURT: All right. Okay. We'll do that. We'll 14 leave it on Tuesday. 15 MR. DUBOWSKY: Thank you, Your Honor. 16 THE COURT: All right. Under other circumstances, 17 I'd be happy to put those together, but. MR. SHAFER: And I apologize, one final 18 19 clarification. 20 THE COURT: Yeah. 21 MR. SHAFER: You'd mentioned that there was a 22 preclusion of transfers to the series, LLC. Are you 23 precluding any transfer of funds between the different series? 24 Are you precluding -- you're not precluding A Cab for paying 25 the maintenance company for the maintenance expenses or the

```
employee company for the employee expenses?
 1
 2
              THE COURT: No. I'm really more -- more -- was
 3
    dwelling on the -- on property, not funds per se.
              MR. SHAFER:
                          Okay.
 4
 5
              THE COURT:
                         Not the --
 6
              MR. SHAFER: Okay. So it can continue --
 7
              THE COURT: -- business expenses.
 8
              MR. SHAFER: -- to operate and pay for the --
 9
              THE COURT: Yeah.
              MR. SHAFER: -- the value its received?
10
11
              THE COURT: Yeah.
12
              MR. SHAFER: Okay. Thank you.
13
              THE COURT: I'm not -- I'm not trying to -- that
14
    would be a total shutdown.
15
              All right. We'll see you Tuesday then.
16
              MR. DUBOWSKY: Thank you, Your Honor.
              THE COURT: Okay.
17
18
              MR. GREENBERG: Yes, Your Honor, in terms of the --
19
    the Court's -- well, we need to submit an order to the Court
20
    and we will do so. I'm just -- to be clear on the -- the TRO,
21
    the TRO as signed by the Court was in terms of the motor
22
   vehicles. Your Honor from the Bench had mentioned restraining
23
    transfers of property from the Series -- from A Cab or the
24
    Series LLCs to Mr. Nady or any trust or family members he
25
    controlled. We're not -- our position, Your Honor, is because
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we understand the way the business is organized --1 2 THE COURT: Yeah. MR. GREENBERG: -- we are not asking for relief in 3 4 the form that would prohibit transfers among the series, LLCs 5 or among the judgment debtor to the LLCs in the normal course of business. THE COURT: And that's not -- that's not my 7 8 intention to prohibit that. 9 MR. GREENBERG: But we -- but we would ask that the Court -- if it -- if it did intend to do so, which was our 10 11 understanding, maintain a -- a restraining order from any 12 monies being taken out of the series, LLCs, or A Cab to Mr. 13 Nady or any trust that he is a trustor of or that his family 14 members are --15 THE COURT: You want the Court --16 MR. GREENBERG: -- beneficiaries of. 17 THE COURT: -- to stop the -- the order of business 18 as it now stands where it all goes --19 MR. GREENBERG: Well --20 THE COURT: -- to Mr. Nady? MR. GREENBERG: -- if Your Honor doesn't -- it was 21 22 -- it was somewhat confusing to us what we -- what Your Honor 23 was saying. And we're just asking for clarification. 24 THE COURT: Okay. 25 MR. GREENBERG: We would support that, if Your Honor

does not wish to direct that specific --1 THE COURT: Well, would that not bring --2 -- prohibition --3 MR. GREENBERG: THE COURT: -- the business to a standstill? 4 5 Well, Your Honor, I -- I don't know. MR. GREENBERG: 6 The testimony I read to you from Mr. Nady is that the -- is 7 that the revenue in the first instance is going into the trust 8 and then --THE COURT: Yeah. MR. GREENBERG: -- or to himself, or his counsel has 10 11 clarified the trust, and then the trust is returning the money 12 to the business to fund operations. If Your Honor is not 13 going to interfere with that function, then there's nothing further to be ordered. 14 15 THE COURT: Not at this -- not at this juncture --16 MR. GREENBERG: Okay. 17 THE COURT: -- no. I assumed that the -- that loose 18 end, so to speak, gets picked up by if the Court imposes a 19 Receiver that would be within the purview of the Receiver to 20 at least be able to report accurately to the Court of how much 21 is going in that fashion. 22 MR. GREENBERG: Yes, Your Honor. 23 THE COURT: And then if need be, if things don't get 24 resolved, then if need be the Court could expand the powers of

the Receiver to have the veto power on any funds leaving

25

1 accounts of the judgment debtors for other than normal 2 business expenses. MR. GREENBERG: We understand, Your Honor. 3 THE COURT: All right. 4 5 MR. GREENBERG: And I'm not proposing that Your 6 Honor should direct anything different at this point. 7 THE COURT: All right. MR. GREENBERG: We've taken up a lot of your time 8 9 and I thank you. 10 THE COURT: We'll see you Tuesday. (Proceeding concluded at 12:03 P.M.) 11 12

ATTEST: I hereby certify that I have truly and correctly transcribed the audio/visual proceedings in the above-entitled case to the best of my ability.

Julie Gord

JULIE LORD, TRANSCRIBER VERBATIM DIGITAL REPORTING, LLC

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TRAN 1 2 **EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT** 3 CIVIL/CRIMINAL DIVISION 4 **CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA** 5 6 MICHAEL MURRAY, et al, CASE NO. A-12-669926 Plaintiffs, DEPT. NO. I 7 8 VS. 9 A CAB TAXI SERVICE, LLC, et al, 10 Defendants. 11 BEFORE THE HONORABLE KENNETH CORY, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE 12 TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 2018 13 TRANSCRIPT RE: RESOLUTION ECONOMICS' APPLICATION FOR ORDER OF PAYMENT 14 OF SPECIAL MASTER'S FEES AND MOTION FOR CONTEMPT 15 **APPEARANCES:** 16 For the Plaintiffs: CHRISTIAN GABROY, ESQ. 17 For the Defendants: ESTHER C. RODRIGUEZ, ESQ. 18 MICHAEL K. WALL, ESQ. 19 JAY A. SHAFER, ESQ. For Resolution Economics: PETER DUBOWSKY, ESQ. 20 21 ALSO PRESENT: COREY E. GILDART JONATHAN WILSON 22 Resolution Economics 23 24 RECORDED BY: Lisa Lizotte, Court Recorder

AA009783

1	LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 2018, 10:22 A.M.
2	* * * *
3	THE CLERK: Michael Murray versus A Cab Taxi Service. Case Number
4	A669926.
5	MS. RODRIGUEZ: Good morning, Your Honor. Esther Rodriguez, Michael
6	Wall and Jay Shafer for the defendants.
7	THE COURT: Good morning.
8	MR. DUBOWSKY: Good morning, Your Honor. Peter Dubowsky for the
9	special master, Resolution Economics. Along with me is Mr. Cory Gildart, who flew
10	in from New York to be here.
11	THE COURT: Good morning.
12	MR. DUBOWSKY: And Mr. Jonathan Wilson, who came in from Los Angeles
13	to be here, both with Resolution Economics, Your Honor.
14	THE COURT: They are both with your client, then?
15	MR. DUBOWSKY: Yes.
16	THE COURT: Is that it? Okay.
17	MR. GABROY: Good morning, Your Honor. Christian Gabroy on behalf of
18	Michael Murray and the putative class. Bar number 8805.
19	THE COURT: Good morning.
20	THE CLERK: We need the other two gentlemen's names again.
21	MR. WILSON: Jonathan Wilson. J-o-n-a-t-h-a-n Wilson, like the basketball.
22	MR. GILDART: Corey, C-o-r-e-y Gildart, G-i-l-d-a-r-t. I apologize for the E.
23	THE COURT: You put an E in that name? Ahh, that doesn't auger well for
24	the plaintiff's side.

MR. GILDART: Well, it is a given.

THE COURT: Yeah. All right. In a case that just never lacks for novel issues, we have another one. It is the motion by the -- it's not a receiver, special master for contempt of the defendants for failure to abide by the Court's order.

You have the floor.

MR. DUBOWSKY: Thank you, Your Honor. This is a motion for contempt. The defendants have not complied with orders going back to February, March; May 27th where this Court ordered \$41,000 be paid. And then on August 21st Your Honor said that the defendants are in comtempt. So I'm not sure what to do. I guess, Your Honor, another Court order that they're going to ignore. We're really at an exhaustive approach here because they're just not paying. Now, again, let me -- as Your Honor is very well aware, my clients were brought into the case by the Court. This is not a pre-existing conflict that is brought into the court. Your Honor brought my clients into the court and ordered the defendants to pay them. They did an exhaustive amount of work, over \$85,000 in labor at the request of the Court. This Court ordered my client to be paid. And they have -- with all due respect, Your Honor, they snubbed their nose to the Court. They're not complying with this Court's orders.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. DUBOWSKY: So, Your Honor, I just have to give it to you. I don't know what more to do. We can't -- they're going to ignore another order. They haven't approached to make any voluntary payment. And my client is out all this money. It's this Court's -- respectfully, Your Honor, it's this Court's dignity at stake when somebody comes into court and says we're not complying with your Court orders.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. DUBOWSKY: So, Your Honor, I had it over to Your Honor to see what you're going to do. They're in contempt. Now, we're not asking for criminal contempt. We're not asking that you punish them, not that they're not worthy of punishment. We're not saying punish them, but just civil contempt. Whatever punishment is necessary to get them to pay, to comply with the Court orders. And then the additional amounts that are also due based upon my client's work. And so, Your Honor, I had it over to you.

THE COURT: The typical -- one of the ways that the Court enforces a contempt finding is -- there's any number of sanctions, of course, that the Court can apply, up to and including incarcerating someone until such time as they comply with the Court's order. Your motion does not ask for anything specific. You're asking the Court simply to find them formally in contempt, is that correct?

MR. DUBOWSKY: No, Your Honor. We are asking -- we understand -- we've briefed the Court that the Court has the discretion to order it, and if incarceration is necessary to compel them to comply with the Court's orders, then that's what's necessary.

THE COURT: All right. Well, let's see what the defendants have to say. I have of course read the briefs of both sides to this controversy, as well as the plaintiff's response, the opposition filed by the defendants and the reply of the special master.

Ms. Rodriguez.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Thank you, Your Honor. As the Court is aware, as soon as this issue of the special master was brought up rather surprisingly at one of the

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hearings before trial, the defendants objected to the appointment of the special master, opposed the appointment of the special master, and then at first opportunity filed a motion with the Court to inform the Court and all the parties, including the special master, who was served, that there was an inability to finance such a costly project by the special master. I don't really know what Mr. Dubowsky is referring to, that the Court has already found A Cab in contempt for failure to pay a \$40,000 bill, because I don't believe that that was the case. And I looked again to see if he had attached anything to show what he's referencing, because if anything what A Cab did was to try to comply with the Court's order.

What I attached in my opposition was the letters that show the day that we were in court here, I believe it was February 15th of 2018, and the Court said you absolutely need to send data by tonight to the special master. A Cab did that. We overnighted everything that the Court ordered. We fully complied with everything that the Court has ever ordered as it pertains to the special master, except for the money. That's nothing that I can pay and that's nothing that A Cab could pay. And when we came to the Court, the Court did grant the stay, did allow further opportunity to try to come up with the money, and then as the Court is fully aware, things quickly transformed to go down a different path and that path was the summary judgment motion, and then to utilize the spreadsheets that were prepared by Mr. Greenberg rather than anything from the special master.

So in my opposition I also noted a couple of other things that I'll just briefly touch on, Your Honor, is that we've never seen any work, any data, anything from the special master. All we've ever gotten is a bill, a bill for \$85,000, which we also argued without any showing of any data that we could -- that either party

could use. It's not fair. And secondly, just in reviewing the bill, the bill is extremely excessive. You look at over \$17,000 to train temps or to train employees. The majority of that is then listed as data entry. And if there is just a training of data entry, then that should be a minimum wage payment, something like 8 to 10 dollars, and it's \$50 an hour. And then the people that are doing the training are \$300 an hour. So we're looking at all of a sudden a bill that's over \$85,000, with nothing to show for it except the bill.

But, you know, in response to what Mr. Dubowsky is arguing, again, civil contempt is not appropriate. We did comply, A Cab did comply with the Court's order. And as Your Honor is aware, this issue of the special master is on appeal.

THE COURT: When you say you did comply with the Court's order, how is that?

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Everything I attached, Your Honor, that showed that we overnighted the QuickBooks data.

THE COURT: Oh, okay.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: We overnighted all the trip sheets. We downloaded everything onto a thumb drive and a drop file, a drop box, and sent it off to the special master as the Court ordered. The only thing -- I had no idea that we were going to be served with an \$85,000 bill because as far as what the Court had ordered was the \$25,000 initial deposit. And the special master was on alert immediately that there was an inability to even come up with \$25,000. So why he and the company proceeded to continue to run up the bill to \$86,000, you know, is inexplicable. Ultimately then the Court, as the parties, have not seen anything to support such a bill. I think that the special master should be made -- if the Court

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is inclined to grant such a bill, to at least have them turn over something to show what is worth \$86,000.

I don't have anything further, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you have anything to add in?

MR. GABROY: Your Honor, nothing. I mean, we've already -- we filed our brief. And I think another court hearing on a different matter is coming up later this week, but we have nothing further to add than what's already briefed.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. GABROY: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Dubowsky.

MR. DUBOWSKY: Thank you, Your Honor. Your Honor, I don't like to use Yiddish in court, but we're aware of the word chutspah. I think the definition would be sending three attorneys from three separate law firms to come into court and say they have no money to comply with a Court order.

Now, as far as my client, this is very specialized work and that is why the bill may appear high, but in fact the bill is accurate as to what was earned and the work that was done at the Court's request. In terms of this Court's order, \$41,000, the defendants don't have to like it. They don't have to agree with it. They do have to comply with it. And they did start to do some compliance, but not any compliance with the payment or any apparent effort to comply with the payment orders.

And, Your Honor, as far as contempt, I don't need to tell -- again, I didn't know about this case more than a month or so ago, but Your Honor is living it. I was here in court last week. I did find an order that says, "This Court finds

Honor has ordered on May 23rd that the defendants pay \$41,000, and they have

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not paid a dime of it. So, Your Honor, yes, contempt is in order. Whether it means incarceration until they comply, whether it means a payment of additional amounts per day until they comply, but again, Your Honor, it's this Court's order. As the supreme court has said, it's the honor and dignity of the Court that's at stake in a motion on contempt. And this is about as clear a contempt as you can get, Your Honor. So, again, I give it to the Court as to fashion something that will force the defendants to comply and pay my client for their work.

If Your Honor has any specific questions about the work or about the report, again, Your Honor, I have my clients, two different representatives come in, one from Los Angeles, one from New York, who can answer any additional questions you have, but I think Your Honor has what's in front of you in order to fashion a necessary remedy to force compliance. Thank you.

THE COURT: Let me ask this question, then, and I don't care which representative answers it. You just heard the objection that the defendant objects to the fact that the special master began by hiring a bunch of temps and paying them, to train them, apparently, to perform the work. Is that a normal thing?

MR. WILSON: In large scale cases like this with a small amount of time, yes, very normal.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. WILSON: We try to refrain from hiring temps as much as possible, but when the time constraint is what it is, we do our best to make sure that the work is quality.

THE COURT: And indeed the Court did make it clear in a number of the orders and statements that it was most concerned with the passage of time that it

would take in order to accomplish this purpose and that it was important to get this done quickly.

MR. WILSON: We took that very seriously.

THE COURT: Is there anything else that you know of that would aid the Court in determining the reasonableness of the charge of the \$85,000?

MR. WILSON: Just experience. I mean, we've all -- we've done this for many years. We can give bills for other cases, if necessary. It's very standard. And anything that you would need, we'd be happy to deliver.

MR. GILDART: Your Honor, if it pleases the Court. I'm Corey Gildart -THE COURT: Yes.

MR. GILDART: -- legal officer for the firm. I would just mention that defense mentioned the high rate for the temps.

THE COURT: Uh-huh. Yeah.

MR. GILDART: It is not minimum wage work. I would just add that. We take H.R. data particularly very seriously from a privacy perspective. We don't just get regular temps off the street. These are qualified individuals and we have to train them accordingly, so that would explain that rate.

THE COURT: Okay. Again, a question for either of you, the representatives.

As I recall, the estimate that was given to complete the work was about \$180,000.

Is that correct?

MR. WILSON: Yes.

THE COURT: And was that again because of the rush nature of the services involved?

MR. WILSON: It would probably come out very similarly if we had more time.

It's just a matter of there's a ramp-up cost that you have no matter what and then after you ramp up it's smooth sailing from there.

THE COURT: Okay. And that's doing -- having to pull the information off of some -- I don't recall the precise estimate, I think it was around 300,000 of these time sheets.

MR. WILSON: Yeah. It was 300,000 files. I think it was 400,000 individual pages.

THE COURT: Yeah. Okay, thank you.

Anything further, Mr. Dubowsky?

MR. DUBOWSKY: I don't believe so, Your Honor. Oh, one more.

MR. WILSON: Just with respect to the costs, I know that they were saying something along the lines of that my boss, Ali Saad, didn't have too much time. And I just want to point out that that doesn't really make sense because our whole approach was to be as cost effective as possible. And if he had more time, for example, if he was the one doing the data entry, it would be a lot more expensive.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. WILSON: So basically everything we did was we were trying to do this as quickly as possible, as cost effective as possible. I spent an entire weekend personally writing out a program to analyze as much of the documents as possible programatically so that we could minimize the amount of data entry required. We put in a lot of infrastructure to get this done as quickly as possible. We're solutions oriented people. We just want to get things done as quickly as possible. And, you know, it's not really nice to be here, but the quality of our work I think would speak for itself if we had been able to complete it.

THE COURT: Okay. All right, thank you.

In this case, as all counsel will recognize, probably painfully so, we have been at pains to try and come to a resolution that was fair and just to both sides. All of this happens within the framework or the context, in my mind, of a lawsuit that is filed to vindicate constitutional rights. I've already commented before about -- what my opinion would be about is it a good idea overall to include your minimum wage act in the constitution of the state. It doesn't matter what I think. The people of this state determined that it was of sufficient importance they put it in the constitution. Now, that means something to me and it also informs the Court as to what powers it needs to exercise, both legal and equitable powers, in order to determine if these rights have been violated, and secondarily to, as much as possible, undo the violation and get them paid.

At length the Court determined that the defendants simply were not willing to produce any evidence on their own. At most every turn the response that I heard was, well, it's only the time sheets, only the time sheets. But the defendant did not put forward any calculations based on the time sheets, and so ultimately because of the passage of time in this litigation the Court determined that we're going to have to go back and revisit a motion that had been brought by the plaintiffs earlier, much earlier. And to say that the defendants were blindsided by it I don't think is really accurate. It was argued, fully argued, briefed and argued by both sides when it was first proposed by the plaintiff.

Simply it was the case that it became more obvious to the Court ultimately that something like that, as drastic and perhaps as expensive as that was the only way that we were going to get down to having the best evidence, according

to the defendants, of what was owed. And so the Court ordered it and ordered that the defendant would pay the cost because it was -- the Court had already at that point determined that there had been a violation of the constitutional provisions regarding minimum wage; that there was indeed liability and the question was what the amount of the damages would be.

In preparing for today I've gone back and looked at virtually all of the minute orders recounting the efforts of both sides and the Court in this case for the last at least year or perhaps more, and what I see is that the Court ordered the defendant to pay the first \$25,000. The defendant came and protested and said that it couldn't and put some forward some figures, I believe, to try and show the Court that it couldn't. Well, in hindsight what I see it was saying was that it couldn't afford to, that it didn't fit in its budget to pay such fees. Before I -- well, ultimately the Court realized that the defendant was simply refusing to pay it. They had the money. The Court ordered \$25,000 and then later \$41,000 based upon an estimate, I believe. On March 6th the Court ordered that \$25,000 be paid. On May 23rd, the Court ordered that \$41,000 be paid. Still, there was nothing from the defendants to really show that the defendant was not able to pay. And as I said, ultimately I concluded that what the defendant was really saying was not that they didn't have the money but that they didn't want to pay it because they had other business expenses.

Then on September 11th a writ of execution was filed and lo and behold the defendants were in possession of somewhat over \$233,000 in cash.

It is frankly ludicrous for the defendants to claim that they do not have the money.

At that point that was clear. And while the defendants may argue, yeah, but that's

THE COURT: Hmm.

all gone, that was tied up, well, the defendant is still operating its business. It still has income coming in. It has made -- this record is devoid of evidence that shows that the defendants could not pay the money, that they did not have the money, and that's in the face of a Court order, several Court orders.

And as was already touched upon, there was a stay put in place. The Court was constantly trying to -- I think my comment during one or more of the hearings was trying not to kill the goose that lays the golden egg. And it has all come to naught and this Court cannot help but find that in the course of protesting loudly having to pay anything, the defendant has just flat violated Court orders and refused -- not that they couldn't -- they refused to pay the \$25,000 or the \$41,000, or as was just argued by Mr. Dubowsky, in fact anything. Not a penny one has been paid and tendered. This is a willful violation of a Court order.

I am sorry to see that Mr. Nady is not here today. He has attended nearly all of the hearings. I know he has a great interest. But if he were here today, I would seriously consider putting him in jail for contempt.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Your Honor, I know you don't want to hear additional argument, but I had forgotten a very important point and I'll be happy to supply an affidavit to the Court. But during some of this, these transactions, I believe when the first \$25,000 order following the stay -- and I have to get my time period right because as I mentioned, I just remembered it, Mr. Nady went to the Clerk with a check to attempt to make a deposit as the Court ordered and the Clerk refused it. She said that because there was no order in place ordering the \$25,000 that they couldn't accept it.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: So I can supply something to that effect because during this he was attempting to make a payment, a large payment. I think it was the twenty, twenty-five thousand dollars.

THE COURT: And so he instructed his attorneys to immediately bring that to the Court's attention; correct?

MS. RODRIGUEZ: No, Your Honor, because like i mentioned --

THE COURT: Ahh.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: -- there was a complete transition and that special master issue was pushed to the back burner, never to be addressed again.

THE COURT: Well, if it was to pay the \$25,000, that was ordered March 6th. We didn't go to the Plan B or Plan C to try and vindicate constitutional rights here until significantly later than that.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Uh-huh.

THE COURT: I find no reason why that wasn't at least brought to the Court's attention. I mean, are you saying that the Court would have said, oh, don't bother to pay it? I mean, the Court of course would have done whatever was necessary to get that paid so that we could get on down the road of a resolution of this case. In any event, I don't think that that at all ameliorates the contempt which your client has shown towards these court proceedings.

There is another facet to this case, if you will, that partially lends itself to the conclusion that Mr. Nady had no intention of paying these people and had no intention of even complying with the Court's orders regarding monies, and that is his persistent attempts to create business entities which give no notice to the public that any entity has any ownership of assets or any part in the workings of the business,

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and of course I'm referring to the Series LLCs. There are statutes, of course, in effect that allow a party to do Series LLCs, but in this case I'm not satisfied that those statutes have been properly complied with. In any event, it isn't that I'm saying he's done anything illegal with the Series LLCs, it simply makes it very obvious the lengths to which he was willing to go to protect assets at all costs. And so the course of conduct that I have delineated is consistent with the conclusion that he's not going to pay even under Court order. I give him credit if he went to the Clerk with a check at one point. I'm going to guess that was following my comment in open court that I would consider putting him in jail, which I did comment about one time in court.

It is simply amazing to me that the Court cannot seem to communicate with Mr. Nady that these are important responsibilities and that he's not going to avoid paying minimum wage. So I am virtually at the end of my rope. I do find that Mr. Nady and the corporate defendants have willfully violated Court orders. I'm not going to order a bench warrant today but we are going to schedule a hearing, which won't take place until after the first of the year, to determine how far this Court should go to exact payment. It does not please me to have to do so, but I'm virtually at the end of my rope.

We're going to set this -- let's see, we have a hearing on Thursday, don't we?

MR. GABROY: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I think Mr. Nady better be here personally on Thursday. I'm ordering him to be present.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: I will communicate that with him, Your Honor --

1	THE COURT: Thank you.
2	MS. RODRIGUEZ: or to him.
3	THE COURT: Thank you.
4	MR. GABROY: Thank you, Your Honor.
5	THE COURT: And remind me what the nature of the hearing is on Thursday.
6	MR. GABROY: Your Honor, I believe co-counsel has drafted it's a motion
7	and supplemental motion regarding turnover orders in regards to certain property.
8	THE COURT: Okay.
9	MR. SHAFER: I think the order was actually to determine the scope of
10	whether a receiver would be entered and to what scope they would what powers
11	they would be appointed to.
12	THE COURT: Okay. And that's okay.
13	MR. GABROY: Thank you, Your Honor.
14	THE COURT: All right. So we will see you Thursday. While I am entering
15	an order finding the defendants, including Mr. Nady personally, in contempt, that's
16	as far as the Court is going on your motion to this point. You can probably I mean,
17	it's obvious that I am considering putting him in custody until that is paid. So you
18	may want to be here on Thursday. I think we had oh, your problem was with your
19	witnesses, though your representatives.
20	MR. DUBOWSKY: I can be here on Thursday, Your Honor.
21	THE COURT: Yeah, okay. All right. So we start Thursday at what time?
22	THE CLERK: 10:30.
23	THE COURT: 10:30.

MR. GABROY: 10:30, Your Honor. Thank you.

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1	THE COURT: All right. We'll see you Thursday at 10:30.
2	MR. GABROY: We'll see you Thursday. Thank you, Your Honor.
3	MR. DUBOWSKY: Thank you, Your Honor.
4	(PROCEEDINGS CONCLUDED AT 10:57 A.M.)
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6	
7	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.
8	audio/video proceedings in the above-entitled case to the best of my ability.
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10	Liz Garcia, Transcriber LGM Transcription Service
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Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COURT **OPP** 1 JAY A. SHAFER, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 006791 2 PREMIER LEGAL GROUP 1333 North Buffalo Drive, Suite 210 3 Las Vegas, Nevada 89128 Telephone: (702) 794-4411 4 Fax: (702) 794-4421 jshafer@premierelegalgroup.com 5 Attorney for Defendants CAB TAXI SERVICE LLC and A CAB, LLC 6 7 DISTRICT COURT 8 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 9 MICHAEL MURRAY and MICHAEL RENO, Individually and on behalf of others similarly 10 situated. Case No.: A-12-669926-C 11 Dept. No.: I Plaintiff, 12 v. 13 CAB TAXI SERVICE LLC and A CAB, LLC, 14 and CREIGHTON J. NADY, 15 Defendants. 16 DEFENDANT'S OPPOSITION TO PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR OTHER RELIEF, 17 INLCUDING A RECIEVER 18 Defendants A Cab, LLC and Creighton J. Nady, by and through their attorneys of 19 record, Esther C. Rodriguez, Esq., of Rodriguez Law Offices, P.C., Michael K. Wall, Esq., of 20 Hutchison & Steffen, LLC, and Jay A. Shafer, Esq. of Premier Legal Group hereby submit this 21 22 Plaintiffs' Motion For Other Relief. This Opposition is based on the attached points and 23 authorities, all pleadings and papers on file herein, and any argument by counsel at the time of 24 the hearing on this matter. 25 26 27 28

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DATED this 12th day of December, 2018.

PREMIER LEGAL GROUP

By: /s/ Jay A. Shafer
JAY A. SHAFER, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 006791
1333 North Buffalo Drive, Suite 210
Las Vegas, Nevada 89128
Telephone: (702) 794-4411
Fax: (702) 794-4421
jshafer@premierelegalgroup.com
Counsel for Defendants

POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

At the hearing on December 4, 2018, the Court considered the possible appointment of a receiver to monitor the finances of Defendant A Cab. To that end the Court asked Counsel for Plaintiffs to submitted an possible order appointing a Receiver with the form Plaintiffs are proposing. Plaintiffs' proposed the appointment of a receiver with nearly universal powers, which is what Defendants warned the court about. Defendants object to this, and pursuant to the instruction of the Court submit our response. While Defendants object to a receiver entirely, to the extent the Court is inclined to do so a competing order is submitted as Exhibit "A".

I. APPOINTMENT OF A RECIEVER HAS NOT BEEN JUSTIFIED AND IS NOT SUPPORTED.

Defendants repeat their position that appointment of a receiver is improper and insufficiently justified. Plaintiffs have not asserted that they are anything more then an unsecured creditor; therefore, they do not have the authority to request that this Court appoint a receiver to manage A Cab, much less a taxi company or the non-party series LLCs. NRS 32.010, specifies the situations in which a Court may appoint a receiver.

NRS 32.010 Cases in which receiver may be appointed. A receiver may be

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appointed by the court in which an action is pending, or by the judge thereof:

- 1. In an action by a vendor to vacate a fraudulent purchase of property, or by a creditor to subject any property or fund to his claim, or between partners or others jointly owning or interested in any property or fund, on application of the plaintiff, or of any party whose right to or interest in the property or fund, or the proceeds thereof, is probable, and where it is shown that the property or fund is in danger of being lost, removed or materially injured.
- 2. In an action by a mortgagee for the foreclosure of his mortgage and sale of the mortgaged property, where it appears that the mortgaged property is in danger of being lost, removed or materially injured, or that the condition of the mortgage has not been performed, and that the property is probably insufficient to discharge the mortgage debt.
 - 3. After judgment, to carry the judgment into effect.
- 4. After judgment, to dispose of the property according to the judgment, or to preserve it during the pendency of an appeal, or in proceedings in aid of execution, when an execution has been returned unsatisfied, or when the judgment debtor refuses to apply his property in satisfaction of the judgment.
- 5. In the cases when a corporation has been dissolved, or is insolvent, or in imminent danger of insolvency, or has forfeited its corporate rights.
- 6. In all other cases where receivers have heretofore been appointed by the usages of the courts of equity.

In an action for debt by a creditor who has no lien upon the property of the debtor, and asserts no right to subject the property to payment of the debt, the court, in the absence of statutory authority, has no power to appoint a receiver of the assets of the debtor, or to enjoin prosecution of claims against him. Electrical Prods. Corp. v. Second Judicial Dist. Court, 55 Nev. 8, 23 P.2d 501 (1933); Sterling Builders, Inc. v. Fuhrman, 80 Nev. 543, at 548, 396 P.2d 850 (1964). WALSH has not asserted that he falls into any of the foregoing categories or that he has any statutory basis to seek a receiver.

As this Court is aware, appointing a receiver is a very draconian procedure and should only be reserved for situations that require such a measure. Here, there is no evidence that such a drastic procedure is necessary. Despite Plaintiffs smoke and mirror theories, the truth is that Plaintiff is an unsecured creditor. They have no rights to manage the company, and have not demonstrated that they have any particular ability to manage a taxi cab company. Moreover,

regardless of Plaintiffs' position on the propriety of series llcs, the fact exists that these are separate entities that require due process to bring before the power of the court.

Plaintiffs sole interest is that of a judgment granted against A Cab Series LLC. The Nevada Supreme Court has previously held that an unsecured creditor does not have standing to request a receivership; therefore, Defendants respectfully request that this Court denies Plaintiffs' Application for a receivership.

II. PLAINTIFFS PROPOSE A RECIEVER WITHOUT SUFFICIENT LIMITS.

Plaintiffs' proposed relief clearly exceeds the scope of reasonability. Plaintiffs ask for a receiver to

- "take exclusive possession and control of all bank accounts, brokerage accounts or other accounts"
- 2) "shall take exclusive possession and control of all motor vehicles"
- 3) "take exclusive possession and control of all accounts payable and money due or owing"
- 4) "take possession of all electronic and paper financial and business records of the judgment debtor", which includes requiring third parties to turn over records relating to A Cab.
- 5) If the third party stands on its rights or refuses to cooperate,
 - a. to take possession of taxi medallion, which they have not established actually belongs to A Cab.
 - b. Or in the alternative to terminate the medallion, which is contrary to statute.
- 6) "to employ such agents of whatever nature it deems advisable for the performance of its duties and compensate them from the funds and property it takes possession of"
- 7) To consult with Plaintiffs' counsel regarding legal action and the management of the business.

None of these powers are reasonable and exceed the scope properly recommended at this stage. Moreover while the extreme nature of this relief exceed the reasonable scope of collection law, it also violates the provisions of NRS 706.8827. This statute provides that a person "shall not engage in the taxicab business" unless the person "holds a certificate of public convenience and necessity". NRS 706.8827(1). Here, there is no receiver who holds this certificate. As such, the appointment of a receiver to run the business as a suggested by Plaintiff would necessarily create a violation of statute. The best result is that the company would have to be liquidated as it could not be operated by the receiver, and the likely result would lead to fines or other sanctions by the Taxi authority. Indeed NRS 706.391(2) references that one of the duties is the persistent maintenance of services of a common carrier, and the imposition of an uncertified receiver would cause the interruption of services and a failure of this statutory burden.

As one of the stated purposes of the statute authorizing a receiver is to preserve the property during the pendency of the appeal, it does not make sense to cause the destruction of the company in the process. NRS 31.010(4). Further, it is clear that the intent of Plaintiffs is not to preserve the entity but to cause its liquidation regardless of the harm to the current drivers, employees and the general public. It is better then to appoint a fiscal receiver who can obtain the financial records of A Cab and monitor to make sure that no improper transactions or payments are being made.

Finally, if the Court decides to appoint a reciever, information regarding the finances and assets of A Cab should be kept confidential and should not be release to the general public or used for any other purpose. To do so would cause irreparable harm to A Cab and to its employees.

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CONCLUSION

Because of the intrusive nature of Plaintiffs' Requests, and the likely abuse and harm to Defendant, Defendant requests that this court deny the requests for a receiver, or in the alternative, appoints a receiver with a more reasonable scope of duties and powers. Because this receiver is more reasonable in scope and cost, it will accrue to the benefit of all parties.

DATED this 12th day of December, 2018.

PREMIER LEGAL GROUP

By: /s / Jay A. Shafer
JAY A. SHAFER, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 9184
1333 North Buffalo Drive, Suite 210
Las Vegas, Nevada 89128
Telephone: (702) 794-4411
Fax: (702) 794-4421
jshafer@premierelegalgroup.com
Counsel for Defendants

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

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I HEREBY CERTIFY on this <u>ID</u> day of December, 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. Leon Greenberg Professional Corporation 2965 South Jones Boulevard, Suite E4 Las Vegas, Nevada 89146 Co-Counsel for Plaintiffs

Christian Gabroy, Esq. Gabroy Law Offices 170 South Green Valley Parkway # 280 Henderson, Nevada 89012 Co-Counsel for Plaintiffs

A Representative of RREMIER LEGAL GROUP

EXHIBIT "1"

EXHIBIT "1"

1 2	ORDR JAY A. SHAFER, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 006791 PREMIER LEGAL GROUP		
3	1333 North Buffalo Drive, Suite 210 Las Vegas, Nevada 89128 Telephone: (702) 794-4411		
5	Fax: (702) 794-4421 jshafer@premierelegalgroup.com Attorney for Defendants		
6	CAB TAXI SERVICE LLC and A CAB, LLC		
7	DISTRICT COURT		
8	CLARK COUNT	ΓY, NEVADA	
9	MICHAEL MURRAY and MICHAEL RENO,)	
10	Individually and on behalf of others similarly situated,) Case No. : A-12-669926-C	
11) Dept. No.: I	
12	Plaintiff,) ORDER ON MOTION FOR	
13	v.) APPOINTMENT OF RECIEVER AND) OTHER RELIEF	
14	CAB TAXI SERVICE LLC and A CAB, LLC,)	
15	and CREIGHTON J. NADY,) Date of Hearing: December 4, 2018) Time of Hearing: 9:00 a.m.	
16	Defendants.		
17			
18	Plaintiffs' Motion for Appointment of Reco	eiver and Other relief, having been heard on	
19	December 4, 2018, with Plaintiffs were represente	d by Leon Greenberg and Dana Sniegocki.	
20	Defendants were represented by Jay Shafer.	•	
21			
22	Plaintiffs request the appointment of a rece	eiver and other relief. The Court, given the	
23	circumstances orally at the hearing on December 4	1, 2018, considered it would be advisable to	
24	appoint a receiver to monitor the finances of Defer	ndant A Cab and A Cab Series LLC. Plaintiff	
25	argued for a more expansive receiver, with powers	s to take control and run the entire entity.	
26	Plaintiffs also requested other relief in the form of	injunctive relief and a judgment debtor exam.	
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AA009809

The Court addresses each request as follows:

The Request for Appointment of a Receiver

	Th	e plaintiffs' request for the appointment of a receiver pursuant to NRS Chapter 32 is
grante	d to	the limited extent, and with the limited powers, set forth below:
	1.	is appointed as receiver pursuant to NRS 32.010;
	2.	The receiver shall be provided access to the financial records of the judgment debtor
		A Cab LLC
	3.	The receiver shall take possession and control of copies of all bank accounts,
		brokerage accounts or other accounts held by the judgment debtor A Cab LLC also
		known as A Cab Series LLC
	4.	The receiver shall issue a report by day of, 2019 to the Court
		advising the Court of:
		(a) The value and nature of all funds and property that might be
		available to satisfy the judgment; and
		(b) A proposed plan, to the extent that they deem it
		feasible, for payment of the judgment of the debt without
		liquidation
	5.	Payment for the receiver shall be made out of funds properly recovered by Plaintiff
		from the judgment debtor, but are not to exceed \$5,000. The receiver shall be
		authorized, in their discretion, to cease further work and present their report to the
		Court, once it is able to complete such a report or the cost for their services have
		exceeded 90% of the amount specified in this paragraph, whichever comes first.

6. The information and records received by the receiver shall be kept confidential and subject to a protective order issued by the court, precluding production to Plaintiffs or

the general public except as directed by the court. 1 The Request for a Judgment Debtor Exam 2 As the Court ruled at the December 4, 2018 hearing this issue is the subject of a 3 4 separate motion and will be addressed by a separate order. 5 The Request to Enjoin Certain Transfers of Funds 6 The plaintiffs requested that A Cab and any series LLC it has issued (the "series LLCs" 7 that defendants also refer to as "cells" of A Cab) be enjoined from transferring any funds to 8 Defendant Nady or any of his family members. This portion of Plaintiffs' motion is granted to 9 the limited extent of prohibiting the transfer of any monies or other property owned by judgment 10 debtor A Cab LLC (also known as A Cab Series LLC) to Defendant Nady. To the extent 11 12 Plaintiffs' motion sought further restraints on transfers by the series LLCs it is, without prejudice, 13 denied at this time. 14 15 IT IS SO ORDERED. 16 17 Dated this day of , 2018. 18 19 20 DISTRICT COURT JUDGE 21 22 23 Submitted by: 24 PREMIER LEGAL GROUP 25 By: JAY A. SHAFER 26 Nevada Bar No. 9184 1333 North Buffalo Drive, Suite 210 27 Las Vegas, Nevada 89128 3 28

AA009811

1	(702) 794-4411 Fax: (702) 794-4421
2	JShafer@premierlegalgroup.com
3	Approved as to Form and Content:
4	LEON GREENBERG PROFESSIONAL CORP.
5	
6	
7	Leon Greenberg, Esq. NSB 8094 LEON GREENBERG PROFESSIONAL CORP.
8	2965 S. Jones Boulevard - Ste. E-3 Las Vegas, NV 89146
9	Tel (702) 383-6085
10	Attorney for the Plaintiffs
11	
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Steven D. Grierson
CLERK OF THE COURT

1	TRAN	
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3		AL DISTRICT COURT
4		INAL DIVISION JNTY, 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 HONORARI E KENNI	—— [/] ETH CORY, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE
12		ECEMBER 13, 2018
13	·	CRIPT RE:
14	PLAINTIFFS' EX PARTE MOTION FOR	R A TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDEF UIRING THE TURNOVER OF CERTAIN
15	·	DEBTOR PURSUANT TO NRS 21.320
16	APPEARANCES:	
17	For the Plaintiffs:	LEON GREENBERG, ESQ. CHRISTIAN GABROY, ESQ.
18		KAINE MESSER, ESQ.
19	For the Defendants:	ESTHER C. RODRIGUEZ, ESQ. MICHAEL K. WALL, ESQ.
20		JAY A. SHAFER, ESQ.
21	For Resolution Economics:	PETER DUBOWSKY, ESQ.
22	ALSO PRESENT:	JONATHAN WILSON Resolution Economics
23		CREIGHTON J. NADY
24		
	RECORDED BY: Lisa Lizotte, Court Re	corder

AA009813

1	LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 2018, 10:39 A.M.
2	* * * *
3	THE CLERK: Michael Murray versus A Cab Taxi Service. Case Number
4	A669926.
5	THE COURT: Good morning.
6	COUNSEL IN UNISON: Good morning, Your Honor.
7	THE COURT: Will counsel enter your appearances, please.
8	MR. GREENBERG: Leon Greenberg for plaintiff, Your Honor.
9	MR. DUBOWSKY: Peter Dubowsky for the special master, Resolution
10	Economics. And my client is here also, Mr. Jonathan Wilson.
11	MR. GABROY: Christian Gabroy, Bar Number 8805, for the plaintiffs.
12	MR. MESSER: Kaine Messer also for the plaintiffs.
13	THE COURT: All right.
14	MR. SHAFER: Good morning, Jay Shafer for A Cab.
15	MS. RODRIGUEZ: Good morning. Esther Rodriguez for the defendants.
16	MR. WALL: And Michael Wall for the defendants.
17	THE COURT: Good morning. And I see that Mr. Nady is here.
18	All right. As it stands this morning, Mr. Greenberg, what is the
19	plaintiff's suggestion to the Court as to how to proceed?
20	MR. GREENBERG: Well, Your Honor, it was my understanding from our
21	appearance last week there were two issues Your Honor wished to address today.
22	One has to do with the TRO you signed.
23	THE COURT: Please be seated, folks.
24	MR. DUBOWSKY: Thank you.

MR. GREENBERG: The TRO you signed and the request for the transfer of those motor vehicles or an order coordinating the transfer, so to speak, or assisting me in having those motor vehicles transferred ultimately to the sheriff for sale on judgment execution. And the other issue was this question of the appointment of a receiver pursuant to what I understood to be your concerns last week. I did submit, as you instructed, on Friday two different proposed orders for the Court's consideration and some correspondence that Your Honor may have seen. I did get a call yesterday from your law clerk, who asked me to provide those orders in computer format, presumably for further review by the Court. I'm pleased to address either of those issues or anything else I can help the Court with, but that's my understanding as to what I'm supposed to be doing here today.

THE COURT: All right. We have this morning the matter of whether to appoint a receiver, and if so, under what terms. You've seen the proposed order submitted by the defendants, which modifies the order which you had proposed. What is your view of that?

MR. GREENBERG: Well, Your Honor, I have two concerns regarding the order that they are proposing on that issue. One is that they are removing the provision that I had proposed to the Court. And just by way of background, Your Honor, I had essentially proposed two approaches here consistent with my understanding of the Court's concerns voiced last week. One would be really a limited form of receivership which would allow the receiver to take possession of assets that are under the control of the judgment debtor corporation, A Cab, LLC, and hold those assets, potentially pay liabilities in his discretion if he thought it was important to preserve the business, and to also gather information for a report to

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the Court and a proposal, if possible, for actually managing the business in full for the purposes of satisfying the judgment, Your Honor. He would not have the power, essentially, to interfere or control any of the operations at this point, which is truly what a receiver does in the normal course.

As part of that receiver proposal, he would have also had the authority to withhold operation of the medallions which are possessed by the judgment debtor from the Series, these cells to which I am sure they have all now been leased and put in possession of who are generating revenue from them, not for the purpose of doing anything with those medallions but simply to assure cooperation from those cells in his work so that he can gather appropriate information. And if the cells refuse to cooperate, the cells of course are all controlled by Mr. Nady. He would have the authority to terminate those leases or if necessary ask the Taxi Commission to terminate -- excuse me -- terminate the leases of those medallions or ask the Taxi Commissioner to terminate the use of those medallions, essentially just to give him the power so that he could, if necessary, coerce sufficient cooperation so he can get the information he needs to do his job because as Your Honor is aware, it is the position of the defendants that these 200 or so cells are separate entities, they're not subject to o the judgment. We have no asked the Court to, you know, go beyond or deal with that issue.

The other form of order I proposed to the Court was far more limited and that was based on my discussion with Mr. Swarts last week, who said that perhaps a special master appointment would be more appropriate here, and that is far more limited. The special master would not actually take possession of any assets of A Cab. He would have no authority to pay expenses. He would simply

be essentially in charge of obtaining the records and reviewing the books and have access to the information of the company. He would have no coercive power in respect to the taxi medallions as I was proposing for the limited receiver. And he also would have a report to the Court with a proposal as to whether a receivership could be managed and how it would be managed for the business.

Under the special master proposal, which is obviously the far more limited of the two, that's the model the defendants have proposed a variation on to Your Honor, okay. Their variation of that model does two things that I would be strongly opposed to. First is it removes the provision that the special master would provide to plaintiffs' counsel information as to assets he locates that are in the name of the judgment debtor. The judgment is outstanding. I believe if there is going to be a special master appointment we're not going to have a receiver who's actually going to take possession of any assets. Plaintiff's counsel should be told, you know, what assets the special master comes up with so we can take effective means, if we can, to secure those assets for the benefit of our clients. They've removed that power from their proposed special master appointment.

The other thing that they have done is they've capped the fee that would be paid to the special master at \$5,000. That's clearly going to be an inadequate amount for me to get anyone to be willing to accept the appointment. I'm not pleased with seeing large amounts of money spent on a special master or a receiver. I have, as I've told the Court, believed it would be appropriate to commit some portion of the funds that have been attached in the Wells Fargo accounts and I actually did submit an order to the Court, I believe it was two days ago, asking Your Honor to direct the disbursement of those funds from the core \$10,000 to the

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defendants, with the rest to go into my IOLTA account. This was ruled on last week by Your Honor at the hearing. But \$5,000 is not going to be enough. Mr. Schwarz' normal hourly fee is \$300 an hour. That is fairly substantial, although I suspect it's probably within the range of people typical with his experience in this area. I'm not eager to see, again, a large amount of money earmarked for a special master or a receiver, but I suspect a commitment more in the range of \$20,000 probably needs to be made to assure some kind of meaningful efforts are undertaken by anyone who's appointed for a special master or a receiver.

And the way I structured both of the orders I proposed to Your Honor is that the person so appointed would be earmarked such amount from the funds collected that Your Honor believes is appropriate and in the event that they have, you know, gone through 90 percent of that earmarked funds, they will at that point sum up whatever they can and provide whatever report they can to the Court at that point, even if it is a partial or incomplete report; the point being that we would like to get some sort of completed result from this process of having a special master or receiver appointed. Ultimately the cost of a receiver or special master really should be borne by the defendants, Your Honor, not by my clients, but I understand the problems we've had in this case and I cannot contemplate Mr. Swarts or anyone else being willing to take on such an appointment, particularly given the history we've had here, without an assurance that there are funds that have been dedicated in advance to pay them for some measure of their work and also an assurance that they will be relieved from doing unpaid work, which is why I tried to structure the orders I presented to Your Honor in that fashion.

So I think that reviews what I've proposed to the Court, the thoughts

I have about this, the concerns I have with the alternative proposal that was given yesterday by defendants. If the Court has questions, I'd like to help if I can.

THE COURT: All right, thank you. We are at this juncture, of course, because of the refusal of the defendants, including Mr. Nady, to come forward with funds necessary to pay the special master.

Mr. Nady, I asked you to be here -- well, more than that. I ordered you to be here today and I indicated that I was seriously considering putting you in jail for contempt of court. You might be asking, well, what brought that about? But when I see that your attorneys are in her complaining that you simply can't pay -- first it was \$25,000 and then it was \$41,000 to the special master to do the work that really should have been done by you originally to make sure that the drivers were receiving under the law the minimum wage and that, you know, secondarily, if it wasn't done before there should have been evidence forthcoming from your side as to what the appropriate amount was. And all we ever heard was it can't be done, it can't be done; the trip sheets are the only accurate way to do it. And so we had a way to accomplish that through the special master, admittedly an expensive proposition, but that's what happens when you have to come back and clean up somebody else's mess.

When I found that you, despite your protests in September and October that you simply didn't have the money to pay the special master and then the plaintiff effected a seizure of a bank account and there's some \$230,000 laying in that bank account, I have become extremely immune to cries from an individual or a company individual that they just don't have the money to pay the special master to complete this work. And so it has resulted in the special master coming to the

Court and asking to be paid. It was the Court that appointed the special master and I am certainly more than amenable to making sure that the special master gets paid for the work that they've put into the project, up to the point where the Court found that it was going to be so cumbersome and so expensive that it was better to simply grant the plaintiffs' earlier motion for summary judgment that included approximations. And according to the United States Supreme Court, those -- if that's what you have, that's what you have and you can rely on those in a judgment.

So perhaps you can understand why it seemed to the Court that I might have to just put you in jail in order to get your attention. Well, fortunately for you and perhaps for all of us, rather than blow this matter up even further, there is a way that I believe I can accomplish that without having to put you in jail. It gives me no great pleasure to put you in jail, Mr. Nady, which is why I was so late coming to the point of seriously considering doing that. It's my belief that with the proposals that have been put forward by the plaintiff and been modified proposal by your counsel that there is a way that we can get the special master paid, albeit it is a way that will incur more fees that have to be paid.

I'm going to grant the relief that the plaintiffs have asked for in the sense of having a special master appointed again. This time we're not going to use the special master that previously was there. They have -- I wouldn't ask them to continue on at this point, but I am highly likely in a few minutes -- I want to hear from your attorney first, but I'm highly likely to appoint a special master, to have it Mr. Swarts and to order the defendants and their agents, and at this point that's where you come in, to give a full and complete disclosure of all the financial records that pertain to the company.

I wanted to say that at this point because maybe it's just if you were feeling nervous and if you have your toothbrush in your pocket, I wanted you to realize that I'm not going to send you to jail today. Notwithstanding that, I hope that out of all of this you will come to realize that the Court is very serious about having this case proceed to its final resolution, including the payment of the judgments which have been awarded.

So with that, Mr. Shafer, what do you have to say further? I have received your opposition with your modifications of the proposed order by the plaintiffs. One of those was for confidentiality, which I think is appropriate. Anything which is revealed to the plaintiff should not be revealed to the public at large. I don't assume that there's any problem with that from the plaintiffs. I am inclined, as I just indicated, to not even make it an appointment of a receiver at this point, but I am inclined to make it be a special master with a view towards, if need be, becoming a receiver. Partly I have come to that conclusion because of your protests that when it comes to those medallions, at least, that you can't have someone else running the company or you run into problems. I don't know whether that is accurate, but I don't propose to jump into the middle of that issue by literally turning the company over to a receiver at this point. I agree with plaintiffs' counsel that to put a limit of \$5,000 for a special master at this point is not realistic for the job at hand. I may say that my whole purpose in doing this -- immediate purpose is to get the previous special master paid. Those are the things that I'm considering doing. What do you say?

MR. SHAFER: And I appreciate it, Your Honor. Obviously we've I think addressed most of our big points in our opposition. I think that you've hit the nail on the head that at least in our interpretation of the statutory authority appointment

of any operational control over A Cab would result in termination of its business or at least the current operators would have to go to the Taxicab Authority and say we can't operate anymore, which I think would cause problems for everybody.

As far as -- so we stand by our objection to the appointment of any receiver or special master on the record, just because it's an extraordinary remedy. They haven't even had a chance to look at our responses to their post-judgment debtor request for production yet. I think we're a little premature on that. But given that the Court's inclination is to appoint a receiver, we would like to make that as limited as possible with the goal of accomplishing what the Court's concerns are, and that's to maintain the assets to make sure we know what the current status is.

And I want to -- I'm glad the Court brought up the issue of the \$230,000 or \$250,000 that was taken in September of this year. That was not A Cab's money. As we briefed before the Court, and perhaps Mr. Dubowsky was not aware of this when he filed his motion for the special master, a majority of that money was held in trust either to pay employee tax provisions, the employer side tax provisions, FICA, and to pay the State, the Taxicab Authority its revenue and to pay the airport for its revenue. Those -- while those are collected daily, those are remitted quarterly. So those funds, a large majority of those funds represents payments that were held in escrow to be submitted to the State and its Authority. So it's not like they had a quarter million dollars sitting in an account that was available to pay whoever they wanted. That was already earmarked to be paid and was owed to be paid for sales tax, transfer tax and other authority.

As far as the issue of the receiver, our goal should be to limit the amount of costs that are incurred, the friction loss that is involved in this. My client

does not have the money to pay it. There is a limited amount of funds. And so the more duplicative work that is done will decrease the return to the actual drivers. As minimal as it is now, we would like to avoid that further.

So our request is just to limit it just to receipt and review of the financial records of the company with the appropriate protective order. We put a placeholder \$5,000, indicating our desire to have that be minimal. Whether or not that's an accurate one, I don't know, but given the problem we had in this case of the \$200,000 special master, we would like -- we have no objection to Mr. Swarts being appointed, particularly if the Court is inclined to do that, but we would like it to be limited. And if additional funds were needed to complete additional review, we would rather them come back to the Court and ask for additional funds, rather than being unlimited and all of a sudden we run up a \$20,000 bill within the first week and not have additional funds later on. So that is why we put that placeholder, but if you'll notice we left most of the blanks -- we left placeholders for most of the other fees. But our goal is to have it as limited as possible and A Cab will cooperate to provide the financial records to minimize the costs and expenses that it is being forced to incur for the special master if the Court does grant that special master.

I think that's --

THE COURT: Let me do this. I have reworked the draft that was submitted by the plaintiff and it's the short version. I've made some changes to it. This is what I am considering ordering. I think it would be best maybe if we just took a few minutes at least to let both sides see what's in the order that I'm thinking of signing and seeing whether or not that covers the various needs and issues of the parties. So why don't we run a couple of copies of this and let counsel have it and -- let's

see, let's make about four copies. My law clerk will run copies of that.

Let's -- while they're doing that, that kind of takes care of what -- on my check-off sheet that takes care of two out of three. One is the appointment of a receiver. I'm going to make that a special master for now. The prime objective of the receiver of Mr. Swarts, assuming that he's the one that accepts this, will be to get the previous special master paid. I want to see that happen and I want to see it happen as a primary goal of the special master at this point. That is more important to me than pulling funds out to pay the judgment creditor.

As to the contempt, I've already indicated I'm not going to hold Mr.

Nady -- well, I have held the defendants in contempt, but I'm not going to put Mr.

Nady into jail, until such time as he complies with the Court's order.

That leaves the final thing as being the temporary restraining order not to sell items. Is there anything more that needs to be argued about that? I don't see that it impedes the defendant's business to simply enter an order that says don't sell any of the assets, whether they are the automobiles or anything else, any of the assets without clearing it with the Court first.

Do defendants have problems with that?

MR. SHAFER: Our concern I think is just the transactional nature of this, whether or not -- you know, when they -- if they dispose of a certain asset, whether they have to get clearance from the Court to throw away a broken stapler or to -- you know, if a car is wrecked, to deal with that issue. We would probably put in a request that anything be -- if there is a sale that it be for equivalent value and records be maintained of that. So if they do sell that broken stapler, they donate it to charity, there's a record of that, or if they have to -- if there is a wrecked car and

they get an insurance payoff, that there's an earmark or identification of that --

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. SHAFER: -- which would -- and our concern is --

THE COURT: Well, in terms of a wrecked car, that's -- if the only prohibition is from selling it -- oh, you're saying that it would be so wrecked you wouldn't be fixing it.

MR. SHAFER: Yeah. And, you know, the insurance company would probably require a sign-over of the wrecked vehicle in exchange for insurance proceeds, I imagine. And I think that also deals with our other concern that exerting control over the company might be considered exerting control over the operations and would put us in violation of the statute.

THE COURT: Well, if it's a special master and he's given no power to control at least initially, then that shouldn't be a problem, should it?

MR. SHAFER: I am not -- my concern is not reporting that to the special master or not notifying the special master or not including that in the finances, but as to the TRO and the Court exerting control over or precluding transfer or dealing with those assets as they are in the ordinary course of business. That's our only objection to that. We do not anticipate a sell-off of assets or otherwise deprive defendants of any rightful recovery that they have. And so I think it is over-broad to require -- to preclude them from transferring any asset, unless there is an exception --

THE COURT: Well, if we put a dollar amount in there and say something like don't dispose of any assets of a value of \$500 or more without at least advising the special master first --

MR. SHAFER: I think if the restriction is to reporting it to the special master,

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I think that would probably be fine because that is -- you're not exerting control over the operations of the business, just requiring disclosure of the financial records, which is consistent with our position on the limitation and the nature of the special master.

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THE COURT: Well, but I'm talking about doing more than simply requiring a reporting to the special master. I'm talking about saying don't dispose of assets. Obviously we don't want to see the assets walking out the back door when we're in a mode of trying to get a special master paid and then trying to get a plaintiff paid. So I don't see that it's, you know, assuming any managerial role in the company to have that kind of an order in place that the defendant is not to sell off assets.

MR. SHAFER: Our only caveat would be to -- if such an order is entered, to be in the -- it's not to be sold off except in the ordinary course of business. With that exception and with a notification requirement we can be assured that the judgment creditor would receive equivalent value. Whether it's in a car or whether it's in cash, it would make no difference to the judgment creditor. And would -- with the notification requirement if a car is sold for a dollar and it is clearly a fraudulent transfer, they would be notified of that transfer and would be able to recover it back.

THE COURT: All right. Then I'll go for that as long as there's some time period of delay after notifying the special master before you actually dispose of the assets. It doesn't do much good to tell the special master and then just go ahead and sell the asset. If we say that, we haven't accomplished anything more than the provisions that all the financial -- that the finances of the company be made available to the special master.

MR. SHAFER: I understand. If I might have just one moment to --

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. SHAFER: Your Honor, I would suggest five business days would be an appropriate length of time.

THE COURT: All right, that will work. Let's make it say that no asset of a value of more than \$500 will be disposed of, sold, given away, whatever, without giving five days notice to the special master.

MR. SHAFER: Okay.

THE COURT: All right. Why don't we just take a few minutes while you guys take a look at the order that I've handed out and then I'd like to hear from you again before I finalize it.

Yes, sir?

MR. DUBOWSKY: May I address the issue of contempt, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. DUBOWSKY: I understand Your Honor not putting Mr. Nady in incarceration. I understand that. But Your Honor did adjudicate him in contempt.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. DUBOWSKY: Under Nevada law for a civil contempt is just to compel compliance and whether this order addresses it or not, I'm not clear, but my client has not been paid. They've been ordered to be paid. I think Your Honor needs to -- in that you already made the order finding him guilty of contempt, just compel compliance. Payment plus attorney's fees in order to comply with the Court order by a date certain so we comply with the contempt rules. And whatever else needs to be paid can be dealt with in the order, but Your Honor, you have found him to be in contempt. Another order just saying that my client is going to be paid, we have

those orders already. So I'm going to ask Your Honor to make an order, which we requested before, for civil contempt to do something that compels compliance.

THE COURT: In other words, that you be paid, your client be paid by a date certain or else what, Mr. Nady goes to jail?

MR. DUBOWSKY: That's within Your Honor's discretion, but yes, there's ways of dealing with that. But that would be one way, yes.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. DUBOWSKY: And under NRS 22.100, subsection 3, there's also attorney's fees because we've had to spend a lot of attorney's fees just to ask the Court --

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. DUBOWSKY: -- to have him comply and we still can't get compliance.

And I can tell Your Honor that we have not been approached to say, listen, we don't want to be in contempt. But under the Nevada rules he has to purge himself of the contempt and that means compliance plus attorney's fees. And that has to be addressed separately so that my client can be paid and we can be out of here. And whatever else needs to be paid through this process, that's fine, but, Your Honor, he is in contempt. He has to comply with the \$41,000 order.

MR. GREENBERG: Your Honor, if I may?

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. GREENBERG: On behalf of my clients I do want to make clear on the record that I respect Your Honor's authority and discretion to proceed however you feel best within the confines of the law. And what you are proposing is within your discretion. However, I want to make clear on the record that on behalf of my clients,

THE COURT: What is it that you don't support?

has already been appointed was pointing out, they are due their funds pursuant to

a long-standing order of this Court. The defendants are properly held in contempt.

And candidly, Your Honor, I don't think that the defendants will comply with anything

unless they're coerced to do it. An order of contempt that was being proposed could

simply be that they either have to pay it by a date certain or Your Honor is going to

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we definitely object to the idea that a special master should be appointed. The funds that have been executed on my client's judgment should be earmarked to pay that special master, with the purpose of that being really to try to locate funds or come up with a further plan to pay the prior special master who was already ordered to be paid by the Court. So to that extent we do not support the Court's direction on that issue that you were voicing a little while ago, but I respect Your Honor's --

MR. GREENBERG: Well, Your Honor, as counsel for the special master who

suspend the use of their medallions. I mean, at this point, Your Honor, the judgment debtor in this case, A Cab, LLC, I am sure has no assets except those medallions and the motor vehicles that are still titled -- and titled inadvertently, no doubt, because Mr. Nady has made it a point of transferring all of the assets to these various Series LLCs, the cells, as he calls them. We did execute on those funds at the Wells Fargo. I have had executions served on a variety of other banks. I was advised by Nevada State Bank there was one dollar in an account there. No doubt the business is still running, but they've acquired a new EIN number. They're running the operation through a new legally-registered entity, whether it's one of the series with a Tax I.D. number or something else. So --

THE COURT: Presumably that's something you will find out in your judgment debtor examination.

MR. GREENBERG: I will, Your Honor. And as counsel for the defendants have pointed out, well, if there's transfers of assets, you know, plaintiffs have their remedy. We can proceed with fraudulent conveyance actions. And obviously we may have to do that, Your Honor, but I don't wish to be involved in just a ceaseless series of litigation here involving transfers of assets. It's not in the interest of my clients. And defendants are essentially just working to exhaust my time, my resources. I have other clients I'm committed to. I have other cases I have to work on.

So ultimately the only way that anybody, my clients or the special master may get paid is if this Court uses its coercive power and simply tells the defendants, look, you either pay or the business is going to be shut down. Your Honor clearly has the authority to suspend the use of those medallions. And that's it. That's the only asset that the judgment debtor has and it only has that asset, Your Honor, because they can't actually transfer the right to those medallions. It's a limited franchise that's given to them under their CPCN. But they can lease them out, they can direct the revenue from those medallions to, you know, Tom, Dick and Harry, which is essentially what they've done here. I mean, this is the whole nature of the financial operation that Mr. Nady has run with the business to evade this judgment, to evade his creditors. So anything short of that --

THE COURT: Whose name are those medallions in?

MR. GREENBERG: The medallions are a limited license that's granted to A Cab Series, LLC, the judgment debtor. And we have the CPCN, it's in the record

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here. It's a one page document. They're authorized for 73 or 120 or 94 or whatever it is medallions. And they are free -- they can't sell the medallions. They're not -- again, it's the nature of the license, but they can lease them, they are leasing them. And ultimately unless some coercive power is applied to the use of those medallions, I don't think the special master is going to get paid and I don't think my clients are going to get paid by the judgment debtor because that's really the only arrow we have left in the quiver here, Your Honor, against Mr. Nady because the way the entire business is structured at this point, unless the Court is going to go -- and we may have to reach this point of proceeding with an examination of the legal issues regarding the supposed separation of the cells, the Series LLCs from the judgment debtor.

As Your Honor is aware, we do have an alter ego claim pending against Mr. Nady which is currently stayed. Presumably the Court could some time in the new year reconvene, proceed to trial on that, gather evidence, make findings. I understand all of that, Your Honor, and perhaps that will have to be done at some point as well. But I don't see that there's going to be any other way to get the very substantial judgment rendered on behalf of my clients paid or the special master paid unless some coercion is applied to the judgment debtor here and Mr. Nady's business operations because essentially, Your Honor, the business is generating a large amount of cash, \$50,000 or more a month. Mr. Nady is free to fund this litigation, to fund the defense from the receipts of the business as long as he can keep it going. I think he values having the business, as he should. He worked hard to make the business and to keep it running, but he needs to respect the authority of this Court.

And I'm trying to propose the simplest, most direct means, given the posture of this litigation right now, for this Court to accomplish its objective, which is to get the special master paid and to see that the judgment debtors (sic) are paid. And short of hanging that prospect over the defendants that their medallions are going to be suspended, that they're going to be shut down, I don't see that the Court has any other authority; again, given the current posture of this case. If we go to further proceedings and then we examine this whole issue of the alter ego claims against Mr. Nady and the legal issues presented by the supposed existence of these cells, that might be another avenue, Your Honor. But I think Your Honor understands my point and I respect Your Honor's thoughtful efforts here to reach an appropriate resolution and respect the interests of the parties.

THE COURT: Mr. Shafer, is this all a procedure that is going to wind up without getting even the special master paid?

MR. SHAFER: I don't believe so. And if it is, it's because there's no money to be paid and not out of any intent to avoid the judgment. And I understand --

THE COURT: Well, you know, to say that there's no money to pay is not going to work because in that case then why wouldn't I cause the business to be shut down and sell off whatever assets are left and --

MR. SHAFER: Well, I apologize, Your Honor. I tried to make my statement conditional that if there is no money to be paid the result is the same. They receive nothing. It is our argument that the Court's remedy in appointing a special master to review the finances and conduct a review of the assets of A Cab would provide some illumination both to this Court and to plaintiffs' counsel. As of now plaintiffs' counsel is essentially making up out of whole cloth the financial condition of A Cab

and what A Cab does or does not do and the status of --

THE COURT: Well, I'm not so sure we can say that at this point, Mr. Shafer.

A Cab has been under a standing Court order since at least last September to pay
the special master and not one dime has gone to payment.

MR. SHAFER: And I will distinguish between the special master's request for payment and the judgment collection. They are different and distinct. And I appreciate that the Court -- as a special master they are subject to the Court's review and discretion and they are essentially an adjunct to the Court and they have their own set of limited remedies. The statute provides that if a special master is not paid, they are entitled to a writ of execution.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. SHAFER: I don't believe that it is on that basis -- I think that the appointment of the special master you've suggested to review the finances at least on a limited basis would provide security both to the judgment creditor and to the special master, as well as continuing the operations if they exist or are able to be -- if A Cab is able to continue on, then that will provide some illumination on that issue. If the judgment creditor wants to shut down the company it has various methods to do that. They can file for an involuntary bankruptcy. They can ask for other extraordinary relief. But we are distinguishing between the judgment creditor and the special master because there has been no contempt as to the judgment creditor. It is limited only to the special master and the payment based on the Court's prior order ordering the \$41,000 be paid. The Court will recognize we made objections, but the Court issued that order. So there is a distinction between those two.

I do not think, responding to Mr. Dubowsky's point, that it is fair or

reasonable to impose a date certain by which a certain amount should be paid because one of the important aspects in any contempt hearing is the ability. It has not been established that as of now A Cab or Mr. Nady has the ability to pay, or A Cab has the ability to pay the special master fees.

THE COURT: Well, if they don't -- if they don't, then why don't we just wind up the business and pull out whatever assets to pay the judgment creditor -- I'm sorry, to pay the special master and the judgment creditor whatever there is and be done with it?

MR. SHAFER: Well, and that would be -- that would be subject to either negotiation or some subsequent motion practice subsequently. But my point is is that it is not --

THE COURT: Well, no, that kind of evades the question. I mean, what you're telling me is that your client basically simply cannot pay, so therefore we don't want to have any order that you must pay by a certain date or else because, gee, now we have to have a trial after the trial to show that your client can pay. Well, that's not my understanding of the way the process generally works. This is a judgment. And --

MR. SHAFER: It is. And we have two competing claims on these funds. Plaintiff's counsel took \$250,000 from our client, from A Cab. That money, most of it, as we discussed before, was earmarked for other purposes which have precedence to the State. But if there was any free funds, that could have been used to pay Mr. Dubowsky's client, the special master. And so now we're in a situation where my client does not have 1.6 million dollars to pay out of its ready cash right now. Does that mean that they might not be able to pay a reasonable

amount over time? I don't know. I don't have personal knowledge of the finances of the company. And even if I did, I'm not sure that the Court would believe me.

That's why I think it is imperative that the special master make the report before any further recommendations be enacted -- certainly on the contempt. If the special master determines that there is not sufficient funds nor sufficient profits to pay off the special master and their award, then the Court will make its determination based upon that when they make their report in thirty or whatever reasonable amount of time they make their report. I don't presume to indicate what time the special master would be able to complete that. But they would be no worse off than they are today because of the Court's order precluding the transfer of assets or the sale of assets according to the conditions that the Court has put in place and the continued operations of the business. They will be no worse off than they are today and they will still have the ability to recover those funds.

So I really seen no authority, also, to shut down the business. They haven't cited to any case law or statute that permits a judgment creditor to shut down a business or to preclude operations of its assets, except according to a receiver or some other writ of execution. The certificates are not subject to a writ of execution because they are not something that can be transferred. So, again, that goes back to the most reasonable course of action at this point is to allow the special master to conduct its review and to conduct the finances.

We are -- we have asked, as this Court knows, we asked for a stay pending a resolution and settlement and an appeal. We are getting pummeled, Your Honor, with the amount of motion practice and other procedures that are going through as a result of the defendant and the special master. We're trying to get our

feet underneath us to negotiate a resolution. We asked the Court for a stay and 1 2 it wasn't inclined to issue that stay. We are now seeking an emergency stay with 3 the supreme court to try to resolve this so we can just figure out where everybody 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

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stands and what the assets are and what resources would be available to pay the judgment creditor and to work out a fair resolution. But I think that -- I understand the Court's concerns about assets not being diminished and it certainly would never be my intention to intentionally avoid any order of this Court or judgment debt that is properly entered, but is also imperative that due process follow. And I think that the imposition of the special master accomplishes all of the necessary goals to maintain that the judgment creditor and the special master be paid, that the judgment debtor also have its business assets not be unnecessarily disturbed.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. SHAFER: So that's -- I think we would object to any date certain be paid.

MR. GREENBERG: Your Honor, if I might just clarify. On behalf of my clients, the plaintiffs, the class members, I do not want to see the business close because I don't think that's going to be in their interest in terms of getting paid. My suggestion to the Court was in respect to the special master's claim that the Court do issue an order with the course of power I was proposing, giving A Cab, the defendants, a date certain to pay or to face the closure of their business. The reason why I proposed that is the amount that is owed to the special master is of a magnitude that I think they will definitely find the money to pay the special master what he was awarded and that issue will be closed and done with. In terms of appointing a special master going forward or a receiver, we've discussed this and

that is the avenue that I believe is in the interest of my clients. I think Your Honor understands my position.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. GREENBERG: Mr. Dubowsky may want to address the Court.

THE COURT: Mr. Dubowsky.

MR. DUBOWSKY: Thank you, Your Honor. I don't understand Mr. Shafer's argument. Number one, he can't just come into court when his client has already been found in contempt and say we don't have the financial ability and it is the burden of the plaintiff to put us in involuntary bankruptcy. Well, number one, I'm no expert in bankruptcy, although I've worked alongside your brother for many years in different bankruptcy cases. I believe you need three creditors to get into an involuntary. But more important, in Your Honor's order, page 31, it says, "If A Cab truly lacks the financial resources to comply with those orders" -- this is to pay my client -- "it has a remedy under the United States Bankruptcy Code to seek protection of the bankruptcy court and its power to relieve it of those orders," etcetera.

In other words, Your Honor, we are going through the same thing again. It's the same song and dance. They're going to come in and say we don't have the money. Your Honor, we're past that. If they don't have the money, they have to file bankruptcy. And if they do, then everything gets resolved with the bankruptcy courts. But as it is right now, as we stand here today, Your Honor adjudicated them in contempt because they refuse to pay my client. And, yes, a date certain to pay -- not if they have the ability.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. DUBOWSKY: No. That is the exception -- Your Honor, we know what's happening here because so far as to my client, which was brought in by Your Honor, nothing you have ordered will change anything in the lives of the defendants or their counsel. Nothing.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. DUBOWSKY: So it's come to this point. I want to get my client paid. Our attorney's fees are also under statute, and then we just want to go. We were brought in by the Court. We want to make sure Your Honor gets us paid. You already found willful contempt. Respectfully, Your Honor, this is not going to do anything for my client. You already see that. So, yes, if they were smart they would have come in today with the money and say we want to purge ourselves of contempt. But under Nevada law you have to be purged of the contempt if they had already been found to be in willful violation of this Court's order. That means purge, pay the \$41,000 plus attorney's fees per statute and then that's it. Then we can leave. We'll be out of the picture. But, Your Honor, they're in contempt saying no, we can't comply. Your Honor, please, that is -- I think Your Honor can see through that. And again, another Court order is not going to help us. Please get us paid so we can get out. That's all I'm asking, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Let's take five minutes or so and let you folks look at the order and then we'll come back and I will make the decision on what we're going to do.

(Court recessed from 11:32 a.m. until 11:42 a.m.)

THE COURT: All right, please be seated. What I'm looking for, folks, here is minor tweaks to this order if there's anything that would help make this process work. I'm not looking for entire this is our position on the granting of an order. I'm

going to sign this order.

So, the plaintiff.

MR. GREENBERG: Yes, Your Honor. My main concern is in paragraph 3. It directs the special master to advise plaintiffs' counsel of property it identifies, but then simultaneously restrains plaintiffs' counsel from performing any judgment execution on any such property identified.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. GREENBERG: Candidly, Your Honor, that's counterproductive. I mean, if I'm told about the property and then told I can't execute on it, it doesn't do me any good in terms of the interest of my clients. I'd almost rather not be told by the special master because if I found out about it myself presumably I wouldn't be bound by the restraint in this order. The purpose -- I mean, when I had drafted this originally that restraint was not in the draft.

THE COURT: That's correct.

MR. GREENBERG: I understand this was part of your thought process that wound up putting that term in there, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. GREENBERG: Again, Your Honor, if the special master was not a special master but was the form of limited receiver I was proposing and was actually taking possession of the property, then that would safeguard my clients' interests.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. GREENBERG: But to the extent that there's property that is attachable because it is solely in the name of the judgment debtor at the current time that the judgment is entered against, my clients would like to preserve their right to proceed

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with judgment execution, which is another issue we have with these motor vehicles, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. GREENBERG: Candidly, I don't think there is any property, as we've been discussing. But nonetheless, I think my clients should be entitled to execute on it. So I would ask that that provision --

THE COURT: The reason -- there's one reason I did not and that is that if you execute on it then you've got it, and my intention is to try and get the previous special master paid.

MR. GREENBERG: I understand, Your Honor. And under the terms of the existing judgment any amounts that I collect have to be held in trust. I cannot disburse any of those funds without an order from Your Honor. I mean, that is the existing --

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. GREENBERG: -- limitation I am under in all respects, in respect to any money that is collected on the judgment. So if Your Honor was of a mind to require amounts that I collected on the judgment be paid over to the current special master I would object to that, but that would clearly be within your power to do so.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. GREENBERG: And of course I have a duty currently to hold all those funds in trust pending Your Honor's direction. So this additional provision is not necessary to preserve that interest, so to speak, that Your Honor was concerned about because it is already preserved under the current arrangement, the current instructions accompanying the judgment, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Dubowsky.

MR. DUBOWSKY: Thank you, Your Honor. Again, unless I'm misinterpreting, is this supposed to address the contempt?

THE COURT: No.

MR. DUBOWSKY: Okay.

THE COURT: This really does not -- I mean, it only does in this sense. It is an attempt to get you paid first and get you paid in full, but it does not address specifically the contempt.

MR. DUBOWSKY: Will that be addressed, Your Honor? Because there is a finding of contempt. Will that be addressed?

THE COURT: Well, I think probably then what we should do is you should submit an order that does that separately because you are correct, the Court has found the defendant to be operating in contempt of court. Before -- we'll revisit that before we leave here.

Any minor tweaks?

MR. SHAFER: We do. I'll first respond to the issue on paragraph 3 that he's addressed. I think that the Court's inclination on that is wise to preserve the status quo. And I understand the concern that they have that if they identify the assets in the report that they're barred from ever executing on them. While my client would love that, we probably think that's probably not what the Court intended --

THE COURT: No.

MR. SHAFER: -- and think it would be --

THE COURT: My intention was to leave that in place until I get the report of the special master.

MR. SHAFER: And I think if you added that additional term, shall not execute it until after the special master's report is issued, that would both simultaneously accomplish maintaining the status quo, not precluding them from executing and allowing for the special master to get paid. I would echo that Mr. Greenberg brought up the fact that the Court could order the \$80,000 or the \$40,000 be disbursed from the monies that were already taken from A Cab. That would both simultaneously cure the contempt of A Cab and satisfy the special master's concerns immediately.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MS. SHAFER: We do have some other concerns on some of the other provisions.

THE COURT: Okay. Like what?

MR. SHAFER: Well, I think number two, Your Honor, and I hope this is not a feature but rather a bug in part of the drafting. If we turn that, it requires the special master -- it gives the special master powers to obtain records.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. SHAFER: And going down to lines -- well, 24, 25, 26, where it says, "including but not limited to all such records involving (comma) and all of its contracts or agreements with (comma) any other entity or person including any Series LLC it has issued pursuant to the statute." Because of the commas it creates a parenthetical phrase which you read by excluding that, which would mean that they have the ability to get all such records involving any other person. And then when you refer back to the prior sentence, that requires Mr. Nady and any other Series LLC to provide any document it has concerning any other agreement with anybody ever at any time. So if they wanted to find out Mr. Nady's --

THE COURT: Which language are you looking at again?

MR. SHAFER: So, yeah, the --

THE COURT: I'm looking at lines 23, 24.

MR. SHAFER: Yeah. So it says that -- if we look at the first part it says:
"The special master shall be provided by judgment debtor, including Creighton J.
Nady and any other agents of judgment debtors."

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. SHAFER: And then it describes the type of documents: "Copies of all electronic and paper financial business records of the judgment debtor" --

THE COURT: Right.

MR. SHAFER: -- "also known as A Cab Series, that the special master deems advisable." No concerns with the provision on that, other than we do a little bit to Mr. Nady as to his personal records. But the biggest concern is the part about "including but not limited to," where it makes that exception.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. SHAFER: "Including but not limited to (comma) all such records involving." And because of the parenthetical phrase that follows comma, and all of its contracts or agreements with (comma), when you are reading that order you have to exclude that clause for reading and interpreting the contract. So it's read as including all such records involving any other entity or person --

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. SHAFER: -- which would mean that that would entitle the special master to review any marriage contracts, divorce records, contracts with attorneys, contracts with -- communications. And I think it's probably not the Court's intention

to require that, but rather to all such records involving all of its contracts --

THE COURT: Does not "its" refer to the judgment debtor here or debtors?

MR. SHAFER: It does, Your Honor, but when you are reading that because it is bracketed by commas you have to exclude that when you are interpreting the scope of the documents because that --

THE COURT: Oh. All right. So take the comma out, then? Involving -- all such records involving and all of its contracts or agreements with any other entity or person, including any Series LLC. Is that what you're suggesting?

MR. SHAFER: All such records involving -- I would say all such records involving it and all of its contracts or agreements with any other person.

THE COURT: Well, it says all of its contracts --

MR. SHAFER: Correct.

THE COURT: -- or agreements with.

MR. SHAFER: But it doesn't -- because of the comma, then, all such records involving is not limited to the judgment debtor.

THE COURT: All right. Take the comma out. Anything else?

MR. SHAFER: Very quickly, on subparagraph 4A, which is on page 4, line -- I guess that would be 15.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. SHAFER: We would suggest that the -- it states: "that will allow the profits from the operation of the taxi medallions authorized to it to be applied towards satisfaction of plaintiffs' judgment." We would modify that to say "the operation of the business of A Cab, LLC to be applied."

THE COURT: Let's see. So where does that pick up?

MR. SHAFER: So we would omit "taxi medallions authorized to it" and substitute "business of A Cab, LLC." And the distinction then is to take the profits of the company rather than the profits of an asset of the company.

MR. GREENBERG: Your Honor, may I? I have no problem including that, along with the specification regarding the operation of the taxi medallions. The business of A Cab, LLC has no profits. The business is structured to have no profits because the profits, the revenue all flows to these supposed separate series entities and then out of those entities into the trust. Your Honor is familiar with all of this. So if the special master's authority is limited to proposing a plan relating to directing the profits of A Cab Series LLC to the benefit of the judgment creditors, there will be no plan. There will be no profits.

That's the reason why when I drafted this I referred to the operation of the tax medallions that are authorized to A Cab Series LLC, because ultimately those taxi medallions are the only asset of the business. They're the only asset of the business -- of the judgment debtor that can't be transferred, as defendant's counsel stated. So I have no problem inserting that additional language, but the reference to the operation of the taxi medallions as part of the special master's report to examine is critical here, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. So where would you insert this language, Mr. Shafer?

MR SHAFER: I would substitute "he taxi medallions authorized to it" on lines

15 and 16 and substitute "business of A Cab LLC." And the reason is if revenue

from the medallions is seized before its workers are paid, there won't be continuing
to be, you know, a business, if they try to step ahead of the current costs and

expenses of operating that medallion.

THE COURT: We're talking about simply a proposed plan here to do this.

MR. SHAFER: Correct.

THE COURT: We're not talking about effecting any plan. I don't see a reason to change that language. What else?

MR. SHAFER: The final change is in the last -- in the request to transfer certain funds. Two parts. In line 10 of page 5 there is a request to -- well, I guess -- no, I apologize. I'll retract that one. My concern on the transfers, precluding transfers to defendant Nady to any of his family members or to any trust which Nady or his family members is a trust or trustee and beneficiary, my concern is that that excludes any payment of salaries, any payment pursuant to any contracts that are within the company or in the ordinary course of business. Mr. Nady is currently continuing to operate the business and is entitled to and is being paid a salary for that.

THE COURT: What is his salary?

MR. SHAFER: I do not know. And obviously that would be identified to the special master that's being appointed. And in fact, I don't know that he is being paid, but that's --

THE COURT: Mr. Nady, what is your salary?

MR. NADY: It varies by month. I couldn't tell you exactly what it is.

THE COURT: How is it calculated? Is it a percentage?

MR. NADY: No, sir. It's just whatever happens -- needs happen to come up.

MR. SHAFER: And I do not have an encyclopedic --

THE COURT: When you say the needs that happen, you mean personal needs?

MR. NADY: Yes, sir.

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THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. SHAFER: So that would be our only concern is that that would preclude that and put them in a very dire financial situation. I understand that it's the Court's

concern that all of the assets and profits will go out the back door and I think that our

proposal -- and this is kind of the first time seeing this -- is that it would be carveout

those exceptions and those exceptions would need to be explicitly identified to the

special master and would be subject to a reservation of rights, I presume.

THE COURT: My view is that if Mr. Nady needs to take less funds or no funds as salary until the special master gets paid, the previous special master, that's how -- one way to purge himself from the contempt of the court. At this moment it's not the Court's concern to protect Mr. Nady in his need, personal need for salary over the needs and rightful debt to the special master.

MR. SHAFER: And I respect that distinction, Your Honor. Unfortunately the language in this proposed order does not make that distinction and precludes any transfer until the judgment debtor is satisfied.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. SHAFER: And on that basis I think it is -- there is a distinction between the two.

THE COURT: Well, it does -- the language says enjoined from transferring any funds to defendant Nady or any of his family members. That's -- if that's what it takes to get the special master paid, then that's what it's going to be.

MR. SHAFER: And, respectfully, I think is a distinction that is not reflected in this order because it doesn't put a limit on --

MR. SHAFER: Because it's referring --

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THE COURT: It says enjoined from transferring any funds to defendant

Nady. How much -- how do we make that clearer?

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MR. SHAFER: Because this order entered now continues on without end.

THE COURT: No. No, that's not necessarily so. Once I see that the special master has been paid and once I get the report of the new special master, Mr. Swarts, you know, all of the wording of this may be subject to being changed.

MR. SHAFER: If that's the Court's intention, we would suggest that that language -- that limiting language be placed in this, that this will occur until the special master is paid.

THE COURT: Well, I think we're past that. At this point we have someone who's been found in contempt. As you yourself have said, Mr. Nady is the one operating this business. It's under his control. If he chooses to get the special master paid and off his back, then he can do so. If he would rather not do so and he winds up violating this order, then we'll deal with it at that point.

MR. SHAFER: And perhaps my inartful speaking has not conveyed the point I wish to convey, and that's that the remedy that you structured that Mr. Nady should be precluded from being paid until the special master is paid is distinct from what is here.

THE COURT: Well, let's put it this way. What Mr. Nady and the other defendants have been found to be -- how they've been found to be in contempt of court is they were ordered at one point to pay \$41,000 to the special master. They didn't do so and they still haven't. So it is an ongoing contempt as far as I'm

concerned. If he wants to get some relief from the order of the Court, then obey the order of the Court, pay the \$41,000 and then let's talk.

MR. SHAFER: And I understand your -- I believe I understand what the Court is saying and all we're asking for is that that clause, that purge clause be contained in this order that once the special master is paid that this restriction and prohibition on Mr. Nady be excused.

THE COURT: No. We're past that, Mr. Shafer. We're past that. This Court entered orders last September, October, and they've just -- to this point just been blown off.

MR. SHAFER: And I understand.

THE COURT: So I'm not inclined to put those kinds of changes into this order. Once I see that the Court's orders are being obeyed and that once we can get the previous special master paid and out of this picture --

MR. SHAFER: So it is not --

THE COURT: -- that things can change.

MR. SHAFER: So it's not the intention of the Court to preclude payments until the 1.6 million dollar judgment is satisfied?

THE COURT: No.

MR. SHAFER: Okay.

THE COURT: No.

MR. SHAFER: That is our concern because that's the way we interpret this language being drafted. And if I'm incorrect --

THE COURT: I think Mr. Nady gets himself subject to this kind of language when he commits contempt of court by just flat refusing to pay an amount that he

was ordered to be paid to the special master. That's all.

All right. Thank you for your input.

MR. GREENBERG: Your Honor, I have one additional suggestion. You might want to include a provision in this order to prohibit A Cab Series, LLC from issuing any additional Series LLCs without further order of the Court because essentially that has been the gateway --

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. GREENBERG: -- for them to avoid this Court's orders. And they are the judgment debtor in this case. They ultimately are the one with the power to issue --

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. GREENBERG: -- these supposed separate entities. I would ask Your Honor to consider that and add a provision. I know I did not previously suggest that, but I think it would be a meaningful restraint on sort of limiting what we've been dealing with here in the future and appropriate under the circumstances.

THE COURT: All right, thank you. The Court is going to sign the order the way that you see it, plus I don't know that -- did they get the one that shows the confidentiality sits? We've included as paragraph 6 at the top of page 5, it now says: "The information and records received by the special master shall be kept confidential and subject to a protective order issued by the Court precluding production to the general public, except as directed by the Court." So it does include that confidentiality. The Court is going to say that the report of the special master called for in paragraph number 4 -- I'm going to say February 1st. That is a significant amount of time, but we do have the Christmas holidays in the meantime so he'll need extra time. The Court is appointing George Swarts as the special

master. The amounts in paragraph 5 are going to be the sum shall not exceed \$20,000 to pay for the special master's services. A fee not exceeding \$300 an hour. And I will -- I am going to add the provision that the judgment debtors will not create any further Series LLCs without further order of this Court.

MR. SHAFER: Your Honor, if I could just make a record on that very briefly? THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. SHAFER: That is an issue that is of an extraordinary remedy because it precludes their correct business operations and their liberty to engage in business. It is not -- if they acquire a new taxicab, if there is another business that requires them to set up a new Series LLC, there would be no basis to preclude that. It does not -- creation of an LLC does not mean that any assets are being disbursed or are otherwise being diverted. There is no benefit to the judgment creditor to have that preclusion. There is no basis in law or in fact to preclude the entity from creating a new business entity.

THE COURT: Now, that would be a business entity to do what?

MR.. SHAFER: I don't know, Your Honor and neither do they.

THE COURT: Well, then --

MR. SHAFER: And that's -- but this is a blanket prohibition. If you want to include that they cannot create a Series LLC to receive assets of A Cab, LLC, that might be a reasonable imposition.

THE COURT: Well, you just gave an example if there's a new taxicab. Is that it?

MR. SHAFER: If there is a new taxicab or if there's some other reason they need to create a new -- and the reason that they hold each taxicab is so if the taxi

is in an accident that liability doesn't spill over to the other assets of the corporation.

THE COURT: Uh-huh. Well, that doesn't say that they can never do it, it just says without further order of the Court and that's going to be in there.

Yes?

MR. DUBOWSKY: Can we address the contempt, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. DUBOWSKY: What is Your Honor going to do to order to purge -- to have --

THE COURT: Well, as I've already stated verbally here, but it would probably be good to have an order on file that the judgment debtors are found to be in contempt of court by virtue of not having paid previous Court orders. One was \$25,000 and then it was raised to \$41,000. That's the way it stands at this point.

I am not going to put a deadline in there at this point but I am considering doing that once I get the report from the special master.

I recognize that it doesn't do what you're wanting the Court to do, which is basically to enter an order and then if they don't pay it then they -- then I guess you ask for the Court to arrest Mr. Nady or do something like that. I am cognizant that in the statute that talks about payment of the special master it talks about allowing the special master to attach and execute on the resources. I think that is going to be closer to, assuming that there is some compliance by the time we next meet. that may be the route that the Court would go. It is of a concern to the Court and it hasn't been explained away how after being ordered to pay those amounts, a short while later it's found that he's sitting on a bank account with \$230,000 in it. And that has not been explained to the Court's satisfaction.

MR. DUBOWSKY: Your Honor, we're very concerned without a date certain to pay my client. Again, we just want to get paid and get out.

THE COURT: I understand.

MR. DUBOWSKY: If this is wide open, we're back where we were in May where Your Honor ordered the \$41,000. And then we have another order that they have to pay it and now we don't even have any kind of date certain and we still have the contempt that's up in the air. So I am going to ask Your Honor for some kind --

THE COURT: Well, he's looking at -- they're looking at losing control of their business if the Court proceeds to implement a plan proposed by the special master to make it be a receiver, notwithstanding their great concern that that's going to put them in violation of other court statutes. I don't know that that's the case yet, but that's the risk they take by further violation of this Court's orders. I think that is a significant hatchet, if you will, hanging over your head to know that if you continue to blow off Court orders you're going to lose control of your business.

MR. DUBOWSKY: I understand, Your Honor, but again I have to tell my client when they're going to be paid. And if they're going to say, well, we don't still have the money to pay, we need some kind of date certain for Your Honor, for the dignity of the Court to have some kind of date certain how to purge them of contempt to say, yes, by a certain date you have to pay the special master Your Honor hired so we can at least have some certainty.

THE COURT: In other cases I would be willing to do so. In this case at this juncture, given all of the competing interests, I am not willing to enter such an order. When we come back on February 1st -- well, let's see. We'll see what that -- actually I guess it calls for the report to be made by February 1st. It isn't a court

date. So let's set a court date shortly after February 1st, at which we will take up further, you know, generally these matters and specifically take up the matter of the contempt of court.

MR. DUBOWSKY: One final issue, Your Honor. The order was for \$41,000, however the fee is for \$85,280.56.

THE COURT: I'm sorry, say it again.

MR. DUBOWSKY: The order was for \$41,000.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. DUBOWSKY: However, the actual invoiced amount is for \$85,280.56.

THE COURT: Well, that is true, but I don't think that -- I mean, if I were representing them, at least, let's put it that way, if it's for contempt of court on a Court order, it's \$41,000. Then we deal with the rest of it.

MR. DUBOWSKY: Yes, Your Honor. So are you finding then that the \$41,000 is the order, but they are due to be paid the \$85,000 that is in our motion for fees?

THE COURT: The principal factor or goal of any plan that I put in place with the special master or a receiver is to get your client paid first. It is fairly ludicrous that after everything that's gone on in this case that the special master appointed by the Court to effectuate the judgment can't even get paid, so that is upper most in the Court's mind. But I'm still trying to do this in such a way that -- the defendants seem to be saying that they would pay the judgment, given an appropriate plan to do so. The plaintiffs seem to be saying we don't want to put them out of business, we want them to pay the judgment. We'll see what comes out from the special master and we'll see whether or not that's a workable goal or not.

MR. GREENBERG: Your Honor, in respect to scheduling for the proceedings, I was going to suggest that Your Honor perhaps schedule a tentative date towards the end of January, maybe within a week or two prior to when the special master's report is due so that he could report to the Court if he's having any obstacles in completing his report at that time. If he's moving ahead smoothly, then we would cancel that and we would simply reconvene after the report is issued. I think such a contingency might help move things along. Do you understand my suggestion?

THE COURT: Well, I assume if the special master sees that he's not getting cooperation and is running into problems that he will -- in other cases I have a special master contact the Court and say I'm having this problem and then we schedule something.

MR. GREENBERG: I understand. Then if Your Honor prefers to simply set a date after the February 1st report, then that is of course appropriate.

THE COURT: Sure. I don't want -- for all I know, the special master may come back right after January 1st and say this is not working.

MR. GREENBERG: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And if so, then we will meet again.

MR. GREENBERG: Very well, Your Honor. Your staff will propose to date to us for February?

THE COURT: Yeah.

THE CLERK: February 6th at 9:00 a.m.

THE COURT: February 6th. If you'll submit an order, Mr. Dubowsky, holding the defendants, including Mr. Nady, in contempt of court for failure to pay the

\$41,000 to the receiver -- I'm sorry, the special master, then I will be signing that.

MR. DUBOWSKY: Thank you, Your Honor. I can do that. I'm not sure what the terms on how to purge them, but I can prepare that order. You made that finding. But to clarify, the \$41,000 is what's ordered, but the invoice amounts are for the \$85,000 figure which we presented. That is what is going to be paid in due course, correct, Your Honor?

THE COURT: That is my intention, yeah.

MR. DUBOWSKY: Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. GREENBERG: Your Honor, the only other issue was the TRO and the request for the turnover regarding those motor vehicles. I do have a proposed order that would direct the defendants to cooperate with the sheriff in respect to an execution. It would be my intent if Your Honor was to sign the order -- May I approach?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. GREENBERG: And this order is essentially the same as what I had presented when we were here last week and I had given the defendants at that time. It would be my intention if Your Honor signed this order to prepare the executions, deliver them to the sheriff and the sheriff would then go through the normal process. But the defendants would be bound by this order to cooperate with the process. My concern is that without such an order the sheriff is simply not going to be able to effectively seize the vehicles because we're talking about five vehicles among, you know, a business that has maybe a hundred or more vehicles in use on their property.

And again the way this order is set up is that if A Cab can demonstrate

that they are in fact not the sole titleholder on these vehicles, then obviously they're not subject to execution. I've documented to the Court that we have the titles as issued by the DMV for the first four. The fifth one, the Mercedes-Benz, is based upon other information I have. But again, if they can produce documentation that it's not titled to the judgment debtor, then it won't be subject to execution.

THE COURT: If we're going down the road which you indicated earlier that on behalf of your clients you're not looking to put the defendants out of business, you're looking to get the judgment paid, then if we start seizing the cabs that they make their living with, are we --

MR. GREENBERG: Well, Your Honor, these vehicles are only titled to the judgment debtor because obviously it was an oversight by them not to have had them titled to one of the Series LLCs.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. GREENBERG: These are the only ones that I was able to identify. I did do a thorough investigation from the sources available to me.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. GREENBERG: This is it. I mean, the Wells Fargo account was attached. There are not going to be any other bank accounts that are going to be attachable at this point because defendants have shifted all of the liquid assets, the cash funds into other entities, other registrations. The same thing with their motor vehicle fleet. This is the only asset that is actually in the possession of A Cab, LLC are these motor vehicles. There's nothing else, Your Honor.

THE COURT: So what are you saying? You want to go ahead and execute on these?

MR. GREENBERG: I do. I do wish to go ahead and execute. I'm just trying to explain to Your Honor in my view the impairment of the business by the seizure of these assets is going to be nominal. It is some meaningful amount I can collect for my clients. I think I'm duty bound to ask the Court to effectuate the seizure. If the Court declines, the Court can decline to do so. You know, I could send it to the sheriff without the Court's order. The Court restrained the transfer of these titles. If the Court lifts that restraint, presumably those titles are going to be transferred very quickly.

THE COURT: Well, I'm not -- I haven't lifted the restrain, have I?

MR. GREENBERG: You have not, Your Honor. I understand that. And if Your Honor --

THE COURT: If I have, I certainly don't intend to. No.

MR. GREENBERG: I understand, Your Honor. And this is a request for assistance by the Court. It is within your discretion, Your Honor --

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. GREENBERG: -- either to proceed in the fashion I'm requesting or to deny my request. I understand that.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. GREENBERG: And I don't want to belabor the point with the Court. You were inquiring as to why we were proceeding in this fashion and our view, given that I did advise the Court and I have repeatedly advised the Court that I think the best way to get my clients paid is to see this business continue to operate over time to pay them, and that ultimately is the big picture here. But in respect to this particular issue, this is a very limited portion of the assets. It is the only asset that

I think I'm ever going to be able to attach directly of the judgment debtor at this point. So absent the appointment of a receiver or absent we hold further proceedings and the Court makes further findings regarding, you know, these Series LLCs, the alter ego issues and so forth, Your Honor, this is probably the only other asset that I'm going to be able to collect for my clients. That's why I'm asking the Court to let me proceed in this fashion.

THE COURT: Well, it seems to me we're going down two -- trying to go down two roads at the same time now. I'm not inclined to do that at this time. I am inclined -- make no mistake, I consider these five vehicles to be under the Court's order that they not be disposed of in any fashion, whether they're sold, given away, anything. They're not to be disposed of. If it is possible to use these vehicles as part of a way to get the plaintiff judgment creditors paid and the previous special master paid, then they will be useful for that. But I'm not going to order them to be subject to execution at this point unless we're just saying let's grab any assets we can.

MR. GREENBERG: Well, Your Honor, we have a right to execute on these assets. I'm asking for the Court's assistance. If Your Honor declines to sign the order in the form I've submitted, I can still go to the sheriff and ask the sheriff to use his efforts to find them on the street and seize them. I'm trying to make that process more streamlined here in the interest of my clients because the sheriff is going to have to be paid for their efforts. If the sheriff possesses this order, he can go down to the business premises and the defendants will be bound by the Court's order to cooperate with that process. They're not necessarily bound to cooperate with the sheriff terribly much in locating or turning over the assets. That's why I'm asking for the Court's assistance, because we do have a right to seize these assets. They're

not exempt from execution.

So if Your Honor is not going to -- Your Honor has been very patient. You've given us a lot of time today, as you have in this case continually, so I don't want to belabor the point with the Court. But I do disagree with what you're telling me. If Your Honor is not going to sign the order in the current form, I would ask that Your Honor at least allow me to submit another order specifically prohibiting the transfer of these vehicles' titles.

THE COURT: Yes, I would sign that. I would prohibit the transfer of these specifically. They're already under the general order. But, you know, to clarify it I would make it and make it very specific. I would sign an order that prohibits the defendants from disposing of these five vehicles in any manner.

MR. GREENBERG: I understand, but there's nothing to keep them from keeping them locked away or secreted somewhere where the sheriff will never find them and I'll never be able to execute on them, either. Your Honor, you've made your decision.

THE COURT: It sounds like you're inviting me to issue such an order.

MR. GREENBERG: Your Honor, you've made your decision. Let me not take up more of your time. I said I was not.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. GREENBERG: I understand.

THE COURT: Okay. Anything else?

MR. SHAFER: Your Honor, just very briefly. The Mercedes identified does not belong to A Cab. Let's make that for the record. It is titled to another entity.

So that's our only --

1	THE COURT: Okay. What entity?
2	MR. SHAFER: I do not know if it's the exact name. I believe it's the
3	MR. NADY: I sold it.
4	MR. SHAFER: It's been sold. So obviously if it was titled to A Cab, that will
5	be part of it, but it wasn't. I don't know what information
6	THE COURT: Mr. Nady, do you still have the four cabs these four Toyotas,
7	rather?
8	MR. NADY: They're excuse me, Your Honor. Two of them have liens
9	and two of them don't. We still have them. The answer to your question is yes,
10	we're still operating those cabs every day if they're not in a crash or anything.
11	THE COURT: When you say they have liens, what kind of liens?
12	MR. NADY: The bank owns them. The bank has the title to them.
13	THE COURT: Okay.
14	MR. NADY: I think the bank may own the title to all of them, but they do most
15	of them, but I don't know for sure.
16	THE COURT: All right. Do you know if they're in service? Are they being
17	used as taxis?
18	MR. NADY: They're probably in service. I have no reason to believe they're
19	not.
20	THE COURT: All right.
21	MR. NADY: They're part of my part of the operating.
22	THE COURT: Mr. Nady
23	MR. NADY: Cabs get 100,000 miles a year. They have holes in the top

where the hats are held on. The retail value of a cab when it's done, we sell them

for about two hundred bucks. There's no great value in these cars that Mr.

Greenberg will actually (inaudible). They're -- we put a lot of hard miles on these cars. To sell them, the return would be nil, honestly.

MR. GREENBERG: Your Honor, these are new vehicles so they do have value. And I would be pleased to see them continue in operation with the business if the revenue that they were generating or at least some portion of it was being paid to satisfy my clients' judgments. I concur with Mr. Nady that would be a more efficient economic use of them. The problem is that's not what they're being used for. Essentially the revenue is being used to fund this litigation and obstruct the collection of my clients' judgment, Your Honor --

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. GREENBERG: -- in my view.

THE COURT: Well, I'm going to leave that as it is until we meet again.

MR. GREENBERG: Yes, Your Honor. I would just remind the Court I did submit orders earlier in this week regarding the turnover of those funds from the Clerk of the Court to my trust account and confirming the award of attorney's fees that Your Honor had granted last week. Hopefully Your Honor and your staff will be able to review those. There was also --

THE COURT: I'm sorry, say which order it is again.

MR. GREENBERG: There were two orders I submitted earlier this week.

One was submitted yesterday. I believe one was submitted on Tuesday. Your

Honor on our last meeting last week had granted the motion for the award of

attorney's fees to myself and Mr. Gabroy and costs.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. GREENBERG: I submitted that order for signature pursuant to your findings last week. I had also submitted an order directing the Clerk of the Court to release \$10,000 of the funds on deposit from the Wells Fargo execution to the judgment debtor and to remit the rest of those funds to my trust account --

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. GREENBERG: -- which Your Honor also ordered last week. So those orders are with the Court. I would ask the Court in due course, hopefully soon, to review those and have them signed. I would also just remind the Court there was a fairly lengthy order involving some substantial findings regarding the motion to quash the judgment execution. That was submitted more than 30 days ago. The Court probably is still working on that. I'm just reminding the Court that we are awaiting the Court's attention to that.

THE COURT: What was the thrust of that order?

MR. GREENBERG: Your Honor, we held two days of hearings regarding this issue of the status of the Series --

THE COURT: What was the thrust of the order?

MR. GREENBERG: That the Wells Fargo accounts were properly executed upon for various reasons, based upon the findings that Your Honor made. The defendants had moved to quash the execution and Your Honor denied that.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. GREENBERG: I think it would be helpful for the record to have of course that ultimately entered. It's just a reminder to the Court, that's all.

(The Court confers with the law clerk)

THE COURT: All right.

1	MR. GREENBERG: I don't wish to take up any more of the Court's time.
2	THE COURT: All right. Well, then if there's no other business, we will
3	adjourn. Thank you all.
4	MR. DUBOWSKY: Thank you, Your Honor.
5	THE COURT: I hope that you have good holidays.
6	MR. GABROY: Thank you, Your Honor. Happy Holidays.
7	MR. GREENBERG: Thank you, Your Honor. Yes, Happy Holidays to all.
8	THE COURT: And I trust that when we meet again it will be under slightly
9	happier circumstances.
10	MR. SHAFER: Thank you, Your Honor.
11	MR. GREENBERG: I hope so, Your Honor.
12	THE COURT: Thank you.
13	(PROCEEDINGS CONCLUDED AT 12:28 P.M.)
14	* * * * *
15	
16	ATTEST: I do hereby certify that I have truly and correctly transcribed the audio/video proceedings in the above-entitled case to the best of my ability.
17	audio/video proceedings in the above-entitled case to the best of my ability.
18	Liz Sancia
19	Liz Garcia, Transcriber LGM Transcription Service
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Electronically Filed 12/18/2018 2:36 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 18 December 18, 2018 19 Dated: December 18, 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 24 Las Vegas, NV 89146 Tel (702) 383-6085 Attorney for the Plaintiffs 25 26 27 28

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1	<u>CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE</u>
2	
3	The undersigned certifies that on December 18, 2018, she served the
4	within:
5	
6	NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER
7	by court electronic service to:
8	TO:
9	Esther C. Rodriguez, Esq.
10	Esther C. Rodriguez, Esq. RODRIGUEZ LAW OFFICES, P.C. 10161 Park Run Drive, Suite 150 Las Vegas, NV 89145
11	Las vegas, ivv 69145
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14	/s/ Sydney Saucier
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1 LEON GREENBERG, ESQ. Nevada Bar No.: 8094 DANA SNIEGOCKI, ESO. 2 Nevada Bar No.: 11715 Leon Greenberg Professional Corporation 3 2965 South Jones Boulevard - Suite E3 Las Vegas, Nevada 89146 4 (702) 383-6085 (702) 385-1827(fax) 5 leongreenberg@ovértimelaw.com dana@overtimelaw.com 6 Attorneys for Plaintiffs

DISTRICT COURT
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

MICHAEL MURRAY and MICHAEL RENO, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated,

Case No.: A-12-669926-C

DEPT.: I

Plaintiffs,

VS.

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A CAB TAXI SERVICE LLC, A

CAB, LLC, and CREIGHTON J. NADY,

ORDER DENYING DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO QUASH WRIT OF EXECUTION

Hearing Dates: September 26, 2018 and September 28, 2018

Defendants.

On September 26, 2018 and September 28, 2018, with all the parties appearing before the Court by their respective counsel as noted in the record, the Court considered the defendants' ex-parte motion to quash writ of execution and in the alternative motion for partial stay of execution on order shortening time (the "motion"). Also before the Court at such time was the plaintiffs' opposition to the motion and counter motion for appropriate judgment enforcement relief (the "countermotion"). After hearing and considering the arguments of counsel, and the written

submissions of the parties, the Court denied the motion for the reasons orally stated in the record. The Court also deferred action on the counter-motion and Ordered the deposit with the Clerk of the Court of certain funds at Wells Fargo Bank that were subject to the writ of execution. The Court now provides this Order to set forth, along with its oral rulings at the hearing, its findings on the motion for the benefit of the parties and for the record of this case. To the extent there is any ambiguity, or arguable inconsistency, between this Order and the Court's oral findings at the hearing, this Order shall control. Otherwise, this Order, and the Court's oral findings at the hearing, should be read together as the full findings of the Court.

<u>Ultimate Issue Presented - Are the Well Fargo Funds Subject to the Writ?</u>

The event triggering the motion was the plaintiffs' service, post-judgment, of a writ of execution on Wells Fargo Bank that resulted in a hold being issued by Wells Fargo on \$233,619.56 maintained in six different bank accounts. Unless the writ is quashed Wells Fargo, in compliance with the writ, is to turn those funds over to the Sheriff to, in turn, transfer them to the plaintiffs' (judgment creditors) counsel. The plaintiff judgment creditors are all members of an NRCP Rule 23(b)(3) certified class who have been found to be owed unpaid minimum wages pursuant to Article 15, Section 16, of the Nevada Constitution, the Nevada Minimum Wage Amendment (the "MWA").

The six Wells Fargo accounts were denominated in six different names. All of

used by it to issue W-2 statements in previous years to the class members established

The motion is based upon the contention that the six Wells Fargo accounts, and the money in those accounts, are not property of the judgment debtor, A Cab LLC, and cannot be levied upon to satisfy the judgment. According to the defendants, those accounts are the property of six legally separate entities, each such entity being a separate "series" LLC issued by the judgment debtor, A Cab LLC, as per NRS 86.296. Defendants press the Court to adopt that conclusion, find the Wells Fargo funds are not the property of the judgment debtor A Cab LLC, and quash the writ on that basis.

In opposing the defendants' request for relief, plaintiffs raise a number of issues. They assert defendants lack standing to move to quash, since defendants simultaneously claim to have no interest in the property subject to the writ, meaning such motion has to be made by the six allegedly independent entities who, defendants claim, have proper title to the property; that registration of the Wells Fargo accounts under an EIN number that has been assigned to the judgment debtor A Cab LLC and used by it to issue W-2 statements in previous years to the class members establishes

those account names began with "A Cab Series LLC," and then concluded with one of six "company" names. All of those six accounts were identified, in the records maintained by Wells Fargo, under the same IRS Employer Identification Number ("EIN"), 88-0470590.

¹ Those "company" names were "Maintenance Company," "Administration Company," "Taxi Leasing Company," "Employee Leasing Company Two," "Medallion Company," and "CCards Company."

that the funds levied upon are those of the judgment debtor; that no proof is tendered that the claimed independent entity series LLCs exist or were ever created and the nomenclature used to identify the Wells Fargo accounts are nothing more than labels of convenience for different operating departments of A Cab LLC and without any legal significance; that NRS 86.296 does not shield the assets of a series LLC from a judgment against its master LLC (which in this case would be the judgment debtor A Cab LLC if the alleged series LLCs actually exist) when there is a complete identity of ownership between such entities; and that for various other reasons, some particular to the circumstances of this case, involving MWA claims and the operation of a taxi cab business pursuant to a highly regulated statutory scheme involving the issuance of a certificate of public convenience and necessity by the Nevada Taxicab Authority, NRS 86.296 cannot operate in the fashion postured by defendants.

The Court in this Order makes multiple separate findings as to the issues presented and is of the opinion that any one of those findings would provide a sufficient basis for the Court's denial of the motion. It makes those multiple findings in an attempt to ensure that it is achieving a just and proper resolution of the issues raised by the motion. None of those findings are advisory and all are intended, either on their own or in conjunction, to provide a proper basis for the Court's decision.

And particularly because the standing finding made by the Court could be cured by a belated appearance by the alleged series LLCs (if they are, in fact, properly constituted and exist), the interests of justice, and the need to promote judicial

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efficiency, compel the Court to address all of such issues and make all of such findings.

I.

Defendants' Lack of Standing Requires Denial of the Motion

Defendants' motion rests upon an impermissible conflict. The granting of the motion to quash would require a finding by the Court that the Wells Fargo accounts do not belong to the defendant A Cab LLC. The other defendant, Nady, also does not claim any interest in the accounts. Rather, the motion relies, in its entirety, on the assertion that the accounts belong to the six allegedly separate, non-party, "series" LLC entities. Yet those entities have not appeared in this case or sought any relief in respect to their property. There is no basis for the Court to recognize defendants' standing to make the motion when, to succeed in that motion and secure relief, defendants must establish that they have no actual interest in the property that is the subject of the motion. Furthermore, defendants' entire theory, that NRS 86.296 has bestowed a separate legal existence and separate rights upon the alleged series LLCs. requires that they, not the defendants, seek to enforce those rights. The Court cannot countenance such an inconsistent approach to the law and its processes. The defendants are not entitled to invoke the sanctity of the separate legal existence of the alleged series LLCs when it suits them and then simultaneously ignore it when they find it burdensome or inconvenient. Accordingly, the Court finds the defendants lack standing to make the motion and denies the motion on that basis.

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The Use of A Cab LLC's EIN Number Requires a Denial of the Motion

The EIN number used on the Wells Fargo accounts is shown in the record to have been used to report wages paid on a W-2 form for at least one class member, in the name "A Cab LLC." Defendants do not deny that the class members have always been reported to the IRS as having been paid wages, for their work in A Cab's taxi business, by an entity using that EIN number. That history is particularly germane given the nature of the judgment at issue, which is for unpaid minimum wages owed to a class of employees. The Court cannot reconcile the idea that every class member, having been paid wages by an entity using that EIN number, cannot now attach funds registered with Wells Fargo to that same entity's EIN number, such attachment also being for the same purpose: the payment of wages the class members are owed and that have been found due in the Court's judgment.

Plaintiffs' argument on this point is also bolstered by the relevant IRS requirements, discussed in their supplement filed on September 27, 2018. It was impossible for the EIN number at issue to have been used by any entity besides the judgment debtor A Cab LLC to pay employee wages and comply with IRS tax withholding rules. See, 26 CFR 301.7701-2. Defendants' assertions that certain monies held in the Wells Fargo account denominated with the name "A Cab Series LLC, Employee Leasing Company Two" are to compensate employees of that allegedly legally distinct series LLC, and are not funds of the judgement debtor A Cab

LLC, is contrary to those IRS regulations. For that allegedly legally independent series LLC entity to be paying its own employees it would have to secure its own, unique, EIN number, and process its payroll with the IRS under such number and not under A Cab LLCs EIN number. *Id.* It apparently has never used any such unique EIN number and has always used A Cab LLC's EIN number (or at least it does not dispute the evidence presented supporting that conclusion) and, as established by the record, has never assigned any such independent and unique EIN number to such bank account.

The Court concludes that the holding of the Wells Fargo funds under the A Cab LLC EIN number, either on its own or in conjunction with the other circumstances and findings made by the Court and discussed *infra*, establish that the Wells Fargo funds are properly levied upon by the judgment and the Defendants' motion must be denied.

III.

There is no evidence that the allegedly independent series LLCs exist or, if they exist, they have not complied with the asset shielding provisions of NRS 68.296(3) and the motion is denied on that basis.

Assuming, without concluding, that it is, potentially, possible for a series LLC issued by the judgment debtor A Cab LLC to hold assets beyond the reach of the

judgment pursuant to NRS 86.296, there is nothing in the record supporting a conclusion that compliance with NRS 86.296 has taken place. To comply with NRS 86.296 the alleged series LLCs must have (1) Been created by A Cab LLC; and (2) Been organized to have specifically limited liability in respect to the obligations of A Cab LLC; and (3) Maintained separate and distinct records and accounts for themselves and the assets that are allegedly their property. Nothing is presented to the Court establishing any of those three things.

Pursuant to NRS 86.296(2) "[a] series [LLC] may be created as a limitedliability company, without the filing of articles of organization with the Secretary of State, by the adoption of an operating agreement by the members of the series." This requires that a series LLC's creation be confirmed by an operating agreement or in the alternative by the filing of articles of organization with the Secretary of State. No such articles of organization have been so filed for any of the six alleged series LLCs. Nor have any operating agreements for those alleged entities, "adopted" by the "members of the series" been presented to the Court. Defendants' proffer (at Ex. "E" of their supplement) six "Operating Agreements" between the six alleged series LLC entities and another recited alleged entity identified as "A Cab Series LLC, Bally Taxi Company." Those documents are not the operating agreements specified by NRS 86.296(2). They purport to be transactional documents, contracts, between each of the six alleged series LLC's and such other identified alleged entity. Accordingly, the Court finds that the six alleged series LLCs have not complied with NRS 86.296(2)

and have never been created in compliance with that statute. That defendants believe they exist and may have purported to engage in business transactions with or through them does not establish their legal existence.

Even if the Court were to find that the proffered documents constitute operating agreements that establish the six alleged series LLCs were created, there is no evidence they were organized to limit their obligations in respect to a judgment against A Cab LLC. A properly constituted series LLC may limit its creditors' recourse to the assets of the series LLC pursuant to NRS 86.296(3). The critical operative term is "may" meaning that to do so the series LLC must state in its operating agreement or articles of organization it has adopted such a limitation. *See*, NRS 86.296(3)(b). The six proffered documents contain language parroting the language in NRS 86.296(3)(b) making such a limitation permissible but do not actually recite, or confirm, that any such limitation is being adopted by any particular identified series LLC. Accordingly, the Court finds that even if the six alleged series

² This statutory language speaks only of limiting the liabilities of the series LLC to its assets. It is silent on whether the assets of the series LLC can be attached to satisfy a judgment, such as in this case, against the creating or "master" LLC when the owners (members) of both are identical. This important issue is discussed *infra*.

The language used by defendants in the agreements is a virtually verbatim recital of the first sentence of NRS 86.296(3)(b): "The debts, liabilities, obligations and expenses incurred, contracted for or otherwise existing with respect to a particular series are enforceable against the assets of that series only, and not against the assets of the company generally or any other series." NRS 86.296(3)(b) then goes on to specify how a series LLC can achieve this available protection of their assets, language that defendants also substantially parrot in their agreements. But the

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LLCs have been created, they have not complied with NRS 86.296(3) and have never adopted the liability limitations available to series LLCs under that statute.

The record presented to the Court also establishes a failure of the alleged series LLCs to comply with NRS 86.296(3)(a) requiring them, if they seek to enjoy that statute's liability limitation provisions, to maintain "separate and distinct records" for themselves and their assets and that such assets must be "accounted for separately from the other assets of the [master creating LLC] company." As discussed, supra, the assets at issue, the Wells Fargo bank accounts, were not maintained in a "separate and distinct" fashion but under the EIN of the judgment debtor A Cab LLC, making them indistinguishable from that entity's assets. Defendants do not dispute plaintiffs' assertions that a thorough online public records search for business licenses for the six alleged series LLCs confirms that none have any form of business license. They are required to have such business licenses to legally engage in business as claimed by the defendants. The Court finds that to meet the "separate and distinct records" requirement of NRS 86.296(3)(a), the six alleged series LLC must have maintained such a "distinct record" demonstrating the securing of the businesses licenses needed to conduct business and they have failed to do so.

Nor is any evidence presented that there exists any actual practice whereby the

agreements, in their use of this language from NRS 86.296(3)(b), never identify any "particular" series LLC that has elected to adopt such protection. They just recite the statutory language explaining, in part, that such protection is potentially available, the agreements never state any identified series LLC is actually adopting such protection.

assets of the six alleged series LLCs are "accounted for separately from the other assets" of the judgment debtor A Cab LLC. Defendants' moving papers contain a non-specific declaration from Steven Beck that asserts, at paragraph 2, that "I keep the books and records" of two of the alleged series LLCs at issue and others along with those of the judgment debtor A Cab LLC. That is not even a clear allegation that such a separate accounting of assets exists. Testimony introduced by plaintiffs from defendant Nady's deposition taken in 2017 is also, at most, just a bald assertion of that fact, one that Nady's testimony in many respects contradicts. In addition to confirming that all of the series LLCs allegedly formed by A Cab LLC file a single tax return (as part of his personal income tax return) Nady admits none of the alleged series LLCs that he claims operate as part of A Cab's taxi business (he calls each one a "cell") can function as independent businesses and that certain of those cells have a "bailiff relationship" with the asset (a taxi medallion or vehicle) they use to generate revenue. The Court finds that the six alleged series LLCs have failed to show any basis to conclude that they have, in respect to the Wells Fargo accounts and any other assets they are alleged to possess, accounted for such assets "separately from the other assets" of the judgment debtor A Cab LLC as required by NRS 86.296(3)(a) to invoke that statute's liability limitations.

For the reasons stated above, and in Section II, the Court denies the motion based upon its findings that all or some of the requirements of NRS 86.296 needed to invoke that statute's liability limitation protections have not been complied with.

IV.

NRS 86.296 does not afford the sort of asset shield asserted by defendants, at least not under the circumstances of this case.

Even if it was established that the six alleged series LLCs had complied with all of the requirements of NRS 86.296, and the findings in II and III *supra* were not made by the Court, the Court would still deny the motion.

Α.

As pointed out by plaintiffs, the language of NRS 86.296(3) speaks of a limitation on the enforcement of the liabilities of a series LLC to its assets only. It is silent on whether a liability of "the company generally" can be recovered from the assets of any of its series LLCs. Plaintiffs argue that NRS 86.296(3) allows limited liability companies and the series they issue to enjoy the same liability limitations as a conventional parent corporation that owns 100% of the stock of a subsidiary corporation. In that situation the subsidiary is an asset of the parent and a judgment against the parent can be satisfied from such asset. But a judgment against the subsidiary corporation cannot be pursued "upstream" against the parent's assets. In support of that "one way" asset shield argument (against any "upstream" judgment

⁴ It states: "The debts, liabilities, obligations and expenses incurred, contracted for or otherwise existing with respect to a particular series are enforceable against the assets of that series only, and not against the assets of the company generally or any other series, if [explaining conditions]...."

enforcement but not vice versa), plaintiffs rely on NRS 86.296(3) speaking of a bar against enforcing the liabilities of a series LLC against assets of the "company generally" while saying nothing about barring enforcement of the liabilities of the "company generally" against the assets of its series LLCs. They also point out that another state's series LLC statute using language that mirrors NRS 86.296(3) then goes on to add an additional section expressly granting a "two way" asset shield for series LLC assets against liabilities of the company generally. *See*, Texas Business Organizations Code Sec. 101.602(a)(2).

In situations where the ownership (member interests) of the creating limited liability corporation (the "company generally" in NRS 86.296(3)) is identical to that of the series LLC, the plaintiffs' argument has some persuasive force. The Nevada Legislature could have written Nevada's series limited liability statute to expressly recognize that a series LLC can shield its assets from the liabilities of the company generally. It did not. The plaintiffs' analogy to a conventional corporation that owns 100% of the stock of its subsidiary corporation is also imperfect, as limited liability companies do not have stockholders but membership interests. On the other hand, a series LLC can only be created by a limited liability company that is in turn duly registered with the Nevada Secretary of State. The series LLC is in some sense a creature of its master upon whom it completely depends for its very existence. A conventional corporation, whether or not it is a wholly owned subsidiary, comes into being through an independent process performed by the Nevada Secretary of State. If

it is a subsidiary, it continues as an independent legal entity despite the dissolution of its parent owner (though such an event would result in a transfer of its ownership).

The same cannot be said for a series LLC which presumably⁵ has no continued legal existence once its limited liability corporation creator has ceased to exist.

The Court finds that, at least in this case where it is undisputed that the member interests (ownership) of the alleged series LLCs and the judgment debtor A Cab LLC are one and the same, a judgment against a limited liability company that has created a series LLC (in this case that would be A Cab LLC) is enforceable against the assets of such series LLC. The Court further finds that the asset protections afforded to a series LLC under NRS 86.296(3) do not, in all circumstances, bar enforcement of a judgment against a limited liability corporation from the assets of the series LLCs it has created and that compelling circumstances in this case, discussed *infra*, result in the Court denying the motion.

В.

⁵ The Court says "presumably" because under the overall structure of Nevada's series LLC law, it does not appear tenable for a series LLC, not registered with the Nevada Secretary of State, to continue as a legal entity once its creating, and duly registered, limited liability company has ceased its existence. Unfortunately this issue is not squarely addressed in the relevant Nevada statutes. For example, NRS 86.491 sets forth a mechanism for dissolving both a limited liability company and just one of its series but does not state how, or if, a series can continue to operate as a legal entity once its creating limited liability corporation is dissolved. Yet NRS 86.213 imposes a fine on anyone purporting to do business as a limited liability company without filing articles of organization with the Nevada Secretary of State, a filing a series LLC is not required to make.

While many aspects of the Nevada's series LLC law are not clearly addressed by Nevada's statutes, and remain to be addressed by Nevada's Supreme Court, the Court finds NRS 86.141(1)⁶ to provide compelling guidance in this case. It is clear that Nevada's Legislature enacted the series LLC law to afford businesses wide range of options and flexibility in managing their affairs and conducting business in Nevada. Such a decision by the Legislature is not subject to question by the Court. Yet in enacting the limited liability company law, the Nevada Legislature made unequivocally clear in NRS 86.141(1) it was forbidding the use of such entities "for any illegal purpose or with fraudulent intent to conceal any business activity, or lack thereof, from any person." The Court finds this salutary directive, along with the facts before the Court and the equitable considerations presented, to require denial of the motion, irrespective of whether the six alleged series LLCs have complied with all of the relevant provisions of NRS 86.296(3) (and as found by the Court in Parts II and III they have not so complied).

The Nevada series LLC law does not authorize businesses to engage in a never ending shell or "whack a mole" game to avoid satisfying their legal obligations by issuing a limitless, continually changing, and unknown, line of series LLCs. That

⁶ "Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2 [relating to an insurance business], a limited-liability company may be organized under this chapter for any lawful purpose. A person shall not organize a limited-liability company for any illegal purpose or with the fraudulent intent to conceal any business activity, or lack thereof, from another person or a governmental agency."

intent is codified in NRS 86.141(1). Especially in a case such as this, involving the liability of a business for unpaid minimum wages owed to its employees under the Nevada Constitution, the Court must be vigilant to prevent such an abuse of the series LLC form. Defendants' motion asserts that the employees of A Cab's taxi business who are owed those minimum wages cannot collect such minimum wages from assets held by the various alleged series LLCs because those alleged entities are not judgment debtors. Yet, as noted in Part II, those assets are registered with Wells Fargo bank under the same EIN number that was used to pay those employees their wages in the first instance. That EIN number was also present on the W-2s issued to those employees, the creditor class members.

If the Court were now to adopt defendants' claim that the Wells Fargo monies are not actually assets of the employer/judgment debtor, it would be approving of the "concealment" of business activities in violation of NRS 86.141(1), if not of an overtly illegal and fraudulent scheme to avoid paying minimum wages. The class members should be entitled, as a matter of law, to rely upon the representations given to them about the nature and identity of their employer when they seek to collect minimum wages owed to them under Nevada's Constitution (and in respect to this motion, the EIN associated with that employer). If they bring suit in this Court accordingly they must be afforded the ability to vindicate whatever award the Court grants them. Having relied upon the representations of their employer to secure their judgment they cannot now be denied access to the Wells Fargo accounts, monies so

clearly tied to that employer, to satisfy such judgment. That is particularly true given the unknown, and unknowable, existence of the alleged series LLCs which defendants claim hold the assets used in A Cab's business beyond reach of the judgment. Those alleged series LLCs do not exist in any public record or registration. They are intended by the defendants to act as secret entities, to hold the assets of the A Cab taxi business with their existence known to no one except such persons as the defendants advise at a place and time of their choosing (such as now, when defendants proffer them to be the true holders of the Wells Fargo accounts).

Particularly troubling is the defendants' apparently related attempt to insulate, or divert, the "employer" liability for minimum wages owed under Nevada's Constitution to an often changing group of series LLCs of A Cab LLC. Those changing series LLCs appear to regularly cease their operations after a limited period of time and to have no actual assets. At his 2017 deposition, defendant Nady testified the alleged series LLC of A Cab LLC that defendants' claim was the true (and sole) "employer" of the class members and paid their wages changed three times between February of 2012 and June of 2017 (as discussed in plaintiffs' supplement filed on September 27, 2018). While he refused to directly answer questions about that practice (citing "legal advice" as the basis for such refusal at his deposition) he admitted that A Cab LLC was using a large number of series LLCs, well over 100, to avoid having to pay legal liabilities, including any judgment rendered in this case.

As plaintiffs' aptly point out in their supplement, naming some, or even all, of

the separate series LLCs as defendants in their lawsuit, prior to judgment (a task that might be herculean) would be pointless given defendants' conduct. Undoubtably defendants would, in that event, just prior to judgment, transfer the operations, and the assets, of the A Cab taxi business to a newly minted set of unknown, and unknowable, series LLCs. That such a course of conduct might be remedied, post judgment, via additional litigation involving fraudulent conveyance or other sorts of claims, does not cure the obvious impropriety of such conduct, which in the Court's view squarely violates NRS 86.141(1). Accordingly, whatever legal significance the alleged series LLCs of A Cab LLC may have, they cannot, under NRS 86.141(1), act to shield assets from the collection of the judgment at issue, and the defendants' motion is denied on that basis.

C.

An additional reason for the denial of the motion is presented by the very nature of A Cab's taxi business and the complete integration of such business (between A Cab LLC and its series LLCs) as a matter of law in respect to the judgment at issue. A Cab LLC operates a privileged, specially licensed, business pursuant to a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (a "CPCN") issued by the Nevada Taxicab Authority. Its revenue is derived from the operation of taxicabs which, in turn, require two things besides an operable motor vehicle. The first is a taxi driver, one of

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Taxicab Authority pursuant to that CPCN. Defendants have furnished a copy of that CPCN which states it is not a franchise or irrevocable and it cannot be transferred without the approval of the Nevada Taxicab Authority.

the class member employees.⁷ The second is a taxi medallion issued by the Nevada

While A Cab LLC can have its taxi medallions used by other persons or legal entities, the revenue derived from each taxi medallion's operation is dependent upon A Cab LLCs possession of its CPCN. Without that CPCN there is no taxi medallion. and no "street legal" taxi, to operate and generate revenue. The CPCN is not, itself, transferrable by A Cab LLC. The judgment rendered in this case was against A Cab LLC and arose from its failure to properly compensate, as required by Nevada's Constitution, the taxi drivers who drove the medallion taxi cabs it was privileged to operate under its CPCN. It should not be allowed, under such circumstances, to divert the revenue from those medallion taxi cabs, which is entirely dependent upon its CPCN, to its series LLCs and place that revenue beyond the reach of such judgment. The legal separation that may exist between A Cab LLC and the series LLCs it creates cannot divorce such taxi medallion revenue from the minimum wage liability imposed by Nevada's Constitution as that liability is also a product of the same activity generating such revenue and the Court denies the motion on that basis.

During the time period at issue for the judgment, prior to January 1, 2016, A Cab was required to use only employee taxi drivers in its business.

1 2 3 4	Submitted by: LEON GREENBERG PROF. CORP.		
5 6 7 8 9	Leon Greenberg, Esq. NSB 8094 Leon Greenberg Professional Corporation 2965 S. Jones Boulevard - Ste. E-3 Las Vegas, NV 89146 Tel (702) 383-6085 Attorney for the Plaintiffs	Date	
11 12	Approved as to Form and Content:		
13 14 15 16	Jay Shafer, Esq. NSB 6791 Premier Legal Group 1333 North Buffalo Dr Suite 210 Las Vegas, Nevada, 89128 Tel (702) 794-4441	Date	
17 18	Attorney for the Defendants		
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Case Number: A-12-669926-C

AA009888

1	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE			
2				
3	The undersigned certifies that on December 18, 2018, she served the within:			
4				
5	NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER			
6	by court electronic service to:			
7	то:			
8	Jay Shafer, Esq. Premier Legal Group			
9	Jay Shafer, Esq. Premier Legal Group 1333 North Buffalo Drive - Suite 210 Las Vegas, NV 89128			
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12				
13	/s/ Sydney Saucier			
14	Sydney Saucier			
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Steven D. Grierson
CLERK OF THE COURT

LEON GREENBERG, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No.: 8094
DANA SNIEGOCKI, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No.: 11715
Leon Greenberg Professional Corporation
2965 South Jones Boulevard - Suite E3
Las Vegas, Nevada 89146
(702) 383-6085
(702) 385-1827(fax)
leongreenberg@overtimelaw.com
dana@overtimelaw.com

Attorneys for Plaintiffs

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DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

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MICHAEL MURRAY and MICHAEL RENO, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated,

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13 Plaintiffs,

VS.

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A CAB TAXI SERVICE LLC, A CAB, LLC, and CREIGHTON J. NADY,

Defendants.

Case No.: A-12-669926-C

DEPT.: I

ORDER GRANTING IN PART AND DENYING IN PART PLAINTIFFS' OBJECTIONS TO DEFENDANTS' CLAIMS OF EXEMPTION FROM EXECUTION

This matter came before the Court for a chambers decision on November 15, 2018. Via a Minute Order entered on November 29, 2018, the Court set the matter for a decision announcement on December 4, 2018, when the parties were set to appear for hearing on an unrelated motion. After reviewing the respective submissions by the parties, the Court grants in part and denies in part plaintiffs' objections. The Court finds that defendants are entitled to an exemption from execution pursuant to Nevada's "wild card" exemption under NRS 21.090(1)(z). Accordingly, a total of \$10,000.00 from the funds secured from the Wells Fargo accounts pursuant to execution are to be remitted back to the defendants.

1	The balance of the funds, which currently remain deposited with the Clerk of				
2	the Court, shall be transferred to plaintiffs' counsel, Leon Greenberg, for placement in				
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4	their IOLTA client trust account until further order of this Court. The Clerk of the				
5	Court shall disburse the funds in its possess	ion in this	s case pursuant to this Order.		
6					
7	IT IS SO ORDERED.				
8	Kennet by		12/17/2018		
9	Honorable Kenneth Cdry		Date		
10	District Court Judge	•	up		
11	District Court Judge				
12		•			
13					
14	Submitted by:				
15	LEON GREENBERG PROF. CORP.				
16	10 / 2 / 2				
17	Leon Greenberg, Esq. NSB 8094		Date		
18	Leon Greenberg Professional Corporation 2965 S. Jones Boulevard - Ste. E-3				
19	Las Vegas, NV 89146	-			
20	Tel (702) 383-6085				
21	Attorney for the Plaintiffs				
22	Approved as to Form and Content:				
23					
	Not Apposed				
24	Jay Shafer, Esq. NSB 6791 Premier Legal Group		Date		
25	1333 North Buffalo Dr Suite 210				
26	Las Vegas, Nevada, 89128				
27	Tel (702) 794-4441				
28	Attorney for the Defendants	•			