Electronically Filed

06/08/2016 02:51:08 PM NOAS 1 LAWRENCE J. SEMENZA, III, ESQ., Bar No. 7174 **CLERK OF THE COURT** 2 E-mail: ljs@semenzalaw.com CHRISTOPHER D. KIRCHER, ESQ., Bar No. 11176 3 Email: cdk@semenzalaw.com Electronically Filed JARROD L. RICKARD, ESQ., Bar No. 10203 Jun 16 2016 11:20 a.m. 4 Email: jlr@semenzalaw.com Tracie K. Lindeman LAWRENCE J. SEMENZA, III, P.C. 5 Clerk of Supreme Court 10161 Park Run Drive, Suite 150 6 Las Vegas, Nevada 89145 Telephone: (702) 835-6803 7 Facsimile: (702) 920-8669 8 Attorneys for Defendant Wynn Las Vegas, LLC 9 d/b/a Wynn Las Vegas 10 **DISTRICT COURT** 11 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 12 YVONNE O'CONNELL, individually, Case No. A-12-655992-C Dept. No. V 13 Plaintiff, NOTICE OF APPEAL v. 14 WYNN LAS VEGAS, LLC, a Nevada Limited 15 Liability Company, doing business as WYNN 16 LAS VEGAS; DOES I through X; and ROE CORPORATIONS I through X; inclusive; 17 Defendants. 18 19 Notice is hereby given that Defendant Wynn Las Vegas, LLC d/b/a Wynn Las Vegas 20 ("Defendant") hereby appeals to the Supreme Court of Nevada from the Judgment on Jury 21 Verdict entered in this action on the 15th day of December, 2015, and the Order Denying 22 Defendant's Renewed Motion for Judgment as a Matter of Law or, Alternatively, for a New Trial 23 24 25 26 27

LAWRENCE J. SEMENZA, III, P.C.

10161 Park Run Drive, Suite 150

Las Vegas, Nevada 89145 Telephone: (702) 835-6803

28

Docket 70583 Document 2016-18886

or Remittitur entered in this action on the 24th day of May, 2016, as well as any orders, judgments and rulings made appealable by the foregoing, including but not limited to any award of costs and/or interest to the Plaintiff in this case.

DATED this 8th day of June, 2016.

LAWRENCE J. SEMENZA, III, P.C.

/s/ Christopher D. Kircher

Lawrence J. Semenza, III, Esq., Bar No. 7174 Christopher D. Kircher, Esq., Bar No. 11176 Jarrod L. Rickard, Esq., Bar No. 10203 10161 Park Run Drive, Suite 150 Las Vegas, Nevada 89145

Attorneys for Defendant Wynn Las Vegas, LLC d/b/a Wynn Las Vegas

# LAWRENCE J. SEMENZA, III, P.C. 10161 Park Run Drive, Suite 150 Las Vegas, Nevada 89145 Telephone: (702) 835-6803

## **CERTIFICATE OF MAILING**

Pursuant to Nev. R. Civ. P. 5(b) and NEFCR 9, I hereby certify that I am an employee with Lawrence J. Semenza, III, P.C., and that on the 8th day of June, 2016, I caused to be sent via Wiznet's online filing system, a true copy of the foregoing **NOTICE OF APPEAL** to the following registered e-mail addresses:

**NETTLES LAW FIRM** 

Christian M. Morris, Esq., christianmorris@nettleslawfirm.com

Edward Wynder, Esq., Edward@nettleslawfirm.com

Jenn Alexy, jenn@nettleslawfirm.com

Attorneys for Plaintiff

/s/ Olivia A. Kelly

Employee of Lawrence J. Semenza, III, P.C.

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**ASTA** 1 LAWRENCE J. SEMENZA, III, ESQ., Bar No. 7174 **CLERK OF THE COURT** 2 E-mail: ljs@semenzalaw.com CHRISTOPHER D. KIRCHER, ESQ., Bar No. 11176 3 Email: cdk@semenzalaw.com JARROD L. RICKARD, ESQ., Bar No. 10203 4 Email: jlr@semenzalaw.com LAWRENCE J. SEMENZA, III, P.C. 5 10161 Park Run Drive, Suite 150 6 Las Vegas, Nevada 89145 Telephone: (702) 835-6803 7 Facsimile: (702) 920-8669 8 Attorneys for Defendant Wynn Las Vegas, LLC 9 d/b/a Wynn Las Vegas 10 **DISTRICT COURT** 11 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA LAWRENCE J. SEMENZA, III, P.C. 12 10161 Park Run Drive, Suite 150 YVONNE O'CONNELL, individually, Case No. A-12-655992-C Las Vegas, Nevada 89145 Telephone: (702) 835-6803 Dept. No. V 13 Plaintiff, CASE APPEAL STATEMENT v. 14 WYNN LAS VEGAS, LLC, a Nevada Limited 15 Liability Company, doing business as WYNN 16 LAS VEGAS; DOES I through X; and ROE CORPORATIONS I through X; inclusive; 17 Defendants. 18 19 1. Name of appellant filing this case appeal statement: Wynn Las Vegas, LLC d/b/a 20 Wynn Las Vegas ("Defendant"). 21 2. Identify the judge issuing the decision, judgment, or order appealed from: The 22 Honorable Judge Carolyn Ellsworth of the Eighth Judicial District Court of Nevada. 23 24 25 26 27 28 1

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2 Wynn Las Vegas, LLC d/b/a Wynn Las Vegas c/o LAWRENCE J. SEMENZA, III, P.C. 3 Lawrence J. Semenza, III, Esq., Bar No. 7174 E-mail: ljs@semenzalaw.com 4 Christopher D. Kircher, Esq., Bar No. 11176 Email: cdk@semenzalaw.com 5 Jarrod L. Rickard, Esq., Bar No. 10203 6 Email: jlr@semenzalaw.com 10161 Park Run Drive, Suite 150 7 Las Vegas, Nevada 89145 8 4. Identify each respondent and the name and address of appellate counsel, if known, 9 for each respondent (if the name of a respondent's appellate counsel is unknown, indicate as much 10 and provide the name and address of that respondent's trial counsel): 11 Yvonne O'Connell ("Plaintiff") c/o NETTLES LAW FIRM 12 Brian D. Nettles, Esq., Bar No. 7462 13 Email: brian@nettleslawfirm.com Christian M. Morris, Esq., Bar No. 11218 14 Email: christianmorris@nettleslawfirm.com 1389 Galleria Drive, Suite 200 15 Henderson, Nevada 89014 16 5. Indicate whether any attorney identified above in response to question 3 or 4 is not 17 licensed to practice law in Nevada and, if so, whether the district court granted that attorney 18 permission to appear under SCR 42 (attach a copy of any district court order granting such 19 permission): All of the attorneys listed above are licensed to practice law in the State of 20 Nevada. 21 Indicate whether appellant was represented by appointed counsel in the district 6. 22 court: Lawrence J. Semenza, III, P.C. was not appointed, but retained by the Defendant in 23 this case. 24 7. Indicate whether appellant is represented by appointed counsel on appeal: 25 Lawrence J. Semenza, III, P.C. was not appointed, but retained by the Defendant for the 26 appeal. 27

Identify each appellant and the name and address of counsel for each appellant:

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complaint, indictment, information, or petition was filed): February 7, 2012.

10. Provide a brief description of the nature of the action and result in the district court, including the type of judgment or order being appealed and the relief granted by the district court:

Plaintiff alleges that on or about February 8, 2010, she was a guest at Defendant's property and allegedly slipped and fell on a foreign substance present on the floor. Defendant denies that it was negligent in any manner. Pursuant to Plaintiff's Amended Complaint, she alleged a single claim of Negligence against Defendant.

After a jury trial, Plaintiff was awarded damages of \$150,000.00 in past pain and suffering and \$250,000.00 in future pain and suffering. The jury, however, found Plaintiff to be 40% at fault and Defendant to be 60% at fault. As a result, Plaintiff's award was reduced to \$240,000.00 due to her own comparative negligence. The Jury Verdict was filed in open court on November 16, 2015. Plaintiff was also awarded pre-judgment interest in the sum of \$17,190.96. Accordingly, the District Court entered a Judgment on Jury Verdict in favor of Plaintiff in the amount of \$257,190.96.

Defendant timely filed a Renewed Motion for Judgment as a Matter of Law or, Alternatively, for a New Trial or Remittitur, which was subsequently denied by the District Court. The Order Denying Defendant's Renewed Motion for Judgment as a Matter of Law or, Alternatively, for a New Trial or Remittitur was entered on May 24, 2016, and the Notice of Entry of Order was filed and served on May 25, 2016.

Defendant appeals from the Judgment on Jury Verdict and the denial of Defendant's Renewed Motion for Judgment as a Matter of Law or, Alternatively, for a New Trial or Remittitur, which were both issued in error, as well as any orders, judgments and rulings made appealable by the foregoing, including but not limited to any award of costs and/or interest to the Plaintiff in this case.

11. Indicate whether the case has previously been the subject of an appeal to or
original writ proceeding in the Supreme Court and, if so, the caption and Supreme Court docke
number of the prior proceeding: This matter has not previously been the subject of an appea
or original writ proceeding to the Supreme Court.
12. Indicate whether this appeal involves child custody or visitation: This appeal does
not involve a child custody or visitatiou issue.
13. If this is a civil case, indicate whether this appeal involves the possibility of
settlement: This is a civil case, but the Defendant does not believe that there is a possibility
of settlement at this time.
DATED this 8th day of June, 2016.

LAWRENCE J. SEMENZA, III, P.C.

/s/ Christopher D. Kircher

Lawrence J. Semenza, III, Esq., Bar No. 7174 Christopher D. Kircher, Esq., Bar No. 11176 Jarrod L. Rickard, Esq., Bar No. 10203 10161 Park Run Drive, Suite 150 Las Vegas, Nevada 89145

Attorneys for Defendant Wynn Las Vegas, LLC d/b/a Wynn Las Vegas

## LAWRENCE J. SEMENZA, III, P.C. 10161 Park Run Drive, Suite 150 Las Vegas, Nevada 89145 Telephone: (702) 835-6803

## **CERTIFICATE OF MAILING**

Pursuant to Nev. R. Civ. P. 5(b) and NEFCR 9, I hereby certify that I am an employee with Lawrence J. Semenza, III, P.C., and that on the 8th day of June, 2016, I caused to be sent via Wiznet's online filing system, a true copy of the foregoing **CASE APPEAL STATEMENT** to the following registered e-mail addresses:

#### **NETTLES LAW FIRM**

Christian M. Morris, Esq., christianmorris@nettleslawfirm.com

Edward Wynder, Esq., Edward@nettleslawfirm.com

Jenn Alexy, jenn@nettleslawfirm.com

Attorneys for Plaintiff

/s/ Olivia A. Kelly

An Employee of Lawrence J. Semenza, III, P.C.

## **CASE SUMMARY**

## CASE NO. A-12-655992-C

Yvonne O'Connell, Plaintiff(s)

Wynn Resorts Limited, Defendant(s)

Location: Department 5 Judicial Officer: Ellsworth, Carolyn Filed on: **02/07/2012** 

Case Number History:

Cross-Reference Case A655992

Number:

#### CASE INFORMATION

**Statistical Closures** 

12/15/2015 Verdict Reached Case Type: Negligence - Premises Liability

Subtype: Slip and Fall

Case Flags: Appealed to Supreme Court

**Arbitration Exemption Granted** 

DATE CASE ASSIGNMENT

**Current Case Assignment** 

Case Number Court Date Assigned Judicial Officer A-12-655992-C Department 5

02/17/2016 Ellsworth, Carolyn

PARTY INFORMATION

Plaintiff O'Connell, Yvonne Lead Attorneys

Nettles, Brian D. Retained7024348282(W)

Defendant Wynn Las Vegas LLC Semenza, Lawrence, III Retained

702-835-6803(W)

Wynn Resorts Limited

DATE	EVENTS & ORDERS OF THE COURT	INDEX
02/07/2012	Complaint Filed By: Plaintiff O'Connell, Yvonne	
03/20/2012	Amended Complaint Filed By: Plaintiff O'Connell, Yvonne Amended Complaint	
04/04/2012	Summons Filed by: Plaintiff O'Connell, Yvonne Summons	
11/19/2012	Motion for Withdrawal Filed By: Plaintiff O'Connell, Yvonne Motion to Withdraw as Attorney of Record	
11/20/2012	Certificate of Mailing Filed By: Plaintiff O'Connell, Yvonne Certificate of Mailing re Motion to Withdraw as Attorney of Record	
12/19/2012	Motion to Withdraw as Counsel (3:00 AM) (Judicial Officer: Ellsworth, Carolyn)	

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Printed on 06/10/2016 at 9:04 AM

## CASE SUMMARY CASE NO. A-12-655992-C

	CASE 110. A-12-033772-C
	Motion to Withdraw as Attorney of Record
12/19/2012	Supplement Filed by: Plaintiff O'Connell, Yvonne Supplement to Motion to Withdraw as Attorney of Record
12/21/2012	Order Filed By: Plaintiff O'Connell, Yvonne  Order
12/24/2012	Notice of Entry of Order Filed By: Plaintiff O'Connell, Yvonne Notice of Entry of Order
05/14/2013	Notice of Appearance Party: Plaintiff O'Connell, Yvonne Notice of Appearance
06/25/2013	Default Filed By: Plaintiff O'Connell, Yvonne (Set Aside 07-24-13) Default
07/24/2013	Initial Appearance Fee Disclosure Filed By: Defendant Wynn Las Vegas LLC Initial Appearance Fee Disclosure
07/24/2013	Stipulation and Order Filed by: Defendant Wynn Las Vegas LLC Stipulation and Order to Set Aside Default
07/24/2013	Answer to Amended Complaint Filed By: Defendant Wynn Las Vegas LLC Answer to Amended Complaint
07/24/2013	Notice of Entry of Stipulation and Order  Filed By: Defendant Wynn Las Vegas LLC  Notice of Entry of Stipulation and Order to Set Aside Default
08/21/2013	Commissioners Decision on Request for Exemption - Granted  Commissioner's Decision on Request for Exemption
08/22/2013	CANCELED Status Check: Dismissal (3:00 AM) (Judicial Officer: Ellsworth, Carolyn)  Vacated - per Secretary
11/20/2013	Joint Case Conference Report  Filed By: Plaintiff O'Connell, Yvonne  Joint Case Conference Report
11/25/2013	Scheduling Order Filed By: Plaintiff O'Connell, Yvonne Scheduling Order
12/05/2013	Order Setting Civil Non-Jury Trial  Order Setting Civil Non-Jury Trial and Calendar Call

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## CASE SUMMARY CASE NO. A-12-655992-C

	I
09/10/2014	Association of Counsel  Filed By: Plaintiff O'Connell, Yvonne  Notice of Association of Counsel
09/22/2014	Stipulation to Extend Discovery Party: Plaintiff O'Connell, Yvonne Stipulation and Order to Extend Discovery and Continue Trial (First Request)
09/29/2014	Notice of Entry of Stipulation and Order Filed By: Plaintiff O'Connell, Yvonne Notice of Entry of Stipulation and Order to Extend Discovery and Continue Trial
10/01/2014	Amended Order Setting Jury Trial  Amended Order Setting Civil Jury Trial and Calendar Call
12/29/2014	Motion to Withdraw As Counsel Filed By: Plaintiff O'Connell, Yvonne Motion to Withdraw as Counsel of Record
01/26/2015	Notice of Non Opposition  Filed By: Plaintiff O'Connell, Yvonne  Notice of Non-Opposition
01/27/2015	Affidavit in Support Filed By: Plaintiff O'Connell, Yvonne Affidavit of J. Scott Dilbeck, Esq. in Support of Motion to Withdraw
02/10/2015	Order to Withdraw as Attorney of Record Filed by: Plaintiff O'Connell, Yvonne Order Granting Motion to Withdraw
02/11/2015	Notice of Entry of Order Filed By: Plaintiff O'Connell, Yvonne Notice of Entry of Order Granting Motion to Withdraw
02/13/2015	CANCELED Motion to Withdraw as Counsel (9:00 AM) (Judicial Officer: Ellsworth, Carolyn) Vacated Motion to Withdraw as Counsel of Record 01/30/2015 Continued to 02/13/2015 - At the Request of Counsel - Wynn Las Vegas LLC
02/18/2015	Notice of Appearance Party: Plaintiff O'Connell, Yvonne Notice of Appearance
03/06/2015	CANCELED Calendar Call (10:00 AM) (Judicial Officer: Ellsworth, Carolyn)  Vacated - per Commissioner
03/16/2015	CANCELED Bench Trial (1:30 PM) (Judicial Officer: Ellsworth, Carolyn)  Vacated - per Commissioner
04/21/2015	Proof of Service Filed by: Plaintiff O'Connell, Yvonne Proof of Service of Subpoena Documents on Salvatore Risco

PAGE 3 OF 13

## CASE SUMMARY CASE NO. A-12-655992-C

	CASE 10. A-12-033772-C
04/23/2015	Proof of Service Filed by: Defendant Wynn Las Vegas LLC Proof of Service
05/13/2015	Disclosure of Expert Filed By: Defendant Wynn Las Vegas LLC Defendant's Disclosure of Rebuttal Expert Witness and Report Pursuant to NRCP 26(E)
06/03/2015	Notice of Hearing  Notice of Rescheduling of Hearing
07/13/2015	Motion for Summary Judgment  Filed By: Defendant Wynn Las Vegas LLC  Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment
07/13/2015	Initial Appearance Fee Disclosure Filed By: Defendant Wynn Las Vegas LLC Initial Appearance Fee Disclosure for Motion for Summary Judgment Filing
07/27/2015	Opposition Filed By: Plaintiff O'Connell, Yvonne Plaintiff's Opposition to Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment
07/31/2015	Motion Filed By: Defendant Wynn Las Vegas LLC Defendant's Motion for Protective Order and for Order Shortening Time
08/04/2015	Opposition to Motion For Protective Order Filed By: Plaintiff O'Connell, Yvonne Plaintiff's Opposition to Defendant's Motion for Protective Order and for Order Shortening Time
08/07/2015	Motion for Protective Order (9:30 AM) (Judicial Officer: Bulla, Bonnie)  Deft's Motion for Protective Order and for OST
08/11/2015	Errata Filed By: Plaintiff O'Connell, Yvonne Plaintiff's Errata to Opposition to Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment
08/11/2015	Order Settling Settlement Conference  Order Settling Settlement Conference
08/13/2015	Motion in Limine Filed By: Defendant Wynn Las Vegas LLC Defendant's Motion In Limine [#1] To Exclude Purported Expert Gary Presswood
08/13/2015	Motion in Limine Filed By: Defendant Wynn Las Vegas LLC Defendant's Motion In Limine [#2] To Exclude Unrelated Medical Conditions and Damages Claimed By Plaintiff
08/13/2015	Motion in Limine

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## CASE SUMMARY CASE NO. A-12-655992-C

	Filed By: Defendant Wynn Les Veres LLC
	Filed By: Defendant Wynn Las Vegas LLC  Defendant's Motion In Limine [#3] To Exclude Any Reference Or Testimony of Defendant's  Alleged Failure To Preserve Evidence
08/13/2015	Omnibus Motion In Limine  Filed by: Plaintiff O'Connell, Yvonne  Plaintiff's Omnibus Motions in Limine
08/18/2015	Affidavit Filed By: Plaintiff O'Connell, Yvonne Supplemental Affidavit and Declaration of Christian M. Morris to Plaintiff's Omnibus Motions in Limine
08/27/2015	Opposition to Motion in Limine  Filed By: Plaintiff O'Connell, Yvonne  Plaintiff's Opposition to Wynn's Motion in Limine [#1] to Exclude Purported Expert Witness  Gary Presswood
08/27/2015	Opposition to Motion in Limine Filed By: Plaintiff O'Connell, Yvonne Plaintiff's Opposition to Wynn's Motion in Limine [#2] to Exclude Unrelated Medical Conditions and Damages Claimed by Plaintiff and Motion for Sanctions for Violation of HIPPA Protected Information
08/27/2015	Opposition to Motion in Limine Filed By: Plaintiff O'Connell, Yvonne Plaintiff's Opposition to Wynn's Motion in Limine [#3] to Exclude any Reference or Testimony or Defendant's Alleged Failure to Preserve Evidence
08/31/2015	Opposition to Motion in Limine Filed By: Defendant Wynn Las Vegas LLC Defendant's Opposition to Plaintiff's Omnibus Motions in Limine
09/03/2015	Affidavit Filed By: Plaintiff O'Connell, Yvonne Supplemental Affidavit and Declaration of Christian M. Morris to Plaintiff's Omnibus Motions in Limine
09/03/2015	Settlement Conference (9:00 AM)
09/09/2015	Motion Filed By: Plaintiff O'Connell, Yvonne Plaintiff's Motion to Re-Open Discovery for the Limited Purpose of Taking Defendant's 30(b) (6) Deposition and for Order Shortening Time
09/10/2015	Opposition to Motion Filed By: Defendant Wynn Las Vegas LLC Defendant's Opposition to Plaintiff's Motion to Reopen Discovery for The Limited Purpose of Taking Defendant's 30(B)(6) Deposition and for Order Shortening Time
09/10/2015	Reply in Support Filed By: Defendant Wynn Las Vegas LLC Reply In Support of Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment
09/10/2015	Reply in Support

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## CASE SUMMARY CASE NO. A-12-655992-C

	CASE NO. A-12-655992-C
	Filed By: Defendant Wynn Las Vegas LLC  Reply in Support of Defendant's Motion in Limine [#1] to Exclude Purported Expert Witness  Gary Presswood
09/10/2015	Reply in Support  Filed By: Defendant Wynn Las Vegas LLC  Reply In Support of Defendant's Motion in Limine [#3] to Exclude Any Reference or Testimony of Defendant's Alleged Failure to Preserve Evidence
09/10/2015	Reply in Support  Filed By: Defendant Wynn Las Vegas LLC  Reply In Support of Defendant's Motion in Limine [#2] to Exclude Unrelated Medical  Conditions; Opposition to Plaintiff's Motion for Sanctions
09/17/2015	Motion for Summary Judgment (9:00 AM) (Judicial Officer: Thompson, Charles)  Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment
09/17/2015	Reply to Opposition  Filed by: Plaintiff O'Connell, Yvonne  Plaintiff's Reply to Defendant's Opposition to Plaintiff's Omnibus Motions in Limine
09/18/2015	Motion (9:00 AM) (Judicial Officer: Bulla, Bonnie)  Plts's Motion to Re-Open Discovery for the Limited Purpose of Taking Deft's 30(b)(6)  Deposition and for OST
09/18/2015	CANCELED Status Check: Compliance (11:00 AM) (Judicial Officer: Bulla, Bonnie)  Vacated - per Commissioner
09/23/2015	Discovery Commissioners Report and Recommendations Filed By: Plaintiff O'Connell, Yvonne Discovery Commissioner Report and Recommendations
09/24/2015	Notice of Entry of Order  Filed By: Plaintiff O'Connell, Yvonne  Notice of Entry of Discovery Commissioner Report and Recommendations
09/28/2015	Pre-trial Memorandum Filed by: Plaintiff O'Connell, Yvonne  Joint Pre-Trial Memorandum
10/01/2015	Motion in Limine (9:00 AM) (Judicial Officer: Ellsworth, Carolyn)  Events: 08/13/2015 Motion in Limine  Defendant's Motion In Limine [#1] To Exclude Purported Expert Gary Presswood
10/01/2015	Motion in Limine (9:00 AM) (Judicial Officer: Ellsworth, Carolyn)  Events: 08/13/2015 Motion in Limine  Defendant's Motion In Limine [#2] To Exclude Unrelated Medical Conditions and Damages  Claimed By Plaintiff
10/01/2015	Motion in Limine (9:00 AM) (Judicial Officer: Ellsworth, Carolyn)  Events: 08/13/2015 Motion in Limine  Defendant's Motion In Limine [#3] To Exclude Any Reference Or Testimony of Defendant's  Alleged Failure To Preserve Evidence
10/01/2015	Omnibus Motion in Limine (9:00 AM) (Judicial Officer: Ellsworth, Carolyn)  Events: 08/13/2015 Omnibus Motion In Limine  Plaintiff's Omnibus Motions in Limine

## CASE SUMMARY CASE NO. A-12-655992-C

	CASE 110. A-12-033//2-C
10/01/2015	All Pending Motions (9:00 AM) (Judicial Officer: Ellsworth, Carolyn)  All Pending Motions: 10/1/15
10/01/2015	Calendar Call (10:00 AM) (Judicial Officer: Ellsworth, Carolyn)
10/09/2015	Order Denying Motion Filed By: Plaintiff O'Connell, Yvonne Order Denying Defendant's Motion For Summary Judgment
10/12/2015	Recorders Transcript of Hearing  Transcript of Proceedings Defendants' Motions in Limine/Plaintiff's Omnibus Motions in  Limine/Calendar Call October 1, 2015
10/12/2015	Notice of Entry of Order Filed By: Plaintiff O'Connell, Yvonne Notice of Entry of Order Denying Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment
10/16/2015	CANCELED Status Check: Compliance (11:00 AM) (Judicial Officer: Bulla, Bonnie)  Vacated - per Commissioner
10/26/2015	Order Shortening Time Filed By: Plaintiff O'Connell, Yvonne Plaintiff's Emergency Motion to Continue Trial and for Sanctions on Order Shortening Time
10/27/2015	Supplemental Filed by: Defendant Wynn Las Vegas LLC Defendant's Supplemental Brief to Exclude Plaintiff's Treating Physician Expert Witnesses
10/27/2015	Pre-Trial Disclosure Party: Defendant Wynn Las Vegas LLC Defendant's Pretrial Disclosures
10/27/2015	Proposed Voir Dire Questions Filed By: Defendant Wynn Las Vegas LLC Defendant Wynn Las Vegas, LLC d/b/a Wynn Las Vegas' Proposed Voir Dire Questions
10/27/2015	Proposed Verdict Forms Not Used at Trial  Party: Defendant Wynn Las Vegas LLC  Defendant Wynn Las Vegas, LLC d/b/a Wynn Las Vegas' Proposed Verdict Forms
10/27/2015	Supplement Filed by: Plaintiff O'Connell, Yvonne Supplement
10/28/2015	Pre-Trial Disclosure Party: Plaintiff O'Connell, Yvonne Plaintiff's Pretrial Disclosures
10/28/2015	Proposed Voir Dire Questions Filed By: Plaintiff O'Connell, Yvonne Plaintiff's Proposed Voir Dire Questions
10/28/2015	Miscellaneous Filing

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## CASE SUMMARY CASE NO. A-12-655992-C

	CASE NO. A-12-655992-C	
	Filed by: Plaintiff O'Connell, Yvonne  Plaintiff's Proposed Verdict Forms	
10/28/2015	Opposition Filed By: Defendant Wynn Las Vegas LLC Defendant's Opposition to Plaintiff's Motion to Continue Trial and For Sanctions on an Order Shortening Time	
10/29/2015	All Pending Motions (3:00 AM) (Judicial Officer: Ellsworth, Carolyn)  All Pending Motions: 10/29/15	
10/29/2015	Hearing (9:00 AM) (Judicial Officer: Ellsworth, Carolyn)  Hearing: Supplemental Brief on Motion in Limine	
10/29/2015	Motion to Continue Trial (9:00 AM) (Judicial Officer: Ellsworth, Carolyn)  Plaintiff's Emergency Motion to Continue Trial and for Sanctions on Order Shortening Time	
11/02/2015	Order Filed By: Defendant Wynn Las Vegas LLC Order on Plaintiff's Omnibus Motions in Limine	
11/02/2015	Order Filed By: Defendant Wynn Las Vegas LLC Order Granting Defendant's Motion in Limine [#1] to Exclude Purported Expert Witness Gary Presswood	
11/02/2015	Order Denying Motion Filed By: Defendant Wynn Las Vegas LLC Order Denying Without Prejudice Defendant's Motion in Limine [#2] to Exclude Unrelated Medical Conditions and Damages Claimed by Plaintiff	
11/02/2015	Order Denying Motion Filed By: Defendant Wynn Las Vegas LLC Order Denying Defendant's Motion in Limine [#3] to Exclude Any Reference or Testimony of Defendant's Alleged Failure to Preserve Evidence	
11/04/2015	Jury Trial (1:30 PM) (Judicial Officer: Ellsworth, Carolyn) 11/04/2015-11/05/2015, 11/09/2015-11/10/2015, 11/12/2015-11/13/2015, 11/16/2015	
11/05/2015	Notice of Entry of Order Filed By: Defendant Wynn Las Vegas LLC Notice of Entry of Order	
11/05/2015	Notice of Entry of Order Filed By: Defendant Wynn Las Vegas LLC Notice of Entry of Order	
11/05/2015	Notice of Entry of Order Filed By: Defendant Wynn Las Vegas LLC Notice of Entry of Order	
11/05/2015	Notice of Entry of Order Filed By: Defendant Wynn Las Vegas LLC Notice of Entry of Order	
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## CASE SUMMARY CASE NO. A-12-655992-C

CASE NO. A-12-655992-C		
11/05/2015	Order Granting Motion Filed By: Plaintiff O'Connell, Yvonne Order Granting Plaintiff's Oral Motion for Demand of Jury Trial	
11/05/2015	Notice of Entry of Order  Filed By: Plaintiff O'Connell, Yvonne  Notice of Entry of Order Granting Plaintiff's Oral Motion for Demand of Jury Trial	
11/09/2015	Brief Filed By: Plaintiff O'Connell, Yvonne Plaintiff's Brief Regarding Causation Testimony by Drs. Dunn and Tingey	
11/09/2015	Jury List  Jury List	
11/09/2015	Brief Filed By: Plaintiff O'Connell, Yvonne Plaintiff's Brief as to Testimony Regarding Future P ain and Suffering	
11/09/2015	Jury List	
11/10/2015	Brief Filed By: Defendant Wynn Las Vegas LLC Defendant's Bench Brief Regarding Future Pain and Suffering	
11/10/2015	Brief Filed By: Defendant Wynn Las Vegas LLC Defendant's Bench Brief Regarding Exclusion of Plaintiff's Treating Physician Testimony Solely Based On Plaintiff's Self-Reporting	
11/12/2015	Brief Filed By: Defendant Wynn Las Vegas LLC Defendant's Bench Brief Regarding Expert Medical Testimony to Apportion Damages	
11/12/2015	Jury List  Amended Jury List	
11/12/2015	Brief Filed By: Plaintiff O'Connell, Yvonne Plaintiff's Brief As To Constructive Notice	
11/16/2015	Jury Instructions	
11/16/2015	€ Verdict	
11/16/2015	Verdict (Judicial Officer: Ellsworth, Carolyn) Debtors: Wynn Las Vegas LLC (Defendant) Creditors: Yvonne O'Connell (Plaintiff) Judgment: 11/16/2015, Docketed: 11/18/2015 Total Judgment: 240,000.00	
11/16/2015	Verdict Submitted to the Jury But Returned Unsigned	

PAGE 9 OF 13

## CASE SUMMARY CASE NO. A-12-655992-C

	CASE No. A-12-655992-C
11/17/2015	Discovery Commissioners Report and Recommendations Filed By: Plaintiff O'Connell, Yvonne Discovery Commissioner Report and Recommendations
11/17/2015	Notice of Entry Filed By: Plaintiff O'Connell, Yvonne Notice of Entry of Discovery Commissioner Report and Recommendations
11/17/2015	Notice of Entry of Order Filed By: Plaintiff O'Connell, Yvonne Notice of Entry of Discovery Commissioner Report and Recommendations
11/25/2015	Brief Filed By: Defendant Wynn Las Vegas LLC  Defendant Wynn Las Vegas, LLC's Trial Brief
11/25/2015	Application Filed By: Plaintiff O'Connell, Yvonne Plaintiff's Application for Fees, Costs and Pre-Judgment Interest
12/07/2015	Opposition Filed By: Defendant Wynn Las Vegas LLC Defendant's Opposition to Plaintiff's Application for Fees, Costs and Pre-Judgment Interest and Motion to Retax Costs
12/15/2015	Judgment Upon Jury Verdict Filed By: Plaintiff O'Connell, Yvonne Judgment on Verdict
12/15/2015	Notice of Entry of Judgment Filed By: Plaintiff O'Connell, Yvonne Notice of Entry of Judgment on Verdict
12/15/2015	Judgment Plus Interest (Judicial Officer: Ellsworth, Carolyn) Debtors: Wynn Las Vegas LLC (Defendant) Creditors: Yvonne O'Connell (Plaintiff) Judgment: 12/15/2015, Docketed: 12/22/2015 Total Judgment: 257,190.96
12/21/2015	Motion Filed By: Plaintiff O'Connell, Yvonne Plaintiff's Amended Application for Fees, Costs and Pre-Judgment Interest - Amended and Resubmitted As - Plaintiff's Motion and Notice of Motion to Tax Costs and for Fees and Post- Judgment Interest
12/21/2015	Memorandum of Costs and Disbursements Filed By: Plaintiff O'Connell, Yvonne Plaintiff's Amended Verified Memorandum of Costs (First Submission attached as Exhibit 5 to Plaintiff's Application for Fees, Costs and Pre-Judgment Interest
12/23/2015	Notice of Posting Bond Filed By: Defendant Wynn Resorts Limited Notice of Posting Supersedeas Bond
12/23/2015	Order

PAGE 10 OF 13

## CASE SUMMARY CASE NO. A-12-655992-C

	CASE NO. A-12-655992-C
	Filed By: Defendant Wynn Las Vegas LLC Order on Supplemental Briefing Relating to the Proposed Testimony of Dr. Dunn and Dr. Tingey
12/23/2015	Order Denying Motion Filed By: Defendant Wynn Las Vegas LLC Order Denying Plaintiff's Emergency Motion to Continue Trial
12/28/2015	Supplement Filed by: Defendant Wynn Las Vegas LLC Defendant's Supplement to Motion to Retax Costs and Opposition to Plaintiff's Amended Application for Fees, Costs and Pre-Judgment Interest
12/28/2015	Notice of Entry of Order Filed By: Defendant Wynn Las Vegas LLC Notice of Entry of Order
12/28/2015	Notice of Entry of Order Filed By: Defendant Wynn Las Vegas LLC Notice of Entry of Order
12/30/2015	Motion for Judgment Filed By: Defendant Wynn Las Vegas LLC Defendant Wynn Las Vegas, LLC's Renewed Motion for Judgment as a Matter of Law, or, Alternatively, Motion for New Trial or Remittitur
01/12/2016	Recorders Transcript of Hearing  Transcript of Proceedings: Plaintiff's Emergency Motion to Continue Trial and for Sanctions on Order Shortening Time; Supplemental Brief on Motion in Limine 10-29-15
01/12/2016	Recorders Transcript of Hearing  Transcript of Proceedings: Jury Trial - Day 1 11-4-15
01/12/2016	Recorders Transcript of Hearing  Transcript of Proceedings: Jury Trial - Day 2 11-5-15
01/12/2016	Recorders Transcript of Hearing  Transcript of Proceedings: Jury Trial - Day 3 11-9-15
01/12/2016	Recorders Transcript of Hearing  Transcript of Proceedings: Jury Trial - Day 4 11-10-15
01/12/2016	Recorders Transcript of Hearing  Transcript of Proceedings: Jury Trial - Day 5 11-12-15
01/12/2016	Recorders Transcript of Hearing  Transcript of Proceedings: Jury Trial - Day 6 11-13-15
01/12/2016	Recorders Transcript of Hearing  Transcript of Proceedings: Jury Trial - Day 7 11-16-15
01/14/2016	Opposition to Motion Filed By: Plaintiff O'Connell, Yvonne Plaintiff's Opposition to Defendant's Motion to Retax Costs and Reply to Defendant's

PAGE 11 OF 13

## CASE SUMMARY

## CASE NO. A-12-655992-C

CASE NO. A-12-655992-C		
	Opposition to Plaintiff's Motion and Notice of Motion to Tax Costs and for Fees and Post- Judgment Interest	
01/19/2016	Opposition to Motion Filed By: Plaintiff O'Connell, Yvonne Plaintiff's Opposition to Defendant's Renewed Motion for Judgment as a Matter of Law and Motion for New Trial	
01/28/2016	Reply in Support  Filed By: Defendant Wynn Las Vegas LLC  Defendant Wynn Las Vegas, LLC's Reply in Support of Renewed Motion for Judgment as a  Matter of Law, Or, Alternatively, Motion for New Trial or Remittitur	
02/15/2016	Case Reassigned to Department 14  Reassigned From Judge Ellsworth - Dept 5	
02/17/2016	Case Reassigned to Department 14  Reassignment From Judge Ellsworth - Dept 5	
02/17/2016	Case Reassigned to Department 5  Case Retained by Judge Ellsworth	
03/03/2016	Notice Filed By: Defendant Wynn Las Vegas LLC Notice of Related Authorities In Support Of Defendant Wynn Las Vegas, LLC's Renewed Motion for Judgment as a Matter of Law, or, Alternatively, Motion for New Trial or Remittitur	
03/04/2016	Motion for Fees (8:30 AM) (Judicial Officer: Ellsworth, Carolyn)  Plaintiff's Amended Application for Fees, Costs and Pre-Judgment Interest - Amended and Resubmitted As - Plaintiff's Motion and Notice of Motion to Tax Costs and for Fees and Post- Judgment Interest	
03/04/2016	Motion for Judgment (8:30 AM) (Judicial Officer: Ellsworth, Carolyn)  Defendant Wynn Las Vegas, LLC's Renewed Motion for Judgment as a Matter of Law, or,  Alternatively, Motion for New Trial or Remittitur	
03/04/2016	All Pending Motions (8:30 AM) (Judicial Officer: Ellsworth, Carolyn)  All Pending Motions: 3/4/16	
05/24/2016	Order Denying Motion Filed By: Plaintiff O'Connell, Yvonne Order Denying Defendant's Renewed Motion for Judgment as a Matter of Law or Alternatively for a New Trial or Remittitur	
05/25/2016	Notice of Entry of Order  Filed By: Plaintiff O'Connell, Yvonne  Notice of Entry of Order Denying Defendant's Renewed Motion for Judgment as a Matter of Law or Alternatively for a New Trial or Remittitur	
06/08/2016	Notice of Appeal Filed By: Defendant Wynn Las Vegas LLC Notice of Appeal	
06/08/2016	Case Appeal Statement Filed By: Defendant Wynn Las Vegas LLC Case Appeal Statement	
DATE	FINANCIAL INFORMATION	

## CASE SUMMARY CASE NO. A-12-655992-C

Defendant Wynn Las Vegas LLC Total Charges Total Payments and Credits Balance Due as of 6/10/2016	447.00 447.00 <b>0.00</b>
Plaintiff O'Connell, Yvonne Total Charges Total Payments and Credits Balance Due as of 6/10/2016	270.00 270.00 <b>0.00</b>

A-12-655992-C Civil Cover Sheet CIVIL COVER SHEET 1763401 -12-655 992-C CLARK County, Nevada (Assigned by Clerk's Office) **I. Party Information** Plaintiff(s) (name/address/phone): YVONNE O'CONNELL, an Defendant(s) (name/address/phone): WYNN RESORTS, LIMITED, individual, IN PROPER PERSON a Nevada corporation, d/b/a WYNN LAS VEGAS; DOES I through X, inclusive; and ROE BUSINESS ENTITIES I through 8764 Captains Place, Las Vegas, NV 89117 X, inclusive (702) 228-4424 3131 Las Vegas Boulevard South, Clark County, State of Nevada. Attorney (name/address/phone): Attorney (name/address/phone): II. Nature of Controversy (Please check applicable bold category and Arbitration Requested applicable subcategory, if appropriate) Civil Cases Real Property Torts Negligence Landlord/Tenant Product Liability ☐ Negligence – Auto Unlawful Detainer ☐ Product Liability/Motor Vehicle ☐ Negligence -- Medical/Dental Other Tons/Product Liability ☐ Title to Property X Negligence - Premises Liability ☐ Intentional Misconduct ☐ Foreclosure (Slip/Fall) ☐ Torts/Defamation (Libel/Slander) ☐ Liens ☐ Interfere with Contract Rights ☐ Negligence - Other Ouiet Title Employment Torts (Wrongful termination) ☐ Specific Performance Other Torts Condemnation/Eminent Domain 🔲 Anti-trust Other Real Property Fraud/Misrepresentation ☐ Partition Insurance Legal Tort ☐ Planning/Zoning Unfair Competition Probate Other Civil Filing Types Construction Defect Estimated Estate Value: Appeal from Lower Court (also check applicable civil case box) Chapter 40 ☐ Summary Administration ☐ General ☐ Transfer from Justice Court ☐ General Administration ☐ Justice Court Civil Appeal ☐ Breach of Contract Building & Construction ☐ Civil Writ ☐ Special Administration Insurance Carrier Other Special Proceeding Set Aside Estates Commercial Instrument Other Civil Filing Other Contracts/Acct/Judgment ☐ Trust/Conservatorships ☐ Compromise of Minor's Claim Collection of Actions ☐ Individual Trustee Conversion of Property **Employment Contract** ☐ Corporate Trustee ☐ Damage to Property Guarantee **Employment Security** Other Probate Sale Contract Enforcement of Judgment ☐ Uniform Commercial Code Foreign Judgment - Civil Civil Petition for Judicial Review Other Personal Property Foreclosure Mediation

III. Business Court Requested (Please check applicable category; for Clark or Washoe Counties only.)

☐ NRS Chapters 78-88
☐ Commodities (NRS 90)
☐ Securities (NRS 90)

☐ Investments (NRS 104 Art. 8)
☐ Deceptive Trade Practices (NRS 598)
☐ Trademarks (NRS 600A)

Other Administrative Law

☐ Department of Motor Vehicles

☐ Worker's Compensation Appeal

☐ Enhanced Case Mgmt/Business☐ Other Business Court Matters

Recovery of Property

Stockholder Suit

Other Civil Matters

FEBRUARY 6, 2012

Signature of initiating party or representative

Nevada AOC - Research and Statistics Unit

Date

Form PA 201 Rev. 2.5E

## ORIGINAL

Electronically Filed 12/15/2015 11:02:06 AM

1 BRIAN D. NETTLES, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 7462 2

**CLERK OF THE COURT** 

CHRISTIAN M. MORRIS, ESQ. 3

Nevada Bar No. 11218 **NETTLES LAW FIRM** 

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1389 Galleria Drive, Suite 200

Henderson, Nevada 89014 5

Telephone: (702) 434-8282 6 Facsimile: (702) 434-1488

briannettles@nettleslawfirm.com

christianmorris@nettleslawfirm.com

Attorneys for Plaintiff

## DISTRICT COURT

## CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

YVONNE O'CONNELL, an individual,

A-12-655992-C CASE NO. DEPT NO.

Plaintiff,

VS.

WYNN LAS VEGAS, LLC, a Nevada Limited Liability Company, doing business as WYNN LAS VEGAS; DOES I through X; and ROE CORPORATIONS I through X, inclusive,

JUDGMENT ON VERDICT

Defendants.

This matter having been tried before a jury in Department 5, the Honorable Carolyn Ellsworth presiding, and having commenced on November 6, 2015. The final arguments of counsel were presented to the jury on November 12, 2015, and a Verdict awarding Plaintiff Yvonne O'Connell, \$150,000.00 in past pain and suffering and \$250,000.00 in future pain and suffering, and having assessed 40% fault to Plaintiff, Yvonne O'Connell, and having assessed 60% fault to Defendant Wynn Las Vegas, LLC dba Wynn Las Vegas, thus reducing Plaintiff's Ш

(702) 434-8282 / (702) 434-1488 (fax) NETTLES LAW FIRM 1389 Galleria Drive, Suite 200

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# NETTLES LAW FIRM 1389 Galloria Drive, Suite 200 Henderson, NV 89014 (702) 434-8282 / (702) 434-1488 (fax)

total award to \$240,000.00, was filed in open court on November 16, 2015.

IT IS ORDERED that Plaintiff Yvonne O'Connell is awarded \$150,000.00 in past pain and suffering and \$250,000.00 in future pain and suffering, to be reduced by a finding of 40% fault to Plaintiff, Yvonne O'Connell, thus reducing Plaintiff's total award to \$240,000.00.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Plaintiff is awarded pre-judgment interest in the sum of \$17,190.96 (figured as \$90,000.00 x 5.25% (Prime Rate Plus 2%) + 365 = \$12.945 (Daily Rate) x 1.328 days [date of service of Summons 3/30/12 to date of verdict 11/16/15]).

DATED this 1444 day of December, 2015.

Submitted by:

NETTLES LAW FIRM

BRIAN D. NETTLES, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 7462

CHRISTIAN M. MORRIS, ESQ.

Nevada Bar No. 11218

NETTLES LAW FIRM

1389 Galleria Drive, Suite 200

Henderson, Nevada 89014
Attorneys for Plaintiff

DISTRICT OURT JUDGE

(1C) CAROLYN ELLSWORTH

NEO 1 BRIAN D. NETTLES, ESQ. 2 Nevada Bar No. 7462 CHRISTIAN M. MORRIS, ESQ. 3 Nevada Bar No. 11218 4 **NETTLES LAW FIRM** 1389 Galleria Drive, Suite 200 5 Henderson, Nevada 89014 Telephone: (702) 434-8282 б Facsimile: (702) 434-1488 7 briann@nettleslawfirm.com christian@nettleslawfirm.com 8 Attorneys for Plaintiff

Alun & Lauren

## DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

YVONNE O'CONNELL, an individual,

CASE NO. A-12-655992-C DEPT NO. V

Plaintiff,

VS.

NOTICE OF ENTRY OF JUDGMENT ON VERDICT

WYNN LAS VEGAS, LLC, a Nevada Limited Liability Company, doing business as WYNN LAS VEGAS; DOES I through X; and ROE CORPORATIONS I through X, inclusive,

Defendants.

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TO: WYNN LAS VEGAS, LLC, Defendant, and

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TO: CHRISTOPHER D. KIRCHER, ESQ., LAWRENCE J. SEMENZA, III, P.C., Attorneys

YOU, AND EACH OF YOU, WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Judgment on

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for Defendant:

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Verdict was entered in the above-entitled matter on the 15th day of December, 2015, a copy of

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# NETTLES LAW FIRM 1389 Galleria Dr. Suite 200 Henderson, NV 89014 702-434-8282 / 702-434-1488 (fax)

 which is attached hereto.

DATED this 15th day of December, 2015.

**NETTLES LAW FIRM** 

/s/ Christian M. Morris
BRIAN D. NETTLES, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 7462
CHRISTIAN M. MORRIS, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 11218
1389 Galleria Drive, Suite 200
Henderson, Nevada 89014
Attorneys for Plaintiff

## **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

Pursuant to NEFCR 9, NRCP 5(b) and EDCR 7.26, I certify that on this day of December, 2015, I served the foregoing *Notice of Entry of Judgment on Verdict* to the following parties by electronic transmission through the Wiznet system:

Lawrence J. Semenza, III, Esq. Christopher D. Kircher, Esq. Lawrence J. Semenza, III, P.C. 10161 Park Run Drive, Suite 150 Las Vegas, Nevada 89145 (702) 835-6803 Fax: (702) 920-8669 Attorneys for Defendant Wynn Las Vegas, LLC dba Wynn Las Vegas

An Employee of Nettles Law Firm

## DORIGINAL

Electronically Filed 12/15/2015 11:02:06 AM

CLERK OF THE COURT

BRIAN D. NETTLES, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 7462 2

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CHRISTIAN M. MORRIS, ESQ.

Nevada Bar No. 11218

**NETTLES LAW FIRM** 1389 Galleria Drive, Suite 200

Henderson, Nevada 89014

Telephone: (702) 434-8282 Facsimile: (702) 434-1488

briannettles@nettleslawfirm.com christianmorris@nettleslawfirm.com

Attorneys for Plaintiff

DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

YVONNE O'CONNELL, an individual,

DEPT NO.

Plaintiff,

WYNN LAS VEGAS, LLC, a Nevada Limited Liability Company, doing business as WYNN LAS VEGAS; DOES I through X; and ROE CORPORATIONS I through X, inclusive,

JUDGMENT ON VERDICT

CASE NO. A-12-655992-C

Defendants.

This matter having been tried before a jury in Department 5, the Honorable Carolyn Ellsworth presiding, and having commenced on November 6, 2015. The final arguments of counsel were presented to the jury on November 12, 2015, and a Verdict awarding Plaintiff Yvonne O'Connell, \$150,000.00 in past pain and suffering and \$250,000.00 in future pain and suffering, and having assessed 40% fault to Plaintiff, Yvonne O'Connell, and having assessed 60% fault to Defendant Wynn Las Vegas, LLC dba Wynn Las Vegas, thus reducing Plaintiff's

1389 Galleria Drive, Suite 200 Henderson, NV 89014 (702) 434-8282 / (702) 434-1488 (fax) NETTLES LAW FIRM

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## NETTLES LAW FIRM 1389 Galleria Drive, Suite 200 Henderson, NV 89014 (702) 434-8282 / (702) 434-1488 (fax)

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total award to \$240,000.00, was filed in open court on November 16, 2015.

IT IS ORDERED that Plaintiff Yvonne O'Connell is awarded \$150,000.00 in past pain and suffering and \$250,000.00 in future pain and suffering, to be reduced by a finding of 40% fault to Plaintiff, Yvonne O'Connell, thus reducing Plaintiff's total award to \$240,000.00.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Plaintiff is awarded pre-judgment interest in the sum of \$17,190.96 (figured as \$90,000.00 x 5.25% (Prime Rate Plus 2%) + 365 = \$12.945 (Daily Rate) x 1.328 days [date of service of Summons 3/30/12 to date of verdict 11/16/15]).

DATED this \_\_\_\_\_ day of December, 2015.

DISTRICT POR

CAROLYN ELLSWORTH

Submitted by:

NETTLES LAW FIRM

BRIAN D. NETTLES, ESQ.

Nevada Bar No. 7462

CHRISTIAN M. MORRIS, ESQ.

Nevada Bar No. 11218

NETTLES LAW FIRM

1389 Galleria Drive, Suite 200

Henderson, Nevada 89014

Attorneys for Plaintiff

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BRIAN D. NETTLES, ESQ. **CLERK OF THE COURT** 

1 Nevada Bar No. 7462 2 CHRISTIAN M. MORRIS, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 11218 3 NETTLES LAW FIRM 1389 Galleria Drive, Suite 200 4 Henderson, Nevada 89014 5 Telephone: (702) 434-8282 Facsimile: (702) 434-1488 6 briann@nettleslawfirm.com 7 christian@nettleslawfirm.com Attorneys for Plaintiff 8

## DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

YVONNE O'CONNELL, an individual,

Plaintiff.

VS.

WYNN LAS VEGAS, LLC, a Nevada Limited Liability Company, doing business as WYNN LAS VEGAS; DOES I through X; and ROE CORPORATIONS I through X, inclusive,

Defendants.

CASE NO. A-12-655992-C DEPT NO. V

ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S RENEWED MOTION FOR JUDGMENT AS A MATTER OF LAW OR ALTERNATIVELY FOR A NEW TRIAL OR REMITTITUR

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702-434-8282 / 702-434-1488 (fax)

Henderson, NV 89014

On March 4, 2016, the Court held a hearing on Defendant's Renewed Motion for Judgment as a Matter of Law or Alternatively for a New Trial or Remittitur. Christian Morris, Esq., and Edward J. Wynder, Esq., of NETTLES LAW FIRM appeared for the Plaintiff. L.J. Semenza, III, Esq., and Christopher D. Kircher., Esq., of LAWRENCE J. SEMENZA, III, P.C., appeared for the Defendant. The Court, having reviewed the pleadings and papers on file, and having heard the arguments of Counsel, and good cause appearing therefor, HEREBY **ORDERS AS FOLLOWS:** 

-1-

#### I. **FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

## NETTLES LAW FIRM 1389 Galleria Dr. Suite 200 Henderson, NV 89014 702-434-8282 / 702-434-1488 (fax)

This is a personal injury action resulting from Plaintiff's slip and fall at Defendant's casino. A jury trial was held and the jury found in favor of Plaintiff on November 16, 2015. The jury awarded Plaintiff \$150,000 for past pain and suffering and \$250,000 for future pain and suffering, finding her to be 40% at fault. Accounting for Plaintiff's comparative fault, her total award was \$240,000. Defendant (hereinafter "Wynn"), having moved for judgment under NRCP 50 at the close of Plaintiff's case, filed a renewed motion for judgment as a matter of law or, alternatively, a motion for new trial or remittitur.

At trial, Plaintiff (hereinafter "O'Connell) testified that she fell after slipping on what was described as a pale green, sticky, liquid substance on the floor. There was no evidence presented by O'Connell that Wynn had caused the foreign substance to be on the floor. While O'Connell speculated that the substance may have been water from the irrigation system in the atrium area where she fell, she presented no evidence that such was the case. Rather, O'Connell called, in her case in chief, an employee of Wynn who testified that she responded to the area of the fall immediately after the fall and she observed a substance on the floor which had been covered by a sweeper machine brought to clean up the area. She described the substance as looking "a little sticky—like honey." Trial Transcript ("TT"), Vol. 3 at 71:23-72:4. On cross-examination, the witness, when confronted with her previous deposition testimony, agreed that she had described the liquid substance as "something like a syrup, like a drink, like something like that." *Id.* at 76:6-10. Additionally, O'Connell presented no evidence that Wynn had actual notice of the foreign substance on the floor, and her counsel argued that it was in fact a constructive notice case, not an actual notice case.

#### DISCUSSION

## A. Legal Standards and Applicable Statutes

NRCP 50 provides in pertinent part:

- (a) Judgment as a matter of law.
  - (1) If during a trial by jury, a party has been fully heard on an issue and on the facts and law a party has failed to prove a sufficient issue for the jury, the court may determine the issue against that

# **NETTLES LAW FIRM**

1389 Galleria Dr. Suite 200 Henderson, NV 89014 702-434-8282 / 702-434-1488 (fax)

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party and may grant a motion for judgment as a matter of law against that party with respect to a claim or defense that cannot under the controlling law be maintained or defeated without a favorable finding on that issue.

- (b) Renewing motion for judgment after trial; alternative motion for new trial. If, for any reason, the court does not grant a motion for judgment as a matter of law made at the close of all the evidence, the court is considered to have submitted the action to the jury subject to the court's later deciding the legal questions raised by the motion. The movant may renew its request for judgment as a matter of law by filing a motion no later than 10 days after service of written notice of entry of judgment and may alternatively request a new trial or join a motion for new trial under Rule 59. In ruling on a renewed motion the court may:
  - (1) if a verdict was returned:
    - (A) allow the judgment to stand,
    - (B) order a new trial, or
    - (C) direct entry of judgment as a matter of law.

#### NRCP 59(a) provides:

A new trial may be granted to all or any of the parties and on all or part of the issues for any of the following causes or grounds materially affecting the substantial rights of an aggrieved party: (1) Irregularity in the proceedings of the court, jury, master, or adverse party, or any order of the court, or master, or abuse of discretion by which either party was prevented from having a fair trial; (2) Misconduct of the jury or prevailing party; (3) Accident or surprise which ordinary prudence could not have guarded against; (4) Newly discovered evidence material for the party making the motion which the party could not, with reasonable diligence, have discovered and produced at the trial; (5) Manifest disregard by the 702-434-8282 / 702-434-1488 (fax)

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jury of the instructions of the court; (6) Excessive damages appearing to have been given under the influence of passion or prejudice; or, (7) Error in law occurring at the trial and objected to by the party making the motion.

"The standard for granting a motion for judgment as a matter of law is based on the standard for granting a motion for involuntary dismissal under former NRCP 41(b). In applying that standard and deciding whether to grant a motion for judgment as a matter of law, the district court must view the evidence and all inferences in favor of the nonmoving party. To defeat the motion, the nonmoving party must have presented sufficient evidence such that the jury could grant relief to that party." Nelson v. Heer, 123 Nev. 217, 222, 163 P.3d 420,424 (2007).

## B. Analysis

Defendant presents several distinct arguments in support of its Motion for Judgment as a Matter of Law. These are: (1) there was insufficient evidence presented at trial for a finding that Defendant owed Plaintiff a duty of care; (2) the testimony of Dr. Tingey and Dr. Dunn was improper and prejudiced Defendant; and (3) Plaintiff had a burden to apportion the amount of damages attributable to Defendant and those attributable to prior injuries, but failed to do so. Defendant also argues, in the alternative, that even if it is not entitled to judgment as a matter of law, it is entitled under NRCP 59 to a new trial or remittitur because the jury's award of future pain and suffering was unsupported, Plaintiff posed improper questions to Defendant's witnesses, and Plaintiff's counsel made prejudicial comments to the jury. Each of these arguments will be addressed in turn.

> 1. Whether there was sufficient evidence produced at trial such that a reasonable jury could find that Defendant had notice of the foreign substance on the floor.

The law concerning negligence in relation to a foreign substance on the floor is, in some respects, well settled. Where the business owner or its agent caused the substance to be on the floor, liability will lie, as a foreign substance on the floor is not consistent with reasonable care. However, where the business owner or his agent did not cause the foreign substance to be on the floor, a plaintiff must prove actual or constructive knowledge of the floor's condition, and a

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failure to remedy it. Sprague v. Lucky Stores, Inc., 109 Nev. 247, 250, 849 P.2d 320, 322-323 (1993). As stated above, O'Connell produced no evidence that Wynn caused the substance to be on the floor, or that it had actual notice. Thus, the question at issue here was whether sufficient evidence was presented for a jury to find that Wynn was on constructive notice of the spill.

Whether a business owner was under constructive notice of the hazardous condition is a question of fact properly left for the jury, id., but this does not relieve the plaintiff from having to admit evidence at trial of constructive notice. In Sprague, the Supreme Court noted that "a reasonable jury could have determined that the virtually continual debris on the produce department floor put Lucky on constructive notice that, at any time, a hazardous condition might exist which would result in injury to Lucky customers." Id. at 251, 849 P.2d at 323. Nevada case law has caused some confusion in differentiating between constructive notice and the "mode of operation approach," the latter of which is specifically discussed in cases decided subsequent to Sprague. The fact that there is a difference is made clear in FGA v. Giglio, 128 Nev. Adv. Op. 26, 278 P.3d 490, 497 (2012), where the court noted that the Sprague court had implicitly adopted the mode of operation approach when it "stated that even in the absence of constructive notice, 'a jury could conclude that Lucky should have recognized the impossibility of keeping the produce section clean by sweeping' alone." (emphasis added). With the mode of operation approach, which is not applicable in this case, a plaintiff satisfies the notice requirement (actual or constructive) by establishing that an injury was attributable to a reasonably foreseeable dangerous condition on the owner's premises that is related to the owner's self-service mode of operation.1

While evidence of a continuous or recurring condition might amount to constructive notice under Sprague, supra, and Ford v. Southern Hills Medical Center, 2011 WL 6171790 (Nev. 2011), that is not the only way of proving constructive notice.<sup>2</sup> Proof that a foreign

No argument was made that the condition was the result of self-service, nor was the jury instructed on this inapplicable area of the law.

Ford stated that "the standard under Sprague to prove constructive notice is a virtually continuous condition." Of course, Sprague does not actually say that—Sprague did not establish a bright line test for what will establish constructive notice, since to have done so would amount

## NETTLES LAW FIRM 1389 Galleria Dr. Suite 200 Henderson, NV 89014 702-434-8282 / 702-434-1488 (fax)

substance on the floor had existed for such a length of time that the proprietor in the exercise of ordinary care should have known of it, is another way of proving constructive notice. What would amount to sufficient time to warrant holding that the proprietor had constructive notice generally depends on the circumstances of the particular case and involves consideration of the nature of the danger, the number of persons likely to be affected by it, the diligence required to discover or prevent it, opportunity and means of knowledge, the foresight which a person of ordinary care and prudence would be expected to exercise under the circumstances, and the foreseeable consequence of the conditions. See 61 A.L.R.2d 6 §7(b).

Moreover, Nevada has made clear that an innkeeper may be found on constructive notice of latent defects upon their premises if a reasonable inspection would have revealed such a danger. See Twardowski v. Westward Ho Motels, Inc., 86 Nev. 784, 476 P.2d 946 (1970). In Twardowski, the court held that if a reasonable inspection of its pool slide would have revealed the defective handrails, the Westward Ho would be charged with constructive notice of the latent defect, but that whether the defect would have been discovered by a reasonable inspection was a jury question. The court further noted that "[c]onstructive knowledge of a latent defect can be established by circumstantial evidence." Id. at 788, 476 P.2d at 948. The over-arching theme of a negligence case has been, and is, foreseeability.

[T]here is no liability for harm resulting from conditions from which no unreasonable risk was to be anticipated, or those which the occupier did not know and could not have discovered with reasonable care. The mere existence of a defect or danger is not enough to establish liability, unless it is shown to be of such a character or of such a duration that the jury may reasonably conclude that due care would have discovered it.

Prosser, Law of Torts 393 (4th ed. 1980). Whether reasonable care has been exercised is almost always a jury question, as was made clear by the Nevada Supreme Court in *Foster v. Costco Wholesale Corp.*, 128 Nev. Adv. Op. 71, 291 P.3d 150 (2012). Abrogating the holding in

to an extreme departure from the common law on this subject, including Nevada's own case law, and *Ford*, as an unpublished opinion, is not binding precedent upon this Court.

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Gunlock v. New Frontier Hotel, 78 Nev. 182, 370 P.2d 682 (1962), the Nevada Supreme Court adopted the position of the Restatement (Third) of Torts concerning the duty of a landowner. "Thus, under the Restatement (Third), landowners bear a general duty of reasonable care to all entrants. . . . The 'duty issue must be analyzed with regard to foreseeability and gravity of harm, and the feasibility and availability of alternative conduct that would have prevented the harm." Foster, 291 P.3d at 156 (citations omitted).

Here, during O'Connell's case in chief, Yanet Elias, whose job was that of an assistant manager in the public areas department at Wynn, testified that, "It's very difficult to maintain the casino, you know, completely clean, because it's a job for 24 hours. There are people - a lot of people walking through, a lot of children, they're carrying things. So, it's impossible to keep it clean at 100 percent." TT Vol. 3 at 70:22-71:1. Additionally, Ms. Elias testified that she did not know when the area where O'Connell fell had last been inspected prior to her fall, and when asked about how often the area is checked, she testified, "It depends on how long it takes the employee to check the north area and return to the south area, because it's all considered one – one whole area. And there aren't always two employees assigned to that area. Sometimes, there's only one." TT Vol. 3 at 69:5-11. While she repeatedly answered questions posed by both counsel by stating that she did not recall, Ms. Elias was also repeatedly impeached with her earlier deposition testimony. At one point she admitted that one of the signs that a porter is not doing their job is that there is debris on the floor. *Id.* at 70:3-6)

O'Connell also called Corey Prowell in her case in chief, Wynn's assistant security manager who at the time of the incident was a security report writer. Mr. Prowell responded to the subject incident and eventually wrote a report. He described the scene of the fall as a high traffic area with marble flooring and indicated that upon his arrival, he was told by Ms. Elias that the liquid on the floor had already been cleaned up, and that he was told by another employee that the employee had seen O'Connell being helped up by four other guests. He also testified that O'Connell told him that when she had recovered from her fall, she saw a green liquid on the floor. During her testimony at trial, O'Connell described the "spill" as "at least seven feet" with one side measuring about four feet still in a liquid state, and a three foot portion as "almost dry,"

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27 28 "a little sticky" with "footprints on it." TT, Vol. 3 at 59:19-24. She described the liquid as having "just a hint of green," TT, Vol. 3 at 59:12, and elaborating about the footprints she said:

> They looked like, you know, they were - they looked like mine that I was making, and I'm sure they were from the people that were standing around and helped me up . . . [k]ind of like dirty footprints that you leave after you've mopped your floor and you step on it, you walk on it, that's kind of how it looked.

TT, Vol. 3 at 62:19 – 63:2.

Wynn argues that "the record is completely devoid of any evidence regarding the length of time the foreign substance had been on the floor." Mot. at 15-17. While it is true that O'Connell could not testify as to how long the substance had been on the floor, she did testify that a three-foot section of the seven-foot spill was already dry and drying. While the defense seems to suggest that expert testimony would be required, presumably to testify as to the relative humidity within the casino and its relation to the rate of evaporation, common experience would allow a jury to infer that the spill had been in place longer than just a few minutes. As pointed out by O'Connell's Opposition, there was ample other evidence from which the jury could have found that Wynn had constructive notice of the substance of the floor. Opp. at 11-13. This evidence includes: (1) testimony that the atrium where the substance was located was highly trafficked; (2) testimony that it is impossible for Wynn's employees to keep the casino floor entirely clean; and (3) testimony that Defendant Wynn had no floor inspection schedule, did not maintain inspection logs, and could not say with certainty when the floor was last inspected prior to O'Connell's injury. This testimony was elicited from Defendant Wynn's own employees.

"A non-moving party can defeat a motion for judgment as a matter of law if it present[s] sufficient evidence such that the jury could grant relief to that party." D&D Tire, Inc. v. Ouellette, 131 Nev. Adv. Op. 47, 352 P.3d 32, 35 (2015) (internal quotations and citations omitted). All of the aforementioned testimony, taken together and drawing all reasonable inferences in favor of the Plaintiff was sufficient to establish that Wynn was on constructive notice of the dangerous condition upon its floor.

#### 2. Whether the testimony of Dr. Tingey and Dr. Dunn was improper

Wynn next makes the argument that the testimony of O'Connell's experts, Dr. Tingey and Dr. Dunn, was improper. Mot. at 19-21. Wynn first argues that the Court improperly admitted their testimony because O'Connell disclosed them as expert witnesses beyond the disclosure deadline. Mot. at 18-19. Wynn argues that its rebuttal expert was unable to review their records and incorporate them into his report. Mot. at 18. However, late production was substantially justified under NRCP 37(c) because O'Connell continued to treat after the close of discovery, treatment records were provided to O'Connell's counsel after the close of discovery, and were provided to Defense counsel soon after their receipt, and because O'Connell had to change treating physicians after Dr. Martin had left the practice. The late disclosed records were only a few pages, the Court permitted the defense to voir dire the doctors outside the presence of the jury before they testified in the presence of the jury, and the Court allowed Wynn's rebuttal expert to sit in the courtroom and listen to the testimony of both Dr. Tingey and Dr. Dunn, allowing him to incorporate his opinions on direct examination. Hence, Wynn was not prejudiced by any late disclosure on O'Connell's part.

Wynn also argues that both doctors lacked a sufficient basis for their opinions because they were only based upon Plaintiff's self-reporting. Mot. at 19. In support, Wynn cites to the federal case of *Perkins v. United States*, 626 F. Supp. 2d 587 (E.D. Va. 2009). Notwithstanding the fact that *Perkins* is a federal case,<sup>3</sup> it is not on point to the facts here. In *Perkins*, the court found that expert testimony as to medical causation should be excluded because the expert's opinion was based *solely* on the patient's self-reporting – that the expert had merely adopted the patient's explanation *as his own opinion. Id.* at 592-593. Here, however, O'Connell's self-reporting did not appear to be the *sole* basis of her experts' testimony. Both doctors testified as to the basis of their opinions, which included not only evaluation of the O'Connell's medical history but also their examination of her, their review of her diagnostic medical tests, and their

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Although not addressed here, this could be significant because Nevada courts do not follow the same procedure for determining whether expert testimony should be allowed as do federal courts (i.e., Nevada has not adopted the *Daubert* standard).

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experience in treating orthopedic conditions and the conditions that would result from a slip and fall. There is simply no indication that O'Connell's experts wholly adopted her self-reporting as the sole basis for their opinions as to causation. Moreover, Dr. Tingey was candid in his opinion that he would not attribute all of O'Connell's knee problems to the subject fall because the MRI indicated a degenerative disease process in the left knee as opposed to the right knee.

> 3. Whether there is legal basis for a finding that Plaintiff bears a burden to apportion damages between pre-existing conditions and the harm caused by Defendant

Wynn next argues that O'Connell had the burden of apportioning her damages between pre-existing injuries and those injuries caused by her slip and fall at the Wynn but failed to do so. Mot. at 21-25. This is a familiarly incorrect argument (and, indeed, was raised and rejected during trial for the same reasons as it is now) because the legal premises upon which it rests are infirm. The main cause of confusion in this and other cases is the federal case of Schwartz v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co., 2009 WL 2197370 (D. Nev. July 22, 2009).

In that case, Judge Dawson did indeed hold that "[i]n a case where a plaintiff has a preexisting condition, and later sustains an injury to that area, the Plaintiff bears the burden of apportioning the injuries, treatment and damages between the pre-existing condition and the subsequent accident." Id. at \*6. However, the cases cited as precedent by Judge Dawson for that statement do not support that assertion. Kleitz v. Raskin, 103 Nev. 325, 738 P.2d 508 (1987) involved apportioning damages between injuries caused by successive tortfeasors, not apportioning damages between pre-existing conditions and injuries caused by a sole tortfeasor.

Judge Dawson also cited the Washington Court of Appeals case of Phennah v. Whalen, 621 P.2d 1304 (Wash. App. 1980), but that also involved apportioning damages between successive tortfeasors. The Restatement (Second) of Torts § 433(b), also relied upon, doesn't even concern successive tortfeasors on its face but rather concerns the "substantial factor" test for determining proximate cause. Here, we do not have successive tortfeasors. Rather, we have a Plaintiff who, admittedly, had various pre-existing mental and physical conditions. Therefore, the Schwartz case is in error and is inapplicable to this case. Wynn took the O'Connell as it

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found her and is liable for the full extent of her injuries, notwithstanding her pre-existing conditions. See Murphy v. Southern Pac. Co., 31 Nev. 120, 101 P. 322 (1909).

4. Whether the Defendant is entitled to a new trial or remittitur.

In Canterino v. The Mirage Casino-Hotel, 117 Nev. 19, 24, 16 P.3d 415, 418 (2001), opinion reinstated on reh'g (Oct. 2, 2001), opinion modified on reh'g sub nom, Canterino v. Mirage Casino-Hotel, 118 Nev. 191, 42 P.3d 808 (2002), the Supreme Court addressed the issue of when a trial court may grant a new trial or issue a conditional order of remittitur reducing an award of damages by a jury. The court stated:

This court has held that damages for pain and suffering are peculiarly within the province of the jury. In Stackiewicz v. Nissan Motor Corporation, 100 Nev. 443, 454, 686 P.2d 925, 932 (1984), this court stated that the trial court cannot revisit a jury's damage award unless it is "flagrantly improper." "In actions for damages in which the law provides no legal rule of measurement it is the special province of the jury to determine the amount that ought to be allowed, so that a court is not justified in reversing the case or granting a new trial on the ground that the verdict is excessive, unless it is so flagrantly improper as to indicate passion, prejudice or corruption in the jury.... The elements of pain and suffering are wholly subjective. It can hardly be denied that, because of their very nature, a determination of their monetary compensation falls peculiarly within the province of the jury.... We may not invade the province of the fact-finder by arbitrarily substituting a monetary judgment in a specific sum felt to be more suitable." Stackiewicz, 100 Nev. at 454-55, 686 P.2d at 932 (quotations and citations omitted). The mere fact that a verdict is large is not conclusive that it is the result of passion or prejudice. Id. (citing Beccard v. Nevada National Bank, 99 Nev. 63, 66 n. 3, 657 P.2d 1154, 1156 n. 3 (1983)).

Here, it must be noted that O'Connell was prevented from presenting evidence of her medical special damages due to discovery and evidentiary issues. Thus, she sought only pain and suffering damages. She testified that she had been suffering with her knee and her neck and back since the fall five years earlier and could no longer engage in the activities that she could prior to the fall, including the swing dancing she had done regularly before the accident. This testimony was corroborated by her former boyfriend and dance partner. She often described her pain throughout her medical records as 10 out of 10. While the defense may have thought that

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this testimony would be unbelievable to a jury, it was nonetheless the jury's choice to believe it. Additionally, Dr. Tingey testified that he had recommended surgery for O'Connell's traumatically injured knee and that she would, if she chose the surgery, have post-operative pain, but that typically the result after surgery would be a complete relief of the symptoms. On the other hand, Dr. Dunn testified that due to O'Connell's continued complaints of pain in her neck and symptoms in her arms, he recommended an anterior cervical neck discectomy and an interbody 3-level fusion with placement of a plate and screws. He described this surgery as noncurative, but rather taking away 50 to 60 percent of the pain which O'Connell had described as terrible. While Dr. Dunn attributed the changes to O'Connell's spine to a degenerative disease process, he attributed the pain, which he believed to be previously asymptomatic, to the fall describing the quintessential egg-shell plaintiff.

Wynn argues in the alternative to the motion for judgment as a matter of law, that a new trial should be had or remittitur issued for several reasons. The first is that O'Connell failed to establish future pain and suffering damages as required by Nevada law. Mot. at 25 (citing Krause, Inc. v. Little, 117 Nev. 929, 938, 34 P.3d 566 (2001) (holding that Nevada law requires that "when an injury or disability is subjective and not demonstrable" expert medical testimony is required)). The basis for this argument, however, is the same as above - that Plaintiff's medical experts lacked a reliable basis for their opinion and that O'Connell failed to carry her burden to apportion damages between pre-existing conditions. Mot. at 26:3-7. For the same reasons as outlined above, then, this argument should be rejected.

Wynn next argues that O'Connell was improperly allowed to question defense witnesses. Specifically, Wynn points to O'Connell's counsel questioning witnesses on the lack of video coverage of the incident and references in her closing arguments that Wynn controlled the evidence. Mot. at 26. One of the statements cited by Wynn, on examination of Corey Prowell, does not appear to have been objected to by defense counsel and so that objection is now untimely.<sup>4</sup> The other statements cited by Wynn were in Plaintiff's counsel's closing or rebuttal

A complete transcript of this portion of the trial was not provided, but upon reviewing the full transcript on file, no objection appears to have been lodged following the questioning.

arguments. Defendant also did not object to those statements and, in any event, had the opportunity to make arguments rebutting those statements in its own closing. Therefore, no prejudice resulted.

Wynn last argues that it is entitled to a new trial because O'Connell's counsel made an improper statement in rebuttal as to damages. The statement in issue is: "As jurors, you are the voice of the conscience of this community." Defendant lodged a timely objection, which was immediately sustained by this Court. The Court also admonished counsel for making the statement and instructed the jury to disregard it. The Court stated:

Sustained. No, no. The jury will disregard that. Counsel, this is not a punitive damage case. You may not address the – they are not to be making decisions as the conscience of the community. You know that is improper argument. (TT Vol. 6 at 46:12-16)

The problem with such a statement is that it allows the jury to punish the defendant, e.g., with punitive damages, which was not a part of Plaintiff's case here. See Florida Crushed Stone Co. v. Johnson, 546 So.2d 1102, 1104 (1989).

The Nevada Supreme Court has made clear, however, that a new trial is warranted only where "the [comment] is so extreme that the objection and admonishment could not remove the [comment's] effect." *Lioce v. Cohen*, 124 Nev. 1, 17, 174 P.3d 970, 981 (2008). This amounts to an analysis of whether no other reasonable explanation could exist for the jury's verdict. *Grosjean v. Imperial Palace, Inc.*, 125 Nev. 349, 364, 212 P.3d 1068, 1079 (2009). Here, there was ample evidence presented at trial, as outlined above and in Plaintiff's Opposition, to support the jury verdict. Wynn's timely objection was quickly sustained and a limiting instruction was given immediately. In light of the evidence presented at trial, it cannot be said that the jury's verdict was so unreasonable as to make the statement prejudicial. *CF Lioce*, 124 Nev. at 17, 174 P.3d at 981. (finding that the trial testimony supported the jury's verdict and the district court sustained the defendant's objections to misconduct, so a new trial was not warranted).

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1	Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Defendant's Motion for Judgment as a				
2	Matter of Law or Alternatively for a New Trial or Remittitur be DENIED.				
3	DATED this 2014 day of April, 2016.				
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5	Caroly Eller th				
6	DISTRICT/COURT JUDGE				
7	Submitted by:				
8	NETTLES LAW FIRM				
9	NETTLES LAW FAM				
10					
11	BRIAN D. NETTLES, ESQ.				
12	Nevada Bar No. 7462 CHRISTIAN M. MORRIS, ESQ.				
13	Nevada Bar No. 11218				
	NETTLES LAW FIRM 1389 Galleria Drive, Suite 200				
14	Henderson, Nevada 89014				
15	Attorneys for Plaintiff				
16					
17	Approved as to form and content:				
18	$  \langle \alpha \rangle   \langle \alpha \rangle   \langle \alpha \rangle  $				
19	- (YIW)				
20	Lawrence J. Serhenza, III, Esq. Christopher D. Kircher, Esq.				
21	Lawrence J. Semenza, III, P.C.				
22	10161 Park Run Drive, Suite 150 Las Vegas, Nevada 89145				
23	Attorneys for Defendant, Wynn Las Vegas, LLC dba				
24	Wynn Las Vegas				
25					
26	O'Connell v. Wynn – Case No. A-12-655992-C				
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**CLERK OF THE COURT** 

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VS.

**NEOJ** 1 BRIAN D. NETTLES, ESQ. 2 Nevada Bar No. 7462 CHRISTIAN M. MORRIS, ESQ. 3 Nevada Bar No. 11218 4 **NETTLES LAW FIRM** 1389 Galleria Drive, Suite 200 5 Henderson, Nevada 89014 Telephone: (702) 434-8282 6 Facsimile: (702) 434-1488 7 brian@nettleslawfirm.com christian@nettleslawfirm.com 8 Attorneys for Plaintiff

DISTRICT COURT
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

YVONNE O'CONNELL, an individual, CAS DEP

Plaintiff,

CASE NO. A-12-655992-C DEPT NO. V

WYNN LAS VEGAS, LLC, a Nevada Limited Liability Company, doing business as WYNN LAS VEGAS; DOES I through X; and ROE CORPORATIONS I through X, inclusive,

Defendants.

NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S RENEWED MOTION FOR JUDGMENT AS A MATTER OF LAW OR ALTERNATIVELY FOR A NEW TRIAL OR REMITTITUR

TO: WYNN LAS VEGAS, LLC, Defendant; and

TO: CHRISTOPHER D. KIRCHER, ESQ., LAWRENCE J. SEMENZA, III, P.C., Attorneys

23 for Defendant:

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YOU, AND EACH OF YOU, WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that an Order Denying Defendant's Renewed Motion for Judgment as a Matter of Law or Alternatively for a New Trial or Remittitur was entered in the above-entitled matter on the 24<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2016, a copy of which is attached hereto.

DATED this 25 day of May, 2016.

NETTLES LAW FIRM

BRIAN D. NETTLES, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 7462 CHRISTIAN M. MORRIS, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 11218 1389 Galleria Drive, Suite 200 Henderson, Nevada 89014 Attorneys for Plaintiff

### **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

Pursuant to NEFCR 9, NRCP 5(b) and EDCR 7.26, I certify that on this 25 day of November, 2015, I served the foregoing NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S RENEWED MOTION FOR JUDGMENT AS A MATTER OF LAW OR ALTERNATIVELY FOR A NEW TRIAL OR REMITTITUR to the following parties by electronic transmission through the Wiznet system:

Semenza Ki	rcher Rickard	
	Contact	Email
	Christopher D. Kircher	cdk@skrlawyers.com
	Jarrod L. Rickard	jlr@skrlawyers.com
	Lawrence J. Semenza, III	ljs@skrlawyers.com
	Olivia Kelly	oak@skrlawvers.com

An Employee of Nettles Law Firm

Electronically Filed 05/24/2016 04:41:03 PM

BRIAN D. NETTLES, ESQ. 1 Nevada Bar No. 7462 2 CHRISTIAN M. MORRIS, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 11218 3 **NETTLES LAW FIRM** 1389 Galleria Drive, Suite 200 4 Henderson, Nevada 89014 5 Telephone: (702) 434-8282 Facsimile: (702) 434-1488 6 briann@nettleslawfirm.com 7 christian@nettleslawfirm.com Attorneys for Plaintiff

Alun & Luin

CLERK OF THE COURT

## DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

YVONNE O'CONNELL, an individual,

Plaintiff.

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VS.

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1389 Gallería Dr. Suite 200 Henderson, NV 89014 702-434-8282 / 702-434-1488 (fax)

**NETTLES LAW FIRM** 

WYNN LAS VEGAS, LLC, a Nevada Limited Liability Company, doing business as WYNN LAS VEGAS; DOES I through X; and ROE CORPORATIONS I through X, inclusive,

Defendants.

CASE NO. A-12-655992-C DEPT NO. V

ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S RENEWED MOTION FOR JUDGMENT AS A MATTER OF LAW OR ALTERNATIVELY FOR A NEW TRIAL OR REMITTITUR

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On March 4, 2016, the Court held a hearing on Defendant's Renewed Motion for Judgment as a Matter of Law or Alternatively for a New Trial or Remittitur. Christian Morris, Esq., and Edward J. Wynder, Esq., of NETTLES LAW FIRM appeared for the Plaintiff. L.J. Semenza, III, Esq., and Christopher D. Kircher., Esq., of LAWRENCE J. SEMENZA, III, P.C., appeared for the Defendant. The Court, having reviewed the pleadings and papers on file, and having heard the arguments of Counsel, and good cause appearing therefor, **HEREBY ORDERS AS FOLLOWS**:

I. FACTUAL BACKGROUND

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This is a personal injury action resulting from Plaintiff's slip and fall at Defendant's casino. A jury trial was held and the jury found in favor of Plaintiff on November 16, 2015. The jury awarded Plaintiff \$150,000 for past pain and suffering and \$250,000 for future pain and suffering, finding her to be 40% at fault. Accounting for Plaintiff's comparative fault, her total award was \$240,000. Defendant (hereinafter "Wynn"), having moved for judgment under NRCP 50 at the close of Plaintiff's case, filed a renewed motion for judgment as a matter of law or, alternatively, a motion for new trial or remittitur.

At trial, Plaintiff (hereinafter "O'Connell) testified that she fell after slipping on what was described as a pale green, sticky, liquid substance on the floor. There was no evidence presented by O'Connell that Wynn had caused the foreign substance to be on the floor. While O'Connell speculated that the substance may have been water from the irrigation system in the atrium area where she fell, she presented no evidence that such was the case. Rather, O'Connell called, in her case in chief, an employee of Wynn who testified that she responded to the area of the fall immediately after the fall and she observed a substance on the floor which had been covered by a sweeper machine brought to clean up the area. She described the substance as looking "a little sticky—like honey." Trial Transcript ("TT"), Vol. 3 at 71:23-72:4. On cross-examination, the witness, when confronted with her previous deposition testimony, agreed that she had described the liquid substance as "something like a syrup, like a drink, like something like that." Id. at 76:6-10. Additionally, O'Connell presented no evidence that Wynn had actual notice of the foreign substance on the floor, and her counsel argued that it was in fact a constructive notice case, not an actual notice case.

#### DISCUSSION

#### A. Legal Standards and Applicable Statutes

NRCP 50 provides in pertinent part:

- (a) Judgment as a matter of law.
  - (1) If during a trial by jury, a party has been fully heard on an issue and on the facts and law a party has failed to prove a sufficient issue for the jury, the court may determine the issue against that

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party and may grant a motion for judgment as a matter of law against that party with respect to a claim or defense that cannot under the controlling law be maintained or defeated without a favorable finding on that issue.

- (b) Renewing motion for judgment after trial; alternative motion for new trial. If, for any reason, the court does not grant a motion for judgment as a matter of law made at the close of all the evidence, the court is considered to have submitted the action to the jury subject to the court's later deciding the legal questions raised by the motion. The movant may renew its request for judgment as a matter of law by filing a motion no later than 10 days after service of written notice of entry of judgment and may alternatively request a new trial or join a motion for new trial under Rule 59. In ruling on a renewed motion the court may:
  - (1) if a verdict was returned:
    - (A) allow the judgment to stand,
    - (B) order a new trial, or
    - (C) direct entry of judgment as a matter of law.

#### NRCP 59(a) provides:

A new trial may be granted to all or any of the parties and on all or part of the issues for any of the following causes or grounds materially affecting the substantial rights of an aggrieved party: (1) Irregularity in the proceedings of the court, jury, master, or adverse party, or any order of the court, or master, or abuse of discretion by which either party was prevented from having a fair trial; (2) Misconduct of the jury or prevailing party; (3) Accident or surprise which ordinary prudence could not have guarded against; (4) Newly discovered evidence material for the party making the motion which the party could not, with reasonable diligence, have discovered and produced at the trial; (5) Manifest disregard by the

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jury of the instructions of the court; (6) Excessive damages appearing to have been given under the influence of passion or prejudice; or, (7) Error in law occurring at the trial and objected to by the party making the motion.

"The standard for granting a motion for judgment as a matter of law is based on the standard for granting a motion for involuntary dismissal under former NRCP 41(b). In applying that standard and deciding whether to grant a motion for judgment as a matter of law, the district court must view the evidence and all inferences in favor of the nonmoving party. To defeat the motion, the nonmoving party must have presented sufficient evidence such that the jury could grant relief to that party." Nelson v. Heer, 123 Nev. 217, 222, 163 P.3d 420,424 (2007).

#### B. Analysis

Defendant presents several distinct arguments in support of its Motion for Judgment as a Matter of Law. These are: (1) there was insufficient evidence presented at trial for a finding that Defendant owed Plaintiff a duty of care; (2) the testimony of Dr. Tingey and Dr. Dunn was improper and prejudiced Defendant; and (3) Plaintiff had a burden to apportion the amount of damages attributable to Defendant and those attributable to prior injuries, but failed to do so. Defendant also argues, in the alternative, that even if it is not entitled to judgment as a matter of law, it is entitled under NRCP 59 to a new trial or remittitur because the jury's award of future pain and suffering was unsupported, Plaintiff posed improper questions to Defendant's witnesses, and Plaintiff's counsel made prejudicial comments to the jury. Each of these arguments will be addressed in turn.

> 1. Whether there was sufficient evidence produced at trial such that a reasonable jury could find that Defendant had notice of the foreign substance on the floor.

The law concerning negligence in relation to a foreign substance on the floor is, in some respects, well settled. Where the business owner or its agent caused the substance to be on the floor, liability will lie, as a foreign substance on the floor is not consistent with reasonable care. However, where the business owner or his agent did not cause the foreign substance to be on the floor, a plaintiff must prove actual or constructive knowledge of the floor's condition, and a

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failure to remedy it. Sprague v. Lucky Stores, Inc., 109 Nev. 247, 250, 849 P.2d 320, 322-323 (1993). As stated above, O'Connell produced no evidence that Wynn caused the substance to be on the floor, or that it had actual notice. Thus, the question at issue here was whether sufficient evidence was presented for a jury to find that Wynn was on constructive notice of the spill.

Whether a business owner was under constructive notice of the hazardous condition is a question of fact properly left for the jury, id., but this does not relieve the plaintiff from having to admit evidence at trial of constructive notice. In Sprague, the Supreme Court noted that "a reasonable jury could have determined that the virtually continual debris on the produce department floor put Lucky on constructive notice that, at any time, a hazardous condition might exist which would result in injury to Lucky customers." Id. at 251, 849 P.2d at 323. Nevada case law has caused some confusion in differentiating between constructive notice and the "mode of operation approach," the latter of which is specifically discussed in cases decided subsequent to Sprague. The fact that there is a difference is made clear in FGA v. Giglio, 128 Nev. Adv. Op. 26, 278 P.3d 490, 497 (2012), where the court noted that the Sprague court had implicitly adopted the mode of operation approach when it "stated that even in the absence of constructive notice, 'a jury could conclude that Lucky should have recognized the impossibility of keeping the produce section clean by sweeping' alone." (emphasis added). With the mode of operation approach, which is not applicable in this case, a plaintiff satisfies the notice requirement (actual or constructive) by establishing that an injury was attributable to a reasonably foreseeable dangerous condition on the owner's premises that is related to the owner's self-service mode of operation.

While evidence of a continuous or recurring condition might amount to constructive notice under *Sprague*, *supra*, and *Ford v. Southern Hills Medical Center*, 2011 WL 6171790 (Nev. 2011), that is not the only way of proving constructive notice.<sup>2</sup> Proof that a foreign

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> No argument was made that the condition was the result of self-service, nor was the jury instructed on this inapplicable area of the law.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Ford stated that "the standard under Sprague to prove constructive notice is a virtually continuous condition." Of course, Sprague does not actually say that—Sprague did not establish a bright line test for what will establish constructive notice, since to have done so would amount

substance on the floor had existed for such a length of time that the proprietor in the exercise of ordinary care should have known of it, is another way of proving constructive notice. What would amount to sufficient time to warrant holding that the proprietor had constructive notice generally depends on the circumstances of the particular case and involves consideration of the nature of the danger, the number of persons likely to be affected by it, the diligence required to discover or prevent it, opportunity and means of knowledge, the foresight which a person of ordinary care and prudence would be expected to exercise under the circumstances, and the foreseeable consequence of the conditions. See 61 A.L.R.2d 6 §7(b).

Moreover, Nevada has made clear that an innkeeper may be found on constructive notice of latent defects upon their premises if a reasonable inspection would have revealed such a danger. See Twardowski v. Westward Ho Motels, Inc., 86 Nev. 784, 476 P.2d 946 (1970). In Twardowski, the court held that if a reasonable inspection of its pool slide would have revealed the defective handrails, the Westward Ho would be charged with constructive notice of the latent defect, but that whether the defect would have been discovered by a reasonable inspection was a jury question. The court further noted that "[c]onstructive knowledge of a latent defect can be established by circumstantial evidence." Id. at 788, 476 P.2d at 948. The over-arching theme of a negligence case has been, and is, foreseeability.

[T]here is no liability for harm resulting from conditions from which no unreasonable risk was to be anticipated, or those which the occupier did not know and could not have discovered with reasonable care. The mere existence of a defect or danger is not enough to establish liability, unless it is shown to be of such a character or of such a duration that the jury may reasonably conclude that due care would have discovered it.

Prosser, Law of Torts 393 (4th ed. 1980). Whether reasonable care has been exercised is almost always a jury question, as was made clear by the Nevada Supreme Court in *Foster v. Costco Wholesale Corp.*, 128 Nev. Adv. Op. 71, 291 P.3d 150 (2012). Abrogating the holding in

to an extreme departure from the common law on this subject, including Nevada's own case law, and Ford, as an unpublished opinion, is not binding precedent upon this Court.

-6-

## NETTLES LAW FIRM

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Gunlock v. New Frontier Hotel, 78 Nev. 182, 370 P.2d 682 (1962), the Nevada Supreme Court adopted the position of the Restatement (Third) of Torts concerning the duty of a landowner. "Thus, under the Restatement (Third), landowners bear a general duty of reasonable care to all entrants. . . . The 'duty issue must be analyzed with regard to foreseeability and gravity of harm, and the feasibility and availability of alternative conduct that would have prevented the harm." Foster, 291 P.3d at 156 (citations omitted).

Here, during O'Connell's case in chief, Yanet Elias, whose job was that of an assistant manager in the public areas department at Wynn, testified that, "It's very difficult to maintain the casino, you know, completely clean, because it's a job for 24 hours. There are people -- a lot of people walking through, a lot of children, they're carrying things. So, it's impossible to keep it clean at 100 percent." TT Vol. 3 at 70:22-71:1. Additionally, Ms. Elias testified that she did not know when the area where O'Connell fell had last been inspected prior to her fall, and when asked about how often the area is checked, she testified, "It depends on how long it takes the employee to check the north area and return to the south area, because it's all considered one one whole area. And there aren't always two employees assigned to that area. Sometimes, there's only one." TT Vol. 3 at 69:5-11. While she repeatedly answered questions posed by both counsel by stating that she did not recall, Ms. Elias was also repeatedly impeached with her earlier deposition testimony. At one point she admitted that one of the signs that a porter is not doing their job is that there is debris on the floor. Id. at 70:3-6)

O'Connell also called Corey Prowell in her case in chief, Wynn's assistant security manager who at the time of the incident was a security report writer. Mr. Prowell responded to the subject incident and eventually wrote a report. He described the scene of the fall as a high traffic area with marble flooring and indicated that upon his arrival, he was told by Ms. Elias that the liquid on the floor had already been cleaned up, and that he was told by another employee that the employee had seen O'Connell being helped up by four other guests. He also testified that O'Connell told him that when she had recovered from her fall, she saw a green liquid on the floor. During her testimony at trial, O'Connell described the "spill" as "at least seven feet" with one side measuring about four feet still in a liquid state, and a three foot portion as "almost dry,"

"a little sticky" with "footprints on it." TT, Vol. 3 at 59:19-24. She described the liquid as having "just a hint of green," TT, Vol. 3 at 59:12, and elaborating about the footprints she said:

They looked like, you know, they were – they looked like mine that I was making, and I'm sure they were from the people that were standing around and helped me up . . . [k]ind of like dirty footprints that you leave after you've mopped your floor and you step on it, you walk on it, that's kind of how it looked.

TT, Vol. 3 at 62:19-63:2.

Wynn argues that "the record is completely devoid of any evidence regarding the length of time the foreign substance had been on the floor." Mot. at 15-17. While it is true that O'Connell could not testify as to how long the substance had been on the floor, she did testify that a three-foot section of the seven-foot spill was already dry and drying. While the defense seems to suggest that expert testimony would be required, presumably to testify as to the relative humidity within the casino and its relation to the rate of evaporation, common experience would allow a jury to infer that the spill had been in place longer than just a few minutes. As pointed out by O'Connell's Opposition, there was ample other evidence from which the jury could have found that Wynn had constructive notice of the substance of the floor. Opp. at 11-13. This evidence includes: (1) testimony that the atrium where the substance was located was highly trafficked; (2) testimony that it is impossible for Wynn's employees to keep the casino floor entirely clean; and (3) testimony that Defendant Wynn had no floor inspection schedule, did not maintain inspection logs, and could not say with certainty when the floor was last inspected prior to O'Connell's injury. This testimony was elicited from Defendant Wynn's own employees.

"A non-moving party can defeat a motion for judgment as a matter of law if it present[s] sufficient evidence such that the jury could grant relief to that party." D&D Tire, Inc. v. Ouellette, 131 Nev. Adv. Op. 47, 352 P.3d 32, 35 (2015) (internal quotations and citations omitted). All of the aforementioned testimony, taken together and drawing all reasonable inferences in favor of the Plaintiff was sufficient to establish that Wynn was on constructive notice of the dangerous condition upon its floor.

#### 2. Whether the testimony of Dr. Tingey and Dr. Dunn was improper

Wynn next makes the argument that the testimony of O'Connell's experts, Dr. Tingey and Dr. Dunn, was improper. Mot. at 19-21. Wynn first argues that the Court improperly admitted their testimony because O'Connell disclosed them as expert witnesses beyond the disclosure deadline. Mot. at 18-19. Wynn argues that its rebuttal expert was unable to review their records and incorporate them into his report. Mot. at 18. However, late production was substantially justified under NRCP 37(c) because O'Connell continued to treat after the close of discovery, treatment records were provided to O'Connell's counsel after the close of discovery, and were provided to Defense counsel soon after their receipt, and because O'Connell had to change treating physicians after Dr. Martin had left the practice. The late disclosed records were only a few pages, the Court permitted the defense to voir dire the doctors outside the presence of the jury before they testified in the presence of the jury, and the Court allowed Wynn's rebuttal expert to sit in the courtroom and listen to the testimony of both Dr. Tingey and Dr. Dunn, allowing him to incorporate his opinions on direct examination. Hence, Wynn was not prejudiced by any late disclosure on O'Connell's part.

Wynn also argues that both doctors lacked a sufficient basis for their opinions because they were only based upon Plaintiff's self-reporting. Mot. at 19. In support, Wynn cites to the federal case of *Perkins v. United States*, 626 F. Supp. 2d 587 (E.D. Va. 2009). Notwithstanding the fact that *Perkins* is a federal case,<sup>3</sup> it is not on point to the facts here. In *Perkins*, the court found that expert testimony as to medical causation should be excluded because the expert's opinion was based *solely* on the patient's self-reporting – that the expert had merely adopted the patient's explanation *as his own opinion*. *Id.* at 592-593. Here, however, O'Connell's self-reporting did not appear to be the *sole* basis of her experts' testimony. Both doctors testified as to the basis of their opinions, which included not only evaluation of the O'Connell's medical history but also their examination of her, their review of her diagnostic medical tests, and their

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Although not addressed here, this could be significant because Nevada courts do not follow the same procedure for determining whether expert testimony should be allowed as do federal courts (i.e., Nevada has not adopted the *Daubert* standard).

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experience in treating orthopedic conditions and the conditions that would result from a slip and fall. There is simply no indication that O'Connell's experts wholly adopted her self-reporting as the sole basis for their opinions as to causation. Moreover, Dr. Tingey was candid in his opinion that he would not attribute all of O'Connell's knee problems to the subject fall because the MRI indicated a degenerative disease process in the left knee as opposed to the right knee.

> 3. Whether there is legal basis for a finding that Plaintiff bears a burden to apportion damages between pre-existing conditions and the harm caused by Defendant

Wynn next argues that O'Connell had the burden of apportioning her damages between pre-existing injuries and those injuries caused by her slip and fall at the Wynn but failed to do so. Mot. at 21-25. This is a familiarly incorrect argument (and, indeed, was raised and rejected during trial for the same reasons as it is now) because the legal premises upon which it rests are infirm. The main cause of confusion in this and other cases is the federal case of Schwartz v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co., 2009 WL 2197370 (D. Nev. July 22, 2009).

In that case, Judge Dawson did indeed hold that "[i]n a case where a plaintiff has a preexisting condition, and later sustains an injury to that area, the Plaintiff bears the burden of apportioning the injuries, treatment and damages between the pre-existing condition and the subsequent accident." Id. at \*6. However, the cases cited as precedent by Judge Dawson for that statement do not support that assertion. Kleitz v. Raskin, 103 Nev. 325, 738 P.2d 508 (1987) involved apportioning damages between injuries caused by successive tortfeasors, not apportioning damages between pre-existing conditions and injuries caused by a sole tortfeasor.

Judge Dawson also cited the Washington Court of Appeals case of Phennah v. Whalen, 621 P.2d 1304 (Wash. App. 1980), but that also involved apportioning damages between successive tortfeasors. The Restatement (Second) of Torts § 433(b), also relied upon, doesn't even concern successive tortfeasors on its face but rather concerns the "substantial factor" test for determining proximate cause. Here, we do not have successive tortfeasors. Rather, we have a Plaintiff who, admittedly, had various pre-existing mental and physical conditions. Therefore, the Schwartz case is in error and is inapplicable to this case. Wynn took the O'Connell as it

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found her and is liable for the full extent of her injuries, notwithstanding her pre-existing conditions. See Murphy v. Southern Pac. Co., 31 Nev. 120, 101 P. 322 (1909).

#### 4. Whether the Defendant is entitled to a new trial or remittitur.

In Canterino v. The Mirage Casino-Hotel, 117 Nev. 19, 24, 16 P.3d 415, 418 (2001), opinion reinstated on reh'g (Oct. 2, 2001), opinion modified on reh'g sub nom, Canterino v. Mirage Casino-Hotel, 118 Nev. 191, 42 P.3d 808 (2002), the Supreme Court addressed the issue of when a trial court may grant a new trial or issue a conditional order of remittitur reducing an award of damages by a jury. The court stated:

This court has held that damages for pain and suffering are peculiarly within the province of the jury. In Stackiewicz v. Nissan Motor Corporation, 100 Nev. 443, 454, 686 P.2d 925, 932 (1984), this court stated that the trial court cannot revisit a jury's damage award unless it is "flagrantly improper." "In actions for damages in which the law provides no legal rule of measurement it is the special province of the jury to determine the amount that ought to be allowed, so that a court is not justified in reversing the case or granting a new trial on the ground that the verdict is excessive, unless it is so flagrantly improper as to indicate passion, prejudice or corruption in the jury.... The elements of pain and suffering are wholly subjective. It can hardly be denied that, because of their very nature, a determination of their monetary compensation falls peculiarly within the province of the jury.... We may not invade the province of the fact-finder by arbitrarily substituting a monetary judgment in a specific sum felt to be more suitable." Stackiewicz, 100 Nev. at 454-55, 686 P.2d at 932 (quotations and citations omitted). The mere fact that a verdict is large is not conclusive that it is the result of passion or prejudice. Id. (citing Beccard v. Nevada National Bank, 99 Nev. 63, 66 n. 3, 657 P.2d 1154, 1156 n. 3 (1983)).

Here, it must be noted that O'Connell was prevented from presenting evidence of her medical special damages due to discovery and evidentiary issues. Thus, she sought only pain and suffering damages. She testified that she had been suffering with her knee and her neck and back since the fall five years earlier and could no longer engage in the activities that she could prior to the fall, including the swing dancing she had done regularly before the accident. This testimony was corroborated by her former boyfriend and dance partner. She often described her pain throughout her medical records as 10 out of 10. While the defense may have thought that

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this testimony would be unbelievable to a jury, it was nonetheless the jury's choice to believe it. Additionally, Dr. Tingey testified that he had recommended surgery for O'Connell's traumatically injured knee and that she would, if she chose the surgery, have post-operative pain, but that typically the result after surgery would be a complete relief of the symptoms. On the other hand, Dr. Dunn testified that due to O'Connell's continued complaints of pain in her neck and symptoms in her arms, he recommended an anterior cervical neck discectomy and an interbody 3-level fusion with placement of a plate and screws. He described this surgery as noncurative, but rather taking away 50 to 60 percent of the pain which O'Connell had described as terrible. While Dr. Dunn attributed the changes to O'Connell's spine to a degenerative disease process, he attributed the pain, which he believed to be previously asymptomatic, to the fall describing the quintessential egg-shell plaintiff.

Wynn argues in the alternative to the motion for judgment as a matter of law, that a new trial should be had or remittitur issued for several reasons. The first is that O'Connell failed to establish future pain and suffering damages as required by Nevada law. Mot. at 25 (citing Krause, Inc. v. Little, 117 Nev. 929, 938, 34 P.3d 566 (2001) (holding that Nevada law requires that "when an injury or disability is subjective and not demonstrable" expert medical testimony is required)). The basis for this argument, however, is the same as above – that Plaintiff's medical experts lacked a reliable basis for their opinion and that O'Connell failed to carry her burden to apportion damages between pre-existing conditions. Mot. at 26:3-7. For the same reasons as outlined above, then, this argument should be rejected.

Wynn next argues that O'Connell was improperly allowed to question defense witnesses. Specifically, Wynn points to O'Connell's counsel questioning witnesses on the lack of video coverage of the incident and references in her closing arguments that Wynn controlled the evidence. Mot. at 26. One of the statements cited by Wynn, on examination of Corey Prowell, does not appear to have been objected to by defense counsel and so that objection is now untimely.4 The other statements cited by Wynn were in Plaintiff's counsel's closing or rebuttal

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> A complete transcript of this portion of the trial was not provided, but upon reviewing the full transcript on file, no objection appears to have been lodged following the questioning.

 arguments. Defendant also did not object to those statements and, in any event, had the opportunity to make arguments rebutting those statements in its own closing. Therefore, no prejudice resulted.

Wynn last argues that it is entitled to a new trial because O'Connell's counsel made an improper statement in rebuttal as to damages. The statement in issue is: "As jurors, you are the voice of the conscience of this community." Defendant lodged a timely objection, which was immediately sustained by this Court. The Court also admonished counsel for making the statement and instructed the jury to disregard it. The Court stated:

Sustained. No, no. The jury will disregard that. Counsel, this is not a punitive damage case. You may not address the – they are not to be making decisions as the conscience of the community. You know that is improper argument. (TT Vol. 6 at 46:12-16)

The problem with such a statement is that it allows the jury to punish the defendant, e.g., with punitive damages, which was not a part of Plaintiff's case here. See Florida Crushed Stone Co. v. Johnson, 546 So.2d 1102, 1104 (1989).

The Nevada Supreme Court has made clear, however, that a new trial is warranted only where "the [comment] is so extreme that the objection and admonishment could not remove the [comment's] effect." Lioce v. Cohen, 124 Nev. 1, 17, 174 P.3d 970, 981 (2008). This amounts to an analysis of whether no other reasonable explanation could exist for the jury's verdict. Grosjean v. Imperial Palace, Inc., 125 Nev. 349, 364, 212 P.3d 1068, 1079 (2009). Here, there was ample evidence presented at trial, as outlined above and in Plaintiff's Opposition, to support the jury verdict. Wynn's timely objection was quickly sustained and a limiting instruction was given immediately. In light of the evidence presented at trial, it cannot be said that the jury's verdict was so unreasonable as to make the statement prejudicial. CF Lioce, 124 Nev. at 17, 174 P.3d at 981. (finding that the trial testimony supported the jury's verdict and the district court sustained the defendant's objections to misconduct, so a new trial was not warranted).

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Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY	ORDERED that Defendant's Motion for Judgment as
Matter of Law or Alternatively for a Ne	w Trial or Remittitur be DENIED.
DATED this 20th day of April,	2016.
	DISTRICT/COURT JUDGE
Submitted by:	
NETTLES LAW FIRM	
BRIAN D. NETTLES, ESQ.	
Nevada Bar No. 7462	
CHRISTIAN M. MORRIS, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 11218	
NETTLES LAW FIRM	

Approved as to form and content:

1389 Galleria Drive, Suite 200

Henderson, Nevada 89014

Attorneys for Plaintiff

Lawrence J. Sernenza, III, Esq. Christopher D. Kircher, Esq. Lawrence J. Semenza, III, P.C. 10161 Park Run Drive, Suite 150 Las Vegas, Nevada 89145 Attorneys for Defendant, Wynn Las Vegas, LLC dba Wynn Las Vegas

O'Connell v. Wynn - Case No. A-12-655992-C

## DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

Negligence - Premises Liability		COURT MINUTES	December 19, 2012	
A-12-655992-C	Yvonne O'Co	nnell, Plaintiff(s)		
	vs.			
	Wynn Resorts Limited, Defendant(s)			
December 19, 2012 3:00 AM		Motion to Withdraw as Counsel		
HEARD BY: Ellsw	orth, Carolyn	COURTROOM:		

RECORDER:

**REPORTER:** 

PARTIES PRESENT:

### JOURNAL ENTRIES

#### - MOTION TO WITHDRAW

COURT CLERK: Denise Trujillo

As supplemental affidavit with pertinent information was filed, there being no opposition, COURT ORDERED, Motion GRANTED.

PRINT DATE: 06/10/2016 Page 1 of 35 Minutes Date: December 19, 2012

## DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

COURT MINUTES

A-12-655992-C Yvonne O'Connell, Plaintiff(s)
vs.
Wynn Resorts Limited, Defendant(s)

August 07, 2015 9:30 AM Motion for Protective Deft's Motion for

Order Protective Order and

August 07, 2015

for OST

HEARD BY: Bulla, Bonnie COURTROOM: RJC Level 5 Hearing Room

COURT CLERK: Jennifer Lott

Negligence - Premises Liability

**RECORDER:** Francesca Haak

**REPORTER:** 

**PARTIES** 

PRESENT: Kircher, Christopher D. Attorney

Morris, Christian Attorney

#### JOURNAL ENTRIES

- Commissioner stated the 30(b)(6) Notice was not timely served. Arguments by counsel. Case involved a slip and fall in 2010, no one saw the fall, and the spill was cleaned before Security arrived (no video surveillance). Commissioner suggested a Mandatory Settlement Conference; Ms. Morris to coordinate with Dept. 30 within 30 days, then contact the Senior Judge Dept.

COMMISSIONER RECOMMENDED, motion is GRANTED but WITHOUT PREJUDICE for Pltf to move to re-open discovery to set a Rule 30(b)(6) deposition; submit a 2.35 Stipulation, or bring a Motion on OST. However, Commissioner advised counsel to try and work out the parameters, and Commissioner suggested five topic areas.

Ms. Morris to prepare the Report and Recommendations, and Mr. Kircher to approve as to form and content. A proper report must be timely submitted within 10 days of the hearing. Otherwise, counsel will pay a contribution. Ms. Morris to appear at status check hearing to report on the Report and Recommendations.

PRINT DATE: 06/10/2016 Page 2 of 35 Minutes Date: December 19, 2012

### A-12-655992-C

9/18/15 11:00 a.m. Status Check: Compliance

PRINT DATE: 06/10/2016 Page 3 of 35 Minutes Date: December 19, 2012

## DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

Negligence - Premises Liability		COURT MINUTES	September 03, 2015
<b>A</b> -12-655992-C	Yvonne O'Connell, Plaintiff(s) vs. Wynn Resorts Limited, Defendant(s)		
September 03, 2015	9:00 AM	Settlement Conference	
HEARD BY:		COURTROOM:	
COURT CLERK:			
RECORDER:			
REPORTER:			
PARTIES PRESENT:			
		JOURNAL ENTRIES	

- Settlement conference held, matter NOT SETTLED.

PRINT DATE: 06/10/2016 Page 4 of 35 Minutes Date: December 19, 2012

## DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

**COURT MINUTES** 

1 40 (PROCE C) 11 PM - 1/// )

September 17, 2015

A-12-655992-C

Yvonne O'Connell, Plaintiff(s)

vs.

Wynn Resorts Limited, Defendant(s)

September 17, 2015

9:00 AM

**Motion for Summary** 

Judgment

**HEARD BY:** Thompson, Charles

Negligence - Premises Liability

**COURTROOM:** RJC Courtroom 16D

COURT CLERK: Denise Trujillo

**RECORDER:** Lara Corcoran

**REPORTER:** 

**PARTIES** 

**PRESENT:** Kircher, Christopher D.

Attorney

Morris, Christian

Attorney

**JOURNAL ENTRIES** 

- DEFT'S MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT

Arguments by counsel. COURT ORDERED, Motion DENIED, Pltf's to prepare the order.

PRINT DATE: 06/10/2016 Page 5 of 35 Minutes Date: December 19, 2012

## DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

COURT MINUTES

A 12 (FEOO2 C Vyyanna OlConnall Dlaintiff(a)

September 18, 2015

A-12-655992-C Yvonne O'Connell, Plaintiff(s)

vs.

Wynn Resorts Limited, Defendant(s)

September 18, 2015 9:00 AM Motion Pltf's Motion to Re-

Open Discovery for the Limited Purpose of Taking Deft's 30(b)(6) Deposition

and for OST

HEARD BY: Bulla, Bonnie COURTROOM: RJC Level 5 Hearing Room

COURT CLERK: Jennifer Lott

Negligence - Premises Liability

**RECORDER:** Francesca Haak

**REPORTER:** 

**PARTIES** 

PRESENT: Kircher, Christopher D. Attorney

Morris, Christian Attorney

#### JOURNAL ENTRIES

- Case is three years old, Trial date is 10/12/15, and Commissioner cannot move the Trial date. Ms. Morris stated the case will likely be tried the end of October. COMMISSIONER RECOMMENDED, motion is GRANTED within parameters for relevant topics; complete deposition by 10/2/15, or as otherwise agreed to by counsel; set deposition on five business days notice with the understanding that Defense counsel and the Deponent must be available.

COMMISSIONER RECOMMENDED, Commissioner has no problem with Topics 1, 2, 3; Topic 4 is MODIFIED to date of incident in the Wynn Atrium area; Topic 5 and 6 - 30(b)(6) addresses policies and procedures for spills in a public area; narrow and answer Topic 7; include another Topic to identify employees working on the day in question (duties, responsibilities, documents they filled out, and knowledge); everything else is PROTECTED.

PRINT DATE: 06/10/2016 Page 6 of 35 Minutes Date: December 19, 2012

#### A-12-655992-C

COMMISSIONER RECOMMENDED, Topic 10 - individuals working in the area the day in question, job duties for this area, and checking the floor; Topic 11 is the Investigator (Ms. Morris will switch out with Topic 5); if information becomes known that was not reasonably known before, the lawyers are INSTRUCTED to raise a Trial continuance with the District Court Judge.

Ms. Morris to prepare the Report and Recommendations, and Mr. Kircher to approve as to form and content. A proper report must be timely submitted within 10 days of the hearing. Otherwise, counsel will pay a contribution. Ms. Morris to appear at status check hearing to report on the Report and Recommendations.

10/16/15 11:00 a.m. Status Check: Compliance

PRINT DATE: 06/10/2016 Page 7 of 35 Minutes Date: December 19, 2012

## DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

COURT MINUTES

A 10 (FE000 C V OIC II DI : ((M))

October 01, 2015

A-12-655992-C Yvonne O'Connell, Plaintiff(s)

VS.

Wynn Resorts Limited, Defendant(s)

October 01, 2015 9:00 AM All Pending Motions

HEARD BY: Ellsworth, Carolyn COURTROOM: RJC Courtroom 16D

COURT CLERK: Denise Trujillo

Negligence - Premises Liability

**RECORDER:** Debbie Winn

**REPORTER:** 

**PARTIES** 

**PRESENT:** Kircher, Christopher D. Attorney

Morris, Christian Attorney Semenza, Lawrence, III Attorney

#### **JOURNAL ENTRIES**

- PLTF'S OMNIBUS MTNS IN LIMINE...DEFT'S MTN IN LIMINE #1 TO EXCLUDE PURPORTED EXPERT GARY PRESSWOOD...DEFT'S MTN IN LIMINE #2 TO EXCLUDE UNRELATED MEDICAL CONDITIONS & DAMAGES CLAIMED BY PLTFF...DEFT'S MTN IN LIMINE #3 TO EXCLUDE ANY REFERENCE OR TESTIMONY OF DEFT'S ALLEGED FAILURE TO PRESERVE EVIDENCE...CALENDAR CALL

After arguments of counsel, COURT ORDERED, Pltf's Omnibus Motion rulings are as follows:

- 1. Admit pleadings and discovery: DENIED, counsel can stipulate to authenticity, but that is different than admissibility.
- 2. Exclude argument & evidence re: 3rd party negligence: DENIED with the caveat that all arguments must be supported by evidence.
- 3. Preclude argument Pltf's injuries are unrelated to fall: DENIED, may argue if supported by evidence properly admitted.
- 4. Preclude references to prior accidents, etc.: GRANTED IN PART, to the extent of prior accident, if in a previous lawsuit she had a permanent disability, that could be relevant. FURTHER, only relevant to pre-existing complaints when met with treating physician after accident.

PRINT DATE: 06/10/2016 Page 8 of 35 Minutes Date: December 19, 2012

#### A-12-655992-C

- 5. Exclude evidence & reference to Pltf's medical bills paid by insurance: GRANTED.
- 6. Limit defense experts opinions to their reports: If foundation is laid, Deft's will qualify their witness as an expert at time of trial, and Pltf's can object at trial if not qualified, and ORDERED, DENIED WITHOUT PREJUDICE.
- 7. Excluding evidence / references regarding Pltf's recovery is subject to income tax; GRANTED as no opposition.
- 8. Admit all properly disclosed medical records as authentic; previously DENIED.
- 9. Adverse inference instruction; DENIED WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

After arguments of counsel, COURT ORDERED, Deft's Motions in Limine rulings are as follows:

- 1. Exclude purported expert witness Gary Presswood; GRANTED.
- 2. Exclude unrelated medical conditions and damages claimed by Pltf.; DENIED WITHOUT PREJUDICE as to Dr. Dunn; and counsel to submit supplemental briefing as to Dr. Tingey.
- 3. Excluding reference or testimony as to Wynn's failure to preserve evidence; DENIED WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

FURTHER, all motions for sanctions and fees are DENIED. Counsel to submit their supplemental brief's as to Dr. Tingey no later than 10/27/15 for everything. FURTHER, trial date SET, and Motion in Limine as to Dr. Tingey reset. Counsel to call chambers after they have their settlement conference and advised Court whether or not case has resolved.

10/29/15 9 AM SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEF ON MOTION IN LIMINE

11/4/15 1:30 PM JURY TRIAL

PRINT DATE: 06/10/2016 Page 9 of 35 Minutes Date: December 19, 2012

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

COURT MINUTES

October 29, 2015

A-12-655992-C

Yvonne O'Connell, Plaintiff(s)

Wynn Resorts Limited, Defendant(s)

October 29, 2015

3:00 AM

All Pending Motions

**HEARD BY:** Ellsworth, Carolyn

Negligence - Premises Liability

**COURTROOM:** RJC Courtroom 16D

COURT CLERK: Denise Trujillo

**RECORDER:** 

**REPORTER:** 

**PARTIES** 

PRESENT: Kircher, Christopher D. Attorney

Morris, Christian

Attorney

Semenza, Lawrence, III

Attorney

#### **JOURNAL ENTRIES**

- HEARING: SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEF ON MOTION IN LIMINE...PLTF'S EMERGENCY MOTION TO CONTINUE TRIAL

COURT reviewed pleadings and indicated she is not inclined to grant the motion as there is no basis. Arguments by counsel. COURT stated findings and ORDERED, Motion DENIED. COURT advised counsel upon reviewing file she noticed there was no jury demand filed in this case, and it was set for jury trial by a clerical error. Ms. Morris moved for Jury Trial. Arguments by counsel. COURT ORDERED, Motion GRANTED, Ms. Morris to prepare order. COURT noted there are no orders for other rulings in this case and they need to be filed immediately. Court advised she received supplemental briefing on outstanding Motions in Limine. Arguments by counsel. COURT ORDERED, Dr. Dunn WILL be allowed to testify. Arguments by counsel as to Dr. Tingy. COURT ORDERED, Dr. Tingy will be allowed to testify, however, defense counsel will be allowed to depose him on the stand in the absence of the jury. Mr. Semenza inquired if those where the only doctors counsel was going to call. Ms. Morris advised she had one more. Arguments by counsel. Ms. Morris conceded she will not call other doctor listed on her 16.1.

PRINT DATE: 06/10/2016 Page 10 of 35 Minutes Date: December 19, 2012

### A-12-655992-C

 $11/4/15\ 1:30\ \mathsf{PM}\ \mathsf{JURY}\ \mathsf{TRIAL}$ 

PRINT DATE: 06/10/2016 Page 11 of 35 Minutes Date: December 19, 2012

## DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

COURT MINUTES

November 04, 2015

A-12-655992-C Yvonne O'Connell, Plaintiff(s)

VS.

Wynn Resorts Limited, Defendant(s)

November 04, 2015 1:30 PM Jury Trial

HEARD BY: Ellsworth, Carolyn COURTROOM: RJC Courtroom 16D

COURT CLERK: Denise Trujillo

Negligence - Premises Liability

**RECORDER:** Lara Corcoran

**REPORTER:** 

**PARTIES** 

**PRESENT:** Kircher, Christopher D. Attorney

Morris, Christian Attorney
Nettles, Brian D. Attorney
O'Connell, Yvonne Plaintiff
Rickard, Jarrod L. Attorney
Semenza, Lawrence, III Attorney
Wynn Las Vegas LLC Defendant

#### **JOURNAL ENTRIES**

#### - JURY TRIAL

IN THE ABSENCE OF THE JURY VENIRE. Mr. Semenza advised there is an issue with Mr. Prowell, security officer, arising after floor has been cleaned up. Arguments by cousnel. COURT advised counsel to make appropriate adjustments. As to the second issue, Mr. Semenza wants to make sure Pltf's don't go beyond damages on collection of evidence. Arguments by counsel. Court advised she wants further briefing on this issue. Counsel stipulated to joint exhibits being admitted. IN THE PRESENCE OF THE JURY VENIRE. Venire sworn, and jury selection commenced.

**EVENING RECESS** 

CONTINUED TO: 11/5/15 11:00 AM

PRINT DATE: 06/10/2016 Page 12 of 35 Minutes Date: December 19, 2012

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

COURT MINUTES

November 05, 2015

A-12-655992-C

Yvonne O'Connell, Plaintiff(s)

Wynn Resorts Limited, Defendant(s)

November 05, 2015

11:00 AM

Jury Trial

**HEARD BY:** Ellsworth, Carolyn

Negligence - Premises Liability

**COURTROOM:** RJC Courtroom 16D

**COURT CLERK:** Billie Jo Craig

**RECORDER:** Lara Corcoran

**REPORTER:** 

**PARTIES** 

PRESENT: Kircher, Christopher D. Attorney

Morris, Christian Attorney O'Connell, Yvonne Plaintiff Semenza, Lawrence, III **Attorney** 

#### **JOURNAL ENTRIES**

- Attorney Edward Wynder present on behalf of Plaintiff.

OUTSIDE THE PRESENCE OF THE PROSPECTIVE JURY PANEL: Ms. Morris requested Badge No. 29 Becnel be questioned further regarding her work in a law firm as she had an E-mail with her name on it regarding another Wynn case. Mr. Semenza objected to her being excused. Ms. Becnel brought in and was questioned further by Court and counsel. Arguments by counsel. Court stated its findings, and ORDERED, Badge No. 29 Becnel is EXCUSED. Ms. Morris requested Badge No. 14 Herbert be excused as he worked at the golf course. Arguments by counsel. Court stated its findings, and ORDERED, Badge No. 14 Herbert is EXCUSED. Mr. Semenza requested Badge No. 1 Torres and Badge No. 7 De Madrigal be excused due to language problems. The Court advised it did not want to consider this now but counsel can ask qualifying questions during individual voir dire.

PROSPECTIVE JURY PANEL PRESENT: Voir dire continues. OUTSIDE THE PRESENCE OF THE PROSPECTIVE JURY PANEL: Court noted more Jurors coming at 2:00 PM. Colloquy regarding scheduling of witnesses. The Court advised it would be as accommodating as possible.

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#### A-12-655992-C

PROSPECTIVE JURY PANEL PRESENT: Voir dire continues. Peremptory Challenges. The Court thanked and excused the remaining prospective Jurors in the audience. The Court thanked and excused the remaining prospective Jurors. Jury chosen. EVENING RECESS. OUTSIDE THE PRESENCE OF THE JURY: Court noted it would swear in the Jury on Monday.

CONTINUED TO: 11/9/15 1:30 PM

PRINT DATE: 06/10/2016 Page 15 of 35 Minutes Date: December 19, 2012

COURT MINUTES

November 09, 2015

A-12-655992-C

Yvonne O'Connell, Plaintiff(s)

Wynn Resorts Limited, Defendant(s)

November 09, 2015

1:30 PM

Jury Trial

**HEARD BY:** Ellsworth, Carolyn

Negligence - Premises Liability

**COURTROOM:** RJC Courtroom 16D

COURT CLERK: Denise Trujillo

RECORDER:

Lara Corcoran

REPORTER:

**PARTIES** 

PRESENT: Morris, Christian

Attorney Nettles, Brian D. Attorney Rickard, Jarrod L. Attorney Semenza, Lawrence, III **Attorney** 

#### **JOURNAL ENTRIES**

#### - JURY TRIAL

IN THE PRESENCE OF THE JURY PANEL. Jurors sworn. Court instructed jury as to trial procedure. Opening statements by counsel. Testimony and exhibits per worksheets. IN THE ABSENCE OF THE JURY. Arguments by counsel regarding whether Dr. Dunn will be testifying to future medical procedures. Court noted it does not appear that Pltf's intend to ask that question. IN THE PRESENCE OF THE JURY. Testimony and exhibits continued. IN THE ABSENCE OF THE JURY. Dr. Dunn sworn and testified in the absence of the jury. Arguments by counsel. COURT believes testimony has been limited to what in his own charges that he reviewed. Further arguments. COURT will allow Dr. Dunn to go on what he knows and how he knows it. IN THE PRESENCE OF THE JURY. Testimony and exhibits continued.

**EVENING RECESS** 

11/10/15 8:30 AM

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PRINT DATE: 06/10/2016 Page 17 of 35 Minutes Date: December 19, 2012

COURT MINUTES

November 10, 2015

A-12-655992-C Yvc

Negligence - Premises Liability

Yvonne O'Connell, Plaintiff(s)

vs.

Wynn Resorts Limited, Defendant(s)

November 10, 2015

8:30 AM

Jury Trial

**HEARD BY:** Ellsworth, Carolyn

**COURTROOM:** RJC Courtroom 16D

COURT CLERK: Denise Trujillo

**RECORDER:** Lara Corcoran

**REPORTER:** 

**PARTIES** 

PRESENT: Morris, Christian

Attorney
Attorney
Plaintiff
Attorney
Attorney

Rickard, Jarrod L. Semenza, Lawrence, III Wynn Las Vegas LLC

Nettles, Brian D.

O'Connell, Yvonne

Defendant

#### **JOURNAL ENTRIES**

#### - JURY TRIAL

IN THE PRESENCE OF THE JURY. Testimony and exhibits per worksheets. IN THE ABSENCE OF THE JURY. Dr. Tingy sworn and testifed in the absence of the jury. Mr. Semenza stated there are a whole bunch of medical records that were not provided and objects to Dr. Tingey testifying. Arguments by counsel. COURT will allow him to testify as to his own opinions based on files, is evaluation and history provided by Pltf. IN THE PRESENCE OF THE JURY. Testimony and exhibits per worksheets.

**EVENING RECESS** 

CONTINUED TO: 11/12/15 8:30 AM

PRINT DATE: 06/10/2016 Page 18 of 35 Minutes Date: December 19, 2012

COURT MINUTES

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November 12, 2015

A-12-655992-C

Negligence - Premises Liability

Yvonne O'Connell, Plaintiff(s)

VS.

Wynn Resorts Limited, Defendant(s)

November 12, 2015 8:30 AM Jury Trial

HEARD BY: Ellsworth, Carolyn COURTROOM: RJC Courtroom 16D

COURT CLERK: Denise Trujillo

**RECORDER:** Lara Corcoran

**REPORTER:** 

**PARTIES** 

PRESENT: Morris, Christian Attorney

Nettles, Brian D. Attorney
O'Connell, Yvonne Plaintiff
Rickard, Jarrod L. Attorney
Semenza, Lawrence, III Attorney

#### **JOURNAL ENTRIES**

#### - JURY TRIAL

IN THE ABSENCE OF THE JURY. Court advised counsel, that juror #6 called this morning and she has a family emergency, and noted she will put alternate #1 in juror #6's place. IN THE PRESENCE OF THE JURY. Alternate juror #1 sworn. Testimony and exhibits per worksheets. Pltf. rested. IN THE ABSENCE OF THE JURY. Mr. Semenza requeste ddirected verdict as to liabity. Arguments by counsel. COURT stated findings and ORDERED, Motion DENIED and advised counsel he can re-new motion in writing within 10 days after verdict, with full briefing. Mr. Semenza advised that jury should be instructed they can not consider the testimony of either doctor and provided Court with bench briefs. Court advised she will read these but believes this is better handled with jury instructions. IN THE PRESENCE OF THE JURY. Testimony resumed. IN THE ABSENCE OF THE JURY. COURT advised she read briefs offered by counsel, state findings, and ORDERED, Motin DENIED. IN THE PRESENCE OF THE JURY. Testimony and exhibits resumed. JURY EXCUSED for the evening.

PRINT DATE: 06/10/2016 Page 19 of 35 Minutes Date: December 19, 2012

#### A-12-655992-C

**EVENING RECESS** 

CONTINUED TO: 11/13/15 9:00 AM

PRINT DATE: 06/10/2016 Page 20 of 35 Minutes Date: December 19, 2012

COURT MINUTES

November 13, 2015

A-12-655992-C

Yvonne O'Connell, Plaintiff(s)

Wynn Resorts Limited, Defendant(s)

November 13, 2015

8:30 AM

Jury Trial

**HEARD BY:** Ellsworth, Carolyn

Negligence - Premises Liability

**COURTROOM:** RJC Courtroom 16D

COURT CLERK: Andrea Natali

**RECORDER:** Lara Corcoran

**REPORTER:** 

**PARTIES** 

PRESENT: Kircher, Christopher D.

Attorney Attorney Plaintiff

Morris, Christian O'Connell, Yvonne Semenza, Lawrence, III

**Attorney** 

#### **JOURNAL ENTRIES**

- APPEARANCES CONTINUED: Edward Wynder, Esq. present on behalf of the Plaintiff. Kristen Steinbach, Representative for Wynn Las Vegas LLC, present.

OUTSIDE THE PRESENCE OF THE JURY: Jury instructions settled off the record. Arguments by counsel as to the relevance of Jury Instructions 27, 32, and 37. COURT stated FINDINGS as to relevance of the Jury Instructions.

IN THE PRESENCE OF THE JURY: Court read the jury instructions. Ms. Morris presented closing arguments on behalf of Plaintiff; Mr. Semenza presented closing arguments on behalf of Defendant. Marshal and Law Clerk Sworn to take charge of the Jury and the Alternate. Jury retired at the hour of 3:39 P.M. to begin deliberations. COURT ORDERED, trial CONTINUED for Jury Deliberations. Jury instructed to return Monday at the given time.

CONTINUED TO: 11/16/15 9:00 A.M.

PRINT DATE: 06/10/2016 Page 21 of 35 Minutes Date: December 19, 2012

COURT MINUTES

November 16, 2015

A-12-655992-C Yvonne O'Connell, Plaintiff(s)

VS.

Wynn Resorts Limited, Defendant(s)

November 16, 2015 9:00 AM Jury Trial

HEARD BY: Ellsworth, Carolyn COURTROOM: RJC Courtroom 16D

COURT CLERK: Denise Trujillo

Negligence - Premises Liability

**RECORDER:** Lara Corcoran

**REPORTER:** 

**PARTIES** 

**PRESENT:** Kircher, Christopher D. Attorney

Morris, Christian Attorney
Nettles, Brian D. Attorney
O'Connell, Yvonne Plaintiff
Semenza, Lawrence, III Attorney

#### **JOURNAL ENTRIES**

#### - JURY TRIAL

At 9 AM, this date, jury returned for continued deliberations. At 9:45 juror #3 gave note to the Marshal during break. All counsel present. Court advised that juror stated they are concerned about the cord on the floor in the courtroom. Juror #3, present with Court and counsel, in the absence of the remaining jurors. Upon Court's inquiry, Juror #3 explained he was afraid someone was going to trip on the cord. Conference at the bench. Jury returned to deliberations, including juror #3. Counsel advised they have no objection to juror remaining on the jury. At 12:10 PM this date, jury returned with a verdict. Court reviewed verdict. Conference at the bench. COURT advised jury that they did not completely fill out the verdict, and sent jury back to deliberations. AT 12:15 PM this date, jury returned with a verdict in FAVOR of Pltf. and AGAINST the Deft. COURT thanked and excused the jury.

PRINT DATE: 06/10/2016 Page 22 of 35 Minutes Date: December 19, 2012

COURT MINUTES

March 04, 2016

A-12-655992-C

Yvonne O'Connell, Plaintiff(s)

Wynn Resorts Limited, Defendant(s)

March 04, 2016

8:30 AM

All Pending Motions

**HEARD BY:** Ellsworth, Carolyn

Negligence - Premises Liability

**COURTROOM:** RJC Courtroom 16D

COURT CLERK: Denise Trujillo

RECORDER:

Lara Corcoran

**REPORTER:** 

**PARTIES** 

PRESENT:

Kircher, Christopher D. Attorney Morris, Christian Attorney Semenza, Lawrence, III Attorney Wynder, Edward J. Attorney

#### **JOURNAL ENTRIES**

 PLTF'S AMENDED APPLICATION FOR FEES, COSTS & PRE-JUDGMENT INTEREST -AMENDED & RESUBMITTED AS PLTF'S MTN TO TAX COSTS & FOR FEES AND POST-JUDGMENT INTEREST...DEFT. WYNN LAS VEGAS, LLC'S RENEWED MTN FOR JUDGMENT AS A MATTER OF LAW, OR, ALTERNATIVELY MTN FOR NEW TRIAL OR REMITTITUR

Prior to hearing, counsel provided following tentative as to Deft's Motion as follows: This is a personal injury action resulting from Pltf. s slip and fall at Deft. s casino. A jury trial was held and the jury found in favor of Pltf. on November 16, 2015. The jury awarded Pltf. \$150,000 for past pain and suffering and \$250,000 for future pain and suffering, finding her to be 40% at fault. Accounting for Pltf. s comparative fault, her total award was \$240,000. Deft. (hereinafter Wynn), having moved for judgment under NRCP 50 at the close of Pltf. s case, filed a renewed motion for judgment as a matter of law or, alternatively, a motion for new trial or remittitur. At trial, Pltf. (hereinafter O Connell) testified that she fell after slipping on what was described as a pale green, sticky, liquid substance on the floor. There was no evidence presented by O Connell that Wynn had caused the foreign substance to be on the floor. While O Connell speculated that the substance may have been

PRINT DATE: 06/10/2016 Page 23 of 35 Minutes Date: December 19, 2012 water from the irrigation system in the atrium area where she fell, she presented no evidence that such was the case. Rather, O Connell called, in her case in chief, an employee of Wynn who testified that she responded to the area of the fall immediately after the fall and she observed a substance on the floor which had been covered by a sweeper machine brought to clean up the area. She described the substance as looking a little sticky like honey. Trial Transcript (TT), Vol. 3 at 71:23-72:4. On cross-examination, the witness, when confronted with her previous deposition testimony, agreed that she had described the liquid substance as something like a syrup, like a drink, like something like that. Id. at 76:6-10. Additionally, O Connell presented no evidence that Wynn had actual notice of the foreign substance on the floor, and her counsel argued that it was in fact a constructive notice case, not an actual notice case.

A. Legal Standards and Applicable Statutes

NRCP 50 provides in pertinent part:

- (a) Judgment as a matter of law.
- (1) If during a trial by jury, a party has been fully heard on an issue and on the facts and law a party has failed to prove a sufficient issue for the jury, the court may determine the issue against that party and may grant a motion for judgment as a matter of law against that party with respect to a claim or defense that cannot under the controlling law be maintained or defeated without a favorable finding on that issue.
- (b) Renewing motion for judgment after trial; alternative motion for new trial. If, for any reason, the court does not grant a motion for judgment as a matter of law made at the close of all the evidence, the court is considered to have submitted the action to the jury subject to the court's later deciding the legal questions raised by the motion. The movant may renew its request for judgment as a matter of law by filing a motion no later than 10 days after service of written notice of entry of judgment and may alternatively request a new trial or join a motion for new trial under Rule 59. In ruling on a renewed motion the court may:
- (1) if a verdict was returned:
- (A) allow the judgment to stand,
- (B) order a new trial, or
- (C) direct entry of judgment as a matter of law.

NRCP 59(a) provides: A new trial may be granted to all or any of the parties and on all or part of the issues for any of the following causes or grounds materially affecting the substantial rights of an aggrieved party: (1) Irregularity in the proceedings of the court, jury, master, or adverse party, or any order of the court, or master, or abuse of discretion by which either party was prevented from having a fair trial; (2) Misconduct of the jury or prevailing party; (3) Accident or surprise which ordinary prudence could not have guarded against; (4) Newly discovered evidence material for the party making the motion which the party could not, with reasonable diligence, have discovered and produced at the trial; (5) Manifest disregard by the jury of the instructions of the court; (6) Excessive damages appearing to have been given under the influence of passion or prejudice; or, (7) Error in law occurring at the trial and objected to by the party making the motion. The standard for granting a motion for judgment as a matter of law is based on the standard for granting a motion for involuntary dismissal under former NRCP 41(b). In applying that standard and deciding whether to grant a motion for judgment as a matter of law, the district court must view the evidence and all inferences in favor of the nonmoving party. To defeat the motion, the nonmoving party must have

PRINT DATE: 06/10/2016 Page 24 of 35 Minutes Date: December 19, 2012

presented sufficient evidence such that the jury could grant relief to that party. Nelson v. Heer, 123 Nev. 217, 222, 163 P.3d 420,424 (2007). Deft. presents several distinct arguments in support of its Motion for Judgment as a Matter of Law. These are: (1) there was insufficient evidence presented at trial for a finding that Deft. owed Pltf. a duty of care; (2) the testimony of Dr. Tingey and Dr. Dunn was improper and prejudiced Deft.; and (3) Pltf. had a burden to apportion the amount of damages attributable to Deft. and those attributable to prior injuries, but failed to do so. Deft. also argues, in the alternative, that even if it is not entitled to judgment as a matter of law, it is entitled under NRCP 59 to a new trial or remittitur because the jury s award of future pain and suffering was unsupported, Pltf. posed improper questions to Deft. s witnesses, and Pltf. s counsel made prejudicial comments to the jury. Each of these will be addressed in turn.

1. Whether there was sufficient evidence produced at trial such that a reasonable jury could find that Deft. had notice of the foreign substance on the floor.

The law concerning negligence in relation to a foreign substance on the floor is, in some respects, well settled. Where the business owner or its agent caused the substance to be on the floor, liability will lie, as a foreign substance on the floor is not consistent with reasonable care. However where the business owner or his agent did not cause the foreign substance to be on the floor, a Pltf. must prove actual or constructive knowledge of the floor s condition, and a failure to remedy it. Sprague v. Lucky Stores, Inc., 109 Nev. 247, 250, 849 P.2d 320, 322-323 (1993). As stated above, O Connell produced no evidence that the Wynn caused the substance to be on the floor, or that it had actual notice. Thus, the question remains as to whether sufficient evidence was presented for a jury to find that Wynn was on constructive notice of the spill. Whether a business owner was under constructive notice of the hazardous condition is a question of fact properly left for the jury, Sprague, id., but this does not relieve the Pltf. from having to admit evidence at trial of constructive notice. In Sprague, the Supreme Court noted that a reasonable jury could have determined that the virtually continual debris on the produce department floor put Lucky on constructive notice that, at any time, a hazardous condition might exist which would result in injury to Lucky customers. Id., 109 Nev. at 251, 849 P.2d at 323. Nevada case law has caused some confusion in differentiating between constructive notice and the mode of operation approach, the latter of which is specifically discussed in cases decided subsequent to Sprague. The fact that there is a difference is made clear in FGA v. Giglio, 128 Nev. Adv. Op. 26, 278 P.3d 490, 497 (2012), where the court noted that the Sprague court had implicitly adopted the mode of operation approach when it stated that even in the absence of constructive notice, a jury could conclude that Lucky should have recognized the impossibility of keeping the produce section clean by sweeping alone. (emphasis added). With the mode of operation approach, which is not applicable in this case, a Pltf. satisfies the notice requirement (actual or constructive) by establishing that an injury was attributable to a reasonably foreseeable dangerous condition on the owner s premises that is related to the owner s self-service mode of operation. While evidence of a continuous or recurring condition might amount to constructive notice under Sprague, supra and Ford v. Southern Hills Medical Center, 2011 WL 6171790 (Nev. 2011), that is not the only way of proving constructive notice. Proof that a foreign substance on the floor had existed for such a length of time that the proprietor in the exercise of ordinary care should have known of it is another way of proving constructive notice. What would amount to sufficient time to warrant holding that the proprietor had constructive notice generally depends on the circumstances of the particular case and involves consideration of the nature of the danger, the

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number of persons likely to be affected by it, the diligence required to discover or prevent it, opportunity and means of knowledge, the foresight which a person of ordinary care and prudence would be expected to exercise under the circumstances, and the foreseeable consequence of the conditions. See 61 A.L.R.2d 6 7(b). Moreover, Nevada has made clear that an innkeeper may be found on constructive notice of latent defects upon their premises if a reasonable inspection would have revealed such a danger. See Twardowski v. Westward Ho Motels, Inc., 86 Nev. 784, 476 P.2d 946 (1970). In Twardowski, the court held that if a reasonable inspection of its pool slide would have revealed the defective handrails, the Westward Ho would be charged with constructive notice of the latent defect, but that whether the defect would have been discovered by a reasonable inspection was a jury question. The court further noted that [c]onstructive knowledge of a latent defect can be established by circumstantial evidence. Id., 86 Nev. at 788, 476 P.2d at 948. The over-arching theme of a negligence case has been, and is, foreseeability. [T]here is no liability for harm resulting from conditions from which no unreasonable risk was to be anticipated, or those which the occupier did not know and could not have discovered with reasonable care. The mere existence of a defect or danger is not enough to establish liability, unless it is shown to be of such a character or of such a duration that the jury may reasonably conclude that due care would have discovered it. Prosser, Law of Torts 393 (4th ed. 1980). Whether reasonable care has been exercised is almost always a jury question as was made clear by the Nevada Supreme Court in Foster v. Costco Wholesale Corp., 128 Nev. Adv. Op. 71, 291 P.3d 150 (2012). Abrogating the holding in Gunlock v. New Frontier Hotel, 78 Nev. 182, 370 P.2d 682 (1962), the Nevada Supreme Court adopted the position of the Restatement (Third) of Torts concerning the duty of a landowner. Thus, under the Restatement (Third), landowners bear a general duty of reasonable care to all entrants The duty issue must be analyzed with regard to foreseeability and gravity of harm, and the feasibility and availability of alternative conduct that would have prevented the harm. Foster, 291 P.3d at 156 (citations omitted). Here, during O Connell s case in chief, Yanet Elias, whose job was that of an assistant manager in the public areas department at Wynn, testified that, It's very difficult to maintain the casino, you know, completely clean, because it s a job for 24 hours. There are people a lot of people walking through, a lot of children, they re carrying things. So, it s impossible to keep it clean at 100 percent. TT Vol. 3 at 70:22-71:1. Additionally, Ms. Elias testified that she did not know when the area where O Connell fell had last been inspected prior to her fall, and when asked about how often the area is checked, she testified, It depends on how long it takes the employee to check the north area and return to the south area, because it s all considered one one whole area. And there aren t always two employees assigned to that area. Sometimes, there s only one. TT Vol. 3 at 69:5-11. While she repeatedly answered questions posed by both counsel by stating that she did not recall, Ms. Elias was also repeatedly impeached with her earlier deposition testimony. At one point she admitted that one of the signs that a porter is not doing their job is that there is debris on the floor. Id. at 70:3-6) O Connell also called Cory Prowell in her case in chief, Wynn s assistant security manager who at the time of the incident was a security report writer. Mr. Prowell responded to the subject incident and eventually wrote a report. He described the scene of the fall as a high traffic area with marble flooring and indicated that upon his arrival, he was told by Ms. Elias that the liquid on the floor had already been cleaned up, and that he was told by another employee that the employee had seen O Connell being helped up by four other guests. He also testified that O Connell told him that when she had recovered from her fall, she saw a green liquid on the floor. During her testimony at trial, O Connell

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described the spill as at least seven feet with one side measuring about four feet still in a liquid state, and a three foot portion as almost dry, a little sticky with footprints on it. TT Vol. 3 at 59:19-24. She described the liquid as having just a hint of green, Id. at 59:12, and elaborating about the footprints she said, They looked like, you know, they were they looked like mine that I was making, and I m sure they were from the people that were standing around and helped me up [k]ind of like dirty footprints that you leave after you ve mopped your floor and you step on it, you walk on it, that s kind of how it looked. Id. at 62:19 63:2. Wynn argues that the record is completely devoid of any evidence regarding the length of time the foreign substance had been on the floor. Mot. at 15-17. While it is true that O Connell could not testify as to how long the substance had been on the floor, she did testify that a three foot section of the 7 foot spill was already dry and drying. While the defense seems to suggest that expert testimony would be required, presumably to testify as to the relative humidity within the casino and its relation to the rate of evaporation, common experience would allow a jury to infer that the spill had been in place longer than just a few minutes. As pointed out by Pltf. s Opposition, there was ample other evidence from which the jury could have found that Wynn had constructive notice of the substance of the floor. Opp. at 11-13. This evidence includes: (1) testimony that the atrium where the substance was located was highly trafficked; (2) testimony that it is impossible for Wynn s employees to keep the casino floor entirely clean; and (3) testimony that Deft. had no floor inspection schedule, did not maintain inspection logs, and could not say with certainty when the floor was last inspected prior to Pltf. s injury. This testimony was elicited from Deft. s own employees. A non-moving party can defeat a motion for judgment as a matter of law if it present[s] sufficient evidence such that the jury could grant relief to that party. D&D Tire, Inc. v. Ouellette, 131 Nev. Adv. Op. 47, 352 P.3d 32, 35 (2015) (internal quotations and citations omitted). All of the aforementioned testimony, taken together and drawing all reasonable inferences in favor of the Pltf. was sufficient to establish that Wynn was on constructive notice of the dangerous condition upon its floor.

Whether the testimony of Dr. Tingey and Dr. Dunn was improper. Deft. next makes the argument that the testimony of Pltf. s experts, Dr. Tingey and Dr. Dunn, was improper. Mot. at 19-21. Deft. first argues that the Court improperly admitted their testimony because Pltf. disclosed them as expert witnesses beyond the disclosure deadline. Id. at 18-19. Deft. argues that its rebuttal expert was unable to review their records and incorporate them into his report. Id. at 18. However, late production was substantially justified under NRCP 37(c) because O Connell continued to treat after the close of discovery, treatment records were provided to O Connell's counsel after the close of discovery, and were provided to Defense counsel soon after their receipt, and because O Connell had to change treating physicians after Dr. Martin had left the practice. The late disclosed records were only a few pages, the Court permitted the defense to Voir dire the doctors outside the presence of the jury before they testified in the presence of the jury, and the Court allowed Deft. s rebuttal expert to sit in the courtroom and listen to the testimony of both Dr. Tingey and Dr. Dunn, allowing him to incorporate his opinions on direct examination. Hence, Deft. was not prejudiced by any late disclosure on Pltf. s part. Wynn also argues that both doctors lacked a sufficient basis for their opinions because they were only based upon Pltf. s self-reporting. Id. at 19. In support, Deft. cites to the federal case of Perkins v. United States, 626 F. Supp. 2d 587 (E.D. Va. 2009). Notwithstanding the fact that Perkins is a federal case, it is not on point to the facts here. In Perkins, the court found that expert testimony as to medical causation should be excluded because the expert s opinion was based

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solely on the patient's self-reporting that the expert had merely adopted the patient's explanation as his own opinion. 626 F. Supp. 2d at 592-593. Here, however, Pltf. s self-reporting did not appear to be the sole basis of her experts testimony. Both doctors testified as to the basis of their opinions, which included not only evaluation of the Pltf. s medical history but also their examination of her, their review of her diagnostic medical tests, and their experience in treating orthopedic conditions and the conditions that would result from a slip and fall. There is simply no indication that O Connell's experts wholly adopted her self-reporting as the sole basis for their opinions as to causation. Moreover, Dr. Tingey was candid in his opinion that he would not attribute all of O Connell's knee problems to the subject fall because the MRI indicated a degenerative disease process in the left knee as opposed to the right knee.

2. Whether there is legal basis for a finding that Pltf. bears a burden to apportion damages between pre-existing conditions and the harm caused by Deft. Deft. next argues that Pltf. had the burden of apportioning her damages between pre-existing injuries and those injuries caused by her slip and fall at the Wynn but failed to do so. Mot. at 21-25. This is a familiarly incorrect argument (and, indeed, was raised and rejected during trial for the same reasons as it is now) because the legal premises upon which it rests are infirm. The main cause of confusion in this and other cases is the federal case of Schwartz v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co., 2009 WL 2197370 (D. Nev. July 22, 2009). In that case, Judge Dawson did indeed hold that [i]n a case where a Pltf. has a pre-existing condition, and later sustains an injury to that area, the Pltf. bears the burden of apportioning the injuries, treatment and damages between the pre-existing condition and the subsequent accident. Id. at \*6. However, the cases cited as precedent by Judge Dawson for that statement do not support that assertion. Kleitz v. Raskin, 103 Nev. 325, 738 P.2d 508 (1987) involved apportioning damages between injuries caused by successive tortfeasor, not apportioning damages between pre-existing conditions and injuries caused by a sole tortfeasor. Judge Dawson also cited the Washington Court of Appeals case of Phennah v. Whalen, 621 P.2d 1304 (Wash. App. 1980), but that also involved apportioning damages between successive tortfeasor. The Restatement (Second) of Torts 433(b), also relied upon, doesn t even concern successive tortfeasor on its face but rather concerns the substantial factor test for determining proximate cause. Here, we do not have successive tortfeasor. Rather, we have a Pltf. who, admittedly, had various pre-existing mental and physical conditions. Therefore, the Schwartz case is in error and is inapplicable to this case. Deft. took the Pltf. as it found her and is liable for the full extent of her injuries, notwithstanding her pre-existing conditions. See Murphy v. Southern Pac. Co., 31 Nev. 120, 101 P. 322 (1909).

Whether the Deft. is entitled to a new trial or remittitur.

In Canterino v. The Mirage Casino-Hotel, 117 Nev. 19, 24, 16 P.3d 415, 418 (2001), opinion reinstated on reh'g (Oct. 2, 2001), opinion modified on reh'g sub nom, Canterino v. Mirage Casino-Hotel, 118 Nev. 191, 42 P.3d 808 (2002), the Supreme Court addressed the issue of when a trial court may grant a new trial or issue a conditional order of remittitur reducing an award of damages by a jury. The court stated:

This court has held that damages for pain and suffering are peculiarly within the province of the jury. In Stackiewicz v. Nissan Motor Corporation, 100 Nev. 443, 454, 686 P.2d 925, 932 (1984), this court stated that the trial court cannot revisit a jury's damage award unless it is flagrantly improper. In actions for damages in which the law provides no legal rule of measurement it is the special province

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of the jury to determine the amount that ought to be allowed, so that a court is not justified in reversing the case or granting a new trial on the ground that the verdict is excessive, unless it is so flagrantly improper as to indicate passion, prejudice or corruption in the jury.... The elements of pain and suffering are wholly subjective. It can hardly be denied that, because of their very nature, a determination of their monetary compensation falls peculiarly within the province of the jury.... We may not invade the province of the fact-finder by arbitrarily substituting a monetary judgment in a specific sum felt to be more suitable. Stackiewicz, 100 Nev. at 454 55, 686 P.2d at 932 (quotations and citations omitted). The mere fact that a verdict is large is not conclusive that it is the result of passion or prejudice. Id. (citing Beccard v. Nevada National Bank, 99 Nev. 63, 66 n. 3, 657 P.2d 1154, 1156 n. 3 (1983)). Here, it must be noted that O Connell was prevented from presenting evidence of her medical special damages due to discovery and evidentiary issues. Thus, she sought only pain and suffering damages. She testified that she had been suffering with her knee and her neck and back since the fall five years earlier and could no longer engage in the activities that she could prior to the fall, including the swing dancing she had done regularly before the accident. This testimony was corroborated by her former boyfriend and dance partner. She often described her pain throughout her medical records as 10 out of 10. While the defense may have thought that this testimony would be unbelievable to a jury, it was nonetheless the jury s choice to believe it. Additionally, Dr. Tingey testified that he had recommended surgery for O Connell s traumatically injured knee and that she would, if she chose the surgery, have post-operative pain, but that typically the result after surgery would be a complete relief of the symptoms. On the other hand, Dr. Dunn testified that due to O Connell's continued complaints of pain in her neck and symptoms in her arms, he recommended an anterior cervical neck discectomy; removal of the disc and an inter-body 3 level fusion with placement of a plate and screws. He described this surgery as non-curative, but rather taking away 50 to 60 percent of the pain which O Connell had described as terrible. While Dr. Dunn attributed the changes to O Connell's spine to a degenerative disease process, he attributed the pain, which he believed to be previously asymptomatic, to the fall describing the quintessential egg-shell Pltf. . Wynn argues in the alternative to the motion for judgment as a matter of law, that a new trial should be had or remittitur issued for several reasons. The first is that O Connell failed to establish future pain and suffering damages as required by Nevada law. Mot. at 25 (citing Krause, Inc. v. Little, 117 Nev. 929, 938, 34 P.3d 566 (2001) (holding that Nevada law requires that when an injury or disability is subjective and not demonstrable expert medical testimony is required)). The basis for this argument, however, is the same as above that Pltf. s medical experts lacked a reliable basis for their opinion and that O Connell failed to carry her burden to apportion damages between pre-existing conditions. Mot. at 26:3-7. For the same reasons as outlined above, then, this argument should be rejected. Wynn next argues that O Connell was improperly allowed to question defense witnesses. Specifically, Deft. points to Pltf. s counsel questioning witnesses on the lack of video coverage of the incident and references in her closing arguments that Wynn controlled the evidence. Mot. at 26. One of the statements cited by Wynn, on examination of Corey Prowell, does not appear to have been objected to by defense counsel and so that objection is now untimely. The other statements cited by Wynn were in Pltf. s counsel s closing or rebuttal arguments. Deft. also did not object to those statements and, in any event, had the opportunity to make arguments rebutting those statements in its own closing. Therefore, no prejudice resulted. Wynn last argues that it is entitled to a new trial because O Connell's counsel made an improper statement in rebuttal as to damages. The statement in

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issue is: As jurors, you are the voice of the conscience of this community. Deft. lodged a timely objection, which was immediately sustained by this Court. The Court also admonished counsel for making the statement and instructed the jury to disregard it. The Court stated: Sustained. No, no. The jury will disregard that. Counsel, this is not a punitive damage case. You may not address the they are not to be making decisions as the conscience of the community. You know that is improper argument. TT Vol. 6 at 46:12-16). The problem with such a statement is that it allows the jury to punish the Deft. , e.g., with punitive damages, which was not a part of Pltf. s case here. See Florida Crushed Stone Co. v. Johnson, 546 So.2d 1102, 1104 (1989). The Nevada Supreme Court has made clear, however, that a new trial is warranted only where the [comment] is so extreme that the objection and admonishment could not remove the misconduct's effect. Lioce v. Cohen, 124 Nev. 1, 17, 174 P.3d 970, 981 (2008). This amounts to an analysis of whether no other reasonable explanation could exist for the jury s verdict. Grosjean v. Imperial Palace, Inc., 125 Nev. 349, 364, 212 P.3d 1068, 1079 (2009). Here, there was ample evidence presented at trial, as outlined above and in Pltf. s Opposition, to support the jury verdict. Deft. s timely objection was quickly sustained and a limiting instruction was given immediately. In light of the evidence presented at trial, it cannot be said that the jury s verdict was so unreasonable as to make the statement prejudicial. Cf. Lioce, supra (finding that the trial testimony supported the jury s verdict and the district court sustained the Deft. s objections to misconduct, so a new trial was not warranted). Based on the foregoing, then, Deft. s Motion should be denied.

Arguments by counsel. COURT stated findings and ORDERED, Motion DENIED.

As to Pltf's motion, tentative ruling submitted as follows: This is a personal injury action resulting from Pltf. s slip and fall at Deft s casino. A jury trial was held and the jury found in favor of Pltf. on November 16, 2015. The jury awarded Pltf. \$150,000 for past pain and suffering and \$250,000 for future pain and suffering, finding her to be 40% at fault. Pltf. s total award was \$240,000. After the verdict was entered, Pltf. filed an Application for Attorneys Fees and Costs, attaching a Memorandum of Costs as an exhibit. Pltf. then filed an Amended Application for Fees and Costs to address identified deficiencies in the first Application. Deft. has moved to Re-Tax the Costs and is opposing the request for fees in a Supplement to its opposition to Pltf. s first Application.

A. Legal Standards and Applicable Statutes:

Pltf. moves for fees and costs under both NRCP 68 and NRS 18.010. NRCP 68(f) provides: If the offeree [of an offer of judgment] rejects an offer and fails to obtain a more favorable judgment, (1) the offeree cannot recover any costs or attorney s fees and shall not recover interest for the period after the service of the offer and before the judgment; and

(2) the offeree shall pay the offeror s post-offer costs, applicable interest on the judgment from the time of the offer to the time of entry of the judgment and reasonable attorney s fees, if any be allowed, actually incurred by the offeror from the time of the offer. If the offeror s attorney is collecting a contingent fee, the amount of any attorney s fees awarded to the party for whom the offer is made must be deducted from that contingent fee.

NRS 17.115(4) similarly provides, in relevant part:

Except as otherwise provided in this section, if a party who rejects an offer of judgment fails to obtain a more favorable judgment, the court:

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(c) Shall order the party to pay the taxable costs incurred by the party who made the offer; and (d) May order the party to pay to the party who made the offer (3) Reasonable attorney s fees incurred by the party who made the offer for the period from the date of service of the offer to the date of entry of the judgment. If the attorney of the party who made the offer is collecting a contingent fee, the amount of any attorney s fees awarded to the party pursuant to this subparagraph must be deducted from that contingent fee. Additionally, NRS 18.010(2)(b) provides that fees may be awarded to the prevailing party [w]ithout regard to the recovery sought, when the court finds that the claim, counterclaim, cross-claim or third-party complaint or defense of the opposing party was brought or maintained without reasonable ground or to harass the prevailing party. NRS 18.110(1)-(2) provides that whenever a party claims costs, she must file a verified memorandum setting forth those costs within 5 days of entry of the judgment and that witness fees are recoverable costs, regardless of whether the witness was subpoenaed, if the witness testified at trial. NRS 18.110(4) allows the opposing party to file a motion to re-tax claimed costs within 3 days of service of a copy of the memorandum of costs. As a preliminary note, Deft's first argument is that Pltf. improperly and unilaterally filed an Amended Application for Fees and Costs after reading Deft s Opposition, so the Court should only consider the first Application. Here, judgment was entered on December 15, 2015. Pltf. filed the first Application well before this, on November 25, 2015. She also filed her Amended Application for Costs on December 21, 2015, which is within the time limit set forth in the rule (note that under EDCR 1.14(a), the period for filing is five judicial days from entry of judgment). However, Deft's Motion to Re-Tax as to the first Application was due on December 2, 2015, but it was not filed until December 7, 2015 and was thus untimely. Deft s Motion to Re-Tax as to the Amended Application was timely, though. It is true that generally, supplemental briefing is allowed only by leave of court. See EDCR 2.20(i). However, given that Deft's first opposition was untimely, it would seem that it would be willing to waive its first argument in opposition to Pltf. s Amended Application. In order for the penalties associated with the rejection of an offer of judgment to apply, the offeree must not have obtained a more favorable judgment. NRCP 68(f); NRS 17.115(4). To determine whether the offeree of a lump-sum offer of judgment obtained a more favorable judgment, the amount of the offer must be compared to the amount of the offeree s pre-offer, taxable costs. McCrary v. Bianco, 122 Nev. 102, 131 P.2d 573, 576, n. 10 (2006) (stating that NRCP 68(g) must be read in conformance with NRS 17.115(5)(b)). Here, Pltf. offered to settle the case for \$49,999.00 on September 3, 2015. The verdict was in favor of Pltf. for a total of \$240,000.00. It seems that this may be a more favorable judgment, although Pltf. has neglected to specifically set forth her pre-offer taxable costs. On the other hand, Pltf. s total claimed costs were \$26,579.38 (whether pre- or post-offer) and that, together with the offer, amounts to \$76,578.38. Pltf. s jury recovery was well above this -\$240,000.00 so it appears that Pltf. has met the threshold requirement to show entitlement to fees and costs under Rule 68. The determination of whether to grant fees to a party under NRCP 68 rests in the sound discretion of the trial court. Chavez v. Sievers, 118 Nev. 288, 296, 43 P.3d 1022, 1027 (2002). Such a decision will not be disturbed unless it is arbitrary and capricious. Schouweiler v. Yancey Co., 101 Nev. 827, 833, 712 P.2d 786, 790 (1985). District courts must consider several factors when making a fee determination under Beattie v. Thomas, 99 Nev. 579, 588-89, 668 P.2d 268, 274 (1963): (1) whether the Pltf. s claim was brought in good faith; (2) whether the offer was reasonable and in good faith in timing and amount; (3) whether the decision to reject the offer was grossly unreasonable or in bad faith; and (4) whether the sought fees are reasonable and justified. However,

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where the Deft. is the offeree of an offer of judgment, the first factor changes to a consideration of whether the Deft's defenses were litigated in good faith. See Yamaha Motor Co. v. Arnoult, 114 Nev. 233, 252, 955 P.2d 661, 673 (1998). As to the first factor, whether Deft's defenses were litigated in good faith, Pltf. argues that Deft's defense that it had no notice of the liquid on the casino floor was in bad faith because it failed to make an inquiry into the last time the floor was checked before Pltf. slipped. Am. App. at 5-6. Pltf. also argues that Deft s defense that there was no causation here was unreasonable because it relied upon expert testimony that lacked a basis in modern science. Id. at 6. Deft's Motion to Retax does not address whether its defenses were maintained in good faith. However, this Court has already highlighted in its Tentative Ruling on Deft's Renewed Motion for Judgment as a Matter of Law that Nevada case law surrounding constructive notice is, at best, confusing. This is not a case where the law is black and white. Based on that and the evidence presented at trial, it was not bad faith for Deft. to contend that it lacked notice of the condition on the floor and Pltf. in fact so concedes. Furthermore, Pltf. s evidence of constructive notice may have been enough to escape the granting of a Rule 50 motion, but it was by no means overwhelming. Additionally, Pltf. s damages claims were reasonably disputed by expert testimony of a defense witness. That the jury was not persuaded by this expert does not translate to bad faith by the Deft.. Thus, the first factor therefore weighs in favor of the Deft.. As to the second factor, Deft. argues that the offer was unreasonable in amount because Pltf. had no basis for its offer and that due to Pltf. s gamesmanship, Deft. could not sufficiently evaluate the offer. Opp. at 5-7. Here, discovery closed on June 12, 2015. Pltf. was unable to submit proof of special medical damages at the time of trial because the Court precluded them on the basis that they were not properly disclosed in discovery. This made it extremely difficult for the Defense to evaluate a potential value of the case. An offer made at a time when Pltf. has not properly provided a calculation of damages is unreasonable. Thus, the second factor weighs in favor of Deft.. In ascertaining whether Deft's decision to reject the offer was grossly unreasonable or in bad faith, a pertinent consideration is whether enough information was available to determine the merits of the offer. Trustees of the Carpenters for S. Nev. Health & Welfare Trust v. Better Building Co., 101 Nev. 742, 746, 710 P.2d 1379, 1382 (1985). Here, discovery closed on June 12, 2015. The offer of judgment was made three months later, on September 3, 2015. Given that at the time of the offer, Deft. had available all the materials obtained during discovery, including witness depositions, Deft's decision to reject the offer was well-informed. Furthermore, the issues surrounding notice were not necessarily clear cut, as evidenced by the parties pre-trial and post-trial motions on that issue. Overall, it is unlikely that Deft's rejection of the offer was grossly unreasonable or in bad faith, and in the end weighs in favor of Deft.. With regard to the last Beattie factor, the Court must undergo an analysis of whether claimed fees were reasonable in light of the factors set forth in Brunzell v. Golden Gate Nat l Bank, 85 Nev. 345, 249, 455 P.2d 31, 33 (1969). Pltf. has addressed some, but not all, of these factors. Pltf. s counsel has set forth the qualities of the advocate(s) on this case and, of course, we know that a favorable result was obtained. However, Pltf. has not provided any bills setting forth what tasks were performed and the associated hours for those tasks. This prevents the Court from determining whether the fees charged were reasonable in light of the tasks actually performed. Therefore, because Pltf. has not carried her burden under Brunzell, this factor weighs in favor of Deft.. On the whole, all of the factors set forth in Beattie (as modified by Yamaha, supra) weigh in favor of Deft. in this case and Pltf. s Amended Application for Fees should be denied. Although NRCP 68 costs are only for post-offer costs, NRS 18.020(3) mandates awarding

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all costs to Pltf. since she prevailed in seeking damages in an amount more than \$2,500. NRS 18.110(1) requires the filing of a memorandum of costs by the party in whose favor judgment is rendered, including a verification of the party, the party s attorney, or an agent of the party s attorney that the costs are correct and were necessarily incurred. The amount of awarded costs rests in the sole discretion of the trial court. Bergmann v. Boyce, 109 Nev. 670, 679, 856 P.2d 560, 565 66 (1993). The court also has discretion when determining the reasonableness of the individual costs to be awarded. U.S. Design & Constr. Corp. v. I.B.E.W. Local 357, 118 Nev. 458, 463, 50 P.3d 170, 173 (2002). Claimed costs must be actual and reasonable, rather than a reasonable estimate or calculation of such costs. Bobby Berosini, Ltd. v. PETA, 114 Nev. 1348, 1352, 971 P.2d 383, 385 86 (1998) (internal quotations omitted). The Supreme Court has also indicated that claimed costs must be supported by documentation and itemization. Bobby Berosini, Ltd. v. PETA, 114 Nev. 1348, 971 P.2d 383 (1998). Deft. only challenges certain specific fees, each of which will be addressed in turn.

#### 1. Expert Witness Fees

Deft. argues that the amounts for expert witnesses should be reduced because they are well over the statutory limit of \$1,500.00 per expert and the additional amounts are not necessary and reasonable. Mot. at 6-8. NRS 18.005(5) provides that recoverable costs include [r]easonable fees of not more than five expert witnesses in an amount of not more than \$1,500 for each witness, unless the court allows a larger fee after determining that the circumstances surrounding the expert s testimony were of such necessity as to require the larger fee. Allowing fees above the statutory maximum requires this Court to determine whether those fees were necessary and reasonable. Arnold v. Mt. Wheeler Power Co., 101 Nev. 612, 615, 707 P.2d 1137, 1139 (1985). Granting fees in excess of the statutory maximum may be necessary and reasonable where the expert witness testimony constituted most of the evidence. Gilman v. Nevada State Bd. of Veterinary Med. Examiners, 120 Nev. 263, 273, 89 P.3d 1000, 1006-07 (2004), disapproved of on other grounds by Nassiri v. Chiropractic Physicians' Bd., 130 Nev. Adv. Op. 27, 327 P.3d 487 (2014). Here, the testimony of Dr. Dunn and Dr. Tingey was important but did not constitute most of the evidence. Pltf. herself testified, as well as other witnesses and employees of Deft.. On the other hand, Pltf. outlined in her Amended Application and Opposition to Deft's Motion to Re-Tax that the nature of their testimony was fairly complex and required several hours of file review. Even though Drs. Dunn and Tingey were Pltf. s treating physicians, as Deft. points out, this does not necessarily make an increased fee unnecessary or unreasonable. Pltf. requests a total fee of \$6,000 for Dr. Tingey, \$10,000 for Dr. Dunn, and \$3,699 for Gary Presswood. Dr. Tingey s fee seems to be reasonable, for the reasons identified by Pltf. in her Amended Application. As to Dr. Dunn, Deft. does point out that half of the claimed amount is for the second day of testimony, which lasted less than an hour and was done to accommodate his own schedule. Mot. at 8. Hence, Dr. Dunn should be allowed only \$5,000. As to Mr. Presswood, his testimony was not used at trial because this Court ruled that his testimony would be unreliable. Since his testimony was clearly inadmissible under the Hallmark standard, as reflected in this Court's prior pre-trial ruling, his fees should not be awarded. Hence, as to the expert fees, Deft's Motion should be granted in part.

#### 2. Service Fees

NRS 18.005(7) allows recovery of service fees. Deft. next challenges the service fees claimed by Pltf. in serving Yanet Elias, Corey Prowell, and Salvatore Risco. Mot. at 8-9. Pltf. acknowledges that all costs must be both reasonable and necessary. As to Yanet Elias and Corey Prowell, each was an employee of Deft. and Deft. points out that it had accepted service for those persons. Defense counsel

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should be prepared to address whether he agreed that these witnesses would be produced for trial without a subpoena at the time of oral argument. If so, the service fee was unnecessary, but if not, agreement that service can be made upon counsel instead of the witness does not eliminate the need to serve and the fees would be necessary. As to Mr. Risco, Deft. argues that the service fees were unnecessary and unreasonable because Pltf. s counsel had good communication with him. However, unlike the other two employee-witnesses, Mr. Risco was not a party to this case or an agent of a party to this case, so service of a subpoena upon him was necessary. Additionally, Pltf. has outlined sufficient reasons for the amount of the claimed charge that show it to be reasonable and she should be granted those fees, subject to the same question posed above.

#### 3. Jury Fees

NRS 18.005(3) specifically allows an award of jury fees as an element of costs. Deft. next argues it should not be responsible for the jury fees because Pltf. failed to request a jury trial within the time allowed. Mot. at 9. Deft. essentially only argues that because Pltf. s demand for a jury trial was untimely and this should have been a bench trial, it should not have to pay for the jury fees. However, those arguments are premised on challenging this Court's grant of Pltf. s request for a jury trial and the time for reconsidering that decision has long since passed. Moreover, both parties had prepared this entire case under the assumption that it was going to be tried by jury, so Deft. was not prejudiced by the Court's ruling in any event. Since the jury fees were actually incurred and reasonable, Deft's Motion as to those fees should be denied, and Pltf. should be allowed the jury fees incurred.

#### 4. Parking Fees

NRS 18.005(17) allows the court to award any other reasonable costs actually incurred. This would, of course, include costs incurred in parking for hearings and the like. Deft. argues that there were other, free, places Pltf. could have parked. Mot. at 9. This may or may not be true, but Deft s argument is conclusory in any event. Because Pltf. actually incurred the parking costs, they should be awarded. 5. Skip Trace Fees

Deft. lastly argues that Pltf. s request for skip trace/investigative fees for Terry Ruby were unreasonable and unnecessary. Mot. at 9. Terry Ruby is a former employee of Deft. and was the first to respond to Pltf. s fall. Opp. at 8. It is clear why Pltf. would have a need to locate and depose Mr. Ruby. A \$150.00 fee for that service is not unreasonable, given the extreme costs associated with reporting services like Accurint. Therefore, Deft s Motion as to the skip trace fee should be denied, and Pltf. should be allowed that amount as a cost.

#### 6. Remaining Fees

Deft. does not challenge the remaining requested fees. Pltf. has attached back-up documentation for each claimed cost and they all seem to be reasonable and within the going market rate for each associated service. Pltf. has therefore carried her burden under Berosini and the remaining costs requested should be awarded. Therefore, Pltf. s Amended Application as to costs should be granted, as set forth herein.

Arguments by counsel. Upon Court's inquiry, Pltf. advised costs have been paid in full. COURT stated findings and ORDERED, Deft's Motion is GRANTED in part, noting calendar is in error as it state's Pltf's Motion. Pltf's Motion for fees and costs is DENIED, and for attorney fees is DENIED. Defense to prepare the order and join it all in one.

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#### **PLAINTIFF'S PROPOSED EXHIBITS**

	YVONNE O'CONNELL vs. WYNN LAS VEGAS, LLC							
	Case Number A-12-655992							
	Description	Bate Numbers	Offered	Objected	Admitted			
1	Picture of Plaintiff (far right) with her Cousins – pre- accident	00001						
2	Picture of Plaintiff (far left) with her nephew and his family – pre- accident	00002						
3	Picture of Plaintiff (far left) with her nephew and his family – pre- accident	00003						
4	Unredacted photograph of Plaintiff's buttocks showing bruising from fall	00004	11/2	NO	11/12/16			
5	Redacted photograph of Plaintiff's buttocks showing bruising from fall	00005						
6	Unredacted photograph of Plaintiff's buttocks showing bruising from fall	00006	14/12-	No	11/12/15			
7	Redacted photograph of Plaintiff's buttocks showing bruising from fall	00007						
8	Unredacted photograph of Plaintiff's buttocks showing bruising from fall	00008	11/15	N0	11/12/15			
9	Redacted photograph of Plaintiff's buttocks showing bruising from fall	00009	1/12	Mitygoron Mo				
10	Unredacted photograph (close- up) of Plaintiff's buttocks showing bruising from fall	00010						
11	Redacted photograph (close-up) of Plaintiff's buttocks showing bruising from fall	00011						
12	Curriculum Vitae; Fee Schedule and Trial Testimony List – Thomas Dunn, M.D.	00012 - 00015						

	YVONNE O'CONN	ELL vs. WYNN LAS VEGAS, LLC
	Case 1	Number A-12-655992
	Plaintiff's Medical Records and Billing Statement for treatment rendered by Thomas Dunn, M.D.	00016 - 00048
	Curriculum Vitae; Fee Schedule and Trial Testimon List – Craig T. Tingey, M.D.	00049 00056
	Plaintiff's Medical Records and Billing Statement for treatment rendered by Craig T. Tingey, M.D.	00057 - 00076
16	Wynn Las Vegas, LLC Answer to Amended Complaint	00077 - 00082
17	Wynn Las Vegas Dust Mop/Damp Mop Policy dated 1/28/2005	0083 - 00084
18	Wynn Las Vegas Dust Mop/Damp Mop Policy dated 8/1/07	00085 - 00086
19	Wynn Las Vegas Dust Mopping/Damp Mopping Power Point Presentation – undated	00087 00090
20	Wynn Las Vegas Wet Floor Signs and Spills Power Point Presentation – undated	00091 – 0092
21	Wynn Las Vegas Wet Floor Signs & Spills Policy	00093
22	Wynn Las Vegas Signs and Spills Power Point – undated	00094 - 00095
23	Wynn Las Vegas Marble Care Policy	00096 - 00097
24	Wynn Las Vegas Marble Care Power Point Presentation – undated	00098 - 00099
25	Affdavit/Declaration of Custodian of Records for Desert Orthopedic/Dr Tingey	00100 - 00101

							Lis	

Ex No.	DOCUMENT/BATES NUMBERS	OFFERED	<u>OBJECTED</u>	ADMITTED
A. (1-11)	Color Pictures of Incident and Guest Statements			
	WYNN-O'CONNELL 00001 - 00011		***************************************	
B. (1-66)	WYNN-O'CONNELL 00012, 00016, 00024, 00032, 00039 - 00040, 00047 - 00053, 00060 - 0067, 00075 - 00077, 00079 - 00080, 00090, 00099 - 00101, 00111, 00120 - 000122, 00126, 00135 - 00138, 00150, 00163, 00168 - 00169, 00175, 00184, 00193, 00201 - 00203, 00214, 00216, 00230, 00232, 00234 - 00235, 00239, 00241 - 00244, 00252, 00254			
C. (1-11)	00254 - 00258  Apache Foot & Ankle Specialist (Lee Wittenberg DPM)  WYNN-O'CONNELL00262 - WYNN-O'CONNELL00272			
D.	Ascent Primary Care (Suresh Prahbu MD)  WYNN-O'CONNELL00277 - WYNN-O'CONNELL00278			
E. (1-5)	Clinical Neurology Specialists (Leo Germin MD)  WYNN-O'CONNELL 00290 - 00291, 00296 - 00298			
F.	Desert Institute of Spine Care - Dr. Cash  WYNN-O'CONNELL00302 - WYNN- O'CONNELL00303			
G. (1-15)	Ed Suarez WYNN-O'CONNELL 00307 - 00321	The state of the s		
H.	Matt Smith PT 5/3/10  WYNN-O'CONNELL00398 - WYNN-O'CONNELL00399			

## Wynn's Proposed Exhibit List

Ex No.	DOCUMENT/BATES NUMBERS	OFFERED	OBJECTED	ADMITTED
	Southern Nevada Pain Center			
I. (1-4)		11/1	_	
1. (1.)	WYNN-O'CONNELL 00418, 00420, 00426 -00427	11/10/15	NO	11/10/15
	Steinberg Diagnostic			
J. (1-12)	WYNN-O'CONNELL 00428 - 00438, 00442			
	Yanet Elias Statement			
K.	WYNN-O'CONNELL00481			V
	Wynn Las Vegas Policies			
L. (1-19)	WYNN-O'CONNELL 00483 - 00489, 00491 - 00502			
	Incident Report			
М.				
11.2.	WYNN-O'CONNELL00511 - WYNN-	and the state of t		
	O'CONNELL00513  Advanced Ortho - Timothy Trainor	***************************************		
N. (1-5)	ravareed order randary ramor			
	WYNN-O'CONNELL 00522 - 00526			
	Minimally Invasive Hand Institute 3/8/12			***************************************
О.	WYNN-O'CONNELL00548 - WYNN-			To Automotive Annual Control of the
	O'CONNELL00550			
	Dr. Cash intake form 3/23/10			
P. (1-18)	WYNN-O'CONNELL 00562 - 00571, 00586-588, 00593 - 00597			
	Silver State Neurology (Christopher			
Q.	Millford MD)		C. T. C.	***************************************
	WYNN-O'CONNELL00599			the state of the s
	Desert Oasis Clinic 2/17/10	. 1.		امل با
R. (1-6)	WYNN-O'CONNELL00607 - WYNN-	P   5	NO	11/19/15
*	O'CONNELL00612	*		

	chibit List

Ex No.	DOCUMENT/BATES NUMBERS	OFFERED	OBJECTED	ADMITTED
		MATERIA	OBSERVIED	ZDMILLED
	Apache Foot & Ankle Specialist (Lee			
S.	Wittenberg DPM)			
	WYNN-O'CONNELL 00621 - 00623			
	Ascent Primary Care (Suresh Prahbu MD)			
Т.				
	WYNN-O'CONNELL 00638 – 00639			
TI (1.16)	Southern Nevada Pain Center			
U. (1-16)	WYNN-O'CONNELL 00774 – 00789			
	Dr. Yakov Shaposhnikov, M.D.,		7-73-55599991111111111111111111111111111111	
	Gastrointestinal and Liver Diseases			
V. (1-4)	Medical Records/Bills	11-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1		
,				
\ <u>-</u>	WYNN-O'CONNELL 01192 – 01195			
	Dr. Enrique Lacayo, M.D. Medical			
w.	Records			
	WYNN-O'CONNELL 01210 – 01211			
	Yvonne O'Connell Player Report for Wynn			
V (1.11)	Las Vegas			
X. (1-11)				
	WYNN-O'CONNELL 01225 – 01235			
	Yvonne O'Connell Patron Information for			
Y. (1-3)	Wynn Las Vegas	1.1.1		***************************************
	WYNN-O'CONNELL 01236 – 01238	1112/15	obi	11145
	Wynn Las Vegas Atrium Log			
Z. (1-10)		11/12/15		
	WYNN-O'CONNELL 01239 – 01248	11/12/15	NO	11/12/15
	Color Photos of Bruising	* *		1
AA. (1-2)	DI TEA00720 A00721			
	PLTF000720- 000721 Defendant's Disclosure of Initial Expert			
	Witness and Report Pursuant to NRCP			
	26(e) – Victor B. Klausner, D.O. filed on			
BB.	4/13/15			
	DEEL EVIDENCE			
	DEFT. EXPERT01			
	(1 DOCUMENT-25 PAGES)			
				1

Wynn's Proposed Exhibit List

Ex No.	DOCUMENT/BATES NUMBERS	<u>OFFERED</u>	<u>OBJECTED</u>	ADMITTED
e eggen en e	Defendant's Disclosure of Rebuttal Expert Witness and Report Pursuant to NRCP 26(e) - Neil D. Opfer filed on 5/13/15			
CC.	DEFT. EXPERT02			
***************************************	(1 DOCUMENT – 96 PAGES)  Deposition Transcript of Corey Powell			**************************************
DD. (1-1				
	Deposition Transcript of Yanet Elias		***************************************	
EE. (1-2	DEFT. DEPO02			
<b>FF.</b> (1-7	Deposition Transcripts of Plaintiff Yvonne O'Connell (and Exhibit 1 Pages 1-4)			
	DEFT. DEPO03			
GG. (1-5	*			
	DEFT. DEPO04  Deposition Transcripts of NRCP 30(b)(6)			
нн. (1-2	Witnesses			
	DEFT. DEPO05	* or		No. of the state o
TT 71 1	Plaintiff's Responses to Defendant's First Set of Interrogatories with Verification			
II. (1-1	DEFT. DISC01			
	Plaintiff's Responses to Defendants' First			g egy egy egy egy egy egy egy egy egy eg
JJ. (1-	Set of Requests for the Production of Documents	an reconstruction of the control of		in the state of th
	DEFT. DISC02	***************************************		THE PARTY OF THE P
<u></u>	Plaintiff's Amended Complaint			
KK.	DEFT. PLDG01	our ir connision to the	Administrative executive and the second execut	
	(1 DOCUMENT – 4 PAGES)			
	Defendant's Answer to Amended Complaint	in the second		
LL.	DEFT. PLDG02 (1 DOCUMENT – 5 PAGES)			High Company

# Deft 5 \_ XHIBITS

# CASE NO. # 655992

	Date Offered	Objection	Date Admitted
B1- Pages 54 8 53	"/10/15	NO	11/10/15
1P-1- Page 3-7	11	łı	***
E-1 11 12	l (	11	11
G-1 Page 1	į l	ş	V
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		***************************************	

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EXHIBIT LIST.doc4/9/2012

## JOINT STIPULATED EXHIBITS OF THE PARTIES

	YVONNE O'CONN	ELL vs. WYNN LA	S VEGAS	, LLC	
_	Case	Number A-12-65599	2	1	
	Description	Bate Numbers	Offered	Objected	Admitted
1	Wynn Incident File Full Report	JOINT STIPULATED EXHIBIT 001 – 003		stip	NOV - 4 2015
2	Wynn Guest Accident or Illness Report – Yvonne O'Connell	JOINT STIPULATED EXHIBIT 004			Application of the state of the
3	Wynn – Guest Refusal of Medical Assistance				
4	Wynn- Guest/Employee Voluntary Statement – Yanet Elias	JOINT STIPULATED EXHIBIT 006			
5	Wynn – Guest/Employee Voluntary Statement – Terry M. Ruby	JOINT STIPULATED EXHIBIT 007			
6	Wynn – File Photograph Of Area of Incident - #2152-8	JOINT STIPULATED EXHIBIT 008			
7	Wynn – File Photograph Of Area of Incident - #2152-3	JOINT STIPULATED EXHIBIT 009			
8	Wynn – File Photograph Of Area of Incident - #2152-7	JOINT STIPULATED EXHIBIT 010			
9	Wynn – File Photograph Of Area of Incident - #2152-5	JOINT STIPULATED EXHIBIT 011			
10	Wynn – File Photograph Of Area of Incident - #2152-2	JOINT STIPULATED EXHIBIT 012			
I1	Wynn – File Photograph Of Area of Incident - #2152-1	JOINT STIPULATED EXHIBIT 013		The state of the s	A de la constanta de la consta
12	Wynn – File Photograph Of Area of Incident - #2152-6	JOINT STIPULATED EXHIBIT 0014			
13	Wynn – File Photograph Of Area of Incident - #2152-4	JOINT STIPULATED EXHIBIT 015		4	NOV - 4 2015

# COUNT S EXHIBITS

CASE NO. 14688992

	Date Offered	Objection	Date Admitted
1) Jury Question(8)	11/10/15		11/10/15
2) 11	V		W
3 11 M	V		Ą
4 11	11/18/15		11/12/15
5 11 /1	<i>)</i> ,		j f
6) 11 1	7.2		!1
1) II II	1000		
* 11	V		V
9) JUST NOTE	VIJO		11/16
			10
			1

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EXHIBIT LIST.doc4/9/2012



### EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT CLERK'S OFFICE **NOTICE OF DEFICIENCY**

#### ON APPEAL TO NEVADA SUPREME COURT

LAWRENCE J. SEMENZA, III, ESQ. **10161 PARK RUN DR., SUITE 150** LAS VEGAS, NV 89145

> **DATE: June 10, 2016** CASE: A-12-655992-C

RE CASE: YVONNE O'CONNELL vs. WYNN LAS VEGAS, LLC DBA WYNN LAS VEGAS

NOTICE OF APPEAL FILED: June 8, 2016

YOUR APPEAL HAS BEEN SENT TO THE SUPREME COURT.

PLEASE NOTE: DOCUMENTS **NOT** TRANSMITTED HAVE BEEN MARKED:

$\boxtimes$	\$250 - Supreme Court Filing Fee (Make Check Payable to the Supreme Court)**  - If the \$250 Supreme Court Filing Fee was not submitted along with the original Notice of Appeal, it must be mailed directly to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court Filing Fee will not be forwarded by this office if submitted after the Notice of Appeal has been filed.
	\$24 – District Court Filing Fee (Make Check Payable to the District Court)**
$\boxtimes$	\$500 - Cost Bond on Appeal (Make Check Payable to the District Court)** - NRAP 7: Bond For Costs On Appeal in Civil Cases
	Case Appeal Statement - NRAP 3 (a)(1), Form 2
	Order
	Notice of Entry of Order

#### NEVADA RULES OF APPELLATE PROCEDURE 3 (a) (3) states:

"The district court clerk must file appellant's notice of appeal despite perceived deficiencies in the notice, including the failure to pay the district court or Supreme Court filing fee. The district court clerk shall apprise appellant of the deficiencies in writing, and shall transmit the notice of appeal to the Supreme Court in accordance with subdivision (e) of this Rule with a notation to the clerk of the Supreme Court setting forth the deficiencies. Despite any deficiencies in the notice of appeal, the clerk of the Supreme Court shall docket the appeal in accordance with Rule 12."

Please refer to Rule 3 for an explanation of any possible deficiencies.

<sup>\*\*</sup>Per District Court Administrative Order 2012-01, in regards to civil litigants, "...all Orders to Appear in Forma Paupen's expire one year from the date of issuance." You must reapply for in Forma Pauperis status.

## **Certification of Copy**

State of Nevada	)	aa.
County of Clark	}	SS:

I, Steven D. Grierson, the Clerk of the Court of the Eighth Judicial District Court, Clark County, State of Nevada, does hereby certify that the foregoing is a true, full and correct copy of the hereinafter stated original document(s):

NOTICE OF APPEAL; CASE APPEAL STATEMENT; DISTRICT COURT DOCKET ENTRIES; CIVIL COVER SHEET; JUDGMENT ON VERDICT; NOTICE OF ENTRY OF JUDGMENT ON VERDICT; ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S RENEWED MOTION FOR JUDGMENT AS A MATTER OF LAW OR ALTERNATIVELY FOR A NEW TRIAL OR REMITTITUR; NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S RENEWED MOTION FOR JUDGMENT AS A MATTER OF LAW OR ALTERNATIVELY FOR A NEW TRIAL OR REMITTITUR; DISTRICT COURT MINUTES; EXHIBITS LIST; NOTICE OF DEFICIENCY

YVONNE O'CONNELL,

Plaintiff(s),

VS.

WYNN LAS VEGAS, LLC DBA WYNN LAS VEGAS,

Defendant(s),

now on file and of record in this office.

Case No: A-12-655992-C

Dept No: V

IN WITNESS THEREOF, I have hereunto Set my hand and Affixed the seal of the Court at my office, Las Vegas, Nevada This 10 day of June 2016.

Steven D. Grierson, Clerk of the Court

Heather Ungermann, Deputy Clerk

SLIP+FALL 2-8-10; I FELL ENTIRELY ON RIGHT SI	DE+
the Hit something. ALL BELOW SINCE SLIP + FALL.	ENCH 78434586 58 (DOB 8/18/1951
AMBULATORY CARE MEDICAL HISTORY FORM	L OCONNELL YVONNEL .
Page -2- CIRCLE YES OR NO FOR THOSE THAT APPLY WITHIN THE LAST TWO WEEK PERIOD SINCE SILP +	I I i
SYSTEMIC REVIEW: ,,   FALL ' /	Subranaryan, 100 301 AUM 3/18/2010
General: Maximum weight 160 Minimum weight	
Recent Changes Have you been in good general health most of your life? Yes No	Neck: Sept 2000 Summerly Hespital
Have you recently had? SINKE SLIP + FALL - 2-8-10	Nock: Sept, 2009 Summer in Hespital No Stiffness Stiffness Phorpercy Pt antiblotics, Year No
M weakness   Fever M Chills	BOY LUNG BOYK DE NACK US
☐ Night Sweats ★ Fainting ★ Problems Sleeping Do you have any of the following:?	
Skin:	Blood in urine SMP TALL, IT POTURNED. YOU NOT
Skin disease Yes No	Frequent unation / MUD DIEZ - LUNTER (768) No
Have you ever had a transfusion Jaundice Yes No Hives, eczema or rash Yes No	Burning or painful on urination Yes No Night time urinating Yes No
Head-Eves-Ears-Nose-Throat	Kidney trouble Yes No
Dry eyes or mouth (Yes) No.	Problem stopping/starting flow of urine Yes No Yes No
Bleeding Gums - Frequent or Constant Yes (No Blurred Vision DRIVING WITH GLASSES NOW Yes) No	Prostate trouble Yes No
Blurred Vision DRIVING WITH GLASSES NOW YED NO Date of Last Eye Exam 20032 DIFFICULT	Sexual dysfunction SIACE SLIP + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
Sneezing of runny nose 160+ 14000 Rock. (Yes) No	STD/AIDS Risk  Gynecological:
Nosepicogs - Frequent of all the Point of the Yes (No.)	First day of last period Stoffes AGE 55
Far diseases	Age period started \2
Impaired hearing 0.5.10.	How long do periods last?
Dizziness or sensation of room spinning (98) No Frequent or severe headaches (Yes) No	Pain with periods Yes No
Respiratory:	Number of pregnancies
Asthma or Wheezing Yes No	Number of miscarriages  Date of last cancer smear and results 2003 3. Alermal
Difficulty breathing PAIN INSIDE YES NO NO.	Breast home Diopoled 2002 - CASTS (FED No
Pleurisy or Pneumonia SINCE SLIP + Yes (No)	Abnormal Vaginal Discharge Yes No
Cough up Blood / Call Yes (No)	Breast Discharge Yes Skin change of Breast Yes No
Persistent cough for 3-6 months/ No Cardiovascular:	Nipple retraction Yes (No.
Chest pain, pressure or tightness Yes No	Locomotor-Musculoskeletal:
Shortness of breath with walking or lying down Yes No Difficulty walking two blocks Yes No	Stiffness or pain in joints (check all that apply) THE HUE'S TO SIT
Difficulty walking two blocks  Palpations  Ves No	Hip Sknee S Toes S Foot S Jaw
Swelling of hands, feet or anides Yes No.	Weakness of muscles or joints (Yes) No
Needs to sleep with 2 or more pillows No No Heart Murmur Yes (No )	Any difficulty in walking No Any pain in calves or buttocks on walking No
Gastrointestinal: NAUSEA	Is pain relieved by rest Some positions - Yes No
Vomiting blood or food A LOT of MIN Yes No	Neuro-Paychiatric:
Galibladder disease   125/DE Yes (No No	☐ Transient blindness ☐ Trumor ◀ Numbness in fingers ■ Weakness Have you ever had counseling for your mental health? Yes No
Henglitie/ Igundico	Have you ever had counseling for your mental health? (cs) No Have you ever been advised to see a psychiatrist? (%) No
Painful bowel movements No Boule movements (Yes) No	Do you ever have, or have had fainting spells? Yes (No)
Bleck stools THAD CONTROLLED IBS, Yes NO	Do you ever have, or have had fainting spells?  Convulsions  Paralysis  Problems with coordination  Problems with coordination  Problems with coordination  Yes  No
Hemormoids or piles GEAD + STRESS (Yes 4) No	Problems with coordination Yes No
Recent change in bowel habits DISOrber With Yes No Frequent diarrhea DIST, Zuicine, Exercise, Yes (No.	DUITESTE ATTRIBUTE (AIXA P
Frequent diarrhea DIET, ZUICING, EXERCISE, Yes No Cramping or pain in the abdomen OF STRESS YES NO	Depression Symptoms (difficulty sleeping, loss of appetite loss of interest in activities, feelings of hopelessness) 1989 + (res)
	Hematologie: NOW SINCE SLIPE CALL
Does food stick in throat ETC . — SINCE, Yes No Endocrine: SUP + FALL ITS	Are you slow to heal after cuts (1) (5) (1) (7) No
Hormone therapy Out of CONTROL Yes (No)	
Any change in hat or glove size Yes No	Have you had difficulty with bleeding excessively
Any change in hair growth  Do you feel colder than before or skin feel dryer  Yes  No	after tooth extraction or surgery? Yes (No)
105) 140	Have you ever had abnormal bruising or bleeding? Yes
Source of information, if other than patient:Signatum	8:
ProviderSignature of	of Patient Nome © Comul Date 3-18-10
Form 02-110 97208 / / // // //	_
131	V
A 40 055000 O	WYNN-O'CONNELL00234
A=12=655992-C PROPOSED DEF	T <del>. EXHIBIT B054</del>

## UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER AMBULATORY CARE MEDICAL HISTORY FORM

#### HISTORY OF PAST ILLNESS: Have you had

Childhood:	- 1
2) Measles Mumps 2 Chicken Pox	-
Congenital Abnormalities   Rheumatic fever or heart disease	1
4.3.46	١,
Adult:	1
Asthma     D High Blood Pressure     Depression	1,
☐ Diabetes ☐ Ulcer or Gastritis ☐ Thyroid Problems	١,
☐ Tuberculosis ☐ Kidney Problems ☐ Liver Problems	Т
☐ Blood Problems ☐ Sexually Transmitted Disease ☐ Heart Failure	-12
Abnormal Heart Rhythms	
	1'
Anxiety Cancer (Site	1:
Have you had any serious illness? Yes No	Ш
Have you ever had a transfusion Yes (No)	- 1 9
Have you ever been hospitalized or been	- [ ]
under medical care for more than 6 months (Yes) No	1.
If Yes, for what reason? 1989, SENERE BACK + HAND MALBY	П
EN TA JOS GEON VERSEL SUICENSER A MACHINES SC	
MOST PECSAL HARFANS OF EMERS DANCES . FIBRORYALL MOST PECSAL HTITHUMIZATIONS: THE INTOLERANCE.	المر
Most recent immunizations:	١١-
Hepatitis B 1980'S (date) Flu Vaccine 1990'S (date	- 11
Hepatitis B 1980'S (date) Flu Vaccine 1990'S (date (date) Pneumovax (date) Tetanus 1980'S (date	
	Ш
HYPERMOBILITY SYNDROME - MARFAN'S OR	11
OPERATIONS: ENLER'S DANLOS	11
Have you ever had any surgery? (Yes) No	
List:   Appendectomy   Galibladder	
☐ Ovaries Removed ☐ Joint Replacement	
	.   1
D Bypass (if so, what	
☐ Hysterectomy (if so, reason	
# Other TowsiLECTO my	
All EDCIER HAL GARA TOUR LANDING AND THE STATE OF	
ALLERGIES: HAY FEVER PRUG INTOLERANCE. DISCONT	71
ATTRIBLES 2003. PISCONTINUED ACENT Slipe FAIL DRUGS	
DUE TO DIZZINIESS. NAUSER CHREST + STOMACH MINS. NOW	8
CHANE EXTREMELY SEVERE ONSTIPATION.	1
MEDICATIONS Defore Sup + FALL TEREMARIN TOOK	-
This Vitamos CALMAX, KIROTIMOUNE VIT C. SINCE S	Je l
- FALL MINDERS ON DID NOT HELP AND MIRALAX AFTEN 5 DI	体.
PASSE MINIMALLY HELDER + NOT SINCE. NO I	ľ
Have you ever been seriously injured in a motor vehicle accident? Yes 050	
Have you ever been knocked unconscious? Yes (No. )	
	1 8
	- 1 [
Have you ever been knocked unconscious? Yes	
Have you ever been knocked unconscious?  Yes 100  Circle One:	
Have you ever been knocked unconscious?  Circle One:  Single Married Separated	
Have you ever been knocked unconscious?  Circle One:  Single Married Separated  Divorced Widowed Significant Other	
Have you ever been knocked unconscious?  Circle One:  Single Married Separated  Divorced Widowed Significant Other  With whom do you live? ALONE	
Have you ever been knocked unconscious?  Circle One:  Single Married Separated  Divorced Widowed Significant Other  With whom do you live? ALONE  Recreational Drug Usage?  Yes No	<b>\</b>
Have you ever been knocked unconscious?  Circle One:  Single Married Separated Divorced Wildowed Significant Other With whom do you live? ALONE Recreational Drug Usage?  Do have any problems with sexual function? Yes No	(
Have you ever been knocked unconscious?  Circle One:  Single Married Separated  Divorced Widowed Significant Other  With whom do you live? ALDN  Recreational Drug Usage?  Do have any problems with sexual function?  Foreign travel within the last year?  Yes (No. 1)	ر. ادار
Have you ever been knocked unconscious?  Circle One:  Single Married Separated Divorced Widowed Significant Other With whom do you live? ALDAY Recreational Drug Usage?  Do have any problems with sexual function?  Foreign travel within the last year?  Coffee 2005 Tea Cola's (per day)	7.6
Have you ever been knocked unconscious?  Circle One:  Single Married Separated  Divorced Widowed Significant Other  With whom do you live? ALDAY  Recreational Drug Usage?  Do have any problems with sexual function?  Foreign travel within the last year?  Coffee 2 Cues Tea Cola's (per day)  Alcoholic Beverages: Never less than 1 per week	ر ارد
Have you ever been knocked unconscious?  Circle One:  Single Married Separated  Divorced Widowed Significant Other  With whom do you live? ALDAY  Recreational Drug Usage?  Do have any problems with sexual function? Yes No.  Foreign travel within the last year?  Coffee 3 Cup 5 Tea Cola's (per day)  Alcoholic Beverages: Never less than 1 per week	) )
Have you ever been knocked unconscious?  Circle One:  Single Married Separated Divorced Widowed Significant Other With whom do you live? ALDAY  Recreational Drug Usage?  Do have any problems with sexual function?  Foreign travel within the last year?  Yes No.  Foreign travel within the last year?  Coffee 2 Cap 5 Tea Cola's (per day)  Alcoholic Beverages: Never less than 1 per week  Red Wind 2 Alcoholic Sexual Tobacco:	)
Have you ever been knocked unconscious?  Circle One:  Single Married Separated  Divorced Widowed Significant Other  With whom do you live? ALDAY  Recreational Drug Usage?  Do have any problems with sexual function? Yes No.  Foreign travel within the last year?  Coffee 3 Cup 5 Tea Cola's (per day)  Alcoholic Beverages: Never less than 1 per week	0,0
Have you ever been knocked unconscious?  Circle One:  Single Married Separated Divorced Widowed Significant Other With whom do you live? ALDAY  Recreational Drug Usage?  Do have any problems with sexual function? Yes No.  Foreign travel within the last year?  Coffee 2 Cues Tea Cola's (per day)  Alcoholic Beverages: Never less than 1 per week  Far wind Cola's  1-5 per week Other Tobacco:  Tobacco & Never Smoked   Quit years ago	)
Have you ever been knocked unconscious?  Circle One:  Single Married Separated Divorced Widowed Significant Other With whom do you live? ALDAY  Recreational Drug Usage?  Do have any problems with sexual function? Yes No.  Foreign travel within the last year?  Coffee 2 Cues Tea Cola's (per day)  Alcoholic Beverages: Never less than 1 per week  Far wind Cola's  1-5 per week Other Tobacco:  Tobacco & Never Smoked   Quit years ago	
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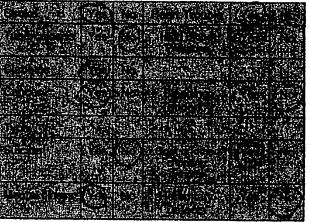
ENC# 78434586		OOR	8/18/1951
OCONNELL, YVONNE Subramanyam, Nan MRH 000-794-300	วินเวดส	MUA	3/18/2010 F

#### SOCIAL HISTORY: (Continued)

	1	Z/		
Are you employed?	Yes (N	o) Full tig	ne/Part tin	ne (Circle)
What is your job?		/		(,
How much time have	you lost	from work	because o	f your health
during the past?	•			•
Six Months  Are you exposed to fi	One year	r	Five year	8
Are you exposed to fi	umes, dus	t or solvent	s? No	
Education: (years)				
Grade School	High S	chool	Col	lege BS-4W
Grade School  Do you wear seatbelts	s? 🛊 Alw	ays DSo	metimes	□ Nover

FAMILY HISTORY	TORY at Death		Cause of Death	
Father			HIMPED	
Mother			63	CANCER TO
Brother/Sister			58	DIABOTES-PA
Brother	P8	HIGH Bloom	Prossure	
NEW YORK			<b>PATE TO EAST</b>	T SET E
	100			
		The first		A COLOR
REPORT OF	1302	125 3346	2501 24015	
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	1,447			
	105	FAMILIA I	TO SECULIAR STATE OF THE SECULIAR STATE OF T	

Has either parent, sister, brother, child or grandparent ever had?



DMY SINCE SUP+FALL, 2.8.10.

WYNN-O'CONNELL00235

A-12-655992-C

PROPOSED DEFT. EXHIBIT B055

Educati	on: <b>HS</b>	idona Ye	ars HS.	BS-	Years Colle	ege.	Years post-gr			
What is the re		- <i>(</i>	. 4			~ <del>1</del>			RAKAS BAD	TA.
Have you bee	ason for to	Cay's visit	[?	110 + Fall		RT BICTOLKS H	ETHEN AT I	De aller	14/5100	MET
Are you on D	isability?	Yes <b>a</b>	No Note: We	only perform	i? Disabilita aana	Yes No No ultations pre-arran	If yes please giv	e name and d	ales: SINCE	روالمالية المالية
				only periors	Yes No	ultations pre-arran	ged with the Bures	u of Disabil	ity.	— 
Are your main	n symptom:	s work rela	ated?		_	you intend to file V	Vorker's Comp Clo		<b></b>	
Do you have a	an attorney	involved i	in this case?			you plan to get an	attornev?	mr	☐ Yes ■No ☐ Yes ☐No	
Please list any	ilinesses o	r conditio	na fan aaktal							
100 UIS A	DAY		ns for which	you've been	treated by a doc	tor as an office pati	ent/outpatient:		THEN I	-
2000		44.46	7, 1100	NSOCDON, H		DUIS AND BEEN	of Bropsy Iss	, GERD	Marked !	7,
5. Account	TAC	- ITALI	BHOID DK	Expers	<del>000,005,</del> 48	D years DAIN-	FREE UNTIL &	1-8-10 Slig	+ FALL	-
Please list all h	リル / 上Dン Ospitalizat	ions and o	perations vo	u've had wit	۸ 	HE dates:	K Surgeon, CA	דפו בסלמופר	GI chusi	cAI_
1 1955?-	touseloc	tan/	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	w ve dau, wh	n ene approxim:	MON SEEING BY	1, poblatics	T+ Pro	BABIL LLCE	R+
2 Brest	Pressi	200	<u> </u>		<del></del> , .	<u>`</u>			Hory	ÙΑ.
•	17		·		<del></del>	<del>-</del>				_
Medications yo	u take on a	a regular i	basis includia	ng over the c	ounter medicine	s (i.e. aspirin or ant	enalds).			_
ľ			Strength	Direction	s Quantity	Medication				_
Med	dication N	ame:	(e.g. mg,	of use	Prescribed	Form (tablet.	Prescribed by	Date	5 50	ì
E			mcg)			capsule, etc.)	who	last Filled	Refills Left	1
Ex. Vitamir			500 mg	I per day	30	tablets	Dr. Joe Smith	1/1/09		J
The L	mounte	11us				CAPSule		1/1/09		-
	Ytan		-		_	from Jana	7710 a \ ] (d)	WR.		-
	ren-	حا				1.50	THE CHILDS	W.		
4 CALV	<u>nax</u>				<u> </u>			<del>                                     </del>		•
5										
Pharmacy Nat	me:					<u> </u>				
Pharmacy Pho						Cross Streets:				
						Store # (if known)				
Drug allergies: I	Please list	nny know	n allergies an	d reactions:	Deus In	DURANT	- AND SING	e tall =	Oxtemely	,
STATE CPUS	h botson	اکھیل ا	- PRINS	Difficult	Rigorthy	NE AND DRU	16 1.1.11 4444	0	0,0,0,0,0	
ogable mice	12 + 1	RRMA	V							,
Did you have a	trial dose o	fanti-infla	ammatory?	2017	res □ No 1	f yes, which one/hov	Ione?DECONTIN	LIED Agrai	150 NC 7	
Did you have pl	hveical the	anem cum	antly on?	שליוונייססל	47 Be Collins	THE AS			<u> </u>	
- 1- y - 2 1 v p.	ny sion tha	αμy:	<b>18</b> 10	s □ No	If Yes, when/ho	w long? 4-28-10	AND GONTA	Julyco		
Are you claustro	ophobic?		<b>10</b>	Yes 🔲 No	Da wan hann					
Do you smoke?				Yes No	If yes How me	ny metal in your bod ny packs/day?		s 🖪 No		
If no, have you	smoked in t	the past?	/ D	res 📰 No	If yes, when die	l von ouit?	How	many years?		
Do you drink ale Appetite is:	cohol?	سحكس		cs 🔲 No	If yes, number	of drink(s)	—	day 2	waste 🙃	
Appente 15.	<b>■</b> Good	☐ Fair	☐ Poor	Have you c	xperienced weigh	it loss?	JYes <b>J</b> No	A Miles	TAIL for P	אום
Relative:	If livin	g: Age & F	Janleh T	FAMIL	Y HEALTH H	ISTORY		3,200	11411	
Mother		R. Age at I		11 deceased: A	ge at death & Cau	se Has any blood	relative ever had:		Who?	
Father		<del>                                     </del>		63 Paul	Creatic Give	Cancer DAD	OM, AUNT	Yes 🗌 No	GYNDMA	
Brother(s)	1		- 1.		PhDSarcomi	Diabetes  Heart Disease		Yes No	Brother	į
	2 49 55	600			LIES I CIQIL	High Blood Pr	50000	Yes □ No	granoma	į
	55	Copy				Migraine Head		Yes No	M + MIM	ļ
	7 (64) F	OK				Neurological D		Yes No	<del></del>	
	NA.	<del></del>				Brain Tumor		Yes No	<del>  </del>	į
	<del></del>	<del> </del>	<del></del> - -			Апештуят		Yes No	<del> </del>	i
4		<del> </del>	<del> </del> -	<del></del>		Alzheimer's D	sease 🗇	Yes No	<del>   </del>	
				<del> </del>		Parkinson's Di		Yes No	<del>                                     </del>	;
					<del></del>	Seizures		Yes No		1
		$\overline{}$	ا حددما	عدرمان	1	Stroke	40   5	Yes 🗌 No	Grandma	i
		`	THE PARTY	(Print Nan		Jone De	mell.		2-10	i
				(* 1 mt 1441)	(F	attent Signature	•	(Date	•)	-
			HAVEV	OH HAD	II/PTERENT ON	TD D				

HAVE YOU HAD WITHIN THE PAST YEAR?

West: \* 1321 S. Rainbow Ste# 240 \* Las Vegas, NV 89146 \* Main# (702) 804-6555 \* Fax# (702) 804-1998 East: \* 1691 W. Horizon Ridge Pkwy. Ste# 100 \* Henderson, NV 89012 \* Main# (702) 804-1212 \* Fax# (702) 804-1273

PROPOSED DEFT. EXHIBIT E 001

WYNN-O'CONNELL00290

Patient Name: YVONNE O'CONNEI -	Car	ト	SINC	و 3-	7110 4	B. 8-18-51
Frequent or sever headaches? SIACE SALL	YES	<u>-</u> 4	NO			<del></del>
Dizziness on change of position?	YES	-	_		Frequency	
Unconscious spells?	- YES					
Blurred vision?	- YES			•	d-orre	
Double vision?	- YES	Ē		_	Frequency	
Pain behind your eyes?	- YES				Frequency	
Do you wear contacts?	- YES	_		_	Frequency	
Earaches?	- YES	_			Frequency	
Ringing in your ears?	- YES				Frequency	
Decrease in hearing?					Frequency	
Sinus trouble?	YES			_	Frequency	
Hay fever?	- YES			_	Frequency	
Strange taste or loss of taste?	- YES					
Persistent hoarseness?	_ YES				Frequency	
Difficulty swallowing?	- YES				Frequency	
Recurrent sore throat?	- YES	2			Frequency	WHICHEST PAIN + Brooth
Chest pain?	_ YES		NO		Frequency	
Coughing up bloody mucus?	_ YES	-	NO		Frequency	
Weight loss?	_ YES	_	NO	Ţ	Frequency	
	_ YES		NO	1	Frequency	
Pain in arm(s)?	_ YES	<b>#</b>	NO		Frequency	DAILY
Fever chills?	_ YES		NO		Frequency	
Chronic or frequent cough?	_ YES	-	NO		Frequency	With chase pain + Breach
Shortness of breath on: Walking several blocks?	_ YES		NO		Frequency	Not walking much
Going up 1 flight of stairs?	_ YES		NO		Frequency	SINCE FALL
Lying down?	_ YES		NO			phila
Palpitations or flutterings of the heart?	_ YES	•	NO		Frequency	
High blood pressure?	_ YES		NO		Frequency	168 Afrerfall-
Swelling of feet or ankles?	_ YES		NO	量	Frequency	
Leg cramps at night?	YES		NO		Frequency	
Recurrent stomach pain?	YES		NO		Frequency	DAILY
Nausea or vomiting?	YES		NO		Frequency	DAILY - NAUSER DAILY
Difficulty starting urination?	YES		NO	-	Frequency	The second
Waking during the night to urinate?	YES		NO		Frequency	handly even 2 h
Urinate more or less than before?	YES		NO		Frequency	1
Backaches?	YES	4	NO		Frequency	
Joint pains?	YES		NO		Frequency	
Muscle spasms	YES		NO		Frequency	
Loss / change of sensation in hands?	YES	篳	NO		Frequency	
Loss / change of sensation in feet?	YES		NO		Frequency	
Trembling in any arm, leg, hand or foot?	YES	4	NO		Frequency	
Tiredness without apparent reason?	YES	Ŏ	NO		Frequency	TIRED With Rosson
Hot flashes?	YES		NO	Á	Frequency	THE WHIN KOGSON
Bruising easily?	YES			Ŕ	Frequency	
Skin rash?	YES		NO	Ā	Frequency	
Psychiatric or emotional problem?	YES		NO	П	Frequency	Exercise One
The state of the s						
HAD IBS + STRESS DISORDER TH	hat w	PG .	CO map	اها	lely 11	SITES DISOTRE

West: \* 1321 S. Rainbow Ste# 240 \* Las Vegas, NV 89146 \* Main# (702) 804-6555 \* Fax# (702) 804-1998 East: \* 1691 W. Horizon Ridge Pkwy. Ste# 100 \* Henderson, NV 89012 \* Main# (702) 804-1212 \* Fax# (702) 804-1273

Patient Health Q	uestionr	aire - PHQ		The state of the s
ACN Group, Inc Form		,		Group, Inc. Use Only rev 7/18/05
Patient Name VONNE	C (Dain	Vall Date	3-31-15	
1. Describe your symptoms	PAW Fr	em Head to to	20t - Bu	I'm HERR
		+ Kee = Hurrs T	D SIT, WALK DE	use walk
a. When did your symptoms start:	up my	STAIRS IN HOUS	E STILL CANNOT	Sleep'ON RIGHT
	~ IV	Externely Co	CRDINATED	/1. / 1
b. How did your symptoms begin?	20 208 10	King of FAIL AND SING	SWING-DANCED	1 0 G
2. How often do you experience yo	ur symptoms?	Indicate where you have p	ain or other symptom	HIT FLOOR.
<ul><li>Constantly (76-100% of the day</li><li>Frequently (51-75% of the day)</li></ul>	<b>f</b>			
<ul><li>Occasionally (26-50% of the day)</li></ul>				$\times \times$
@ Intermittently (0-25% of the day				
3. What describes the nature of yo	ur symptoms?			
Sharp Shooting	ar symptoms:	NITO XIXX		
Dull ache Burning			W W ~	
Numb Tingling				
4. How are your symptoms changi	ng?	IX HWY	$\times$	X
Getting Better		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
② Not Changing				
5. During the past 4 weeks:		None		Unbearable
a. Indicate the average intensity	of your symptoms	• <b>0 0 2 3</b>	<b>(9</b> (6) (7)	Ø 9 🐠
b. How much has pain interfered	with your normal	work (including both work outs	ide the home, and housew	ork)
① Not at all	② A little bit	Moderately	⊕ Quite a bit	Extremely
6. During the past 4 weeks how me (like visiting with friends, relatives, etc.)	uch of the time h	as your condition interfere	d with your social act	vities?
All of the time	2 Most of the	time 3 Some of the time	<ul><li>A little of the time</li></ul>	None of the time
7. In general would you say your o	verall health righ	t now is My Health	WAS EXCELLENT	Before
① Excellent	2 Very Good	3 Good	Fair	<b>₽</b> Poor
8. Who have you seen for your syr	•	No One     Chiropractor	<ul><li>Medical Doctor</li><li>Physical Therapis</li></ul>	⑤ Other t
a lathat to a to a tid	· ·	22 Chiropractor 2010 - Physical There	ou for BACK + 1	tore Ties
a. What treatment did you receive	1	26 GAVE OUT + Fell.	# WECK AIN W	Bearhole
b. What tests have you had for y and when were they performed?		Xrays date: MMY	CT Scan date:	11 oc. i YAY
		@MRI date: 2010 Cervical of Lumbar		
9. Have you had similar symptoms	s in the past?	① Yes	<b>⊘</b> No	
a. If you have received treatmen		This Office	Medical Doctor	⑤ Other
the same or similar symptoms, w	wno ala you see?	© Chiropractor	<ul><li>Physical Therapis</li></ul>	t
10. What is your occupation?		Professional/Executive	<ul><li>Laborer</li></ul>	Retired
17		<ul><li>White Collar/Secretarial</li><li>Tradesperson</li></ul>	<ul><li>⑤ Homemaker</li><li>⑥ FT Student</li></ul>	® Other
Ketiely		· _		0.0%
<ul> <li>a. If you are not retired, a home student, what is your current wo</li> </ul>		① Full-time ② Part-time	<ul><li>Self-employed</li><li>Unemployed</li></ul>	<ul><li>⑤ Off work</li><li>⑥ Other</li></ul>
\ \ \	6'/	10	0.5.	12
Patient Signature	e Com		Date _∠ ^ ~ .\ ·	12
	PROP	OSED DEFT. EXHIBIT G001	WYNN-O'CO	NNELL00307
A-12-655992-C				

SOUTHERN NEVADA	OFFICE USE ONLY_	
OFFICE VISIT FORM PATIENT: PAIN CENTER		_
NAME: DATE: 10-15-10	BP: PUL\$E: RR: WT:	
1) Draw an X on the figures below	Previous Health History on has reviewed and agreed with findings YES / No	ь
where your pain starts & indicate	Current information & history are verified YE	
where it goes with an arrow	YES NO I	N/
		Q
	Consults/Reports Reviewed	
	ROS	ָרָ
	CON (wt loss/gain, ‡ appet, fatigue) NL / ABN	
RIGHT LEFT BOTTOM	EYE (blur, jaundice red) NL/ABN	
FRONT	ENT (bleeding, hearing) NL/ ABN	
2) How is your pain today? "0" is no pain at all, "10" is the worst pain (circle one)  TODAY:  0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 (10)	CV (chest pain, palpitation) NL/ ABN	Ł
TODAY: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 (10) DAILY AVERAGE: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 (10)	PUL (SQB, wheezing.) NL/ ABN	
	GI (NV, constipation, bleeding) NL/ ABN	
Circle all the words that describe your pain.	GU (hernaturia, dysuria) NL/ ABN	
Aching Stabbins Tender Nagging Throbbing Grawing Burning	MUS (edema, joint swalling)  INT (rash, patechie, itching)  NL / AB/	_
Throbbing Grawing Burning Shooting Sharp Exhausting Unbearable	NEU (seizure, dizziness, LOC)  NL / ABN	
O'MOCH ADMI	PSY (suicide, depression, insomnia) NL / ABI	
4) What time of day is the pain worst? Morning Afternoon Evening Night	END (sugar, fatigue, sweating) NL / ABN	
5) What makes your pain worse? NAIKING, USING HANDS PRESSURE, UK-1641	HEM (anemia, pancytopenia) NL / ABN	۷.
6) Any changes in work status?YES NA NO If yes, explain	AL/IM (fever, cough, resh) NL / AB	Ŋ
	Sign of Addiction of Pain Med. NO/ YES	_
7) Have you seen any other doctors since last visit? YES NO	Sign of Tolerance of Paln Med. NO/ YES Sign of ADR to Pain Med. NO/ YES	
If yes, who? primary What was done follow-up	Sign of ADR to Pain Med. NO/ YES Improvement ADL with Pain Med. YES/ NO	
8) Are you taking any new medications since last visit?YESNO		
If yes, Please List:	Medication Renewal:	
9) Since my last visit, (Please check one) I amBetter <u>Same</u> <u></u> Worse		
0) What treatments seem to help you the most in relieving your pain? hour god	1 <del></del>	
CM. Moist Hear, Gowhie Stretching Coreful movements, Walker		
1) Requesting Refill Medication, Please list No Impication		
CC: A C LIC MAC AGE IN THE LINES		
LIDI:		
HPI: 100 Mach the most pan		
- M Stipped PS		
	<del></del>	
A 40 055000 O	WYNN-O'CÖNNELL00418	
A-12-655992-C PROPOSED DEFT. EXHIBIT 1001		

A-12-655992-C

SOUTHERN NEVADA	OFFICE USE (	ONLY
OFFICE VISIT FORM OF BEING PAIN CENTER (	BP: PULSE:	
IAME: NONNE O'CONDEN DATE: 9-3-10	RR: WT:	
1) Draw an X on the figures below	Previous Health History on reviewed and agreed with findings	has be
Athere was pain starts B in direct. K. W.	Current information & history are ve	erified YES
where it goes with an arrow	YES	NO N/
	Lab Tests Reviewed  Dlagnostic Tests Reviewed  X-Rays Reviewed  Consults/Reports Reviewed	
	ROS	
	CON (wt loss/gain,   appet, fatigue	) NL / ABN_
RIGHT LEFT BOTTOM	EYE (blur, jaundice, red)	NL/ABN_
FRÔNT BAÇK	ENT (bleeding, hearing)	NU ABN_
2) How is your pain today? "0" is no pain at all, "10" is the worst pain (circle one)	CV (chest pain, palpitation)	NL/ ABN_
TODAY: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 (10) DAILY AVERAGE: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 (10)	PUL (SOB, wheezing,)	NL/ ABN_
	GI (NV, constipation, bleeding) GU (hematuria, dysuria)	NL/ ABN_ NL/ ABN_
Circle all the words that describe your pain.	MUS (edema, joint swelling)	NL/ ABN_
Aching Stabbing Tender Nagging	INT (resh, patechie, itching)	NL / ABN_
(Throbbing) Gnawing Burning Shorting Sharp Exhausting Unbearable	NEU ( seizure, dizziness, LOC)	NL/ABN_
	PSY (suicide, depression, insomnia	) NL / ABN
4) What time of day is the pain worst? Morning Afternoon Evening Night	END (sugar, fatigue, sweating)	NL / ABN_
5) What makes your pain worse? [AKING, USING HANDS PROSSURE WORTH	HEM (anemia, pancytopenia)	NL / ABN_
6) Any changes in work status?YES WA NO If yes, explain	AL/IM (fever, cough, rash)	NL / ABN
I that to bisconomice Prysical therapy Brause of 200 FALL	Sign of Addiction of Pain Med.	NO/ YES
7) Have you seen any other doctors since last visit?YESNO	Sign of Tolerance of Pain Med.	NO/ YES_ NO/ YES.
If yes, who? What was done Only Physical Therapy	Sign of ADR to Pain Med.  Improvement ADL with Pain Med.	YES/ NO.
8) Are you taking any new medications since last visit?YESNO	Medication Renewal:	120/110
If yes, Please List:	Medication Renewal.	
9) Since my last visit, (Please check one) I amBetter SameWorse		
10) What treatments seem to help you the most in relieving your pain? HADNORD  PAIN PARE LAST VISIT OF TRIES TO CONTINUE PHYSICAL THROUGH  T 1 200 DV 9-14-10, MURT RES TRUTTS MUCH IT GAVE OUT ON ALL		
Requesting Refill Medication, Please list Con Ver 10.57 Floor Please Introped Des HAND INTRICE OFFICE USE ONLY		
HPI: PA had a Mad Beach , as		
Factor 2 Les Multi- 2 com		
- Miles Rim		

PROPOSED DEFT. EXHIBIT 1002

WYNN-O'CONNELL00420

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3/10

# SOUTHERN NEVADA PAIN CENTER HEALTH QUESTIONNAIRE-INITIAL CONSULTATION

Please answer all questions to the best of your ability as this will assist us in treating your pain. Thank you.

Referring Physician Andrew M. Cash. M. D. Primary Physician Madiudda Sugramodyam, in Age 58 Height 5'8" Weight 158 Occupation Ethes D  Marital Status: Single Married Divorced Separated Widowed X  Date last worked Date pain began 3.8-10 = 5119+1911 on Liquid After Lake meal Describe the circumstances related to the onset of pain (accident, injury, illness, surgery):  Comp. T. Comp. Act. Get up on my ends. Macdiate M. Andrew Struke 180 th 10	1 134AK YOU,	assist us in treating your
Referring Physician Address M. Cash. M. D. Primary Physician Maduada Sugramouyam, in Age 58. Height 5'8" Weight 158 Occupation Etherd  Marital Status: Single Married Divorced Separated Widowed X  Date last worked Date pain began 38-10 = 5119+ fall on Liquid After Large meat Describe the circumstances related to the onset of pain (accident, injury, illness, surgery):  County Third the Raised Vertical Phys. + Tike Divided the Stille Fillett SIDE Hill Which The Stillet Hill Raised Vertical Phys. + Tike Divided the Stillet Right SIDE Hill Which Stillet Physics Theory of the Stillet Foot, Have you retained an attorney? YES If yes give Attorney name & telephone number—  Describe your pain sharp, acting, burning, diff Physics Physics Theory of the Stillet Foot, Physical Discretic Carrier Physics Physics Theory of the Physics Theory of the Physics Ph	Name YOUNE O'CONNELL	Date 7-9 10
Date last worked  Date pain began & B-D = 5119+ fall DN Liquid After Large meat  Describe the circumstances related to the onset of pain (accident, injury, illness, surgery):  CRUMP, TOWN APT GET UP ON MY OWN, MINCHIELLY, BAIN WHEN SITTING + RIGHT SIDE HIT  WHICH I STILL HAVE.  Have you retained an attorney? YES If yes give Attorney name & telephone number  Have your pain (sharp, aching, bluring, dill)  Describe your pain (sharp, aching, bluring, dill)  Bais 10 septies, 1000 the transfer of many without of many without parties.  Pattern (constant, brief, radiating, night, morning)  What increases your pain? Resease, moreoury, lateracy, there are a few or many without parties.  What is the location of your pain? Physical Theory, Hart, sep white (mail Aroust) Rest  What is your current level of pain? (Please circle one) Rest Const Bain Chest in the parties.  No Pain = 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 = Most intense  Draw an X on the figure below where your pain starts and indicate where it goes with an arrow  Arms Sometimes	Referring Dhaming A	
Date last worked  Date pain began & B-D = 5119+ fall DN Liquid After Large meat  Describe the circumstances related to the onset of pain (accident, injury, illness, surgery):  CRUMP, TOWN APT GET UP ON MY OWN, MINCHIELLY, BAIN WHEN SITTING + RIGHT SIDE HIT  WHICH I STILL HAVE.  Have you retained an attorney? YES If yes give Attorney name & telephone number  Have your pain (sharp, aching, bluring, dill)  Describe your pain (sharp, aching, bluring, dill)  Bais 10 septies, 1000 the transfer of many without of many without parties.  Pattern (constant, brief, radiating, night, morning)  What increases your pain? Resease, moreoury, lateracy, there are a few or many without parties.  What is the location of your pain? Physical Theory, Hart, sep white (mail Aroust) Rest  What is your current level of pain? (Please circle one) Rest Const Bain Chest in the parties.  No Pain = 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 = Most intense  Draw an X on the figure below where your pain starts and indicate where it goes with an arrow  Arms Sometimes	A = 50 Physician Hobrew M. CASH. N	D. Drimer, Dr
Date last worked  Date pain began & B-D = 5119+ fall DN Liquid After Large meat  Describe the circumstances related to the onset of pain (accident, injury, illness, surgery):  CRUMP, TOWN APT GET UP ON MY OWN, MINCHIELLY, BAIN WHEN SITTING + RIGHT SIDE HIT  WHICH I STILL HAVE.  Have you retained an attorney? YES If yes give Attorney name & telephone number  Have your pain (sharp, aching, bluring, dill)  Describe your pain (sharp, aching, bluring, dill)  Bais 10 septies, 1000 the transfer of many without of many without parties.  Pattern (constant, brief, radiating, night, morning)  What increases your pain? Resease, moreoury, lateracy, there are a few or many without parties.  What is the location of your pain? Physical Theory, Hart, sep white (mail Aroust) Rest  What is your current level of pain? (Please circle one) Rest Const Bain Chest in the parties.  No Pain = 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 = Most intense  Draw an X on the figure below where your pain starts and indicate where it goes with an arrow  Arms Sometimes	Height 5 8" Weigh	TIMETY Physician MANJUNDA JUBRAMANUAM IN
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What is the location of your pain? Meck to Rt. Foot, Hands Public Rt. Rt. Hands Rest Rt. Hands R	Tattern constant, brief, radiating, night, morni	19 CONSTANT PAIN BELANSE OF MANY WITH A MUSEA.
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What is the location of your pain? Heck to Rt. Foot, Hands Published Rt. Hand to Elegal Show Ders.  What is your current level of pain? (Please circle one) Back, Rt. Duriocks, AIP, THICH, KARE, FOOT,  No Pain = 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 (TO) = Most intense  Draw an X on the figure below where your pain starts and indicate where it goes with an arrow  ARMS Sometimes		
What is your current level of pain? (Please circle one) Reck, Rr. Burjocks, Rip. Thich, Edge, Foot, No Pain = 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 (10) = Most intense  Draw an X on the figure below where your pain starts and indicate where it goes with an arrow  Arms Sometimes	What is the location of your pain?	FIRST, RED WINE (MALL AMOUNTS) REST
No Pain = 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 (10) = Most intense  Draw an X on the figure below where your pain starts and indicate where it goes with an arrow  ARMS SOMETIMES	What is your correct level of the Correct level of	ST. HANDS PINS + NEEDLES, RT. HAND TO ELBIND SUMMITSEES
Arms Sometimes	No Point of Pain! (Please cin	cle one) procks, RT. BUTTOCKS, AIP THICH HAVE FORT
Arms Sometimes	1234567	8 9 ATT - MOST PAIN, CHEST TO ASDOMEN.
ARMS SOMETIMES A	Draw an X on the figure below where your par	T starts and I work intense
ARMS SOMETIMES A	you pa	" states and indicate where it goes with an arrow
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May 2047 0 10

4/10

List all me	DRUG  Edications you are taking for your pain: INTOLERANT BEFORE FALL. SINCE FALL.
しょんしゃしてかいか	Attalial (Asker One no)
SHORTNESS	ATENING CONTRIPPTION, WICH CHEST PRINS, HERNIA: NO DRUGS - OCCASIONAL
List your t	of BREATH DELLE THROUGH PLUS, MULTI VITAMINS, EMERGEN-C, CALMAX
List any m	edication allergies: Some Annoistics, Cannot take bruss unless Life-Threatening
What treats Surgery (de	nents have you had for your pain?
Nerve block	ks(type) No
Check:	Physical Therapy on the Chiropractor TENS Many times, Discourt pure
	ARAYS THAP CT Scan MPI Alexy & Junear Calou S
	Psychologist Myelogram Other Other Nerve Conduction Em 6 + Legs - Not Neck
	Nerve Conduction EMG + 1965 - NOT NECK
Health Histo	Mary .
List previou	s surgeries and dates 1955? Townlectomy, 2001? BREAST BIOPSY - STRESS DISTRICT,
1BS + GER	D CAME BACK, I EHMINATED GERO + MANAGED 185+ STRISS DISORDER WITH
Jukine,	DANCING, EXERCISE, NO STRESS,
Do you Smo	rke: Yes No.X Amount
	"street" drugs? Yes No.X
Have you ha	d recent weight change? Yes X No Amount Amount
Are you preg	gnant? Yes No Yes Redwir
Do you drink	c? 2 glasses WK for pain since fallyes X PD WINNO Amount & alesses a year
Do you have	false teeth? Yes No X
	Caps? Yes X No
	Contact Lenses? Yes No.X_
	d unexplained fever after surgery? Yes No X
•	f unusual reaction to anesthesia? Yes No 💥
	any anticoagulants? Yes No_X_
	any of the following you have or had:
Aids	— Heart Attack All Hiatal Hernia Thyroid Problems
——— Asthn	14 Hepatitis Seizures Bleeding Tendencies
e fall Arthri	F . M. The state of the state o
Diabe	tes Stroke TRII Ulcers Rheumatic Fever
Cough	Stiff Neck + Back Problems Sickle Cell Anemia
Chest	pain + All Palpatations — Muscle Disease — Blood Transfusions
Other	WYNN-O'CONNELL00427
Contrar -	ms 120 years 1260 BACK INJURED, Developed STRESS DISORDER, Hypersnobility Syndrome.
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DEMINAT AK	THE PAIN, PROPOSED DELT. EXPIBITION

# Andrew M. Cash M.D. Phone 702-630-3472 fax 702-946-5115

	Date of accident/injur	y: <u>2 / 8 / 10</u>	• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				•		
•	Which direction was y	our car impac	ted? (circle	one) Re	ar-end, head	l-on, right sid	e, left side		
	Describe what happen	ed? .		\$				•	
				•					
•				,					
•	Were you the driver?	If no,	then which	seat wer	e you in? _		•		
٠.	Were you wearing a s	eatbelt?		i.					
	Did airbags deploy?			j		* · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
	Did you lose consciou	ısness (did you	black out)	?		•			
•	Was a police report fi		•			. •			
•	Was your vehicle tota		s your vehi	cle driva	ble?	••	•		•
	In which medical faci			<u>}-</u>		•	•		
	When did you first go				l		•		
	How were you transpo		7	:			•	•	
	Which doctor did you		h after that	1	, when	?	•		
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THYU E	SEED PUTTING ALL ie sensation key below	to draw location	on and type	of sensat	tion on the h	ody diagram	1 2100	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
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A-12-655992-C

PROPOSED DEFT. EXHIBIT P003 WYNN-O'CONNELL00564

### Andrew M. Cash M.D. Phone 702-630-3472 fax 702-946-5115



<del></del>				
EECTION 1: Pain Intensity		NECK DISAB	ILITY INDEX	
). I have no pain at the moment. (0 pts)			SECTION & Concentration  0. I can concentrate fully when I want to with no difficulty. (0 pts)	
. The pain is mild at the moment. (1 at)			1. I can concentrate fully when I want to with slight difficulty. (0 pts)	
The pain comes & goes & is moderate. (2 pts)			2. I have a fair degree of difficulty in concentrating when I want to. (2 pts)	
The pain is moderate & does not vary much. (3 p	ots)	y	3.1 have a lot of difficulty in concentration when I want to 73 nto)	
The pain is severe but comes & goes. (4 pts)			4 N have a great deal of difficulty in concentration when I want to 14 etc)	٠,
The pain is severe & does not vary much. (5 pts)			5. I cannot concentrate at all. (5 pts)	
CTION 2: Personal Care (Washing, Dressing of	ete.)		SECTION 7: Work	
I can look after myself without causing extra pain.	L (Ords)		O. I can do as much work as I want to. (0 pts)	
I can look after myself normally but it causes extr	ra paka. (1 pts)		1: I can only do my usual work but no more /1 at	-
it is painful to look after myself and I em slow & c	areful. (2 pts)		2. I can don most of my usual work but no more. (2 pts)	
I need some help but manage most of my person I need help every day in most espects of self-care	185 care: (3 pts)		53. I Cennot do my usual work. (3 mis)	
I do not get dressed; I wash with difficulty and sta	B. (4 pts)	• •	4)1 can hardy do any work at all. (4 pts)	
CTION 3: Lifting	iy in bed. (5 pts)		5.1 cannot do any work at al. (5 pts)	
can lift heavy weights without entra pain. (0 pts)			SECTION 8: Driving 0. I can drive my car without neck pain. (0 pts)	
can lift heavy weights, but it causes extra pain. (	(1 ot)	•	1. I can drive my car as long as I want with stight pain in my neck. (1 pt)	
ain prevents me from lifting heavy weights off the	a floor, but I can if the	у аге	2. I can drive my car as long as I want with moderate pain in my neck.	
eveniently positioned, for example on a table. (2 p	pts)		(3) Cannot Cifve my car as iono as I want because of moderate cain in my cost. (3 o	fe)
Pain prevents me from litting heavy weights, but I	can manage light to	meainm weithts. (	4. I can hardly drive my car at all because of severe pain in my neck (4n)	Ψ,
ey are conveniently positioned. (3 pts)	•		5. I cannot drive my car at all (5 pts)	٠.
can only lift very light weights. (4 pts) . cannot lift or carry anything at all. (5 pts)				
CTION 4: Reading	<del></del>		DECTION OF Cleaning	٠.
can read as much as I want to with no pain in my	v nack. (() nto)		SECTION 9: Sleeping (0. I have no trouble sleeping. (0 pts)	
can read as much as I want with slight pain in m	v neck. (1 nts)		(v. r raye no goume sreeping. (u pis)*  (1. My sleep is slightly disturbed (less than 1 hour steepless). (1 pt)	
can read as much as I want with moderate pain i	n my nack. (2 pts)	4	2. My sleep is mildly disturbed (1-2 hours sleepless), (2 pts)	1
cannot read as much as I want because of mode	erate nain in my neck		3. My sleep is moderately disturbed (2-3 hours sinenless), (3 mis)	
cannol read as much as I want because of sever	re pain in my neck.		4.)My sleep is greatly disturbed (3-5 hours elegaless), (4 ms)	
can not read at all because of neck pain. (5 pts)			5. My sleep tij completely disturbed (5-7 hours sleepless), (5 nts)	- : 1
TION 5: Headache have no headaches at all. (0 pts)	•		SECTION 10: Recreation	
nave no neacaches at all. (U pts) have slight headaches that come infrequently. (1	l ed)		0. I am able to engage in all recreational activities with no pain in my neck at all. (0 pi	3)
have moderate headaches that come in-frequent	thr /2 mto)	i	1. A am able to engage in all recreational activities with some pain in my neck. (1 pts	) .
have moderate headaches that come frequently.	(3 ats)		2. I am able to engage in most, but not all, recreational activities because of pain in meck. (2 pts)	ly' .
have severe headaches that come frequently, (4)	pta)		3. I am able to engage in only a few of my usual recreational activities because of participations.	
have headaches atmost all the time. (5 pts)		<u>.</u>	my neck (3 pls)	n III
•			an hardly do any recreational activities because of pain in my neck.	
•		· ·	The control deferm recreational activities of the pain in my neck.	•
			5.1 cannot do any recreational activities at all. (5 pts)	
ease circle your pain level 0	= No Pain,		5.1 cannot do any recreational activities at all. (5 pts)	•
ease circle your pain level 0	= No Pain,		5.1 cannot do any recreational activities at all. (5 pts)	<del></del>
ease circle your pain level 0	= No Pain,		5.1 cannot do any recreational activities at all. (5 pts)	
			possible pain	
	= No Pain,		5.1 cannot do any recreational activities at all. (5 pts)	ain
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	<u>1</u> 2	10 = Worst	possible pain	ain
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What is your AVERAGE: No Pain nat makes pain feel worse? (Circ What is your WORST: No Pain nat makes pain feel better? (Circ	1 2 cle all that app 1 2 cle all that app	3 4  Ny Work sit	possible pain  5 6 7 8 9 10 Worst P  stand walk lie down, daily activity  5 6 7 8 9 10 Worst P  r, rest ice, heat; therapy, injections,	ain
What is your AVERAGE: No Pain nat makes pain feel worse? (Circ What is your WORST: No Pain nat makes pain feel better? (Circ	1 2 cle all that app	3 4  Ny Work sit	possible pain  5 6 7 8 9 10 Worst P  stand walk lie down, daily activity.  5 6 7 8 9 10 Worst P	ain
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A-12-655992-C

PROPOSED DEFT. EXHIBIT P004

# Complete this page ONLY if you have BACK PAIN: (THIS PAGE IS ONLY FOR BACK PAIN)

PACE BIOS	BILITY INDEX
COLOR I. LEIN MINISTER	SECTION 6: Standing
0. I have no pain at the moment. (0 pts) 1. The pain is mild at the moment. (1 pt)	0. I can stand as from as I want without poin. (n etc.)
2. The pain comes & mes & is moderate (2 res)	3 1.1 have some pain on standing but if does not increase with time 44 and
3. The pain is moderate & does not wave much /3 min)	2. I cannot stand for longer than 1 hour without increasing pain. (2 pts) (3.1 cannot stand for longer than 1/2 hour without increasing pain. (3 pts)
4) The pain is severe but comes & goes. (4 pts) 5. The pain is severe & does not vary much. (5 pts)	N. 32 1 COLUMN BESTE IN CONTRY THEN 111 Print dec willhout become to a - to 44 - 4 - 4
<u> </u>	5. I avoid standing because it increases the pain immediately. (5 pts)
SECTION 2: Personal Care (Washing, Dressing stc.)  O. I can look after myself without causing extra pain. (0 pts)	SECTION 7: Social Rife
J. I Can look after myself normally but I course outry only (4 axis)	0. My social life is mirred and phase me on poin (0 oh)
() 4) II is permit to look after impelf and I am slow 2 conduit 2 cond.	I git My SOCIEI WE IS normal but I increases the deams of sole 44 att.
3.1 1990 Some help but manage most of my percent ears, (2 atm)	Pain has no significant effect on my social life apart from firniting my more energetic interests, for example, dancing, etc (2 pts)
4. I need help every day in most aspects of self-care. (4 pts)  5. I do not get dressed; I wash with difficulty and stay in bed. (5 pts)	1 1378In has restricted my social life and I do not no out upon the in the
	1 % FORT THE TREATMENT OF THE PROPERTY HOUSE A MAN TO THE
SECTION 3: Lifting	5.1 have hardy any social life because of pain. (5 pts) SECTION 8: Driving
O. I can lift heavy weights without extra pain. (0 pts) 1. I can lift heavy weights, but it causes extra pain. (1 pt)	0. I get no pain when traveling (n me)
2. Pern prevents me from lifting heavy wighthe off the floor but I am the mental and the floor	1. I get some pain when traveling but none of my usual forms of travel make it any usual
L-MINGINGING DISCOURS OF BYSHING OF BYSHING (2 min)	(1 pt) 2. I get extra pain while traveling but it does not compel me to seek alternate forms of travel (2 ptp.)
3) Pain prevents me from litting heavy weights, but I can manage light to medium weights if they are conveniently positioned. (3 pts)	Julian (E 1991)
4. can only ID vary light weights. (4 ms)	-3.1 get extra pain while traveling which compets me to seek afternate forms of travel. (3
5. I cannot lift or carry anything at all. (5 pts)	1.2027 i
SECTION 4: Walking	Pain restricts me to short necessary journeys under ½ hour. (4pts)  5. Pain restricts all forms of travel. (5 pts)
0. I have no pain on walking. (0 mts)	SECTION 9: Steening
1. have some pain on walking but it does not increase with distance of the	O. I have no trouble sleeping. (0 pts)
4. Calified Walk Migra than 1 mile without increasing noise (2 etc.)	My steep is slightly disturbed (less than 1 hour sleepless). (1 pt)     My sleep is mildly disturbed (1-2 hours sleepless). (2 pts)
3. I cannot wafk more than 1/2 mile without increasing pain 4. I cannot walk more than 1/4 mile without increasing pain  §	J. My 81000 & moderately districted (2.9 bours of socional - /2)
3.] Carnol Walk at all Without increasing pain /5 nto)	9- My Steep Is disally disturbed (3.5 hours elections) (4 min)
SECTION 5: Sitting	5. My sleep is pompletely disturbed (5-7 hours sleepless). (5 pts)  BECTION 10: Recreation
0.1 can sit in any chair as long as I like. (0 pts) 1. I can sit only in my favorite chair as long as I like. (1 pt)	P.O. My pain is rapidly getting better (n. ets).
4 Pain prevents me from string more than 1 hour /2 elek   OCC   2 km/s	11. MY DRIN fluctuation had in definitely matters between 44 and
3 Poin provents me from allies II	
3. Pain prevents me from sitting more than 1/2 hour. (3 pts)	2. My pain seems to be getting better but improvement is stow. (2 pts)
4. Pain prevents me from silling more than 10 minutes 44 mas	J. Till Delli IS DELURI DELLIO DOLLO DE MORDO (2 min)
A. Pain prevents me from atting more than 1/2 hour. (3 pts)     A. Pain prevents me from atting more than 10 mintues. (4 pts)     avoid sitting because it increases pain immediately. (5 pts)	3. My pain is neither getting better out improvement is slow. (2 pts) 4. My pain is neither getting better or worse. (3 pts) 5. My pain is gradually worsening. (6 pts)
Pain prevents me from atting more than 10 mintues. (4 pts)     avoid sitting because it increases pain immediately. (5 pts)	4. My pain is regimer genting better of worse. (3 pts)  4. My pain is gradually worsening. (4 pts)  5. My pain is regidly worsening. (5 pts)
4. Pain prevents me from silling more than 10 minutes 44 mas	4. My pain is regimer genting better of worse. (3 pts)  4. My pain is gradually worsening. (4 pts)  5. My pain is regidly worsening. (5 pts)
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Please circle your pain level 0 = No Pain, 10 = Worst	4. My pain is regimer genting better of worse. (3 pts)  4. My pain is gradually worsening. (4 pts)  5. My pain is regidly worsening. (5 pts)
Pain prevents me from atting more than 10 mintues. (4 pts)     avoid sitting because it increases pain immediately. (5 pts)	My pain is gradually worsening. (4 pts)     My pain is gradually worsening. (5 pts)  Possible pain
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Please circle your pain level 0 = No Pain, 10 = Worst  What is your AVERAGE; No Pain 1 2 3 4  What is your WORST: No Pain 1 2 3 4	possible pain  5
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Andrew M. Cash M.D.
Phone 702-630-3472 fax 702-946-5115
Weight

Height: 5	Weight: 10	<u>u</u>	· /	
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•			•	
PLEASE LIST ANY AND AL	L <i><u>PRIOR BODILY</u></i>	INJURIES OR TR	<u>EATMENTS</u> :  489 - ≤€√	ere back t
(This includes accidents, work	ers comp, and othe	r injuries.) HAVD	injury, which led '	To 185 +
STRESS DISORDER, DIAGNOSE	D with Hypern	vbility Syndeon	ie (marfans or ehl	ers—Danlos)
+ FIBROMYALGIA. EXAMINED	by many specia	LUSTS. DEVELOPER	DRUG INTOLSRANCE	, SUCCESSFULLY
TREATED WITH PHYSICAL THE	rapy + Blafted	BACK. TE CANN	OF BE MANIPULATED	BEFORE "
SHO+ FALL I MAINTAINED A HE	ALTHU BODY WH	H TAILU BACK EXE	PUSES, NORDIC-TRAK.	WALKING,
SWING DANCING, QIGONG + J Allergies:				
	re allergic to includ	e the type of reactive	on from this medication:	. •
List all medications/foods you as NAME 1989 - MANY M	LEDICATION'S H	AD TO BE DISC	DATINGED.	
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	CHOIL CHEST	PAIN, DIZZY,	STOMAGH WE	1.1
Barde 800 10, 1. CONTOLLET	s my 185 Bu	I NOW OUT-OF-	CONTROL, WITH Sever	ie construction.
Medications:				
List all medications you are curr	ently taking, <b>inclu</b> d	le dosage and freque	ency and reason:	•
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CITRACSI	extremely	SOUTH CONS	185 Nartager	
INTESTINAL BONE Support (heres)	) =====			
Medical History:			•	
Please mark any conditions that	apply to you:		•	
□AIDS .			□Kidney D	)isease
□Arthritis F1Bromyal61A	1984 🗇 🖂 Em	physema/Bronchitis	□Lung Dis	ease
□Asthma	□Epi	lepsy/Seizures	□Stroke	
□Cancer	□Go	ut	<b>₹</b> Thyroid I	Problems
□Chemical Dependency	ÜHe	aring Loss	□Tubercule	osis
Depression 1989		art Disease	□Varicose	Veins
□Diabetes	□He	art Surgery	<b>⊠</b> Other:	•
Dizziness/Fainting Sw	と 2-V-10 □He	patitis	€ 1BS, GE	<u>ed</u>
□Psych Problems Type:	Hi 🗇 Hi	gh blood pressure		
1989 - Stress DIS	orber		Hypermobility	syndrome
From SEVERE BAC	k + Hand		(MARGANS OR S	HILLES DANIDS)
Female History:			, *	
Last Menstrual Pe	riod _/ /2006"		i	•
Pregnancies #		, Abortions#	, Miscarriages #	•
	on birth control?		ou Pregnant? □Yes Mo	
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### Andrew M. Cash M.D. Phone 702-630-3472 fax 702-946-5115

Surgical History:			
List any surgeries or other conditions for whi	ch you hav	e been h	nospitalized:
Surgery	/Hospitaliz	ation	Reason
1956? Surgery	ectomis	4	Avelson
	<u> </u>	}	# :
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Contal Illian	<b>,</b>	<b>ξ.</b>	
Social History:		<u>į</u>	
Marital Status: □Married □Single □D	ivorced X	Widow	SIGNIFICANT OTHER
0	<b>/</b> /		
Occupation: Kernen Emplo	yer Name/	Address	₩ <u>*                                    </u>
	1	•	(Di rent, City, Stans, Zip)
Are you currently working? □Yes N	<u> </u>	2	
working: [] les pju	o. Last day	y worked	d:/ <u></u>
Education Level:   H.S.   College/Uni			
	versity 🗀 v	ocation	al ☑Other
How much tobacco do you use	Λj		
1	9		
How much alcohol do you drin	0		
nach mach alcohol do you arm	KI KED - K	ine i	O:X'year
• • •	n .		
Do you use illegal substances?	TI X es MINO	ili yes, l	Explain
amily History:			
las anyone in your immediate family (Dansai	D		
las anyone in your immediate family (Parents	bromers,	Sisters)	ever been treated for any of the following?
<b>⊞</b> Cancer	ý j		UKidney Disease
Diabetes			Mcntal Disorder (type: MANIC)
□Heart Disease		<b>,</b>	□Stroke
High Blood Pressure			□Tuberculosis
aringa blood Hessute			Other:
eview of Systems:		į	
o you now or have you had any problems rela		§	
#Headaches SING FALL	ited to any	of the to	ollowing systems?
Wisual Changes State FALL			MShortness of breath Since fall
DHearing Loss			BCough Swa fall
Dizziness SINCE FALL		š	MADdominal Pain SiNCE FALL
Chest Pain SINCE FAIL		•	MNausea SINCE FALL
□Night Sweats			□Vomiting
□ Fevers		1	#Heartburn 2 Our- of- 600 TROL
<b>™</b> Chills			MConstipation SINCE FALL
□Swelling in Legs		· .	□Diarrhea
Pain wakes you up SINCE fa		<u> </u>	□Incontinence
Unexplained weight loss			
Finned Weight 1035	i		
		<b>.</b>	
	Page 7 of	10	
<u> </u>	1	<u>.</u>	

Fax 3109363

Sep 10 2014 10:06am P005/013

Name: VYONNE D'CONNEL	<u> </u>	.O.B: <u>X-18-51</u>
HEALTH PRIORITIES:  What symptoms, problems or health-re would you like to have addressed? Plane in order of importance to you.  1. Since the Accident, Right Side Part 2/166 Part White Sitting, RT HAND Gove the property of the part of	lated goals lease list  of  Neck to Foot	Allergies:  medications, foods, or her substances:  Do Nat Talerate  ues well umc Quick
2 LEG PAIN WHILE SITTING, RT HAND GOVE 3 FT FOOT + HAND FEEL LIKE PINS + NEW 4 INTERNAL INTURIES-(LIKET PAIN) TO SHARP STABBING PAINS TIRDS CHEST BREASTST ACROSS WAITT + RIGHT SIDE	BACK +	THE RX DRIES + I WAS  TRY NAMES EDUS WEAK  HAD TO DISCONTINUE THEM.  DIST BYEARS AGO I HAD A  PRETTON TO AN ANTIBRATIC
Choose three words to describe how you usually BEFORE ACCIDENT:  1. STRONG 2. HEALTH WEAK IN PAIN INS Choose three words to describe how you usually BEFORE ACCIDENT:  1. HAPPY 2. ID CON Do you currently smoke cigarettes?  D YES, I do now. How much?  NO, I have never smoked cigarettas.  Do you currently smoke cigare or a pipe?  NO, I did but quit. How long ago?  NO, I have never smoked cigars or a pipe.	TROL OF MY HEALTH	SEXTREPARTY COOPDINATED AFRAID TO FALL AGAIN.  3. VERY ALERT + CAUTIONS AFRAID
	Current Medications	
Name of Medication	For What Reason	For How Long Have You Taken This Medication?
TRAMADOL 50 MG  DICLOFENAC SODIUM 50 Mg SALL CYCLOBED ZAPRIDE LOMB	PAIN - DISCONT, THERE BECAUSE SLIF+ FAIL INDURIES ENTUSIONS, SPASONS	DUED = CONSTIPUTION, DIZZY NAU OF CHEST PAIN StomacH
multi viramino	THEY HELP KEEP	

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### Please CIRCLE any of the following that you now have or have nad in the past:

High Cholesterol	Hepatitis	Asthma	Carpal Tunnel Syndrome
High Blood Pressure	Fatty Liver or Circhosis	Pneumonia	Osteopenia or Osteoporosis
Coronary Artery Disease	Galibiadder Problems	Tuberoulosis	Osteoarthritis
Atherusclerosis	Lupus	Chronic Fatigue Syndrome	Rheumatoid Arthritis
Peripheral Artery Disease	Multiple Sclerosis (	Fibromyalgia	Bulging/Herniated Disc
Congestive Heart Failure	Parkinson's Disease	Epstein Barr Virus	Degenerative Disc Disease
Stroke of TIA	Kidney Dipazse	Cancer	Spinal Stenosis
Aneurysm	Kidney Stones	Herpe# Virus	Scietics
Biseding/Clotting Disorder	Hypothyroidism	Shingles	Scoliosis
Stomach/Duodenal Ulcer	Hyperthyroldism	Lyme Disease	Tom Ligament or Tendon
Colitis or Spastic Colon	Sleep Disorder	HIV Positive	Joint Replacement
Gluten Sensitivity or Celisc	Migraine Hoodaches	Enlarged Prostate	Whiplash
Crohn's Disease	Neuropathy or Neuralgia	Other Prostrate Trouble	Clinical Depression
Diverticulitis	Epilepsy or Seizures	High PSA	Manic Depressive Disorder
Irritable Sowel Syndrome	Cataracts	Uterine Fibroids	Schlzophrenie
Colon Polyps	Glaucoma	Ovarian Cyst	Obsessive/Compulsive
Pancreetitis 2	Macular Degeneration	Abnormal Pap Smear	Disorder
Hypoglycemia 2	Hearing Impairment	Endometriosis	Attention Deficit Disorder
Type i Diabetes	Emphysems	Fibrocystic Brewsts	Alcoholism
Type II Diabetes	Gronchitis	Breast Tumor of Cyst	Drug Addiction

Other conditions/diagnoses you have that are not listed above: BACK WAS BADLY INTURED  NOTIFIED HOW TO KEEP IT HEALTHY— I CANNOT BE MANIPULATED  IT'S INTURED NOW IT HAVE TO BE CAREFUL! HOW IT'S TREATED  UMC TOOK X-RAYS AFTER MY SHP + FALL BACK OF NOCK, LEFF SIDE, SWELL  if you have ever had cancer, which organ(s) were involved, how long ago were you diagnosed, and  what type of treatment did you receive.	<b>)</b> . ,s©
what type of treatment did you receive.	
List any surgeries you have had and the year performed:  Tonsilectomy - 1956?	

How frequently do you experience each of the rollowing: 10 2014 10:07am P008/013 DW = SINCE SLIP + FALL Occasionally Occasionally ģ Never Rarely Never Rarely Headaches Upset stomach / indigestion X Low energy; fatigue; feel tired Belching or Intestinal gas infections, colds, or flu Bloating or distention General weakness Acid stomach or gastric reflux Low blood pressure Constination or hard stool Low body temperature or feel cold Loose stool or diarrhea Get lightheaded upon standing up \ \ ) > \ Mucus in stool Hypoglycamia (low blood sugar) Blood in stool or rectal bleeding Alcohol intolerance RARELY DRINK Anal itching Craving for sweets or starches Loss of appetite Craving for salty foods Cough Excessive hunger Wheezing Have a difficult time handling stress Shortness of breath Feel anxious, nervous, frustrated, irritable A Snoring or sleep aprica "Brain fog" or moments of confusion Difficult to get to sleep or stay asleep Poor memory Pain interferes with sleep Feel depressed, moody, or sad Tinnitis / ringing in ear Feel apprehensive, fearful, womed Sinus problems Nasal congestion / stuffy nose Have difficulty building muscle Low libido; little interest in sex Back or neck pain Difficulty recovering from exercise Pain that radiates down the leg Feel unrested after sleep Painful, swollen or tender joint Palpitations (heart fluttering) Muscle pain, aches, stiffness Tendency towards Inflammation Joint or muscle weakness Scanty perspiration Irregular heart beat or palpitations Chest pressure, pain or angina Dizziness or vertigo Allergies or hayfever Rapid or racing heart beat Need caffeine or other stimulants Shortness of breath on exertion Unexplained hair loss Pain in back of calf on exertion Dry or thin skin Easy bruising or bleeding Water retention in legs, ankles, feet Difficulty losing weight Dry, brittle hair and or nails Frequent urination T Excessive thirst Unexplained hair loss Blurred vision 64A5525 FOR Numbness or singling in hands, legs, feet ATA

## Fax 3109363

Name: Vivon	NE O'CONA	OELL-  Place (AS City  Cell Phone:	_ Date of Birth:	18.51 Age:
Address: <76	4 CAPTAINS	Place As	Vacas NV	89117
7,2	Street	Call Bhone:	· State Work Pho	ne:
Home Phone: <u>'</u>	<del>*************************************</del>	Cell Phone	Best evening no.	ome D Cell D Work
Best daytime contact	no. (8am- 55m): 📈 🗆	lome ☐ Cell ☐ Work	agar avoiming	
Regular Physician (In	ternist/Family Doctor)	): <u>/ /19: h.g</u>		
Gynecologist: <u>⊅∤∟ √</u>	Mc Conwell	A		Brother
Emergency Contact:_	TROY VALDE	Z 949-254 Pho	1 • 4550 Re	DY O 1 VOU
How did you learn abo	out Dr. Thompson and	d Sotto Pelle™? <u>/N√e</u>	niet	
·:				
1. Circle any of the fo	ollowing which you ha	ive experienced recently:	Before Acci	
lot flashes	Night Sweats	Fatigue	Poor Sleep	Depression
oor Memory	Headaches	Weight Gain	Decreased Sex Dri	•
Brain Fog"	Joint Pain	Bladder Symptoms	Hair Loss	irritability
Poor Concentration	Weakness			Moodiness
Reason for the rem	oval of one or both ov			3oth ovaries removed
. Are you fully post-m	ieriopausai? had a period in over	12 months. My last period v	vas 3 Ž	kip to #7)
NO Lam not fu	lly past menopause:	I have had a period within t	he last 12 months.	
				hth)
		as your last period?		····/-
ном моляа урл аевс	·	I still have periods regu My periods come less		sed to
			nequestry and a divy a	202 191
The flow is:	light m	rlasts about days. edium heavy	heavy with clotti	ng
i experience:	little to no pain/cr	amping moderate	crampingsev	ere cramping.
		ent therapy (HRT)?		
If YES, for how long	i?	What ferm and dose?		
Are you satisfied wit	th your current HRT,	and if not, why?		
MAIL	<i></i>	002	Mas 4 second	No
winen was your last	mammogram?	02		/
If not, explain:	24575		<del></del>	
When was your last	gynecological exam	with pap smear? <u>200</u> -	<b>3</b> Was it no	rmal? <u>Yeo</u>
If not, explain:				. •

A-12-655992-C

PROPOSED DEFT. EXHIBIT R005

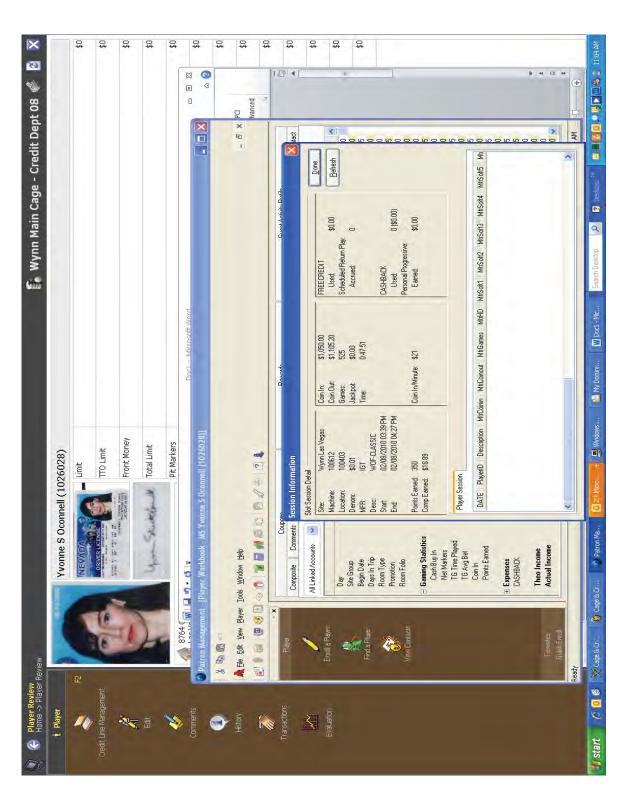
WYNN-O'CONNELL00611

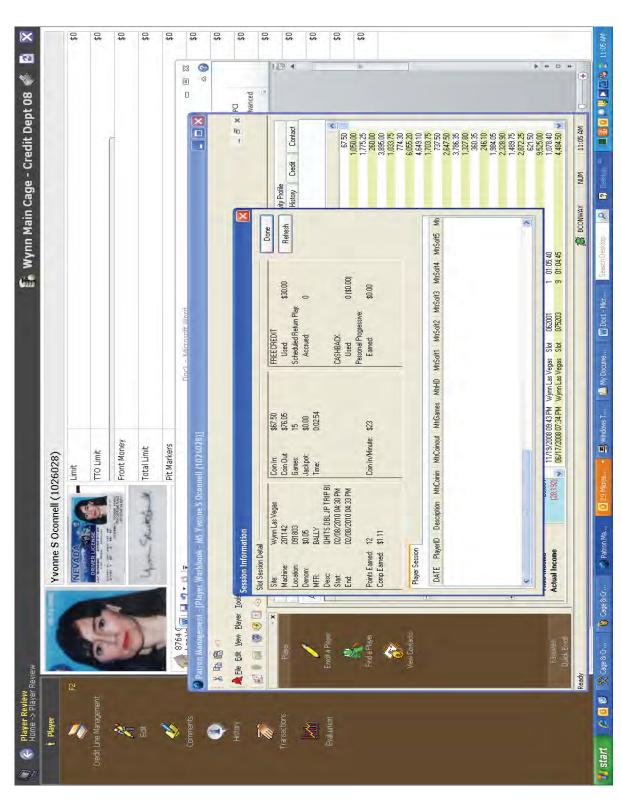
		or more fibroids and still have them. ( hey were surgically removed in	
<u>"</u>	Unio vois nuos bas	d - nu - f the following?	
12		d any of the following?	NO YES
Fodernation	NO YES	The said was bloom of	110
Endornetriosis	X	Thyroid problems Couter?	
Abnormal Pap Smear	\ <u>X</u>	Diabetes	
Ovarian Cyst		Hypertension-High blood pressure	12 .
Bleeding between periods		Heart Disease	
Painful or tender breasts	1 3	Stroke or TIA	X
Benign breast cysts or tumors	1	Blocked Arteries	
Calcifications in breast		Peripheral Vascular Disease	X 2
Breast augmentation		Varicose veins or Phlebitis	
Osteoporosis or Osteopenia		Anemia	
Kidney Disease		Hemophilia or Bleeding Disorder	12 1
Anesthesia Complications		Lung Problems	X
Fortile MEG	(	BACK OF NOCK LOF	- 1
Explain any YES answers above:	(C) P(T ER 1	DACK OF Neck lef	r Scoley
Swells + Shrin	· <b>K</b> - <b>S</b>	,	ŕ
14. List any surgeries, procedures		(include year & reason)	
tonsilectory	d with any form of ce	ncer? NO YES, If yes, wha	
15. Have you ever been diagnose diagnosed, and how treated?  16. Do you have a family history of Uterine cancer: Who?	d with any form of ca	NOYES, If yes, wha	t type, when
15. Have you ever been diagnose diagnosed, and how treated?  16. Do you have a family history o	d with any form of ca	NOYES, If yes, wha	t type, when
15. Have you ever been diagnose diagnosed, and how treated?  16. Do you have a family history of Uterine cancer: Who?  Breast Cancer: Who?  Heart Disease: Who?  Heart Disease: Who?  Are you now, or have you ever depression anxiety  \989 - Sed ERL Brack  18. Are there any other health-relat	d with any form of car f any of the following:  A = Strokes  been medically treation bi-polar disorder  (No Report	ncer? NO YES, If yes, wha	t type, when
15. Have you ever been diagnose diagnosed, and how treated?  16. Do you have a family history of Uterine cancer: Who?  Breast Cancer: Who?  Heart Disease: Who?  Heart Disease: Who?  Are you now, or have you ever a depression anxiety  \989 - Sex Err Brack  18. Are there any other health-relat	d with any form of car f any of the following:  A = Stokes  been medically treating to polar disorder  (NTUPLY  ed or personal medic	ncer? NOYES. If yes, wha  □ Osteoporosis: Who? □ Ovarian Cancer Who? □ Heart Disease Who? ed for:other psychological condition:  + INJURES HANDS	t type, when
15. Have you ever been diagnose diagnosed, and how treated?  16. Do you have a family history o  □ Uterine cancer: Who? □ Breast Cancer: Who? □ Heart Disease: Who? □ CANTA  17. Are you now, or have you ever yo	d with any form of car f any of the following:  A = Stokes  been medically treating to polar disorder  (NTUPLY  ed or personal medic	ncer? NOYES. If yes, wha  □ Osteoporosis: Who? □ Ovarian Cancer Who? □ Heart Disease Who? ed for:other psychological condition:  + INJURES HANDS	t type, when

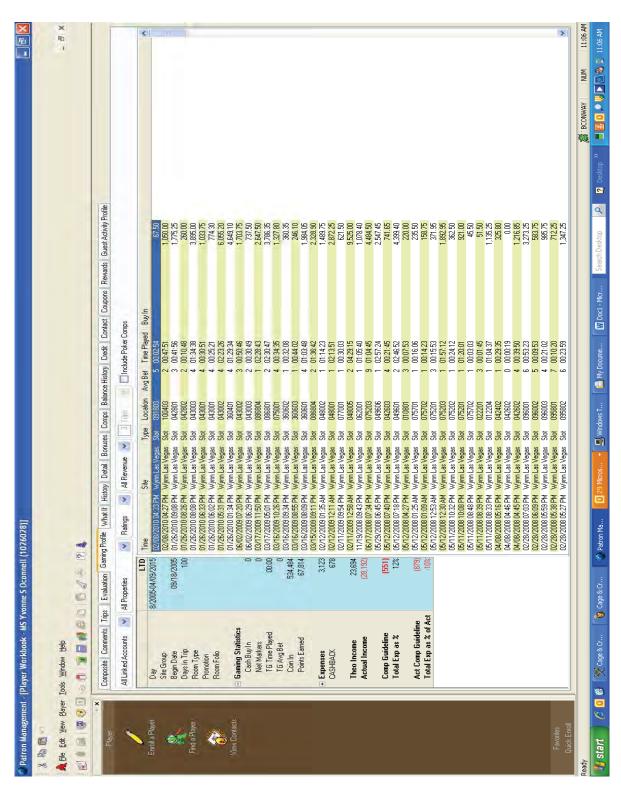
A-12-655992-C

PROPOSED DEFT. EXHIBIT R006

WYNN-O'CONNELL00612

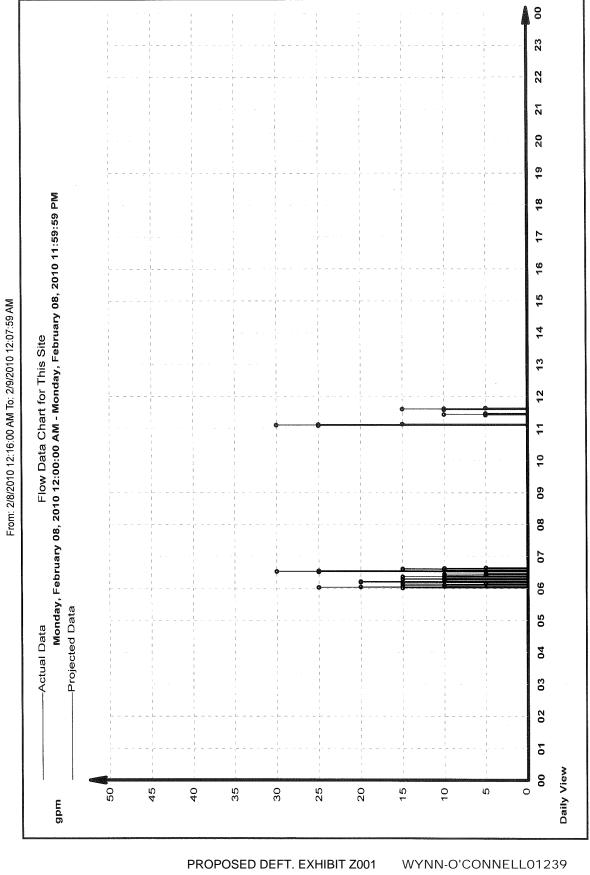






Flow Data for Site: Wynn Atrium





Page 1 of 2

Link Start		701									
ше	03:00AM	06:00AM		08:00AM	05:00AM, 10:30AM	10:30AM	08:00AM	09:00AM	07:30AM		
Repeats Start Day	Every day	MON, FRI		<u>R</u>	TUE, FRI	TUE, FRI	MON, WED, FRI	Œ	MON, WED, FRI		
Repeats	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Type	ET-based / Step	Step	ed Step	Step	Step	Step	Step	Step	Step	Step	
WB or ET Mode	Auto Send	Auto Send	Auto Send / Protected	Auto Send	Auto Send	Auto Send	Auto Send	Auto Send	Auto Send	Auto Send	
WB or E	Site ET			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
No. Name	001 master valve sch.	007 Atrium master color Sch	100 ATRIUM FLOW	400 Atrium Pots	500 Atrium Kentia	501 Atrium Ficas	502 Theatrical Lake Trees	600 Atrium Shrubs	601 Theatrical Lake Shrubs	701 Atrium color Sch	

			FIGHT, 2/0/2010 12.40.13 ANN 10. 2/3/2010 12.40.10 AN	IN 10. 2/3/2010 12.40	IAICOI.		
	THE THE CONTRACT OF THE	Sparkerett upper maifrie dockdooms	Flow Data Lis	Flow Data List for This Site			
Date	Actual Data	Projected	Projected Stations Running	Date	Actual Data	Projected	Projected Stations Running
2/8/2010 2:49:	0.00 gpm	5.00 gpm	(Chan, 5, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2,		mdb 00.0	5.00 gpm	01/22,01/24
2/8/2010 2:48:	0.00 gpm	5.00 gpm	01/22		0.00 gpm	5.00 gpm	01/22,01/24
7	0.00 gpm		01/22		0.00 gpm		01/22,01/24
	0.00 gpm	00.	01/22				01/22,01/24 01/20 01/20
2010			01/22	2/8/2010 12:31	0.00 gpm	5.00 gpm	01/22,01/24
N (		20.	OI/ 22	06:24 0106/0/6	mdg 00.0	1.00 gram	01/20:01/24
2/8/2010 2:43:	mdb 00.0	5.00 gpm	01/22				01/20,01/24
o c		000	01/22				01/20,01/24
0		00.	01/22			5.00 gpm	01/20,01/24
0		00.	01/20	2/8/2010 12:25	0.00 gpm	5.00 gpm	01/20,01/24
2/8/2010 2:38:		5.00 gpm	01/20	2/8/2010 12:24	0.00 gpm	5.00 gpm	01/20,01/24
2/8/2010 2:37:	0.00 gpm	5.00 gpm	01/20		0.00 gpm	5.00 gpm	01/20,01/24
2/8/2010 2:36:	0.00 gpm	5.00 gpm	01/20		0.00 gpm		01/20,01/24
	0.00 gpm	5.00 gpm	01/20				01/20,01/24
	0.00 gpm	2.00 gpm	01/20				01/20,01/24
2/8/2010 2:33:	0.00 gpm	5.00 gpm	01/20			0.00 gpm	01/24
	0.00 gpm	5.00 gpm	01/20		0.00 gpm		01/24
2/8/2010 2:31:	0.00 gpm	2.00 gpm	01/20			0.00 gpm	01/24
	0.00 gpm	2.00 gpm	01/20				01/24
	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24				01/24
	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24		0.00 gpm		01/24
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	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24		0.00 gpm		01/24
	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24				01/24
	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24		0.00 gpm		01/24
2/8/2010 12:53	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24		0.00 gpm		01/23,01/24
2/8/2010 12:52	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24		0.00 gpm		01/23,01/24
2/8/2010 12:51	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24		0.00 gpm	2.00 gpm	01/23,01/24
	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24				01/23,01/24
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	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24				01/23,01/24
2/8/2010 12:44	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24		0.00 gpm		01/23,01/24
2/8/2010 12:43	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24				01/21,01/24
2/8/2010 12:42	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24		0.00 gpm		01/21,01/24
2/8/2010 12:41	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24		0.00 gpm	2.00 gpm	01/21,01/24
2/8/2010 12:40	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24				01/21,01/24
2/8/2010 12:39	0.00 gpm	9.00 gpm	01/22,01/24	8/2010			01/21,01/24
	0.00 gpm	9.00 gpm	01/22,01/24	8/2010			01/21,01/24
		5.00 gpm	01/22,01/24				01/21,01/24
2/8/2010 12:36	0.00 gpm	5.00 gpm	01/22,01/24	2/8/2010 11:52	0.00 gpm	5.00 gpm	01/21,01/24
***************************************	The state of the s	Washington and the second seco	Annual Company (Annual Company) (Annual Company Compan	Programme of the second contract of the secon			

Oct.         Act. will Edd.         Act. will Edd.         Frojected Stations mining         Inc.         Act. will Edd.         Projected Stations mining         Inc.         Act. will Edd.         Projected Stations mining           27,5020 1113         0.00 ggm				Flow Data Lis	Flow Data List for This Site	de description des	To the state of th	
11.15   0.00 gpm	Date	Actual Data	Projected	Projected Stations Running	Date	Actual Data	Projected	Projected Stations Running
111-15   0.10 0 graph   0.10 0 gra	2010	1	5.00 dpm	(Chan/Sta)	2010	30.00 gpm	0.00 dpm	(Chan/Sta)
11144         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td>5.00 gpm</td><td>01/21,01/24</td><td></td><td>25.00 gpm</td><td>0.00 gpm</td><td></td></t<>			5.00 gpm	01/21,01/24		25.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	
11144   0.00 gpm			0.00 gpm	01/24		0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24
111-147   0.00 gpm				01/24				01/24
11.144         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11.144         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11.144         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11.145         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11.145         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11.140         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11.140         1.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11.140         1.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11.140         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11.141         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11.142         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11.143         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm				01/24				01/24
111.44         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           111.44         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           111.44         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           111.44         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           111.45         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           111.45         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           111.45         1.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           111.45         1.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           111.45         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           111.41         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.01 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           111.45         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           111.45         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm				01/24				01/24
11.14.4   0.00 gpm				01/24				01/24
11.14.2   0.00 gpm				01/24				01/24
11.14.2   0.00 gpm				01/24				01/24
11.1.4.1         0.00 ggm         0.00 ggm         0.00 ggm         0.00 ggm           11.1.4.1         0.00 ggm         0.00 ggm         0.00 ggm         0.00 ggm           11.1.4.2         0.00 ggm         0.00 ggm         0.00 ggm         0.00 ggm           11.1.3.5         1.00 ggm         0.00 ggm         0.00 ggm         0.00 ggm           11.1.3.5         1.00 ggm         0.00 ggm         0.00 ggm         0.00 ggm           11.1.3.5         1.00 ggm         0.00 ggm         0.00 ggm         0.00 ggm           11.1.3.5         0.00 ggm         0.00 ggm         0.00 ggm         0.00 ggm           11.1.3.4         0.00 ggm         0.00 ggm         0.00 ggm         0.00 ggm           11.1.3.2         0.00 ggm         0.00 ggm         0.00 ggm         0.00 ggm           11.1.3.2         0.00 ggm         0.00 ggm         0.00 ggm         0.00 ggm           11.1.3.2         0.00 ggm         0.00 ggm         0.00 ggm         0.00 ggm           11.1.3.2         0.00 ggm         0.00 ggm         0.00 ggm         0.00 ggm           11.1.3.2         0.00 ggm         0.00 ggm         0.00 ggm         0.00 ggm           11.1.3.2         0.00 ggm         0.00 ggm         0.00 ggm				01/24				01/24
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11.33   10.00 gpm				01/24				01/24
11.33   15.00 gpm								01/24
11133         10.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11134         10.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11135         10.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11134         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11134         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11134         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11133         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11133         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11124         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11125         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11125         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11124         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11124         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>0.00 gpm</td> <td>01/24</td>							0.00 gpm	01/24
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11:33         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>0.00 gpm</td><td>01/24</td></t<>							0.00 gpm	01/24
11:34         0.00 gpm         0.04 gpm         0.04 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11:33         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11:30         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11:30         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11:22         5.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11:24         5.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11:25         5.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11:24         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11:25         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11:24         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11:25         0.00 gpm				01/24		0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24
11:33         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11:31         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11:32         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11:28         5.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11:28         5.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11:29         5.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11:21         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11:21         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11:22         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11:21         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11:22         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11:23         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00				01/24		0.00 gpm		01/24
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11.129   5.00 gpm   0.00 gpm				01/24		0.00 gpm		01/24
11:12.8         5.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11:12.8         5.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11:12.9         1.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11:12.5         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11:12.4         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11:12.4         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11:12.2         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11:12.1         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11:12.2         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11:12.9         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11:11.9         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11:11.9         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11:11.9         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11:11.9         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm						0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24
11:27         10:00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11:26         5.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11:25         5.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11:24         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11:25         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11:21         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11:22         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11:21         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11:22         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11:21         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11:12         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11:13         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11:14         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11:15         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm							0.00 gpm	01/24
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11:19         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11:18         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11:18         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11:15         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11:15         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11:11         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11:12         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11:11         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11:11         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11:10         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11:10         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11:10         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00				01/24				01/24
11:18         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11:17         0.00 gpm           11:14         0.00 gpm           11:14         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.01/22,           11:11         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.01/22,           11:11         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.01/22,           11:10         0.00 gpm           11:10         0.00 gpm           11:10         0.00 gpm				01/24				01/24
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11:16         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           11:15         0.00 gpm         0.1/24         2/8/2010 10:33         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.1/22, 2/8/2010 10:29         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.1/22, 11:22           11:11         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         0.1/22, 122, 122           11:10         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.1/22, 122           11:10         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         0.1/22, 122           11:10         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         0.1/22, 122           11:09         15.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         0.1/22, 122           11:08         25.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         0.1/22, 122				01/24				01/24
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Projected	Projected Stations Running Date	Actual Data	Projected	Projected Stations Running
	2/8/2010	00.00	0.00 gpm	(Chan/Sta) 01/24
	01/22,01/24 2/8/2010 9:	9:38: 0.00 gpm	mqre 00.0	01/24
	2/8/2010		md6 00.0	01/24
	2/8/2010			01/24
	2/8/2010	00.00		01/24
	01/20,01/24 -2/8/2010 9:	9:32: 0.00 gpm 9:32: 0.00 gpm	നമ്യ റെ.0	01/24
	2/8/2010	00.00		01/24
	2/8/2010	9:30: 0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24
	2/8/2010	0.00		01/24
	2/8/2010	9:28: 0.00 gpm	mdb 00.0	01/24 01/24
			mab 00.0	01/24
	2/8/2010	00.00		01/24
	01/24 2/8/2010 9:	9:24: 0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24
	2/8/2010		0.00 gpm	01/24
	2/8/2010	00.00		01/24
	2/8/2010	00.00		01/24
	01/24 2/8/2010 9:	9:20: 0.00 gpm	mdf 00.0	01/24 01/24
	2/8/2010		mals 00.0	01/24
	2/8/2010	00.00		01/24
	2/8/2010	00.00	0.00 gpm	01/24
	2/8/2010	00.0		01/24
	2/8/2010		0.00 gpm	01/24 01/24
	01/23,01/24 2/8/2010 9:	9:12: 0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24
	2/8/2010			01/24
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	01/23,01/24 2/8/2010 9:	9:08: 0.00 gpm	mqrp 00.0	01/24
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	2/8/2010	9:02: 0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24
	2/8/2010		0.00 gpm	01/24
	2/8/2010	00.00		01/24
	2/8/2010	00.00	0.00 gpm	01/24
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	01/21,01/24 2/8/2010 8:57	8:57: 0.00 gpm	mdb on o	01/24
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				Flow Data Lis	st for This Site			
41.51         0.00         CORD         CORD <t< th=""><th>Date</th><th>Actual Data</th><th>Projected</th><th>Projected Stations Running</th><th>Date</th><th>Actual Data</th><th>Projected</th><th>Projected Stations Runing</th></t<>	Date	Actual Data	Projected	Projected Stations Running	Date	Actual Data	Projected	Projected Stations Runing
1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,	8:5		0.00 gpm	(Chan/Sta) 01/24		0.00 gpm	5.00 gpm	01/22,01/24
8.5.5.1         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           8.5.5.1         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         0.00 gpm <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td>0.00 gpm</td><td>01/24</td><td></td><td></td><td>5.00 gpm</td><td>01/22,01/24</td></t<>			0.00 gpm	01/24			5.00 gpm	01/22,01/24
8.55.2. 0.00 gpm 0.00 gpm 0.0794 0.770.00 gen 0.070.00 gpm 0.070.00 gpm 0.070.00 gpm 0.070.00 gpm 0.00 gpm 0.00 gpm 0.070.00 gpm 0.00 gpm	α			01/24			5.00 gpm	01/20,01/24
8.45.1 0.00 gpm 0.00 gpm 0.00 gpm 0.0744 2,70.200 8.06.2 0.00 gpm 5.00 gpm 0.0120,00 gpm 0.00				01/24				01/20,01/24
8.5.0.1         0.0.0 gpm         0.0.0 gpm         5.0.0 gpm         5.0.0 gpm         0.0.0 gpm			00	01/24				01/20,01/24
6.449         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         0.100 g			00	01/24				01/20,01/24
8.44.1.         0.00 ggm	ω		00	01/24				01/20,01/24
8.447.         0.00 ggm         <	æ		00	01/24				01/20,01/24
8-445. 0.00 gpm 0.00 gpm 0.0124 2/8/2018 6:012. 0.00 gpm 5.00 gpm 0.01201 0.0124 2/8/2018 6:012. 0.00 gpm 5.00 gpm 0.0124 0.0124 2/8/2018 6:012. 0.00 gpm 0.00 gpm 0.0124 0.0124 0.0124 0.00 gpm 0.00 gpm 0.0124 0.00 gpm 0.0124 0.00 gpm 0.0124 0.00 gpm 0.01 gpm 0.0124 0.00	æ		00	01/24				01/20,01/24
8-445         0.00 ggm         0.00 ggm <t< td=""><td>8</td><td></td><td>00</td><td>01/24</td><td></td><td></td><td>5.00 gpm</td><td>01/20,01/24</td></t<>	8		00	01/24			5.00 gpm	01/20,01/24
8.44.1.         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.10 gpm	8:4			01/24			5.00 gpm	01/20,01/24
8:413:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           8:413:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           8:413:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           8:413:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           8:313:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           8:313:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           8:314:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           8:314:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           8:315:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           8:315:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           8:314:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           8:314:         0.00 gpm	8			01/24				01/20,01/24
8:412: 0.00 gpm 0.00 gpm 0.0124 2/8/2010 7:581 0.00 gpm 0	æ			01/24				01/24
8:14:1: 0.00 gpm 0.00 gpm 0.0124 2/8/2010 7:557 0.00 gpm	ω			01/24				01/24
81.401         0.00 ggm           81.381         0.00 ggm           81.381         0.00 ggm	φ			01/24				01/24
8:39:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.10 gpm         0.10 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           8:39:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           8:31:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           8:31:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           8:32:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           8:32:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           8:32:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           8:22:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           8:22:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           8:22:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           8:22:	æ			01/24				01/24
8:38:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.10 gpm         0.10 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           8:38:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           8:38:         0.00 gpm           8:34:         0.00 gpm           8:34:         0.00 gpm         0.01/23.           8:30:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.01/23.           8:30:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.01/23.           8:20:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.01/23.           8:20:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm	8			01/24				01/24
8:137:         0.00 gpm           8:135:         0.00 gpm           8:135:         0.00 gpm	Φ			01/24				01/24
8:135;         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.1/24         2/8/2010 7:51:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           8:135;         0.00 gpm           8:131;         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm <td>φ</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>01/24</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>01/24</td>	φ			01/24				01/24
8:135:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           8:135:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           8:131:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           8:132:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           8:132:         0.00 gpm           8:23:         0.00 gpm	φ			01/24				01/24
8:134:         0.00 gpm         0.10 gpm         0.10 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.10 gpm         <	φ			01/24				01/24
8:13:1         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         0.173, gpm           8:13:1         0.00 gpm         0.173, gpm         0.00 gpm         0.	φ			01/24				01/24
8:13:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.173,           8:13:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.173,           8:30:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.173,           8:20:         0.00 gpm         0.173,           8:22:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.173,           8:25:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.173,         2/8/2010 7:44:         0.00 gpm         0.172,           8:25:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.172,           8:25:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.172,           8:25:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.172,	Φ			01/24			2.00 gpm	01/23,01/24
8:131:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         01/23, 0.00 gpm         01/24, 2/8/2010 7:45:         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         01/23, 0.10 gpm         01/23, 0.10 gpm         0.00 gpm	φ			01/24				01/23,01/24
8:30:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.1/24         2/8/2010 7:46:         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         0.10 gpm         0.1/23           8:29:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.10 gpm         0.1/23           8:29:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.1/23           8:26:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.1/23           8:26:         0.00 gpm         0.1/23           8:26:         0.00 gpm         0.1/24           8:21:         0.00 gpm         0.1/24           8:21:         0.00 gpm         0.1/24           8:13:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>01/24</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>01/23,01/24</td>				01/24				01/23,01/24
8:29:         0.00 gpm         0.100 gpm         0.1				01/24				01/23,01/24
8:25:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         01/23,           8:27:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         01/23,           8:27:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.1/23,           8:26:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.1/23,           8:24:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.1/24         2/8/2010 7:42:         0.00 gpm         0.1/23,           8:24:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.1/21,           8:22:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.1/21,           8:23:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.1/22, 01/24         2/8/2010 7:38:         0.00 gpm         0.1/21,           8:13:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.1/22, 01/24         2/8/2010 7:38:         0.00 gpm         0.1/21,         0.1/21,           8:13:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.1/21,           8:14:         0.00 gp				01/24				01/23,01/24
8:27:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.1024         2/8/2010 7:43:         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         0.1023           8:26:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         0.1023           8:26:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.10 gpm         0.1023           8:24:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.1023           8:24:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.1024         2/8/2010 7:39:         0.00 gpm         0.1021           8:25:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.1022         0.00 gpm         0.1022         0.1021           8:26:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.1022         0.1022         0.00 gpm         0.1021           8:19:         0.00 gpm         0.1022         0.1022         0.1022         0.00 gpm         0.1021           8:18:         0.00 gpm         0.1022         0.1022         0.1022         0.1022         0.1022           8:18:         0.00 gpm         0.1022         0.1022         0.1022         0.1022         0.1022         0.1022           8:18:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>01/24</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>01/23,01/24</td>				01/24				01/23,01/24
8:26:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         0.1/23           8:25:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         0.1/23           8:25:         0.00 gpm				01/24			2.00 gpm	01/23,01/24
8:25:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         01/24         2/8/2010 7:41:         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         01/23           8:24:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         0.1/23           8:24:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         0.00 gpm				01/24				01/23,01/24
8:24:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         0.1/23           8:23:         0.00 gpm         0.01/21,           8:16:         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.01/21,           8:15:         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           8:13:				01/24				01/23,01/24
8:23:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         01/24         2/8/2010 7:39:         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         01/21           8:22:         0.00 gpm         0.01/21           8:15:         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.01/21           8:15:         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         0.1/22,01/24         2/8/2010 7:31:         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         0.1/21           8:15:         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 g				01/24				01/23,01/24
8:22:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.1/24         2/8/2010 7:38:         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         0.1/21           8:21:         0.00 gpm         0.1/22,01/24         2/8/2010 7:35:         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         0.1/22,01/24         2/8/2010 7:35:         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         0.1/22,01/24         2/8/2010 7:35:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.1/22,01/24         2/8/2010 7:34:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.1/21           8:15:         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         0.1/22,01/24         2/8/2010 7:33:         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         0.1/21           8:15:         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         0.1/22,01/24         2/8/2010 7:31:         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         0.1/21           8:15:         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         0.1/22,01/24         2/8/2010 7:31:         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         0.1/21           8:14:         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         0.1/22,01/24         2/8/2010 7:31:         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         0.1/21           8:13:         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         0.1/22,01/24         2/8/2010 7:31:         0.				01/24			2.00 gpm	01/21,01/24
8:21:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.1/24         2/8/2010 7:37:         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         0.1/21,01/24           8:20:         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.1/22,01/24         2/8/2010 7:35:         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         0.1/21,01/24           8:19:         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         0.1/22,01/24         2/8/2010 7:34:         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         0.1/21,01/24           8:18:         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         0.1/22,01/24         2/8/2010 7:34:         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         0.1/21,01/24           8:15:         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         0.1/22,01/24         2/8/2010 7:31:         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         0.1/21,01/24           8:14:         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.1/21,01/24           8:14:         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.1/21,01/24           8:13:         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.1/22,01/24           8:12:         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.				01/24				01/21,01/24
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8:19:         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         01/22,01/24         2/8/2010 7:35:         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         01/22,01/24         2/8/2010 7:34:         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         01/22,01/24         2/8/2010 7:33:         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         01/22,01/24         0.00 gpm           8:112:         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         0.00 gpm				01/24			2.00 gpm	01/21,01/24
8:18:         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         01/22,01/24         2/8/2010 7:34:         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         01/22,01/24         2/8/2010 7:33:         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         01/22,01/24         01/22,01/24         2/8/2010 7:33:         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         01/22,01/24         01/22,01/24         0.00 gpm           8:12:         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm				01/22,01/24				01/21,01/24
8:17:         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         0.1/22,01/24           8:16:         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         0.1/22,01/24           8:14:         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           8:13:         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm           8:13:         0.00 gpm         5.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm         0.00 gpm				01/22,01/24				01/21,01/24
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2/8/2010 7:27:	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	(Chan/Sta) 01/24	2/8/2010 6:43:	mdg 00.0	0.00 gpm	(Chan/Sta)
2/8/2010 7:26:	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24	2/8/2010 6:42:	0.00 gpm		01/24
2/8/2010 7:25:	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24		0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24
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2/8/2010 7:15:	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24		25.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	
2/8/2010 7:14:	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24	2/8/2010 6:30:	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24
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2/8/2010 7:12:	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24	2/8/2010 6:28:	2.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	
2/8/2010 7:11:	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24	2/8/2010 6:27:	10.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	
2/8/2010 7:10:	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24	2/8/2010 6:26:	2.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	
2/8/2010 7:09:	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24	2/8/2010 6:25:	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24
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	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24				
	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24				01/24
2/8/2010 7:03:	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24		10.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	
2/8/2010 7:02:	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24		15.00 gpm		
2/8/2010 7:01:	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24	2/8/2010 6:17:	15.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	
2/8/2010 7:00:	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24		10.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	
2/8/2010 6:59:	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24	2/8/2010 6:15:	mdb 00.0	0.00 gpm	01/24
	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24		10.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	
2/8/2010 6:57:	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24			0.00 gpm	
2/8/2010 6:56:	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24	2/8/2010 6:12:	20.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	
2/8/2010 6:55:	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24			0.00 gpm	
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2/8/2010 6:53:	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24	2/8/2010 6:09:	2.00 gpm		
2/8/2010 6:52:	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24	2/8/2010 6:08:	15.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	
2/8/2010 6:51:	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24	2/8/2010 6:07:	10.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	
2/8/2010 6:50:	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24	2/8/2010 6:06:	15.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	
2/8/2010 6:49:	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24	2/8/2010 6:05:	0.00 gpm	2.00 gpm	01/05,01/24
2/8/2010 6:48:	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24	2/8/2010 6:04:	10.00 gpm	2.00 gpm	01/05,01/24
2/8/2010 6:47:	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24	2/8/2010 6:03:	20.00 gpm	2.00 gpm	01/05,01/24
2/8/2010 6:46:	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24	2/8/2010 6:02:	25.00 gpm	5.00 gpm	01/03,01/24
2/8/2010 6:45:	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24			2.00 gpm	01/03,01/24
2/8/2010 6:44:	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24	2/8/2010 6:00:	mdb 00.0	5.00 gpm	01/03,01/24
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			Flow Data Lis	Flow Data List for This Site			
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2/8/2010 5:58:		0.00 gpm	01/24	2/8/2010 5:14:	0.00 gpm		01/24
2/8/2010 5:57:	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24	2/8/2010 5:13:	mdE 00.0	0.00 gpm	01/24
2/8/2010 5:56:	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24		0.00 gpm	mdg 00.0	01/24
	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24		0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24
2/8/2010 5:54:	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24		0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24
2/8/2010 5:53:	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24				01/24
	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24				01/24
	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24				01/24
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2/8/2010 5:43:	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24	2/8/2010 4:59:	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24
2/8/2010 5:42:	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24	2/8/2010 4:58:	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24
2/8/2010 5:41:	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24		0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24
2/8/2010 5:40:	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24				01/24
	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24			0.00 gpm	01/24
2/8/2010 5:38:	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24		0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24
2/8/2010 5:37:	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24	2/8/2010 4:53:	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	01/24
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	Projected	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm		0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm		0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	mdg 00.0		0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm			mage 00.0	mage 00.0				0.00 gpm						
	Actual Data	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	mdg 00.0	mag 00.0	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	mdg 00.0	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm		0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	ud6 00.0	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	mdg 00.0	0.00 gpm		0.00 gpm			0.00 gpm	mdb 00.0	mag 00.0			mdb 00.0	md6 00.0	0.00 gpm					
 Flow Data List for This Site	Date	2/8/2010 3:47:					2/8/2010 3:42:		2/8/2010 3:40:		2/8/2010 3:38:														2/8/2010 3:24:			m	m	m	m	m c	2/8/2010 3:16: 2/6/2010 3:16:	י ר	) m	m	c	2/8/2010 3:10:	2/8/2010 3:09:	2/8/2010 3:08:	2/8/2010 3:07:	2/8/2010 3:06:	2/8/2010 3:05:	2/8/2010 3:04:
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	Projected	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm			0.00 gpm		0.00 gpm		0.00 gpm	00.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	00.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm				mdg nn.n	mgg 00.0	00			0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	mag 00.0	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm
	Actual Data	0.00 gpm	00	0.00 gpm	mdg 00.0	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm		0.00 gpm			0.00 gpm			0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm	0.00 gpm		0.00 gpm	mdb 00.0				0.00 gpm	mag 00.0				0.00 gpm						
	Date	2/8/2010 4:31:							2/8/2010 4:24:		2/8/2010 4:22:							2/8/2010 4:15:					2/8/2010 4:10:	2/8/2010 4:09:					2/8/2010 4:04:				2/8/2010 4:00:	2/8/2010 3:59:				2/8/2010 3:54:	2/8/2010 3:53:	2/8/2010 3:52:	2/8/2010 3:51:	2/8/2010 3:50:	2/8/2010 3:49:	2/8/2010 3:48:

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Flow Data for Site: Wynn Atrium

From: 2/8/2010 12:48:13 AM To: 2/9/2010 12:46:18 AM

	Projected Stations Running (Chan/Sta)	
	Projected Data	
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Flow Data List for This Site	Projected Stations Running (Chan/Sta) (Chan/Sta) 01/24 01/24 01/24	
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	Date 2/8/2010 3:03: 2/8/2010 3:02: 2/8/2010 3:00: 2/8/2010 3:00:	

In the

# Supreme Court

for the

## State of Nevada

Electronically Filed May 01 2017 01:04 p.m. Elizabeth A. Brown Clerk of Supreme Court

WYNN LAS VEGAS, LLC d/b/a WYNN LAS VEGAS,

Appellant and Cross-Respondent,

v.

#### YVONNE O'CONNELL,

Respondent and Cross-Appellant.

Appeal from Judgment on Jury Verdict, Eighth Judicial District Court, State of Nevada in and for the County of Clark District Court Case No. A-12-671221-C · Honorable Jennifer P. Togliatti

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LAWRENCE J. SEMENZA III, ESQ. (7174) CHRISTOPHER D. KIRCHER, ESQ. (11176) JARROD L. RICKARD, ESQ. (10203) SEMENZA KIRCHER RICKARD 10161 Park Run Drive, Suite 150 Las Vegas, Nevada 89145 (702) 835-6803 Telephone (702) 920-8669 Facsimile

Attorneys for Appellant and Cross-Respondent, Wynn Las Vegas, LLC





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#### REGISTER OF ACTIONS CASE No. A-12-655992-C

Yvonne O'Connell, Plaintiff(s) vs. Wynn Resorts Limited, Defendant(s)

*๛๛๛๛๛* 

Case Type:

Subtype:
Date Filed:
Location:
Cross-Reference Case

Negligence - Premises
Liability
Slip and Fall
02/07/2012
Department 5
A655992

Location: District Court Civil/Criminal Help

Number:

PARTY INFORMATION

Defendant Wynn Las Vegas LLC Doing Business

As Wynn Las Vegas

Lead Attorneys
Lawrence Semenza, III
Retained

702-835-6803(W)

Defendant Wynn Resorts Limited

Plaintiff O'Connell, Yvonne

Brian D. Nettles Retained 7024348282(W)

EVENTS & ORDERS OF THE COURT

03/04/2016 All Pending Motions (8:30 AM) (Judicial Officer Ellsworth, Carolyn)

All Pending Motions: 3/4/16

#### **Minutes**

03/04/2016 8:30 AM

PLTF'S AMENDED APPLICATION FOR FEES, COSTS & PRE-JUDGMENT INTEREST - AMENDED & RESUBMITTED AS PLTF'S MTN TO TAX COSTS & FOR FEES AND POST-JUDGMENT INTEREST...DEFT. WYNN LAS VEGAS, LLC'S RENEWED MTN FOR JUDGMENT AS A MATTER OF LAW, OR, ALTERNATIVELY MTN FOR NEW TRIAL OR REMITTITUR Prior to hearing, counsel provided following tentative as to Deft's Motion as follows: This is a personal injury action resulting from Pltf. s slip and fall at Deft. s casino. A jury trial was held and the jury found in favor of Pltf. on November 16, 2015. The jury awarded Pltf. \$150,000 for past pain and suffering and \$250,000 for future pain and suffering, finding her to be 40% at fault. Accounting for Pltf. s comparative fault, her total award was \$240,000. Deft. (hereinafter Wynn ), having moved for judgment under NRCP 50 at the close of Pltf. s case, filed a renewed motion for judgment as a matter of law or, alternatively, a motion for new trial or remittitur. At trial, Pltf. (hereinafter O Connell) testified that she fell after slipping on what was described as a pale green, sticky, liquid substance on the floor. There was no evidence presented by O Connell that Wynn had caused the foreign substance to be on the floor. While O Connell speculated that the substance may have been water from the irrigation system in the atrium area where she fell, she presented no evidence that such was the case. Rather, O Connell called, in her case in chief, an employee of Wynn who testified that she responded to the area of the fall immediately after the fall and she observed a substance on the floor which had been covered by a sweeper machine brought to clean up the area. She described the substance as looking a little sticky like honey. Trial Transcript (TT), Vol. 3 at 71:23-72:4. On crossexamination, the witness, when confronted with her previous deposition testimony, agreed that she had described the liquid substance as something like a syrup, like a drink, like something like that. Id. at 76:6-10. Additionally, O Connell presented no evidence that Wynn had actual notice of the foreign substance on the floor, and her counsel argued that it was in fact a constructive notice case, not an actual notice case. A. Legal Standards and Applicable Statutes NRCP 50 provides in pertinent part: (a)

Judgment as a matter of law. (1) If during a trial by jury, a party has been fully heard on an issue and on the facts and law a party has failed to prove a sufficient issue for the jury, the court may determine the issue against that party and may grant a motion for judgment as a matter of law against that party with respect to a claim or defense that cannot under the controlling law be maintained or defeated without a favorable finding on that issue. (b) Renewing motion for judgment after trial; alternative motion for new trial. If, for any reason, the court does not grant a motion for judgment as a matter of law made at the close of all the evidence, the court is considered to have submitted the action to the jury subject to the court's later deciding the legal questions raised by the motion. The movant may renew its request for judgment as a matter of law by filing a motion no later than 10 days after service of written notice of entry of judgment and may alternatively request a new trial or join a motion for new trial under Rule 59. In ruling on a renewed motion the court may: (1) if a verdict was returned: (A) allow the judgment to stand, (B) order a new trial, or (C) direct entry of judgment as a matter of law. NRCP 59(a) provides: A new trial may be granted to all or any of the parties and on all or part of the issues for any of the following causes or grounds materially affecting the substantial rights of an aggrieved party: (1) Irregularity in the proceedings of the court, jury, master, or adverse party, or any order of the court, or master, or abuse of discretion by which either party was prevented from having a fair trial; (2) Misconduct of the jury or prevailing party; (3) Accident or surprise which ordinary prudence could not have guarded against; (4) Newly discovered evidence material for the party making the motion which the party could not, with reasonable diligence, have discovered and produced at the trial; (5) Manifest disregard by the jury of the instructions of the court; (6) Excessive damages appearing to have been given under the influence of passion or prejudice; or, (7) Error in law occurring at the trial and objected to by the party making the motion. The standard for granting a motion for judgment as a matter of law is based on the standard for granting a motion for involuntary dismissal under former NRCP 41(b). In applying that standard and deciding whether to grant a motion for judgment as a matter of law, the district court must view the evidence and all inferences in favor of the nonmoving party. To defeat the motion, the nonmoving party must have presented sufficient evidence such that the jury could grant relief to that party. Nelson v. Heer. 123 Nev. 217, 222, 163 P.3d 420,424 (2007). Deft. presents several distinct arguments in support of its Motion for Judgment as a Matter of Law. These are: (1) there was insufficient evidence presented at trial for a finding that Deft. owed Pltf. a duty of care; (2) the testimony of Dr. Tingey and Dr. Dunn was improper and prejudiced Deft.; and (3) Pltf. had a burden to apportion the amount of damages attributable to Deft. and those attributable to prior injuries, but failed to do so. Deft. also argues, in the alternative, that even if it is not entitled to judgment as a matter of law, it is entitled under NRCP 59 to a new trial or remittitur because the jury s award of future pain and suffering was unsupported, Pltf. posed improper questions to Deft. s witnesses, and Pltf. s counsel made prejudicial comments to the jury. Each of these will be addressed in turn. 1. Whether there was sufficient evidence produced at trial such that a reasonable jury could find that Deft. had notice of the foreign substance on the floor. The law concerning negligence in relation to a foreign substance on the floor is, in some respects, well settled. Where the business owner or its agent caused the substance to be on the floor, liability will lie, as a foreign substance on the floor is not consistent with reasonable care. However where the business owner or his agent did not cause the foreign substance to be on the floor, a Pltf. must prove actual or constructive knowledge of the floor s condition, and a failure to remedy it. Sprague v. Lucky Stores, Inc., 109 Nev. 247, 250, 849 P.2d 320, 322-323 (1993). As stated above, O Connell produced no evidence that the Wynn caused the substance to be on the floor, or that it had actual notice. Thus, the question remains as to whether sufficient evidence was presented for a jury to find that Wynn was on constructive notice of the spill. Whether a business owner was under constructive notice of the hazardous condition is a question of fact properly left for the jury, Sprague, id., but this does not relieve the Pltf. from having to admit evidence at trial of constructive notice. In Sprague, the Supreme Court noted that a

reasonable jury could have determined that the virtually continual debris on the produce department floor put Lucky on constructive notice that, at any time, a hazardous condition might exist which would result in injury to Lucky customers. Id., 109 Nev. at 251, 849 P.2d at 323. Nevada case law has caused some confusion in differentiating between constructive notice and the mode of operation approach, the latter of which is specifically discussed in cases decided subsequent to Sprague. The fact that there is a difference is made clear in FGA v. Giglio, 128 Nev. Adv. Op. 26, 278 P.3d 490, 497 (2012), where the court noted that the Sprague court had implicitly adopted the mode of operation approach when it stated that even in the absence of constructive notice, a jury could conclude that Lucky should have recognized the impossibility of keeping the produce section clean by sweeping alone. (emphasis added). With the mode of operation approach, which is not applicable in this case, a Pltf. satisfies the notice requirement (actual or constructive) by establishing that an injury was attributable to a reasonably foreseeable dangerous condition on the owner s premises that is related to the owner s self-service mode of operation. While evidence of a continuous or recurring condition might amount to constructive notice under Sprague, supra and Ford v. Southern Hills Medical Center, 2011 WL 6171790 (Nev. 2011), that is not the only way of proving constructive notice. Proof that a foreign substance on the floor had existed for such a length of time that the proprietor in the exercise of ordinary care should have known of it is another way of proving constructive notice. What would amount to sufficient time to warrant holding that the proprietor had constructive notice generally depends on the circumstances of the particular case and involves consideration of the nature of the danger, the number of persons likely to be affected by it, the diligence required to discover or prevent it, opportunity and means of knowledge, the foresight which a person of ordinary care and prudence would be expected to exercise under the circumstances, and the foreseeable consequence of the conditions. See 61 A.L.R.2d 6 7(b). Moreover, Nevada has made clear that an innkeeper may be found on constructive notice of latent defects upon their premises if a reasonable inspection would have revealed such a danger. See Twardowski v. Westward Ho Motels, Inc., 86 Nev. 784, 476 P.2d 946 (1970). In Twardowski, the court held that if a reasonable inspection of its pool slide would have revealed the defective handrails, the Westward Ho would be charged with constructive notice of the latent defect, but that whether the defect would have been discovered by a reasonable inspection was a jury question. The court further noted that [c]onstructive knowledge of a latent defect can be established by circumstantial evidence. Id., 86 Nev. at 788, 476 P.2d at 948. The over-arching theme of a negligence case has been, and is, foreseeability. [T]here is no liability for harm resulting from conditions from which no unreasonable risk was to be anticipated, or those which the occupier did not know and could not have discovered with reasonable care. The mere existence of a defect or danger is not enough to establish liability, unless it is shown to be of such a character or of such a duration that the jury may reasonably conclude that due care would have discovered it. Prosser, Law of Torts 393 (4th ed. 1980). Whether reasonable care has been exercised is almost always a jury question as was made clear by the Nevada Supreme Court in Foster v. Costco Wholesale Corp., 128 Nev. Adv. Op. 71, 291 P.3d 150 (2012). Abrogating the holding in Gunlock v. New Frontier Hotel, 78 Nev. 182, 370 P.2d 682 (1962), the Nevada Supreme Court adopted the position of the Restatement (Third) of Torts concerning the duty of a landowner. Thus, under the Restatement (Third), landowners bear a general duty of reasonable care to all entrants The duty issue must be analyzed with regard to foreseeability and gravity of harm, and the feasibility and availability of alternative conduct that would have prevented the harm. Foster, 291 P.3d at 156 (citations omitted). Here, during O Connell s case in chief, Yanet Elias, whose job was that of an assistant manager in the public areas department at Wynn, testified that, It s very difficult to maintain the casino, you know, completely clean, because it s a job for 24 hours. There are people a lot of people walking through, a lot of children, they re carrying things. So, it s impossible to keep it clean at 100 percent. TT Vol. 3 at 70:22-71:1. Additionally, Ms. Elias testified that she did not know when the area where O Connell fell had

last been inspected prior to her fall, and when asked about how often the area is checked, she testified, It depends on how long it takes the employee to check the north area and return to the south area, because it s all considered one one whole area. And there aren t always two employees assigned to that area. Sometimes, there's only one. TT Vol. 3 at 69:5-11. While she repeatedly answered questions posed by both counsel by stating that she did not recall, Ms. Elias was also repeatedly impeached with her earlier deposition testimony. At one point she admitted that one of the signs that a porter is not doing their job is that there is debris on the floor. Id. at 70:3-6) O Connell also called Cory Prowell in her case in chief, Wynn's assistant security manager who at the time of the incident was a security report writer. Mr. Prowell responded to the subject incident and eventually wrote a report. He described the scene of the fall as a high traffic area with marble flooring and indicated that upon his arrival, he was told by Ms. Elias that the liquid on the floor had already been cleaned up, and that he was told by another employee that the employee had seen O Connell being helped up by four other quests. He also testified that O Connell told him that when she had recovered from her fall, she saw a green liquid on the floor. During her testimony at trial, O Connell described the spill as at least seven feet with one side measuring about four feet still in a liquid state, and a three foot portion as almost dry, a little sticky with footprints on it. TT Vol. 3 at 59:19-24. She described the liquid as having just a hint of green, ld. at 59:12, and elaborating about the footprints she said. They looked like, you know, they were they looked like mine that I was making, and I m sure they were from the people that were standing around and helped me up [k]ind of like dirty footprints that you leave after you ve mopped your floor and you step on it, you walk on it, that s kind of how it looked. Id. at 62:19 63:2. Wynn argues that the record is completely devoid of any evidence regarding the length of time the foreign substance had been on the floor. Mot. at 15-17. While it is true that O Connell could not testify as to how long the substance had been on the floor, she did testify that a three foot section of the 7 foot spill was already dry and drying. While the defense seems to suggest that expert testimony would be required, presumably to testify as to the relative humidity within the casino and its relation to the rate of evaporation, common experience would allow a jury to infer that the spill had been in place longer than just a few minutes. As pointed out by Pltf. s Opposition, there was ample other evidence from which the jury could have found that Wynn had constructive notice of the substance of the floor. Opp. at 11-13. This evidence includes: (1) testimony that the atrium where the substance was located was highly trafficked; (2) testimony that it is impossible for Wynn s employees to keep the casino floor entirely clean; and (3) testimony that Deft. had no floor inspection schedule, did not maintain inspection logs, and could not say with certainty when the floor was last inspected prior to Pltf. s injury. This testimony was elicited from Deft. s own employees. A non-moving party can defeat a motion for judgment as a matter of law if it present[s] sufficient evidence such that the jury could grant relief to that party. D&D Tire, Inc. v. Ouellette, 131 Nev. Adv. Op. 47, 352 P.3d 32, 35 (2015) (internal quotations and citations omitted). All of the aforementioned testimony, taken together and drawing all reasonable inferences in favor of the Pltf. was sufficient to establish that Wynn was on constructive notice of the dangerous condition upon its floor. Whether the testimony of Dr. Tingey and Dr. Dunn was improper. Deft. next makes the argument that the testimony of Pltf. s experts, Dr. Tingey and Dr. Dunn, was improper. Mot. at 19-21. Deft. first argues that the Court improperly admitted their testimony because Pltf. disclosed them as expert witnesses beyond the disclosure deadline. Id. at 18-19. Deft. argues that its rebuttal expert was unable to review their records and incorporate them into his report. Id. at 18. However, late production was substantially justified under NRCP 37(c) because O Connell continued to treat after the close of discovery. treatment records were provided to O Connell's counsel after the close of discovery, and were provided to Defense counsel soon after their receipt, and because O Connell had to change treating physicians after Dr. Martin had left the practice. The late disclosed records were only a few pages, the Court permitted the defense to Voir dire the doctors outside the presence of the jury before they testified in the presence of the jury, and the Court

allowed Deft. s rebuttal expert to sit in the courtroom and listen to the testimony of both Dr. Tingey and Dr. Dunn, allowing him to incorporate his opinions on direct examination. Hence, Deft. was not prejudiced by any late disclosure on Pltf. s part. Wynn also argues that both doctors lacked a sufficient basis for their opinions because they were only based upon Pltf. s selfreporting. Id. at 19. In support, Deft. cites to the federal case of Perkins v. United States, 626 F. Supp. 2d 587 (E.D. Va. 2009). Notwithstanding the fact that Perkins is a federal case, it is not on point to the facts here. In Perkins, the court found that expert testimony as to medical causation should be excluded because the expert s opinion was based solely on the patient s selfreporting that the expert had merely adopted the patient s explanation as his own opinion. 626 F. Supp. 2d at 592-593. Here, however, Pltf. s self-reporting did not appear to be the sole basis of her experts testimony. Both doctors testified as to the basis of their opinions, which included not only evaluation of the Pltf. s medical history but also their examination of her, their review of her diagnostic medical tests, and their experience in treating orthopedic conditions and the conditions that would result from a slip and fall. There is simply no indication that O Connell s experts wholly adopted her self-reporting as the sole basis for their opinions as to causation. Moreover, Dr. Tingey was candid in his opinion that he would not attribute all of O Connell's knee problems to the subject fall because the MRI indicated a degenerative disease process in the left knee as opposed to the right knee. 2. Whether there is legal basis for a finding that Pltf. bears a burden to apportion damages between pre-existing conditions and the harm caused by Deft. Deft. next argues that Pltf. had the burden of apportioning her damages between preexisting injuries and those injuries caused by her slip and fall at the Wynn but failed to do so. Mot. at 21-25. This is a familiarly incorrect argument (and, indeed, was raised and rejected during trial for the same reasons as it is now) because the legal premises upon which it rests are infirm. The main cause of confusion in this and other cases is the federal case of Schwartz v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co., 2009 WL 2197370 (D. Nev. July 22, 2009). In that case, Judge Dawson did indeed hold that [i]n a case where a Pltf. has a pre-existing condition, and later sustains an injury to that area, the Pltf. bears the burden of apportioning the injuries, treatment and damages between the pre-existing condition and the subsequent accident. Id. at \*6. However, the cases cited as precedent by Judge Dawson for that statement do not support that assertion. Kleitz v. Raskin, 103 Nev. 325, 738 P.2d 508 (1987) involved apportioning damages between injuries caused by successive tortfeasor, not apportioning damages between pre-existing conditions and injuries caused by a sole tortfeasor. Judge Dawson also cited the Washington Court of Appeals case of Phennah v. Whalen, 621 P.2d 1304 (Wash. App. 1980), but that also involved apportioning damages between successive tortfeasor. The Restatement (Second) of Torts 433(b), also relied upon, doesn t even concern successive tortfeasor on its face but rather concerns the substantial factor test for determining proximate cause. Here, we do not have successive tortfeasor. Rather, we have a Pltf. who, admittedly, had various pre-existing mental and physical conditions. Therefore, the Schwartz case is in error and is inapplicable to this case. Deft. took the Pltf. as it found her and is liable for the full extent of her injuries, notwithstanding her preexisting conditions. See Murphy v. Southern Pac. Co., 31 Nev. 120, 101 P. 322 (1909). Whether the Deft. is entitled to a new trial or remittitur. In Canterino v. The Mirage Casino-Hotel, 117 Nev. 19, 24, 16 P.3d 415, 418 (2001), opinion reinstated on reh'g (Oct. 2, 2001), opinion modified on reh'g sub nom, Canterino v. Mirage Casino-Hotel, 118 Nev. 191, 42 P.3d 808 (2002), the Supreme Court addressed the issue of when a trial court may grant a new trial or issue a conditional order of remittitur reducing an award of damages by a jury. The court stated: This court has held that damages for pain and suffering are peculiarly within the province of the jury. In Stackiewicz v. Nissan Motor Corporation, 100 Nev. 443, 454, 686 P.2d 925, 932 (1984), this court stated that the trial court cannot revisit a jury's damage award unless it is flagrantly improper. In actions for damages in which the law provides no legal rule of measurement it is the special province of the jury to determine the amount that ought to be allowed, so that a court is not justified in reversing the

case or granting a new trial on the ground that the verdict is excessive, unless it is so flagrantly improper as to indicate passion, prejudice or corruption in the jury.... The elements of pain and suffering are wholly subjective. It can hardly be denied that, because of their very nature, a determination of their monetary compensation falls peculiarly within the province of the jury.... We may not invade the province of the fact-finder by arbitrarily substituting a monetary judgment in a specific sum felt to be more suitable. Stackiewicz, 100 Nev. at 454 55, 686 P.2d at 932 (quotations and citations omitted). The mere fact that a verdict is large is not conclusive that it is the result of passion or prejudice. Id. (citing Beccard v. Nevada National Bank, 99 Nev. 63, 66 n. 3, 657 P.2d 1154, 1156 n. 3 (1983)). Here, it must be noted that O Connell was prevented from presenting evidence of her medical special damages due to discovery and evidentiary issues. Thus, she sought only pain and suffering damages. She testified that she had been suffering with her knee and her neck and back since the fall five years earlier and could no longer engage in the activities that she could prior to the fall, including the swing dancing she had done regularly before the accident. This testimony was corroborated by her former boyfriend and dance partner. She often described her pain throughout her medical records as 10 out of 10. While the defense may have thought that this testimony would be unbelievable to a jury, it was nonetheless the jury s choice to believe it. Additionally, Dr. Tingey testified that he had recommended surgery for O Connell s traumatically injured knee and that she would, if she chose the surgery, have post-operative pain, but that typically the result after surgery would be a complete relief of the symptoms. On the other hand, Dr. Dunn testified that due to O Connell's continued complaints of pain in her neck and symptoms in her arms, he recommended an anterior cervical neck discectomy; removal of the disc and an inter-body 3 level fusion with placement of a plate and screws. He described this surgery as non-curative, but rather taking away 50 to 60 percent of the pain which O Connell had described as terrible. While Dr. Dunn attributed the changes to O Connell s spine to a degenerative disease process, he attributed the pain, which he believed to be previously asymptomatic, to the fall describing the quintessential egg-shell Pltf. . Wynn argues in the alternative to the motion for judgment as a matter of law, that a new trial should be had or remittitur issued for several reasons. The first is that O Connell failed to establish future pain and suffering damages as required by Nevada law. Mot. at 25 (citing Krause, Inc. v. Little, 117 Nev. 929, 938, 34 P.3d 566 (2001) (holding that Nevada law requires that when an injury or disability is subjective and not demonstrable expert medical testimony is required)). The basis for this argument, however, is the same as above that Pltf. s medical experts lacked a reliable basis for their opinion and that O Connell failed to carry her burden to apportion damages between pre-existing conditions. Mot. at 26:3-7. For the same reasons as outlined above, then, this argument should be rejected. Wynn next argues that O Connell was improperly allowed to question defense witnesses. Specifically, Deft. points to Pltf. s counsel questioning witnesses on the lack of video coverage of the incident and references in her closing arguments that Wynn controlled the evidence. Mot. at 26. One of the statements cited by Wynn, on examination of Corey Prowell, does not appear to have been objected to by defense counsel and so that objection is now untimely. The other statements cited by Wynn were in Pltf. s counsel s closing or rebuttal arguments. Deft. also did not object to those statements and, in any event, had the opportunity to make arguments rebutting those statements in its own closing. Therefore, no prejudice resulted. Wynn last argues that it is entitled to a new trial because O Connell s counsel made an improper statement in rebuttal as to damages. The statement in issue is: As jurors, you are the voice of the conscience of this community. Deft. lodged a timely objection, which was immediately sustained by this Court. The Court also admonished counsel for making the statement and instructed the jury to disregard it. The Court stated: Sustained No, no. The jury will disregard that. Counsel, this is not a punitive damage case. You may not address the they are not to be making decisions as the conscience of the community. You know that is improper argument. TT Vol. 6 at 46:12-16). The problem with such a statement is that it allows the jury to punish the Deft.,

e.g., with punitive damages, which was not a part of Pltf. s case here. See Florida Crushed Stone Co. v. Johnson, 546 So.2d 1102, 1104 (1989). The Nevada Supreme Court has made clear, however, that a new trial is warranted only where the [comment] is so extreme that the objection and admonishment could not remove the misconduct's effect. Lince v. Cohen. 124 Nev. 1, 17, 174 P.3d 970, 981 (2008). This amounts to an analysis of whether no other reasonable explanation could exist for the jury s verdict. Grosjean v. Imperial Palace, Inc., 125 Nev. 349, 364, 212 P.3d 1068, 1079 (2009). Here, there was ample evidence presented at trial, as outlined above and in Pltf. s Opposition, to support the jury verdict. Deft. s timely objection was quickly sustained and a limiting instruction was given immediately. In light of the evidence presented at trial, it cannot be said that the jury s verdict was so unreasonable as to make the statement prejudicial. Cf. Lioce, supra (finding that the trial testimony supported the jury s verdict and the district court sustained the Deft. s objections to misconduct, so a new trial was not warranted). Based on the foregoing, then, Deft. s Motion should be denied. Arguments by counsel. COURT stated findings and ORDERED, Motion DENIED. As to Pltf's motion, tentative ruling submitted as follows: This is a personal injury action resulting from Pltf. s slip and fall at Deft s casino. A jury trial was held and the jury found in favor of Pltf. on November 16, 2015. The jury awarded Pltf. \$150,000 for past pain and suffering and \$250,000 for future pain and suffering, finding her to be 40% at fault. Pltf. s total award was \$240,000. After the verdict was entered, Pltf. filed an Application for Attorneys Fees and Costs, attaching a Memorandum of Costs as an exhibit. Pltf. then filed an Amended Application for Fees and Costs to address identified deficiencies in the first Application. Deft. has moved to Re-Tax the Costs and is opposing the request for fees in a Supplement to its opposition to Pltf. s first Application. A. Legal Standards and Applicable Statutes: Pltf. moves for fees and costs under both NRCP 68 and NRS 18.010. NRCP 68(f) provides: If the offeree [of an offer of judgment] rejects an offer and fails to obtain a more favorable judgment, (1) the offeree cannot recover any costs or attorney s fees and shall not recover interest for the period after the service of the offer and before the judgment; and (2) the offeree shall pay the offeror s post-offer costs, applicable interest on the judgment from the time of the offer to the time of entry of the judgment and reasonable attorney s fees, if any be allowed, actually incurred by the offeror from the time of the offer. If the offeror s attorney is collecting a contingent fee, the amount of any attorney s fees awarded to the party for whom the offer is made must be deducted from that contingent fee. NRS 17.115(4) similarly provides, in relevant part: Except as otherwise provided in this section, if a party who rejects an offer of judgment fails to obtain a more favorable judgment, the court: (c) Shall order the party to pay the taxable costs incurred by the party who made the offer; and (d) May order the party to pay to the party who made the offer (3) Reasonable attorney s fees incurred by the party who made the offer for the period from the date of service of the offer to the date of entry of the judgment. If the attorney of the party who made the offer is collecting a contingent fee, the amount of any attorney s fees awarded to the party pursuant to this subparagraph must be deducted from that contingent fee. Additionally, NRS 18.010(2)(b) provides that fees may be awarded to the prevailing party [w]ithout regard to the recovery sought, when the court finds that the claim, counterclaim, cross-claim or third-party complaint or defense of the opposing party was brought or maintained without reasonable ground or to harass the prevailing party. NRS 18.110(1)-(2) provides that whenever a party claims costs, she must file a verified memorandum setting forth those costs within 5 days of entry of the judgment and that witness fees are recoverable costs, regardless of whether the witness was subpoenaed, if the witness testified at trial. NRS 18.110(4) allows the opposing party to file a motion to re-tax claimed costs within 3 days of service of a copy of the memorandum of costs. As a preliminary note, Deft's first argument is that Pltf. improperly and unilaterally filed an Amended Application for Fees and Costs after reading Deft s Opposition, so the Court should only consider the first Application. Here, judgment was entered on December 15, 2015. Pltf. filed the first Application well before this, on November 25, 2015. She also filed her Amended Application for Costs on

December 21, 2015, which is within the time limit set forth in the rule (note that under EDCR 1.14(a), the period for filing is five judicial days from entry of judgment). However, Deft s Motion to Re-Tax as to the first Application was due on December 2, 2015, but it was not filed until December 7, 2015 and was thus untimely. Deft's Motion to Re-Tax as to the Amended Application was timely, though. It is true that generally, supplemental briefing is allowed only by leave of court. See EDCR 2.20(i). However, given that Deft's first opposition was untimely, it would seem that it would be willing to waive its first argument in opposition to Pltf. s Amended Application. In order for the penalties associated with the rejection of an offer of judgment to apply, the offeree must not have obtained a more favorable judgment. NRCP 68(f); NRS 17.115(4). To determine whether the offeree of a lump-sum offer of judgment obtained a more favorable judgment, the amount of the offer must be compared to the amount of the offeree s pre-offer, taxable costs. McCrary v. Bianco, 122 Nev. 102, 131 P.2d 573, 576, n. 10 (2006) (stating that NRCP 68(g) must be read in conformance with NRS 17.115(5)(b)). Here, Pltf. offered to settle the case for \$49,999.00 on September 3, 2015. The verdict was in favor of Pltf. for a total of \$240,000,00. It seems that this may be a more favorable judgment, although Pltf. has neglected to specifically set forth her pre-offer taxable costs. On the other hand, Pltf. s total claimed costs were \$26,579.38 (whether pre- or post-offer) and that, together with the offer, amounts to \$76,578.38. Pltf. s jury recovery was well above this -\$240,000.00 so it appears that Pltf. has met the threshold requirement to show entitlement to fees and costs under Rule 68. The determination of whether to grant fees to a party under NRCP 68 rests in the sound discretion of the trial court. Chavez v. Sievers, 118 Nev. 288, 296, 43 P.3d 1022, 1027 (2002). Such a decision will not be disturbed unless it is arbitrary and capricious. Schouweiler v. Yancey Co., 101 Nev. 827, 833, 712 P.2d 786, 790 (1985). District courts must consider several factors when making a fee determination under Beattie v. Thomas, 99 Nev. 579, 588-89, 668 P.2d 268, 274 (1963): (1) whether the Pltf. s claim was brought in good faith; (2) whether the offer was reasonable and in good faith in timing and amount; (3) whether the decision to reject the offer was grossly unreasonable or in bad faith; and (4) whether the sought fees are reasonable and justified. However, where the Deft. is the offeree of an offer of judgment, the first factor changes to a consideration of whether the Deft's defenses were litigated in good faith. See Yamaha Motor Co. v. Arnoult, 114 Nev. 233, 252, 955 P.2d 661, 673 (1998). As to the first factor, whether Deft s defenses were litigated in good faith, Pltf. argues that Deft s defense that it had no notice of the liquid on the casino floor was in bad faith because it failed to make an inquiry into the last time the floor was checked before Pltf. slipped. Am. App. at 5-6. Pltf. also argues that Deft s defense that there was no causation here was unreasonable because it relied upon expert testimony that lacked a basis in modern science. Id. at 6. Deft s Motion to Retax does not address whether its defenses were maintained in good faith. However, this Court has already highlighted in its Tentative Ruling on Deft's Renewed Motion for Judgment as a Matter of Law that Nevada case law surrounding constructive notice is, at best, confusing. This is not a case where the law is black and white. Based on that and the evidence presented at trial, it was not bad faith for Deft. to contend that it lacked notice of the condition on the floor and Pltf. in fact so concedes. Furthermore, Pltf. s evidence of constructive notice may have been enough to escape the granting of a Rule 50 motion, but it was by no means overwhelming. Additionally, Pltf. s damages claims were reasonably disputed by expert testimony of a defense witness. That the jury was not persuaded by this expert does not translate to bad faith by the Deft.. Thus, the first factor therefore weighs in favor of the Deft.. As to the second factor, Deft. argues that the offer was unreasonable in amount because Pltf. had no basis for its offer and that due to Pltf. s gamesmanship, Deft. could not sufficiently evaluate the offer. Opp. at 5-7. Here, discovery closed on June 12, 2015. Pltf. was unable to submit proof of special medical damages at the time of trial because the Court precluded them on the basis that they were not properly disclosed in discovery. This made it extremely difficult for the Defense to evaluate a potential value of the case. An offer made at a time when Pltf. has not properly provided a

calculation of damages is unreasonable. Thus, the second factor weighs in favor of Deft.. In ascertaining whether Deft's decision to reject the offer was grossly unreasonable or in bad faith, a pertinent consideration is whether enough information was available to determine the merits of the offer. Trustees of the Carpenters for S. Nev. Health & Welfare Trust v. Better Building Co., 101 Nev. 742, 746, 710 P.2d 1379, 1382 (1985). Here, discovery closed on June 12, 2015. The offer of judgment was made three months later, on September 3, 2015. Given that at the time of the offer, Deft. had available all the materials obtained during discovery, including witness depositions, Deft s decision to reject the offer was well-informed. Furthermore, the issues surrounding notice were not necessarily clear cut, as evidenced by the parties pre-trial and post-trial motions on that issue. Overall, it is unlikely that Deft's rejection of the offer was grossly unreasonable or in bad faith, and in the end weighs in favor of Deft.. With regard to the last Beattie factor, the Court must undergo an analysis of whether claimed fees were reasonable in light of the factors set forth in Brunzell v. Golden Gate Nat I Bank, 85 Nev. 345, 249, 455 P.2d 31, 33 (1969). Pltf. has addressed some, but not all, of these factors. Pltf. s counsel has set forth the qualities of the advocate(s) on this case and, of course, we know that a favorable result was obtained. However, Pltf. has not provided any bills setting forth what tasks were performed and the associated hours for those tasks. This prevents the Court from determining whether the fees charged were reasonable in light of the tasks actually performed. Therefore, because Pltf. has not carried her burden under Brunzell, this factor weighs in favor of Deft.. On the whole, all of the factors set forth in Beattie (as modified by Yamaha, supra) weigh in favor of Deft. in this case and Pltf. s Amended Application for Fees should be denied. Although NRCP 68 costs are only for post-offer costs, NRS 18.020(3) mandates awarding all costs to Pltf. since she prevailed in seeking damages in an amount more than \$2,500. NRS 18.110(1) requires the filing of a memorandum of costs by the party in whose favor judgment is rendered, including a verification of the party, the party s attorney, or an agent of the party s attorney that the costs are correct and were necessarily incurred. The amount of awarded costs rests in the sole discretion of the trial court. Bergmann v. Boyce, 109 Nev. 670, 679, 856 P.2d 560, 565 66 (1993). The court also has discretion when determining the reasonableness of the individual costs to be awarded. U.S. Design & Constr. Corp. v. I.B.E.W. Local 357, 118 Nev. 458, 463, 50 P.3d 170, 173 (2002). Claimed costs must be actual and reasonable, rather than a reasonable estimate or calculation of such costs. Bobby Berosini, Ltd. v. PETA, 114 Nev. 1348, 1352, 971 P.2d 383, 385 86 (1998) (internal quotations omitted). The Supreme Court has also indicated that claimed costs must be supported by documentation and itemization. Bobby Berosini, Ltd. v. PETA, 114 Nev. 1348, 971 P.2d 383 (1998). Deft. only challenges certain specific fees, each of which will be addressed in turn. 1. Expert Witness Fees Deft. argues that the amounts for expert witnesses should be reduced because they are well over the statutory limit of \$1.500.00 per expert and the additional amounts are not necessary and reasonable. Mot. at 6-8. NRS 18.005(5) provides that recoverable costs include [r]easonable fees of not more than five expert witnesses in an amount of not more than \$1,500 for each witness, unless the court allows a larger fee after determining that the circumstances surrounding the expert s testimony were of such necessity as to require the larger fee. Allowing fees above the statutory maximum requires this Court to determine whether those fees were necessary and reasonable. Arnold v. Mt. Wheeler Power Co., 101 Nev. 612, 615, 707 P.2d 1137, 1139 (1985). Granting fees in excess of the statutory maximum may be necessary and reasonable where the expert witness testimony constituted most of the evidence. Gilman v. Nevada State Bd. of Veterinary Med. Examiners, 120 Nev. 263, 273, 89 P.3d 1000, 1006-07 (2004), disapproved of on other grounds by Nassiri v. Chiropractic Physicians' Bd., 130 Nev. Adv. Op. 27, 327 P.3d 487 (2014). Here, the testimony of Dr. Dunn and Dr Tingey was important but did not constitute most of the evidence. Pltf. herself testified, as well as other witnesses and employees of Deft.. On the other hand, Pltf. outlined in her Amended Application and Opposition to Deft's Motion to Re-Tax that the nature of their testimony was fairly complex and required several

hours of file review. Even though Drs. Dunn and Tingey were Pltf. s treating physicians, as Deft. points out, this does not necessarily make an increased fee unnecessary or unreasonable. Pltf. requests a total fee of \$6,000 for Dr. Tingey, \$10,000 for Dr. Dunn, and \$3,699 for Gary Presswood. Dr. Tingey s fee seems to be reasonable, for the reasons identified by Pltf. in her Amended Application. As to Dr. Dunn, Deft. does point out that half of the claimed amount is for the second day of testimony, which lasted less than an hour and was done to accommodate his own schedule. Mot. at 8. Hence, Dr. Dunn should be allowed only \$5,000. As to Mr. Presswood, his testimony was not used at trial because this Court ruled that his testimony would be unreliable. Since his testimony was clearly inadmissible under the Hallmark standard, as reflected in this Court s prior pre-trial ruling, his fees should not be awarded. Hence, as to the expert fees, Deft s Motion should be granted in part. 2. Service Fees NRS 18.005(7) allows recovery of service fees. Deft. next challenges the service fees claimed by Pltf. in serving Yanet Elias, Corey Prowell, and Salvatore Risco. Mot. at 8-9. Pltf. acknowledges that all costs must be both reasonable and necessary. As to Yanet Elias and Corey Prowell, each was an employee of Deft. and Deft. points out that it had accepted service for those persons. Defense counsel should be prepared to address whether he agreed that these witnesses would be produced for trial without a subpoena at the time of oral argument. If so, the service fee was unnecessary, but if not, agreement that service can be made upon counsel instead of the witness does not eliminate the need to serve and the fees would be necessary. As to Mr. Risco, Deft. argues that the service fees were unnecessary and unreasonable because Pltf. s counsel had good communication with him. However, unlike the other two employee-witnesses, Mr. Risco was not a party to this case or an agent of a party to this case, so service of a subpoena upon him was necessary. Additionally, Pltf. has outlined sufficient reasons for the amount of the claimed charge that show it to be reasonable and she should be granted those fees, subject to the same question posed above. 3. Jury Fees NRS 18.005(3) specifically allows an award of jury fees as an element of costs. Deft. next argues it should not be responsible for the jury fees because Pltf. failed to request a jury trial within the time allowed. Mot. at 9. Deft. essentially only argues that because Pltf. s demand for a jury trial was untimely and this should have been a bench trial, it should not have to pay for the jury fees. However, those arguments are premised on challenging this Court's grant of Pltf. s request for a jury trial and the time for reconsidering that decision has long since passed. Moreover, both parties had prepared this entire case under the assumption that it was going to be tried by jury, so Deft. was not prejudiced by the Court's ruling in any event. Since the jury fees were actually incurred and reasonable. Deft's Motion as to those fees should be denied, and Pltf. should be allowed the jury fees incurred. 4. Parking Fees NRS 18.005(17) allows the court to award any other reasonable costs actually incurred. This would, of course, include costs incurred in parking for hearings and the like. Deft. argues that there were other, free, places Pltf. could have parked. Mot. at 9. This may or may not be true, but Deft s argument is conclusory in any event. Because Pltf. actually incurred the parking costs, they should be awarded. 5. Skip Trace Fees Deft. lastly argues that Pltf. s request for skip trace/investigative fees for Terry Ruby were unreasonable and unnecessary. Mot. at 9. Terry Ruby is a former employee of Deft. and was the first to respond to Pltf. s fall. Opp. at 8. It is clear why Pltf. would have a need to locate and depose Mr. Ruby. A \$150.00 fee for that service is not unreasonable, given the extreme costs associated with reporting services like Accurint. Therefore, Deft's Motion as to the skip trace fee should be denied, and Pltf, should be allowed that amount as a cost. 6. Remaining Fees Deft. does not challenge the remaining requested fees. Pltf. has attached back-up documentation for each claimed cost and they all seem to be reasonable and within the going market rate for each associated service. Pltf. has therefore carried her burden under Berosini and the remaining costs requested should be awarded. Therefore. Pltf. s Amended Application as to costs should be granted, as set forth herein. Arguments by counsel. Upon Court's inquiry, Pltf. advised costs have been paid in full. COURT stated findings and ORDERED, Deft's Motion is GRANTED in part, noting calendar

is in error as it state's Pltf's Motion. Pltf's Motion for fees and costs is DENIED, and for attorney fees is DENIED. Defense to prepare the order and join it all in one.

Parties Present Return to Register of Actions

**CLERK OF THE COURT** 

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**EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT CIVIL/CRIMINAL DIVISION CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA** 

YVONNE O'CONNELL, 6

Plaintiff,

VS.

WYNN RESORTS, LIMITED, et al,

10 Defendants.

**APPEARANCES:** 

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BEFORE THE HONORABLE CAROLYN ELLSWORTH, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 2016

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TRANSCRIPT RE: **ALL PENDING MOTIONS** 

For the Plaintiff: CHRISTIAN MORRIS, ESQ.

CHRISTOPHER D. KIRCHER, ESQ.

CASE NO. A-12-655992

DEPT NO. V

For the Defendants: LAWRENCE J. SEMENZA, III, ESQ. EDWARD J. WYNDER, ESQ.

RECORDED BY: Lara Corcoran, Court Recorder

out the tentative rulings. I know that that certainly assisted myself in preparing for the oral argument today and in an effort, obviously, to focus the issues for Your Honor here.

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. SEMENZA: There are a number of issued addressed in the motion that I'm not going to specifically address today. The first is the statements made by counsel during closing argument. I understand Your Honor's ruling in that respect. The second are the issues relating to the video surveillance. And then the third are the statements relating to the control of evidence that was at issue during closing arguments and throughout the trial. So we obviously respectfully disagree with your decision in that regard, but I'm not going to argue it here today.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SEMENZA: What I am going to argue today are the issues of constructive notice and the apportionment issues. And with regard to the constructive notice issue, again, I certainly respect Your Honor's tentative ruling with regard to what constitutes constructive knowledge and there's that grey area that was referenced as far as whether constructive notice is only established through a recurrent condition or we've talked a lot about this singular incident where constructive notice may be found, and that was sort of the banana peel case. And obviously we're reserving our rights relating to that as well.

But in Your Honor's tentative ruling there was some discussion concerning Ms. Elias' testimony. She had mentioned that it was difficult to keep the property clean. There was a reference to whether it could be kept clean a hundred percent of the time. Mr. Prowell testified that obviously, you know, people

walk through and that it is a high traffic area. But with regard to the issue of constructive notice, it's our position that none of that, frankly, matters. The only thing that really matters for purposes of constructive notice is how long that substance had been on the floor prior to Ms. O'Connell's fall, and that's where I have a dispute with the tentative ruling.

Ms. O'Connell testified during trial relating to the size of the spill, okay. It's our position that that doesn't have anything to do with how long the spill was actually there. And we did cite some case law relating to that specific issue. Ms. O'Connell also identified that there were footprints in this particular substance and she testified that she thought those footprints related to -- were her own or the individuals that assisted her up after the fall. So again, there's nothing to indicate in the record how long this particular substance was on the floor prior to her fall.

Now, Ms. O'Connell identifies that she believed the spill to be drying. The problem with that assertion is it's not based on anything other than her pure speculation because we don't know what that substance in fact was. This isn't a case, and I know we cited it in our briefing, where there's ketchup on the floor or some specific substance that is readily identifiable. We don't know what the substance was. And so in order to make a conclusion as to how long it had been there you have to at least have some evidence of that. All we know, it was green, sticky, and Ms. Elias testified that she thought it might have been syrup or honey or something to that effect. But what it ultimately comes down to is that there is insufficient as a matter of law to establish that that substance was on the floor for any particular period of time. And that in fact is the plaintiff's burden in this particular case and she has not met that burden.

So I think with regard to the constructive notice issue, I think as a matter of law you have to find in favor of Wynn on that particular issue. And again, I understand Your Honor's tentative ruling in that regard, but I did want to highlight it and note it for you.

I think the more important issue that we're confronting is the apportionment issue, and in Nevada a defendant is only liable for the aggravation of a pre-existing condition. In fact, we had a jury instruction specifically on that issue.

THE COURT: Number 37.

MR. SEMENZA: Number 37. Exactly. And in Number 37 there was intertwined this notion of the eggshell plaintiff, okay. And in essence basically regardless of the plaintiff's condition and the foreseeability of harm relating to the plaintiff's condition, the defendant is liable for any aggravation of a pre-existing condition. Now, where I think the disconnect comes in is that it is plaintiff's obligation and burden to establish what that aggravation is. It's not the defendant's obligation, it's in fact the plaintiff's obligation. And the plaintiff did not meet her burden in this particular case relating to that specific issue.

And that goes back now to the <u>Schwartz</u> case and the <u>Kleitz</u> case and what Judge Dawson had ultimately concluded. And what Judge Dawson concluded was that in the context of a single tortfeasor, which we have in this particular case, it is the plaintiff's burden to apportion those aggravating injuries versus the preexisting condition. And in the <u>Schwartz</u> case Judge Dawson did an analysis of the experts that were providing opinions relating to that apportionment issue and Judge Dawson concluded that that is the standard in Nevada. And in doing so, Judge

Dawson also looked at the <u>Kleitz</u> case and the I think <u>Phennah</u> case, if I've got the pronunciation correctly, and he distinguished those cases from the case that he was adjudicating in that those cases involved multiple tortfeasors.

And the rationale in the Kleitz case for putting the burden on the particular defendants was this. When a plaintiff is injured and has established that multiple defendants are responsible for the harm, the defendants are in the best position to evaluate their respective liability as between themselves. The burden then shifts to the defendants. But in this particular case and in the Schwartz case we don't have those facts. This is one plaintiff versus one tortfeasor and the burden remains with the plaintiff throughout that analysis. That's what the Schwartz case says and it's directly on point with regard to the facts in this case. And so, again, the burden is on the plaintiff to establish causation and to establish that there was an aggravation of a pre-existing condition.

Now, yesterday afternoon we had provided to the Court, in light of her tentative ruling -- I don't know whether you've had an opportunity to review it or not.

THE COURT: Yeah, I did, even though I don't know that it's appropriate to supplement, you know, the day before a hearing.

MR. SEMENZA: And I understand that, Your Honor.

THE COURT: But I did look at it.

MR. SEMENZA: I understand that, Your Honor. And it was meant for illustrative purposes and I would like to take a moment and just walk through that case very briefly. And I did provide a copy to opposing counsel.

First of all, it's a Supreme Court of Minnesota case decided in 2015 and I think it provides the analysis by which this Court is bound and by which Judge

Dawson rendered his conclusion. In that particular case it discussed the eggshell plaintiff doctrine and it stated, and this is on page 28 -- it's page 12 of 22 of the document. "The eggshell plaintiff doctrine states that there a tort is committed and injury may be reasonably anticipated, the wrongdoer is liable for the proximate results of that injury, although the consequences are more serious than they would have been had the injured person been in perfect health." That's fine; I take no issue with that. "The eggshell plaintiff doctrine is not a mechanism to shift the burden of proof to the defendant; rather, it makes the defendant responsible for all of the damages that the defendant legally caused, even if the plaintiff was more susceptible to injury because of a pre-existing condition or injury. Under this doctrine --

THE COURT: Let me interrupt you for a second.

MR. SEMENZA: Of course. Please.

THE COURT: Because as I read this case, what the supreme court in that state held in Minnesota, it said that the civil -- the instruction that was given misstated Minnesota law because it said that the jury instruction that was given where it said if you cannot separate damages caused by the pre-existing disability or medical condition from those caused by the accident, then defendant is liable for all of the damages. Well, we gave a jury instruction that in fact --

MR. SEMENZA: Yes, we did.

THE COURT: -- that in fact said that they're not, you know --

MR. SEMENZA: We did give that jury instruction.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. SEMENZA: And I understand your point, Your Honor. First of all,

the plaintiff acknowledges that they never apportioned. They didn't. They've acknowledged that. Furthermore, the plaintiff has never identified that they could not apportion and that's the issue, that in an instance where apportionment can be undertaken, and we believe that apportionment could have been undertaken, there's an obligation to do so, and that's the issue that I have.

THE COURT: All right. So let me ask you this question.

MR. SEMENZA: Yes.

THE COURT: We have an unusual posture in this case, and that is that you were able because of pretrial decisions or lack of adhering to the rules regarding discovery, plaintiff was not able to put in proof of special damages. So because of that the jury wasn't even asked to say, okay, what part of her medical treatment was due to pre-existing and what part was due to --

MR. SEMENZA: You're right.

THE COURT: -- the causation of the accident. Now, I have to disagree with you a little bit because my recollection of Dr. Tingey's testimony at trial was that he said -- and I can't remember which knee it was now, but he said that one knee --

MR. SEMENZA: Related.

THE COURT: -- one of the knees was related, one absolutely not.

MR. SEMENZA: Correct.

THE COURT: And the reason was because he could tell from the films that one was a pre-existing degenerative condition, the other looked to him like an acute injury. So basically the jury is instructed that they -- you know, she's not entitled to anything that was pre-existing. He also talked about, you know, what kind of surgery would be needed to repair, etcetera, etcetera. And Dr. Dunn's testimony

was basically, well, she has, you know, the conditions that I found and I believe they're related to the jury because she was asymptomatic -- she reported being asymptomatic. And, you know, of course plaintiff testified herself. So it goes to the jury in the posture of they have to decide only pain and suffering.

MR. SEMENZA: Right. And, Your Honor, I don't think it matters. If the case is a case where there are medical specials or where there aren't medical specials, the jury is put in the same position. Experts have to opine as to the aggravation, whether you're looking at damages for pain and suffering or you're looking at medical specials. That's what Judge Dawson essentially said. And so regardless of whether the specific -- whether medical specials were being sought or not, it shouldn't matter and it doesn't matter. The jury is not in a position to evaluate pain and suffering damages without expert testimony establishing the apportionment between aggravation and pre-existing conditions. It doesn't and shouldn't make a difference because the jury is still left to speculate. And in this --

THE COURT: Are you saying that you think that an expert must take the stand and say some -- you know, use the talismanic phrase, well, I'm apportioning this amount? Because Dr. Dunn's testimony -- you know, I mean, the jury chose to believe that testimony. You know, they get to reject or accept an expert's testimony.

MR. SEMENZA: Correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: But he testified that I feel it was all a result of the accident because she reported that she was asymptomatic before and she was -- and, you know, there was other testimony to support not only her reporting of that because we had the boyfriend, right --

MR. SEMENZA: Correct.

THE COURT: -- who testified that, you know, we used to go swing dancing and whatnot and it was after the accident that that changed. So that gives some corroboration, if you will, to her reports.

MR. SEMENZA: Right, and I understand that. But my understanding and my recollection of Dr. Dunn's testimony was that he didn't make a specific finding as to what was aggravation and what was pre-existing. There was no specific or even general conclusion with regard to that because Dr. Dunn said, look, she has a pre-existing back problem. And when questioned about that, could her symptomology be the result of fibromyalgia, her back problems, stress, depression, anxiety, all of those sorts of things, the answer was yes. Yes.

And in addition to that, and let me switch to Dr. Tingey for a moment. Dr. Tingey acknowledged that some of her pain symptomology specifically could have been a result of the osteoarthritic condition in her right knee, the same knee he concluded, look, it was a traumatic injury, okay. But again, the obligation of the plaintiff is to prove that aggravation and the only way to do that is through the specific expert testimony of the doctors. And you can't just simply say -- Well, I take that back. You could say as an expert is a hundred percent related, everything across the board is related to the injury that the plaintiff is suing the defendant for. That's a possibility. The expert could also say none of it is related. But given the questioning of both Dr. Dunn and Dr. Tingey and their equivocation as to the relatedness, they're put in a position where they have to specifically describe what is related and what is not related. And the jury -- if that's not done, the jury is left to speculate.

So stepping back a moment, given that those things weren't done in

this particular case, the damages award to the plaintiff is defective on its face. Now, I understand the evidentiary rulings that the Court made as far as retained experts, as far as treating experts, all of those sorts of things, but it doesn't change the fact that the plaintiff still has the obligation to do what she has to do to prove her case. And this is a pre-existing condition case.

And I think the <u>Schwartz</u> case encapsulates the law in Nevada. And jumping -- and again, I know my time is almost up and I don't want to belabor the point. There was some reference in your tentative ruling to the Restatement not supporting our theory in that regard that the burden remains with the plaintiff. And in footnote -- this is on page 8 and it's footnote 2, the Restatement Second of Torts is actually cited and this is what it says. Section 1: Except as stated in subsections 2 and 3, the burden of proof that the tortious conduct of the defendant has caused the harm to the plaintiff is upon the plaintiff. And then Sections 2 and 3 talk about this multi-tortfeasor situation, which isn't applicable in this particular case.

Last, I just want to basically button up the issue, if you will, by saying this, and this is in the concurring opinion to the majority opinion in the Minnesota case. And this is on page 18 and it's the noted page 47.

THE COURT: Okay, wait, let me get there. This is on page 18 of the Minnesota case?

MR. SEMENZA: 18 of 22. Yes.

THE COURT: I must have a different --

MR. SEMENZA: Right above the dissent.

THE LAW CLERK: What's the pin cite?

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. SEMENZA: The pin cite is page 40 -- 7 -- it's just above 748, the single asterisk.

THE COURT: All right, just a minute. Okay.

MR. SEMENZA: Okay. So this is the citation and it cites to liability and litigation, section 6.6, second edition, 2002. Quote: "Where the aggravation of a pre-existing injury is involved, generally the plaintiff has the burden of proof on apportioning the injuries which are a result of the pre-existing condition and those which are a result of the aggravation of the condition." That's the state of the law, I believe, in Nevada. That's what Judge Dawson concluded. And that's the law by which the jury instructions were based. In this particular case the plaintiff has not met her burden, admittedly so, by taking the position that she did not have to apportion. She has to apportion in this case. She didn't do so.

So the remedy and the result in this particular case, if you agree with the argument, is essentially this. I don't think the verdict itself should be modified. The verdict was in favor of the plaintiff based on the factual underlying liability. Understood. But given the failure to apportion, the damages have to be reduced to zero in this particular case because she has not established any entitlement to damages. And I'll go ahead and let opposing counsel argue.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MS. MORRIS: Good morning.

THE COURT: Good morning.

MS. MORRIS: I'll be very brief because my understanding is we had fifteen to twenty minutes in entirety and I want to make sure that we address the --

THE COURT: No, you had a half an hour. I'm starting my trial at 9:00.

MS. MORRIS: Okay.

THE COURT: But since the tentative ruling is in your favor, I want you to address --

MS. MORRIS: I'll solely address the case which was submitted last night by Mr. Semenza. And I think the biggest issue is that throughout that case he keeps interchanging pre-existing injury and pre-existing condition. And in that case she had gone to the chiropractor for treatment for pain just a few days before the accident that she was in in which they were litigating that case. And I think that is the sole issue. They want to apportion pain that didn't exist before. You can't apportion pain that didn't exist before. And as much as they would like to, there wasn't pain before. There was no medical records to show she treated with any doctor for pain. She testified she didn't have pain. There was corroborating testimony that she didn't have pain. She has a degenerative spine which was pain free. She did not have a pre-existing injury. She had an injury -- she had a condition and that condition caused pain after her fall.

And so that's the key. And even when he was reading to you from that page 18, it said pre-existing injury and there's a reason for that. If there had been any type of injury to her body which she was feeling pain prior to, that she had gotten treatment for, that she admitted to the pain for, then there would be a need to apportion. But you simply cannot apportion pain that did not exist prior to the injury, and I think that is the most important point and that is on point with Nevada law. Had she had a pre-existing injury and there was pain recently that she had been treating for and we had all of those issues come up at trial, that would be something that we would be talking about today, but that's simply not the case. And the case

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that he submitted even late addresses simply that, that there was an injury and that she had treated with a chiropractor before the car accident they were litigating for and they thought, okay, there's a need there to apportion. That's not the facts in this case and not applicable to the arguments that were here at trial. And as much as he's going to keep arguing it, the issue is that it was a condition that was pain free, so there is no need to apportion.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. SEMENZA: Just briefly, and then we can turn to the motion. I don't think there's a material distinction between condition and injury because the issue here is whether the condition caused pain. So there is no distinction. And what I believe I heard plaintiff's counsel say is that if it was an injury they would have an obligation to apportion. But again --

THE COURT: No, I think what she's saying is the testimony was that she was pain free before. She doesn't dispute that she had this degenerative spine. It's just that she disputes that she had any symptoms as a result of that and that then she had this accident and after that she had all the symptomotology.

MR. SEMENZA: But again --

THE COURT: And she wouldn't have needed any treatment, she wouldn't have had any pain but for this accident. That's what she's saying, I think.

MR. SEMENZA: But that's the speculative nature of what we're talking about here today because the doctors have to testify to that. If she was experiencing pain after the accident, the doctors have to affirmatively say essentially she would have experienced no pain essentially had she not fallen and they didn't do that.

The only -- the other example I just want to briefly raise and then I'll sit

down is the notion of the subsequent fall that she had. She had a subsequent fall, I believe, in July of 2010 where she injured her right knee. That was in the medical records. That's not at issue. Again, there's no apportionment with regard to that because Dr. Tingey didn't know it took place. That's a material defect in the plaintiff's case. You can't allow a damages award to stand when there is no medical testimony on the aggravation issue when there is a subsequent injury or a previous injury or condition, and that's what we have in this particular case.

So again, I don't think that the award of damages can stand based upon a material failure to apportion the pre-existing conditions, the subsequent fall and all of the other problems that Ms. O'Connell was facing, the medical problems that she was facing at the time.

THE COURT: Do you want to address that at all, as far as the subsequent fall?

MS. MORRIS: I'll just address it briefly, yes. It wasn't a subsequent fall. She had a slip in which she did not go down, and Dr. Tingey addressed that on the stand and discussed that issue. There was no reported increase in pain as a result. And he stuck to his testimony to a reasonable degree of medical probability he believes the tear in her right knee is a result of the fall, and the jury has a right to rely on that. If they chose to believe in the questioning from counsel that it could have caused, even though there was nothing in the medical records, they chose not to. They had sufficient evidence to believe that the fall she had at the Wynn was the cause of the tear and believed Dr. Tingey's testimony. Thank you.

THE COURT: Let's move on to the -- well, let me rule on the first motion.

Was I surprised at the verdict? Yeah, probably so, and then in other ways no,

because basically liability really wasn't addressed. You approached this from -largely from defending it as a damages case, which is fine, that's a strategic
decision and maybe, you know, the whole issue of constructive notice was difficult
to defend because if in fact the company didn't have sweep logs, they hadn't
thought to go back and preserve video, for instance, going back to show that the
sweepers were through or maybe they did and it wasn't helpful to you, I don't know,
but we're stuck with what we had.

And I think that the testimony, albeit thin on the issue of the spill and that it was drying, there was I think enough -- I don't think you need to have an expert come in and say, well, the humidity in this particular room at this time was X and, you know, if you put it out and you spread it out over this amount of area and so it was so many millimeters thick it would have taken X number of minutes or seconds or hours or whatever to dry, I mean, I don't think that that is necessary. I think that common sense can be applied to that, that the jury can take that as a belief that it was there long enough that there was constructive notice of the spill. So I think that given all of the testimony taken together, as I described, it gets you past the issue -- gets the plaintiff past the issue of whether they have met their burden for the notice.

As far as the apportionment, you know, I think that your expert basically testified none of this was believable and he explained in detail why that was. You know, personally I thought his testimony was -- as I listened to the substance of it was persuasive. The problem was his delivery. I mean, he was arrogant. He was one of the worst expert witnesses I've ever seen testify. And the jury probably hated him and so didn't listen to really what he was saying.

MR. SEMENZA: The jury actually liked him, strangely enough.

THE COURT: Interesting. Interesting, because I heard other comments, neither here nor there because they weren't part of the trial, that people didn't like him. But at any rate, obviously they didn't -- they weren't persuaded by his testimony.

But I think that as far as the apportionment argument here there was sufficient testimony. Dr. Dunn testified that he believed that she -- you know, based upon her history that's what he based his decision on that she was pain free. There was no evidence to the contrary, no testimony from her that she had treated for or had back pain prior. Remember, Dr. Dunn's testimony was that he's a surgeon, he advised surgery not to cure her condition because she has a degenerative condition but to give her pain relief, and that she was complaining of such excruciating pain -- remember, we talked a lot about her complaints of being 10 all the time -- that he would say she would need that or it could potentially give her pain relief and that she had this pain. Remember, again, we have to come back to the jury is talking about and asked to decide what her pain and suffering was. That's all. She didn't even -- we didn't even have -- I can't remember now, was there future --

MR. SEMENZA: Yes, there was future pain and suffering.

THE COURT: There was future pain and suffering. Right. And so that's all they were looking at, not what was the cost of this -- her past medical treatment or the cost of her future need for surgery, which would have been a whole different ball of wax because then there would have I think needed to have been some way of dividing that into, okay, what's pre-existing, what's not potentially. Although again,

for Dr. Dunn, as far as his opining regarding, you know, that he was offering her the surgery as a method of pain relief, he never talked about the cost of the surgery because that wasn't going to be at issue.

MR. SEMENZA: And that's a distinct issue, though, from the aggravation issue. The harm or what she's expected to have in the future by way of medical care or pain and suffering, that's what he -- I mean, he discussed that. The issue that I have, though, is that doesn't go to the issue of aggravation, that goes to the issue of what she's going to experience generally in the future. But the issue was never addressed as to whether is it her osteoarthritic back or is it the fall at the Wynn or is it a subsequent fall in July of 2010, and that's the real problem I have.

Now, the plaintiffs have conceded they didn't apportion. They say it.

And if they have an obligation to apportion it based upon the law, then I think the result is obviously clear. You have to find in favor of us on that issue.

THE COURT: All right. Well, I think we discussed at length the issue of the federal district court ruling vis-a-vis apportionment, and my concern about that whole ruling was when the statement was made that if apportionment isn't shown by a plaintiff in a single tortfeasor case then it can't go to the jury; that the citation was to cases that were multiple tortfeasors. And so I don't think that he -- the judge in that case did distinguish. But we've tortured that issue to death, and so --

MR. SEMENZA: With all due respect to you --

THE COURT: -- because we addressed it during the trial, as well as there were motions.

MR. SEMENZA: Well, we did address it when I moved for a judgment as a matter of law originally, and the way I recall it is that basically you deferred it

and that there was discussion concerning, well, it's more a jury question or a jury instruction issue, which I didn't agree with. But I don't think we ever have specifically addressed the apportionment issue other than through our -- my original oral motion during trial and this motion here today.

THE COURT: All right. Well, maybe I'm incorrect on the procedural posture on that, but I certainly had considered that and reviewed the case because I remember the first time it was brought to my attention and I went, wow, okay, but then that's when I read the cases that he's citing to and tried to read the case more closely and found that the cases he cited to in his opinion didn't support the finding there. And I still don't think that that's what we have. We had a jury instruction that told them -- that told the jury that she wasn't entitled to anything that -- you know, any damages or -- yeah, damages that were the result of a pre-existing condition and that if a pre-existing condition was aggravated, she would be entitled to that, but they apparently found that. And I think that the experts did talk about that because -- as well as not only did they talk about it but that was also corroborated through other evidence that apparently the jury believed. They could have disbelieved it. But to me I think they believed that she was asymptomatic before this fall and that that was the source of her pain and suffering subsequently and they apparently believed her reports of how serious that pain was.

So the motion is denied for the reasons and arguments I've set forth.

And, you know, I realize that no matter what my ruling was in this case it would be appealed.

MR. SEMENZA: I think you're correct in that regard.

THE COURT: And so we'll get some further instruction that may be helpful --

MR. SEMENZA: Thank you.

THE COURT: -- going forward from the supreme court.

Now let's talk about the motion for fees and costs.

MR. SEMENZA: And maybe I can short-circuit things a bit. As far as the costs issue are concerned, I understand your tentative ruling. I'm fine with the tentative ruling relating to the costs. I do think, and I'm just going to mention this for the record, that I don't think that there was a sufficient showing as to permitting either Dr. Dunn or Dr. Tingey to receive an expert fee in excess of the \$1,500. And I do that -- I make that argument on the basis that essentially our position is and has always been that these two individuals were character witnesses for the plaintiff essentially, that there wasn't a whole lot, if any, substantive medical evidence supporting basically anything other than her having pre-existing issues. And so the testimony was essentially that based upon her description of pain that they attributed the injuries that she claims to have suffered to the fall. So I don't think that they've met that threshold showing that the fee in excess of \$1,500 was necessary. But I do understand the Court's order or tentative ruling relating to the costs.

THE COURT: All right. So vis-a-vis that, I guess what I look at is obviously those witnesses were necessary for the trial. The statute regarding the fees for experts I believe hasn't been amended for something like twenty years, during which time we've had a great -- we went through a very great inflationary period. Obviously no one can get an expert to come to court, nor has the Discovery Commissioner in years talked about forcing an expert to trial -- or, excuse me, a deposition for something like \$1,500. Even chiropractors, who I don't think should

be allowed to use the term doctor, they would get paid more than \$1,500. And so I think that the requested amount for Dr. Dunn was inappropriate and that's why I found that, yes, they're entitled to more than the \$1,500. But, you know, the amount that I allowed would be the reasonable fee and that was why.

MR. SEMENZA: Understood, Your Honor. And then the only other point with regard to the costs is I do want to make sure that the plaintiff has actually paid the costs that it is claiming in the memorandum of costs. And I don't know that that has been specifically identified, and maybe Ms. Morris can specifically identify it for the record.

THE COURT: Wasn't that in your declaration?

MS. MORRIS: It was. All of our costs have been paid in full; all of them.

MR. SEMENZA: Thank you. And I'm certainly comfortable with that representation.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MS. MORRIS: There's a couple of things I wanted to address since we're talking about the fees. First off is the issue of subpoenaing the witnesses, Corey Prowell and Yanet Elias. I have emails here back and forth from Mr. Semenza requesting where we should actually serve those subpoenas over at his office, so that was certainly required. Sal Risco, I had been out of contact with and had been leaving him multiple messages and actually had to drive to his house in Sun City to make sure he was still around and subpoenaed him to make sure that he would show at court because I certainly didn't want to have a no show witness and that would be my fault because I hadn't properly subpoenaed him. So those were, in my opinion, very necessary for us to go forward with the trial.

THE COURT: Okay. So those would be allowed as well because that addresses the question I had. Obviously if Mr. Semenza had said, oh, you don't need to serve those people, just mail me the subpoenas --

MR. SEMENZA: I looked at the emails and we made the representation that service could be done at our office, that we would accept service as opposed to email service or something else, so I'm not going to argue with that point.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. MORRIS: And then I wanted to address Dr. Dunn just briefly. Now, Dr. Dunn was here on the first day for a sufficient period of time under which he underwent voir dire. There were several reasons for him undergoing voir dire, one actually being the fact that he was never deposed in the case, and so defense wanted to know the breadth of his testimony and whether he was going to be able to testify as to when he formed his opinions regarding causation. During that voir dire he went above and beyond simply that. He started asking him about Dr. Tingey, other people in his practices, and the voir dire went on for quite an extensive period of time, which ended that Dr. Dunn could only just begin his testimony on that first day.

And in fact on the second day when Dr. Dunn did come back, he came back and accommodated us with his schedule as well because he had been only prepared to come that one day. But it was late in the evening and we had to be done with that day, and so he did come back. On the second day when he testified, I did a page count, he testified more on the second day, actual testimony, 45 pages of it, than he did on that first day because the first day was voir dire. So the majority of his testimony was on the second day to the jury.

THE COURT: I understand, but as I recall the reason we had to go through that was because he was disclosed in an untimely fashion.

MS. MORRIS: That was Dr. Tingey. And that was because Dr. Martin had been treating her and then Dr. Tingey took over.

THE COURT: And there were issues with the proper disclosure of an expert, so I'm not changing my mind on that.

MS. MORRIS: I would just like to point out that Dr. Tingey -- Dr. Dunn was known to them the entire time and they chose not to take his deposition, and that was a major part of why the voir dire took such an extensive period of time, causing the extra payment of \$5,000. The issue is is that when there are fees and costs which can be put on the other side -- when we have an offer of judgment that goes out, the purpose of it is to prevent unnecessary litigation and unnecessary expense. And it is certainly not plaintiff's issue that this took so long. It was not as if it was so extensive that plaintiff had done all this to need to bring Dr. Dunn and pay \$10,000 for him to come. That's quite excessive. And the purpose of the offer of judgment is to say, okay, we encourage settlement, we encourage none of this unnecessary litigation. And when there is a cost like that, it's clearly borne out in the trial transcript why he had to come back and how much testimony he gave on that second day.

THE COURT: Okay. But the bottom line is, yes, as the prevailing party you're entitled to your costs anyway regardless of the offer of judgment issue, okay. But the Court still has to issue costs that are reasonable, right? And so the statute regarding expert costs limits to fifteen. Now, I realize if you beat an offer of judgment there's a specific section regarding experts, but the Court still has to make

a determination about what a reasonable expert fee would be. And I still believe that part of the reason we had to go through that additional testimony was -- my recollection was that that was because the expert disclosures weren't done properly. And so had they been done properly we might have a different story, but I'm not going to change my mind on that.

MS. MORRIS: Okay. I just -- I would like to state that I believe that there was nothing unreasonable in the way that Dr. Dunn had to come and be paid --

THE COURT: Okay, I've heard that now.

MS. MORRIS: -- in order for the evidence to get before the jury.

THE COURT: All right, thank you. Now, you want to talk about your attorney's fees?

MS. MORRIS: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. MORRIS: So, the attorney's fees and costs issue, I'd like to address that because as we went through -- I read through the tentative ruling and I completely understand it. The offer of judgment which we sent which was, you know, far after discovery had closed, was sent when they had the entirety of her medical expenses, which were in excess of \$37,000. And they knew that she had been in need of a three level cervical fusion and they knew that she needed (sic) a meniscus tear. So all of that was known to them and all of the issues regarding causation, whatever would come out, was known to them. And so for an offer of judgment to go out where you have incurred medical expenses of \$37,000 and a need for future surgeries, to reject an offer of \$50,000 is unreasonable and it flies in the face of what the purpose of the offer of judgment is.

And when you look at how this case was handled, this was a person who never had any pre-existing injury, and if there was that out there then they would be standing on that and saying we didn't cause this lady any injury, it wasn't our fault. But they had none of that. All they had was her injury showing directly after bruising, showing -- medical records showing the injury had consistently gotten worse, conservative care had failed and she was now a surgical candidate. They had all of that information. And so instead of looking at it and attempting to evaluate the case in a reasonable manner, they rejected an offer of \$50,000 and chose to take it to trial. And at trial they put forth what their case was, but was it reasonable for them to reject an offer that was so reasonable? It was one of those ones where what basis did they have for saying this isn't a reasonable offer and we have no reason to even accept it or think about it, we're going to take this stuff to trial? Their litigation of the case was in bad faith. They didn't have any evidence that her pain came from anywhere else.

THE COURT: All right. So I just reject that because, frankly, I see this could have been a defense verdict quite easily. It wasn't, and that's always the risk that anyone takes when they go to a jury trial. I don't think it was in bad faith, given -- rejecting such an offer, given the fact that, I'm sorry, but you pretty much argued to the jury that your client was crazy. I mean, you said that, that she --

MS. MORRIS: Well, Your Honor, I disagree with that, and she's in the courtroom and I would --

THE COURT: Okay, but you did.

MS. MORRIS: I said that she hadn't handled it well and that it had affected her emotionally.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MS. MORRIS: And I don't believe that's in any way to interpret that she's crazy.

THE COURT: All right. Well, both on liability was a thin case. Thin; not to say that you didn't make it across the finish line to avoid a 50 Rule, but it was thin. And the damages case, there was a strong damages case on the part of the defense. I don't think that it was in bad faith for them to reject that offer. Plus, you didn't ever give them your damages calculation.

MS. MORRIS: I did.

THE COURT: No, you didn't.

MS. MORRIS: \$37,900. It was disclosed throughout litigation.

MR. SEMENZA: In all fairness, I mean, it included her heart problems, her alleged eye issues; all of the things that we addressed during trial which were totally unrelated. And then during trial she basically abandons her calculation and says, oh, we're just seeking a pain and suffering award and that's it. So we were in the dark and we had repeatedly asked her for that information to find out specifically what are you realistically claiming in this case, which we never heard until the trial began. And that's the issue.

MS. MORRIS: And I respectfully disagree. I was never asked to provide an actual calculation. There was none of those conversations that occurred.

MR. SEMENZA: You're obligated to do so.

THE COURT: All right. So anyway, in my tentative ruling I addressed each of the <u>Beattie</u> factors. I've considered all of them. In considering all of them, I feel that those factors weigh on the side of the defense and that's why I'm not awarding

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MS. MORRIS

MS. MORRIS: Can I address one last thing and then --

and I've given it careful consideration and we've gone now sixteen minutes past the

THE COURT: No, you're out of time. I mean, I considered all your papers

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time I had allotted for the hearing on this. And, you know, of course I didn't have to set any oral argument for this under the rules. So I really have a jury trial I've got

THE MARSHAL: Yes, you do, Your Honor.

to get back to and I've got a jury waiting, I'm sure, outside.

THE COURT: Okay. And so, let's see. On the -- Do you want to prepare the order on the Rule 50? And you'll prepare the order on the costs and fees?

MR. SEMENZA: Certainly fine with me, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay, and incorporate my tentative rulings.

MR. SEMENZA: Yes, Your Honor.

THE CLERK: So the plaintiff's motion is denied then?

THE COURT: Plaintiff -- No, defense -- It was the defendant's motion, renewed motion for a Rule 50.

THE CLERK: Yeah, and that was denied.

THE COURT: And that's denied. And the defense motion to retax costs --

THE CLERK: Oh, it says plaintiff's.

THE COURT: Oh. There was a defendant's motion to retax costs. That's granted in part, denied in part. And the plaintiff had a motion for fees and costs that was sort of incorporated. The plaintiff's motion for attorney's fees is denied. But I think that the defense can roll their motion to retax as well as the plaintiff's for fees and costs into the same order.

1	MR. SEMENZA: I'll do a unified order in that regard, Your Honor.			
2	THE COURT: Okay, thank you.			
3	MS. MORRIS: Thank you.			
4	MR. SEMENZA: Your Honor, just briefly. Thank you for your time in this			
5	particular matter and being as patient as you have been with all of us, so thank you.			
6	THE COURT: Of course. Of course. And it was very thank you, you			
7	were very respectful lawyers all during the trial and I appreciated that very much.			
8	Thank you.			
9	(PROCEEDINGS CONCLUDED AT 9:18 A.M.)			
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12	ATTEST: I do hereby certify that I have truly and correctly transcribed the audio/video proceedings in the above-entitled case to the best of my ability.			
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BRIAN D. NETTLES, ESQ. 1 Nevada Bar No. 7462 2 CHRISTIAN M. MORRIS, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 11218 3 **NETTLES LAW FIRM** 1389 Galleria Drive, Suite 200 4 Henderson, Nevada 89014 5 Telephone: (702) 434-8282 Facsimile: (702) 434-1488 6 briann@nettleslawfirm.com 7 christian@nettleslawfirm.com Attorneys for Plaintiff 8

YVONNE O'CONNELL, an individual,

WYNN LAS VEGAS, LLC, a Nevada

Limited Liability Company, doing business as

Defendants.

WYNN LAS VEGAS; DOES I through X;

and ROE CORPORATIONS I through X,

Plaintiff,

**CLERK OF THE COURT** 

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

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vs.

inclusive,

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702-434-8282 / 702-434-1488 (fax)

NETTLES LAW FIRM

1389 Galleria Dr. Suite 200

Henderson, NV 89014

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I.

**ORDERS AS FOLLOWS: FACTUAL BACKGROUND**  CASE NO. A-12-655992-C V DEPT NO.

ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S RENEWED MOTION FOR JUDGMENT AS A MATTER OF LAW OR ALTERNATIVELY FOR A NEW TRIAL OR REMITTITUR

On March 4, 2016, the Court held a hearing on Defendant's Renewed Motion for Judgment as a Matter of Law or Alternatively for a New Trial or Remittitur. Christian Morris, Esq., and Edward J. Wynder, Esq., of NETTLES LAW FIRM appeared for the Plaintiff. L.J. Semenza, III, Esq., and Christopher D. Kircher., Esq., of LAWRENCE J. SEMENZA, III, P.C., appeared for the Defendant. The Court, having reviewed the pleadings and papers on file, and having heard the arguments of Counsel, and good cause appearing therefor, HEREBY

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# NETTLES LAW FIRM

702-434-8282 / 702-434-1488 (fax)

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This is a personal injury action resulting from Plaintiff's slip and fall at Defendant's casino. A jury trial was held and the jury found in favor of Plaintiff on November 16, 2015. The jury awarded Plaintiff \$150,000 for past pain and suffering and \$250,000 for future pain and suffering, finding her to be 40% at fault. Accounting for Plaintiff's comparative fault, her total award was \$240,000. Defendant (hereinafter "Wynn"), having moved for judgment under NRCP 50 at the close of Plaintiff's case, filed a renewed motion for judgment as a matter of law or, alternatively, a motion for new trial or remittitur.

At trial, Plaintiff (hereinafter "O'Connell) testified that she fell after slipping on what was described as a pale green, sticky, liquid substance on the floor. There was no evidence presented by O'Connell that Wynn had caused the foreign substance to be on the floor. While O'Connell speculated that the substance may have been water from the irrigation system in the atrium area where she fell, she presented no evidence that such was the case. Rather, O'Connell called, in her case in chief, an employee of Wynn who testified that she responded to the area of the fall immediately after the fall and she observed a substance on the floor which had been covered by a sweeper machine brought to clean up the area. She described the substance as looking "a little sticky—like honey." Trial Transcript ("TT"), Vol. 3 at 71:23-72:4. On cross-examination, the witness, when confronted with her previous deposition testimony, agreed that she had described the liquid substance as "something like a syrup, like a drink, like something like that." Id. at 76:6-10. Additionally, O'Connell presented no evidence that Wynn had actual notice of the foreign substance on the floor, and her counsel argued that it was in fact a constructive notice case, not an actual notice case.

#### **DISCUSSION**

#### A. Legal Standards and Applicable Statutes

NRCP 50 provides in pertinent part:

- (a) Judgment as a matter of law.
  - (1) If during a trial by jury, a party has been fully heard on an issue and on the facts and law a party has failed to prove a sufficient issue for the jury, the court may determine the issue against that

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1389 Galleria Dr. Suite 200 Henderson, NV 89014 702-434-8282 / 702-434-1488 (fax)

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party and may grant a motion for judgment as a matter of law against that party with respect to a claim or defense that cannot under the controlling law be maintained or defeated without a favorable finding on that issue.

- (b) Renewing motion for judgment after trial; alternative motion for new trial. If, for any reason, the court does not grant a motion for judgment as a matter of law made at the close of all the evidence, the court is considered to have submitted the action to the jury subject to the court's later deciding the legal questions raised by the motion. The movant may renew its request for judgment as a matter of law by filing a motion no later than 10 days after service of written notice of entry of judgment and may alternatively request a new trial or join a motion for new trial under Rule 59. In ruling on a renewed motion the court may:
  - (1) if a verdict was returned:
    - (A) allow the judgment to stand,
    - (B) order a new trial, or
    - (C) direct entry of judgment as a matter of law.

#### NRCP 59(a) provides:

A new trial may be granted to all or any of the parties and on all or part of the issues for any of the following causes or grounds materially affecting the substantial rights of an aggrieved party: (1) Irregularity in the proceedings of the court, jury, master, or adverse party, or any order of the court, or master, or abuse of discretion by which either party was prevented from having a fair trial; (2) Misconduct of the jury or prevailing party; (3) Accident or surprise which ordinary prudence could not have guarded against; (4) Newly discovered evidence material for the party making the motion which the party could not, with reasonable diligence, have discovered and produced at the trial; (5) Manifest disregard by the

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jury of the instructions of the court; (6) Excessive damages appearing to have been given under the influence of passion or prejudice; or, (7) Error in law occurring at the trial and objected to by the party making the motion.

"The standard for granting a motion for judgment as a matter of law is based on the standard for granting a motion for involuntary dismissal under former NRCP 41(b). In applying that standard and deciding whether to grant a motion for judgment as a matter of law, the district court must view the evidence and all inferences in favor of the nonmoving party. To defeat the motion, the nonmoving party must have presented sufficient evidence such that the jury could grant relief to that party." Nelson v. Heer, 123 Nev. 217, 222, 163 P.3d 420,424 (2007).

#### B. Analysis

Defendant presents several distinct arguments in support of its Motion for Judgment as a Matter of Law. These are: (1) there was insufficient evidence presented at trial for a finding that Defendant owed Plaintiff a duty of care; (2) the testimony of Dr. Tingey and Dr. Dunn was improper and prejudiced Defendant; and (3) Plaintiff had a burden to apportion the amount of damages attributable to Defendant and those attributable to prior injuries, but failed to do so. Defendant also argues, in the alternative, that even if it is not entitled to judgment as a matter of law, it is entitled under NRCP 59 to a new trial or remittitur because the jury's award of future pain and suffering was unsupported, Plaintiff posed improper questions to Defendant's witnesses, and Plaintiff's counsel made prejudicial comments to the jury. Each of these arguments will be addressed in turn.

> 1. Whether there was sufficient evidence produced at trial such that a reasonable jury could find that Defendant had notice of the foreign substance on the floor.

The law concerning negligence in relation to a foreign substance on the floor is, in some respects, well settled. Where the business owner or its agent caused the substance to be on the floor, liability will lie, as a foreign substance on the floor is not consistent with reasonable care. However, where the business owner or his agent did not cause the foreign substance to be on the floor, a plaintiff must prove actual or constructive knowledge of the floor's condition, and a

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failure to remedy it. Sprague v. Lucky Stores, Inc., 109 Nev. 247, 250, 849 P.2d 320, 322-323 (1993). As stated above, O'Connell produced no evidence that Wynn caused the substance to be on the floor, or that it had actual notice. Thus, the question at issue here was whether sufficient evidence was presented for a jury to find that Wynn was on constructive notice of the spill.

Whether a business owner was under constructive notice of the hazardous condition is a question of fact properly left for the jury, id., but this does not relieve the plaintiff from having to admit evidence at trial of constructive notice. In Sprague, the Supreme Court noted that "a reasonable jury could have determined that the virtually continual debris on the produce department floor put Lucky on constructive notice that, at any time, a hazardous condition might exist which would result in injury to Lucky customers." Id. at 251, 849 P.2d at 323. Nevada case law has caused some confusion in differentiating between constructive notice and the "mode of operation approach," the latter of which is specifically discussed in cases decided subsequent to Sprague. The fact that there is a difference is made clear in FGA v. Giglio, 128 Nev. Adv. Op. 26, 278 P.3d 490, 497 (2012), where the court noted that the Sprague court had implicitly adopted the mode of operation approach when it "stated that even in the absence of constructive notice, 'a jury could conclude that Lucky should have recognized the impossibility of keeping the produce section clean by sweeping' alone." (emphasis added). With the mode of operation approach, which is not applicable in this case, a plaintiff satisfies the notice requirement (actual or constructive) by establishing that an injury was attributable to a reasonably foreseeable dangerous condition on the owner's premises that is related to the owner's self-service mode of operation.<sup>1</sup>

While evidence of a continuous or recurring condition might amount to constructive notice under Sprague, supra, and Ford v. Southern Hills Medical Center, 2011 WL 6171790 (Nev. 2011), that is not the only way of proving constructive notice.<sup>2</sup> Proof that a foreign

No argument was made that the condition was the result of self-service, nor was the jury instructed on this inapplicable area of the law.

Ford stated that "the standard under Sprague to prove constructive notice is a virtually continuous condition." Of course, Sprague does not actually say that—Sprague did not establish a bright line test for what will establish constructive notice, since to have done so would amount

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substance on the floor had existed for such a length of time that the proprietor in the exercise of ordinary care should have known of it, is another way of proving constructive notice. What would amount to sufficient time to warrant holding that the proprietor had constructive notice generally depends on the circumstances of the particular case and involves consideration of the nature of the danger, the number of persons likely to be affected by it, the diligence required to discover or prevent it, opportunity and means of knowledge, the foresight which a person of ordinary care and prudence would be expected to exercise under the circumstances, and the foreseeable consequence of the conditions. See 61 A.L.R.2d 6 §7(b).

Moreover, Nevada has made clear that an innkeeper may be found on constructive notice of latent defects upon their premises if a reasonable inspection would have revealed such a danger. See Twardowski v. Westward Ho Motels, Inc., 86 Nev. 784, 476 P.2d 946 (1970). In Twardowski, the court held that if a reasonable inspection of its pool slide would have revealed the defective handrails, the Westward Ho would be charged with constructive notice of the latent defect, but that whether the defect would have been discovered by a reasonable inspection was a jury question. The court further noted that "[c]onstructive knowledge of a latent defect can be established by circumstantial evidence." Id. at 788, 476 P.2d at 948. The over-arching theme of a negligence case has been, and is, foreseeability.

> [T]here is no liability for harm resulting from conditions from which no unreasonable risk was to be anticipated, or those which the occupier did not know and could not have discovered with reasonable care. The mere existence of a defect or danger is not enough to establish liability, unless it is shown to be of such a character or of such a duration that the jury may reasonably conclude that due care would have discovered it.

Prosser, Law of Torts 393 (4th ed. 1980). Whether reasonable care has been exercised is almost always a jury question, as was made clear by the Nevada Supreme Court in Foster v. Costco Wholesale Corp., 128 Nev. Adv. Op. 71, 291 P.3d 150 (2012). Abrogating the holding in

to an extreme departure from the common law on this subject, including Nevada's own case law, and Ford, as an unpublished opinion, is not binding precedent upon this Court.

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Gunlock v. New Frontier Hotel, 78 Nev. 182, 370 P.2d 682 (1962), the Nevada Supreme Court adopted the position of the Restatement (Third) of Torts concerning the duty of a landowner. "Thus, under the Restatement (Third), landowners bear a general duty of reasonable care to all entrants. . . . The 'duty issue must be analyzed with regard to foreseeability and gravity of harm, and the feasibility and availability of alternative conduct that would have prevented the harm." Foster, 291 P.3d at 156 (citations omitted).

Here, during O'Connell's case in chief, Yanet Elias, whose job was that of an assistant manager in the public areas department at Wynn, testified that, "It's very difficult to maintain the casino, you know, completely clean, because it's a job for 24 hours. There are people – a lot of people walking through, a lot of children, they're carrying things. So, it's impossible to keep it clean at 100 percent." TT Vol. 3 at 70:22-71:1. Additionally, Ms. Elias testified that she did not know when the area where O'Connell fell had last been inspected prior to her fall, and when asked about how often the area is checked, she testified, "It depends on how long it takes the employee to check the north area and return to the south area, because it's all considered one – one whole area. And there aren't always two employees assigned to that area. Sometimes, there's only one." TT Vol. 3 at 69:5-11. While she repeatedly answered questions posed by both counsel by stating that she did not recall, Ms. Elias was also repeatedly impeached with her earlier deposition testimony. At one point she admitted that one of the signs that a porter is not doing their job is that there is debris on the floor. *Id.* at 70:3-6)

O'Connell also called Corey Prowell in her case in chief, Wynn's assistant security manager who at the time of the incident was a security report writer. Mr. Prowell responded to the subject incident and eventually wrote a report. He described the scene of the fall as a high traffic area with marble flooring and indicated that upon his arrival, he was told by Ms. Elias that the liquid on the floor had already been cleaned up, and that he was told by another employee that the employee had seen O'Connell being helped up by four other guests. He also testified that O'Connell told him that when she had recovered from her fall, she saw a green liquid on the floor. During her testimony at trial, O'Connell described the "spill" as "at least seven feet" with one side measuring about four feet still in a liquid state, and a three foot portion as "almost dry,"

"a little sticky" with "footprints on it." TT, Vol. 3 at 59:19-24. She described the liquid as having "just a hint of green," TT, Vol. 3 at 59:12, and elaborating about the footprints she said:

They looked like, you know, they were – they looked like mine that I was

They looked like, you know, they were – they looked like mine that I was making, and I'm sure they were from the people that were standing around and helped me up . . . [k]ind of like dirty footprints that you leave after you've mopped your floor and you step on it, you walk on it, that's kind of how it looked.

TT, Vol. 3 at 62:19 – 63:2.

Wynn argues that "the record is completely devoid of any evidence regarding the length of time the foreign substance had been on the floor." Mot. at 15-17. While it is true that O'Connell could not testify as to how long the substance had been on the floor, she did testify that a three-foot section of the seven-foot spill was already dry and drying. While the defense seems to suggest that expert testimony would be required, presumably to testify as to the relative humidity within the casino and its relation to the rate of evaporation, common experience would allow a jury to infer that the spill had been in place longer than just a few minutes. As pointed out by O'Connell's Opposition, there was ample other evidence from which the jury could have found that Wynn had constructive notice of the substance of the floor. Opp. at 11-13. This evidence includes: (1) testimony that the atrium where the substance was located was highly trafficked; (2) testimony that it is impossible for Wynn's employees to keep the casino floor entirely clean; and (3) testimony that Defendant Wynn had no floor inspection schedule, did not maintain inspection logs, and could not say with certainty when the floor was last inspected prior to O'Connell's injury. This testimony was elicited from Defendant Wynn's own employees.

"A non-moving party can defeat a motion for judgment as a matter of law if it present[s] sufficient evidence such that the jury could grant relief to that party." *D&D Tire, Inc. v. Ouellette*, 131 Nev. Adv. Op. 47, 352 P.3d 32, 35 (2015) (internal quotations and citations omitted). All of the aforementioned testimony, taken together and drawing all reasonable inferences in favor of the Plaintiff was sufficient to establish that Wynn was on constructive notice of the dangerous condition upon its floor.

#### 2. Whether the testimony of Dr. Tingey and Dr. Dunn was improper

Wynn next makes the argument that the testimony of O'Connell's experts, Dr. Tingey and Dr. Dunn, was improper. Mot. at 19-21. Wynn first argues that the Court improperly admitted their testimony because O'Connell disclosed them as expert witnesses beyond the disclosure deadline. Mot. at 18-19. Wynn argues that its rebuttal expert was unable to review their records and incorporate them into his report. Mot. at 18. However, late production was substantially justified under NRCP 37(c) because O'Connell continued to treat after the close of discovery, treatment records were provided to O'Connell's counsel after the close of discovery, and were provided to Defense counsel soon after their receipt, and because O'Connell had to change treating physicians after Dr. Martin had left the practice. The late disclosed records were only a few pages, the Court permitted the defense to voir dire the doctors outside the presence of the jury before they testified in the presence of the jury, and the Court allowed Wynn's rebuttal expert to sit in the courtroom and listen to the testimony of both Dr. Tingey and Dr. Dunn, allowing him to incorporate his opinions on direct examination. Hence, Wynn was not prejudiced by any late disclosure on O'Connell's part.

Wynn also argues that both doctors lacked a sufficient basis for their opinions because they were only based upon Plaintiff's self-reporting. Mot. at 19. In support, Wynn cites to the federal case of *Perkins v. United States*, 626 F. Supp. 2d 587 (E.D. Va. 2009). Notwithstanding the fact that *Perkins* is a federal case,<sup>3</sup> it is not on point to the facts here. In *Perkins*, the court found that expert testimony as to medical causation should be excluded because the expert's opinion was based *solely* on the patient's self-reporting – that the expert had merely adopted the patient's explanation *as his own opinion. Id.* at 592-593. Here, however, O'Connell's self-reporting did not appear to be the *sole* basis of her experts' testimony. Both doctors testified as to the basis of their opinions, which included not only evaluation of the O'Connell's medical history but also their examination of her, their review of her diagnostic medical tests, and their

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Although not addressed here, this could be significant because Nevada courts do not follow the same procedure for determining whether expert testimony should be allowed as do federal courts (i.e., Nevada has not adopted the *Daubert* standard).

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experience in treating orthopedic conditions and the conditions that would result from a slip and fall. There is simply no indication that O'Connell's experts wholly adopted her self-reporting as the sole basis for their opinions as to causation. Moreover, Dr. Tingey was candid in his opinion that he would not attribute all of O'Connell's knee problems to the subject fall because the MRI indicated a degenerative disease process in the left knee as opposed to the right knee.

> 3. Whether there is legal basis for a finding that Plaintiff bears a burden to apportion damages between pre-existing conditions and the harm caused by Defendant

Wynn next argues that O'Connell had the burden of apportioning her damages between pre-existing injuries and those injuries caused by her slip and fall at the Wynn but failed to do so. Mot. at 21-25. This is a familiarly incorrect argument (and, indeed, was raised and rejected during trial for the same reasons as it is now) because the legal premises upon which it rests are infirm. The main cause of confusion in this and other cases is the federal case of Schwartz v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co., 2009 WL 2197370 (D. Nev. July 22, 2009).

In that case, Judge Dawson did indeed hold that "[i]n a case where a plaintiff has a preexisting condition, and later sustains an injury to that area, the Plaintiff bears the burden of apportioning the injuries, treatment and damages between the pre-existing condition and the subsequent accident." Id. at \*6. However, the cases cited as precedent by Judge Dawson for that statement do not support that assertion. Kleitz v. Raskin, 103 Nev. 325, 738 P.2d 508 (1987) involved apportioning damages between injuries caused by successive tortfeasors, not apportioning damages between pre-existing conditions and injuries caused by a sole tortfeasor.

Judge Dawson also cited the Washington Court of Appeals case of Phennah v. Whalen, 621 P.2d 1304 (Wash. App. 1980), but that also involved apportioning damages between successive tortfeasors. The Restatement (Second) of Torts § 433(b), also relied upon, doesn't even concern successive tortfeasors on its face but rather concerns the "substantial factor" test for determining proximate cause. Here, we do not have successive tortfeasors. Rather, we have a Plaintiff who, admittedly, had various pre-existing mental and physical conditions. Therefore, the Schwartz case is in error and is inapplicable to this case. Wynn took the O'Connell as it

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found her and is liable for the full extent of her injuries, notwithstanding her pre-existing conditions. See Murphy v. Southern Pac. Co., 31 Nev. 120, 101 P. 322 (1909).

4. Whether the Defendant is entitled to a new trial or remittitur.

In Canterino v. The Mirage Casino-Hotel, 117 Nev. 19, 24, 16 P.3d 415, 418 (2001), opinion reinstated on reh'g (Oct. 2, 2001), opinion modified on reh'g sub nom, Canterino v. Mirage Casino-Hotel, 118 Nev. 191, 42 P.3d 808 (2002), the Supreme Court addressed the issue of when a trial court may grant a new trial or issue a conditional order of remittitur reducing an award of damages by a jury. The court stated:

This court has held that damages for pain and suffering are peculiarly within the province of the jury. In Stackiewicz v. Nissan Motor Corporation, 100 Nev. 443, 454, 686 P.2d 925, 932 (1984), this court stated that the trial court cannot revisit a jury's damage award unless it is "flagrantly improper." "In actions for damages in which the law provides no legal rule of measurement it is the special province of the jury to determine the amount that ought to be allowed, so that a court is not justified in reversing the case or granting a new trial on the ground that the verdict is excessive, unless it is so flagrantly improper as to indicate passion, prejudice or corruption in the jury.... The elements of pain and suffering are wholly subjective. It can hardly be denied that, because of their very nature, a determination of their monetary compensation falls peculiarly within the province of the jury.... We may not invade the province of the fact-finder by arbitrarily substituting a monetary judgment in a specific sum felt to be more suitable." Stackiewicz, 100 Nev. at 454–55, 686 P.2d at 932 (quotations and citations omitted). The mere fact that a verdict is large is not conclusive that it is the result of passion or prejudice. Id. (citing Beccard v. Nevada National Bank, 99 Nev. 63, 66 n. 3, 657 P.2d 1154, 1156 n. 3 (1983)).

Here, it must be noted that O'Connell was prevented from presenting evidence of her medical special damages due to discovery and evidentiary issues. Thus, she sought only pain and suffering damages. She testified that she had been suffering with her knee and her neck and back since the fall five years earlier and could no longer engage in the activities that she could prior to the fall, including the swing dancing she had done regularly before the accident. This testimony was corroborated by her former boyfriend and dance partner. She often described her pain throughout her medical records as 10 out of 10. While the defense may have thought that

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this testimony would be unbelievable to a jury, it was nonetheless the jury's choice to believe it. Additionally, Dr. Tingey testified that he had recommended surgery for O'Connell's traumatically injured knee and that she would, if she chose the surgery, have post-operative pain, but that typically the result after surgery would be a complete relief of the symptoms. On the other hand, Dr. Dunn testified that due to O'Connell's continued complaints of pain in her neck and symptoms in her arms, he recommended an anterior cervical neck discectomy and an interbody 3-level fusion with placement of a plate and screws. He described this surgery as noncurative, but rather taking away 50 to 60 percent of the pain which O'Connell had described as terrible. While Dr. Dunn attributed the changes to O'Connell's spine to a degenerative disease process, he attributed the pain, which he believed to be previously asymptomatic, to the fall describing the quintessential egg-shell plaintiff.

Wynn argues in the alternative to the motion for judgment as a matter of law, that a new trial should be had or remittitur issued for several reasons. The first is that O'Connell failed to establish future pain and suffering damages as required by Nevada law. Mot. at 25 (citing Krause, Inc. v. Little, 117 Nev. 929, 938, 34 P.3d 566 (2001) (holding that Nevada law requires that "when an injury or disability is subjective and not demonstrable" expert medical testimony is required)). The basis for this argument, however, is the same as above - that Plaintiff's medical experts lacked a reliable basis for their opinion and that O'Connell failed to carry her burden to apportion damages between pre-existing conditions. Mot. at 26:3-7. For the same reasons as outlined above, then, this argument should be rejected.

Wynn next argues that O'Connell was improperly allowed to question defense witnesses. Specifically, Wynn points to O'Connell's counsel questioning witnesses on the lack of video coverage of the incident and references in her closing arguments that Wynn controlled the evidence. Mot. at 26. One of the statements cited by Wynn, on examination of Corey Prowell, does not appear to have been objected to by defense counsel and so that objection is now untimely.<sup>4</sup> The other statements cited by Wynn were in Plaintiff's counsel's closing or rebuttal

A complete transcript of this portion of the trial was not provided, but upon reviewing the full transcript on file, no objection appears to have been lodged following the questioning.

 arguments. Defendant also did not object to those statements and, in any event, had the opportunity to make arguments rebutting those statements in its own closing. Therefore, no prejudice resulted.

Wynn last argues that it is entitled to a new trial because O'Connell's counsel made an improper statement in rebuttal as to damages. The statement in issue is: "As jurors, you are the voice of the conscience of this community." Defendant lodged a timely objection, which was immediately sustained by this Court. The Court also admonished counsel for making the statement and instructed the jury to disregard it. The Court stated:

Sustained. No, no. The jury will disregard that. Counsel, this is not a punitive damage case. You may not address the – they are not to be making decisions as the conscience of the community. You know that is improper argument. (TT Vol. 6 at 46:12-16)

The problem with such a statement is that it allows the jury to punish the defendant, e.g., with punitive damages, which was not a part of Plaintiff's case here. *See Florida Crushed Stone Co. v. Johnson*, 546 So.2d 1102, 1104 (1989).

The Nevada Supreme Court has made clear, however, that a new trial is warranted only where "the [comment] is so extreme that the objection and admonishment could not remove the [comment's] effect." *Lioce v. Cohen*, 124 Nev. 1, 17, 174 P.3d 970, 981 (2008). This amounts to an analysis of whether no other reasonable explanation could exist for the jury's verdict. *Grosjean v. Imperial Palace, Inc.*, 125 Nev. 349, 364, 212 P.3d 1068, 1079 (2009). Here, there was ample evidence presented at trial, as outlined above and in Plaintiff's Opposition, to support the jury verdict. Wynn's timely objection was quickly sustained and a limiting instruction was given immediately. In light of the evidence presented at trial, it cannot be said that the jury's verdict was so unreasonable as to make the statement prejudicial. *CF Lioce*, 124 Nev. at 17, 174 P.3d at 981. (finding that the trial testimony supported the jury's verdict and the district court sustained the defendant's objections to misconduct, so a new trial was not warranted).

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	1	Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Defendant's Motion for Judgment as a
	2	Matter of Law or Alternatively for a New Trial or Remittitur be <b>DENIED</b> .
	3	DATED this 2014 day of April, 2016.
	4	$\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{A}}$
	5	Cowf Ellewith
	6	DISTRICT/COURT JUDGE
	7	Submitted by
/02-434-8282///02-434-1488 (fax)	8	Submitted by:
	9	NETTLES LAW FIRM
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	11	BRIAN D. NETTLES, ESQ.
		Nevada Bar No. 7462
	12	CHRISTIAN M. MORRIS, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 11218
	13	NETTLES LAW FIRM 1389 Galleria Drive, Suite 200
	14	Henderson, Nevada 89014
	15	Attorneys for Plaintiff
	16	
	17	Approved as to form and content:
	18	
	19	
	20	Lawrence J. Semenza, III, Esq. Christopher D. Kircher, Esq.
	21	Lawrence J. Semenza, III, P.C. 10161 Park Run Drive, Suite 150
	22	Las Vegas, Nevada 89145
	23	Attorneys for Defendant, Wynn Las Vegas, LLC dba
	24	Wynn Las Vegas
	25	
	26	O'Connell v. Wynn – Case No. A-12-655992-C

Electronically Filed 05/25/2016 11:59:06 AM

CLERK OF THE COURT

vs.

1389 Galleria Dr. Suite 200 Henderson, NV 89014 702-434-8282 / 702-434-1488 (fax)

NETTLES LAW FIRM

**NEOJ** BRIAN D. NETTLES, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 7462 CHRISTIAN M. MORRIS, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 11218 **NETTLES LAW FIRM** 1389 Galleria Drive, Suite 200 Henderson, Nevada 89014 Telephone: (702) 434-8282 Facsimile: (702) 434-1488 brian@nettleslawfirm.com christian@nettleslawfirm.com Attorneys for Plaintiff

DISTRICT COURT

**CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA** 

YVONNE O'CONNELL, an individual,

CASE NO. A-12-655992-C DEPT NO. V

Plaintiff,

WYNN LAS VEGAS, LLC, a Nevada Limited Liability Company, doing business as WYNN LAS VEGAS; DOES I through X; and ROE CORPORATIONS I through X, inclusive,

NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S RENEWED MOTION FOR JUDGMENT AS A MATTER OF LAW OR ALTERNATIVELY FOR A NEW TRIAL OR REMITTITUR

Defendants.

TO: WYNN LAS VEGAS, LLC, Defendant; and

TO: CHRISTOPHER D. KIRCHER, ESQ., LAWRENCE J. SEMENZA, III, P.C., Attorneys

for Defendant:

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YOU, AND EACH OF YOU, WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that an *Order Denying Defendant's Renewed Motion for Judgment as a Matter of Law or Alternatively for a New Trial or Remittitur* was entered in the above-entitled matter on the 24<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2016, a copy of which is attached hereto.

DATED this 25 day of May, 2016.

NETTLES LAW FIRM

BRIAN D. NETTLES, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 7462 CHRISTIAN M. MORRIS, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 11218 1389 Galleria Drive, Suite 200 Henderson, Nevada 89014 Attorneys for Plaintiff

#### **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

Pursuant to NEFCR 9, NRCP 5(b) and EDCR 7.26, I certify that on this 25 day of November, 2015, I served the foregoing NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S RENEWED MOTION FOR JUDGMENT AS A MATTER OF LAW OR ALTERNATIVELY FOR A NEW TRIAL OR REMITTITUR to the following parties by electronic transmission through the Wiznet system:

Semenza Ki	rcher Rickard	
	Contact	Email
	Christopher D. Kircher	cdk@skrlawyers.com
	Jarrod L. Rickard	jlr@skrlawyers.com
	Lawrence J. Semenza, III	ljs@skrlawyers.com
	Olivia Kelly	oak@skrlawvers.com

An Employee of Nettles Law Firm

Electronically Filed

BRIAN D. NETTLES, ESQ. 1 Nevada Bar No. 7462 2 CHRISTIAN M. MORRIS, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 11218 3 NETTLES LAW FIRM 1389 Galleria Drive, Suite 200 4 Henderson, Nevada 89014 5 Telephone: (702) 434-8282 Facsimile: (702) 434-1488 6 briann@nettleslawfirm.com 7 christian@nettleslawfirm.com Attorneys for Plaintiff 8

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**CLERK OF THE COURT** 

#### DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

YVONNE O'CONNELL, an individual,

Plaintiff,

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WYNN LAS VEGAS, LLC, a Nevada Limited Liability Company, doing business as WYNN LAS VEGAS; DOES I through X; and ROE CORPORATIONS I through X, inclusive,

Defendants.

CASE NO. A-12-655992-C DEPT NO. V

ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S RENEWED MOTION FOR JUDGMENT AS A MATTER OF LAW OR ALTERNATIVELY FOR A NEW TRIAL OR REMITTITUR

On March 4, 2016, the Court held a hearing on Defendant's Renewed Motion for Judgment as a Matter of Law or Alternatively for a New Trial or Remittitur. Christian Morris, Esq., and Edward J. Wynder, Esq., of NETTLES LAW FIRM appeared for the Plaintiff. L.J. Semenza, III, Esq., and Christopher D. Kircher, Esq., of LAWRENCE J. SEMENZA, III, P.C., appeared for the Defendant. The Court, having reviewed the pleadings and papers on file, and having heard the arguments of Counsel, and good cause appearing therefor, HEREBY

27 **ORDERS AS FOLLOWS:** 

> I. **FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

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This is a personal injury action resulting from Plaintiff's slip and fall at Defendant's casino. A jury trial was held and the jury found in favor of Plaintiff on November 16, 2015. The jury awarded Plaintiff \$150,000 for past pain and suffering and \$250,000 for future pain and suffering, finding her to be 40% at fault. Accounting for Plaintiff's comparative fault, her total award was \$240,000. Defendant (hereinafter "Wynn"), having moved for judgment under NRCP 50 at the close of Plaintiff's case, filed a renewed motion for judgment as a matter of law or, alternatively, a motion for new trial or remittitur.

At trial, Plaintiff (hereinafter "O'Connell) testified that she fell after slipping on what was described as a pale green, sticky, liquid substance on the floor. There was no evidence presented by O'Connell that Wynn had caused the foreign substance to be on the floor. While O'Connell speculated that the substance may have been water from the irrigation system in the atrium area where she fell, she presented no evidence that such was the case. Rather, O'Connell called, in her case in chief, an employee of Wynn who testified that she responded to the area of the fall immediately after the fall and she observed a substance on the floor which had been covered by a sweeper machine brought to clean up the area. She described the substance as looking "a little sticky—like honey." Trial Transcript ("TT"), Vol. 3 at 71:23-72:4. On cross-examination, the witness, when confronted with her previous deposition testimony, agreed that she had described the liquid substance as "something like a syrup, like a drink, like something like that." Id. at 76:6-10. Additionally, O'Connell presented no evidence that Wynn had actual notice of the foreign substance on the floor, and her counsel argued that it was in fact a constructive notice case, not an actual notice case.

#### **DISCUSSION**

#### A. Legal Standards and Applicable Statutes

NRCP 50 provides in pertinent part:

- (a) Judgment as a matter of law.
  - (1) If during a trial by jury, a party has been fully heard on an issue and on the facts and law a party has failed to prove a sufficient issue for the jury, the court may determine the issue against that

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party and may grant a motion for judgment as a matter of law against that party with respect to a claim or defense that cannot under the controlling law be maintained or defeated without a favorable finding on that issue.

- (b) Renewing motion for judgment after trial; alternative motion for new trial. If, for any reason, the court does not grant a motion for judgment as a matter of law made at the close of all the evidence, the court is considered to have submitted the action to the jury subject to the court's later deciding the legal questions raised by the motion. The movant may renew its request for judgment as a matter of law by filing a motion no later than 10 days after service of written notice of entry of judgment and may alternatively request a new trial or join a motion for new trial under Rule 59. In ruling on a renewed motion the court may:
  - (1) if a verdict was returned:
    - (A) allow the judgment to stand,
    - (B) order a new trial, or
    - (C) direct entry of judgment as a matter of law.

#### NRCP 59(a) provides:

A new trial may be granted to all or any of the parties and on all or part of the issues for any of the following causes or grounds materially affecting the substantial rights of an aggrieved party: (1) Irregularity in the proceedings of the court, jury, master, or adverse party, or any order of the court, or master, or abuse of discretion by which either party was prevented from having a fair trial; (2) Misconduct of the jury or prevailing party; (3) Accident or surprise which ordinary prudence could not have guarded against; (4) Newly discovered evidence material for the party making the motion which the party could not, with reasonable diligence, have discovered and produced at the trial; (5) Manifest disregard by the

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jury of the instructions of the court; (6) Excessive damages appearing to have been given under the influence of passion or prejudice; or, (7) Error in law occurring at the trial and objected to by the party making the motion.

"The standard for granting a motion for judgment as a matter of law is based on the standard for granting a motion for involuntary dismissal under former NRCP 41(b). In applying that standard and deciding whether to grant a motion for judgment as a matter of law, the district court must view the evidence and all inferences in favor of the nonmoving party. To defeat the motion, the nonmoving party must have presented sufficient evidence such that the jury could grant relief to that party." Nelson v. Heer, 123 Nev. 217, 222, 163 P.3d 420,424 (2007).

#### B. Analysis

Defendant presents several distinct arguments in support of its Motion for Judgment as a Matter of Law. These are: (1) there was insufficient evidence presented at trial for a finding that Defendant owed Plaintiff a duty of care; (2) the testimony of Dr. Tingey and Dr. Dunn was improper and prejudiced Defendant; and (3) Plaintiff had a burden to apportion the amount of damages attributable to Defendant and those attributable to prior injuries, but failed to do so. Defendant also argues, in the alternative, that even if it is not entitled to judgment as a matter of law, it is entitled under NRCP 59 to a new trial or remittitur because the jury's award of future pain and suffering was unsupported, Plaintiff posed improper questions to Defendant's witnesses, and Plaintiff's counsel made prejudicial comments to the jury. Each of these arguments will be addressed in turn.

> 1. Whether there was sufficient evidence produced at trial such that a reasonable jury could find that Defendant had notice of the foreign substance on the floor.

The law concerning negligence in relation to a foreign substance on the floor is, in some respects, well settled. Where the business owner or its agent caused the substance to be on the floor, liability will lie, as a foreign substance on the floor is not consistent with reasonable care. However, where the business owner or his agent did not cause the foreign substance to be on the floor, a plaintiff must prove actual or constructive knowledge of the floor's condition, and a

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failure to remedy it. Sprague v. Lucky Stores, Inc., 109 Nev. 247, 250, 849 P.2d 320, 322-323 (1993). As stated above, O'Connell produced no evidence that Wynn caused the substance to be on the floor, or that it had actual notice. Thus, the question at issue here was whether sufficient evidence was presented for a jury to find that Wynn was on constructive notice of the spill.

Whether a business owner was under constructive notice of the hazardous condition is a question of fact properly left for the jury, id., but this does not relieve the plaintiff from having to admit evidence at trial of constructive notice. In Sprague, the Supreme Court noted that "a reasonable jury could have determined that the virtually continual debris on the produce department floor put Lucky on constructive notice that, at any time, a hazardous condition might exist which would result in injury to Lucky customers." Id. at 251, 849 P.2d at 323. Nevada case law has caused some confusion in differentiating between constructive notice and the "mode of operation approach," the latter of which is specifically discussed in cases decided subsequent to Sprague. The fact that there is a difference is made clear in FGA v. Giglio, 128 Nev. Adv. Op. 26, 278 P.3d 490, 497 (2012), where the court noted that the Sprague court had implicitly adopted the mode of operation approach when it "stated that even in the absence of constructive notice, 'a jury could conclude that Lucky should have recognized the impossibility of keeping the produce section clean by sweeping' alone." (emphasis added). With the mode of operation approach, which is not applicable in this case, a plaintiff satisfies the notice requirement (actual or constructive) by establishing that an injury was attributable to a reasonably foreseeable dangerous condition on the owner's premises that is related to the owner's <u>self-service</u> mode of operation.<sup>1</sup>

While evidence of a continuous or recurring condition might amount to constructive notice under *Sprague*, *supra*, and *Ford v. Southern Hills Medical Center*, 2011 WL 6171790 (Nev. 2011), that is not the only way of proving constructive notice.<sup>2</sup> Proof that a foreign

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> No argument was made that the condition was the result of self-service, nor was the jury instructed on this inapplicable area of the law.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Ford stated that "the standard under Sprague to prove constructive notice is a virtually continuous condition." Of course, Sprague does not actually say that—Sprague did not establish a bright line test for what will establish constructive notice, since to have done so would amount

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substance on the floor had existed for such a length of time that the proprietor in the exercise of ordinary care should have known of it, is another way of proving constructive notice. What would amount to sufficient time to warrant holding that the proprietor had constructive notice generally depends on the circumstances of the particular case and involves consideration of the nature of the danger, the number of persons likely to be affected by it, the diligence required to discover or prevent it, opportunity and means of knowledge, the foresight which a person of ordinary care and prudence would be expected to exercise under the circumstances, and the foreseeable consequence of the conditions. See 61 A.L.R.2d 6 §7(b).

Moreover, Nevada has made clear that an innkeeper may be found on constructive notice of latent defects upon their premises if a reasonable inspection would have revealed such a danger. See Twardowski v. Westward Ho Motels, Inc., 86 Nev. 784, 476 P.2d 946 (1970). In Twardowski, the court held that if a reasonable inspection of its pool slide would have revealed the defective handrails, the Westward Ho would be charged with constructive notice of the latent defect, but that whether the defect would have been discovered by a reasonable inspection was a jury question. The court further noted that "[c]onstructive knowledge of a latent defect can be established by circumstantial evidence." Id. at 788, 476 P.2d at 948. The over-arching theme of a negligence case has been, and is, foreseeability.

> [T]here is no liability for harm resulting from conditions from which no unreasonable risk was to be anticipated, or those which the occupier did not know and could not have discovered with reasonable care. The mere existence of a defect or danger is not enough to establish liability, unless it is shown to be of such a character or of such a duration that the jury may reasonably conclude that due care would have discovered it.

Prosser, Law of Torts 393 (4th ed. 1980). Whether reasonable care has been exercised is almost always a jury question, as was made clear by the Nevada Supreme Court in Foster v. Costco Wholesale Corp., 128 Nev. Adv. Op. 71, 291 P.3d 150 (2012). Abrogating the holding in

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to an extreme departure from the common law on this subject, including Nevada's own case law, and Ford, as an unpublished opinion, is not binding precedent upon this Court.

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1389 Galleria Dr. Suite 200 Henderson, NV 89014 702-434-8282 / 702-434-1488 (fax) Gunlock v. New Frontier Hotel, 78 Nev. 182, 370 P.2d 682 (1962), the Nevada Supreme Court adopted the position of the Restatement (Third) of Torts concerning the duty of a landowner. "Thus, under the Restatement (Third), landowners bear a general duty of reasonable care to all entrants. . . . The 'duty issue must be analyzed with regard to foreseeability and gravity of harm, and the feasibility and availability of alternative conduct that would have prevented the harm." Foster, 291 P.3d at 156 (citations omitted).

Here, during O'Connell's case in chief, Yanet Elias, whose job was that of an assistant manager in the public areas department at Wynn, testified that, "It's very difficult to maintain the casino, you know, completely clean, because it's a job for 24 hours. There are people — a lot of people walking through, a lot of children, they're carrying things. So, it's impossible to keep it clean at 100 percent." TT Vol. 3 at 70:22-71:1. Additionally, Ms. Elias testified that she did not know when the area where O'Connell fell had last been inspected prior to her fall, and when asked about how often the area is checked, she testified, "It depends on how long it takes the employee to check the north area and return to the south area, because it's all considered one — one whole area. And there aren't always two employees assigned to that area. Sometimes, there's only one." TT Vol. 3 at 69:5-11. While she repeatedly answered questions posed by both counsel by stating that she did not recall, Ms. Elias was also repeatedly impeached with her earlier deposition testimony. At one point she admitted that one of the signs that a porter is not doing their job is that there is debris on the floor. *Id.* at 70:3-6)

O'Connell also called Corey Prowell in her case in chief, Wynn's assistant security manager who at the time of the incident was a security report writer. Mr. Prowell responded to the subject incident and eventually wrote a report. He described the scene of the fall as a high traffic area with marble flooring and indicated that upon his arrival, he was told by Ms. Elias that the liquid on the floor had already been cleaned up, and that he was told by another employee that the employee had seen O'Connell being helped up by four other guests. He also testified that O'Connell told him that when she had recovered from her fall, she saw a green liquid on the floor. During her testimony at trial, O'Connell described the "spill" as "at least seven feet" with one side measuring about four feet still in a liquid state, and a three foot portion as "almost dry,"

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"a little sticky" with "footprints on it." TT, Vol. 3 at 59:19-24. She described the liquid as having "just a hint of green," TT, Vol. 3 at 59:12, and elaborating about the footprints she said:

> They looked like, you know, they were - they looked like mine that I was making, and I'm sure they were from the people that were standing around and helped me up . . . [k]ind of like dirty footprints that you leave after you've mopped your floor and you step on it, you walk on it, that's kind of how it looked.

TT, Vol. 3 at 62:19 - 63:2.

Wynn argues that "the record is completely devoid of any evidence regarding the length of time the foreign substance had been on the floor." Mot. at 15-17. While it is true that O'Connell could not testify as to how long the substance had been on the floor, she did testify that a three-foot section of the seven-foot spill was already dry and drying. While the defense seems to suggest that expert testimony would be required, presumably to testify as to the relative humidity within the casino and its relation to the rate of evaporation, common experience would allow a jury to infer that the spill had been in place longer than just a few minutes. As pointed out by O'Connell's Opposition, there was ample other evidence from which the jury could have found that Wynn had constructive notice of the substance of the floor. Opp. at 11-13. This evidence includes: (1) testimony that the atrium where the substance was located was highly trafficked; (2) testimony that it is impossible for Wynn's employees to keep the casino floor entirely clean; and (3) testimony that Defendant Wynn had no floor inspection schedule, did not maintain inspection logs, and could not say with certainty when the floor was last inspected prior to O'Connell's injury. This testimony was elicited from Defendant Wynn's own employees.

"A non-moving party can defeat a motion for judgment as a matter of law if it present[s] sufficient evidence such that the jury could grant relief to that party." D&D Tire, Inc. v. Ouellette, 131 Nev. Adv. Op. 47, 352 P.3d 32, 35 (2015) (internal quotations and citations omitted). All of the aforementioned testimony, taken together and drawing all reasonable inferences in favor of the Plaintiff was sufficient to establish that Wynn was on constructive notice of the dangerous condition upon its floor.

#### 2. Whether the testimony of Dr. Tingey and Dr. Dunn was improper

Wynn next makes the argument that the testimony of O'Connell's experts, Dr. Tingey and Dr. Dunn, was improper. Mot. at 19-21. Wynn first argues that the Court improperly admitted their testimony because O'Connell disclosed them as expert witnesses beyond the disclosure deadline. Mot. at 18-19. Wynn argues that its rebuttal expert was unable to review their records and incorporate them into his report. Mot. at 18. However, late production was substantially justified under NRCP 37(c) because O'Connell continued to treat after the close of discovery, treatment records were provided to O'Connell's counsel after the close of discovery, and were provided to Defense counsel soon after their receipt, and because O'Connell had to change treating physicians after Dr. Martin had left the practice. The late disclosed records were only a few pages, the Court permitted the defense to voir dire the doctors outside the presence of the jury before they testified in the presence of the jury, and the Court allowed Wynn's rebuttal expert to sit in the courtroom and listen to the testimony of both Dr. Tingey and Dr. Dunn, allowing him to incorporate his opinions on direct examination. Hence, Wynn was not prejudiced by any late disclosure on O'Connell's part.

Wynn also argues that both doctors lacked a sufficient basis for their opinions because they were only based upon Plaintiff's self-reporting. Mot. at 19. In support, Wynn cites to the federal case of *Perkins v. United States*, 626 F. Supp. 2d 587 (E.D. Va. 2009). Notwithstanding the fact that *Perkins* is a federal case,<sup>3</sup> it is not on point to the facts here. In *Perkins*, the court found that expert testimony as to medical causation should be excluded because the expert's opinion was based *solely* on the patient's self-reporting – that the expert had merely adopted the patient's explanation *as his own opinion. Id.* at 592-593. Here, however, O'Connell's self-reporting did not appear to be the *sole* basis of her experts' testimony. Both doctors testified as to the basis of their opinions, which included not only evaluation of the O'Connell's medical history but also their examination of her, their review of her diagnostic medical tests, and their

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Although not addressed here, this could be significant because Nevada courts do not follow the same procedure for determining whether expert testimony should be allowed as do federal courts (i.e., Nevada has not adopted the *Daubert* standard).

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experience in treating orthopedic conditions and the conditions that would result from a slip and fall. There is simply no indication that O'Connell's experts wholly adopted her self-reporting as the sole basis for their opinions as to causation. Moreover, Dr. Tingey was candid in his opinion that he would not attribute all of O'Connell's knee problems to the subject fall because the MRI indicated a degenerative disease process in the left knee as opposed to the right knee.

> 3. Whether there is legal basis for a finding that Plaintiff bears a burden to apportion damages between pre-existing conditions and the harm caused by Defendant

Wynn next argues that O'Connell had the burden of apportioning her damages between pre-existing injuries and those injuries caused by her slip and fall at the Wynn but failed to do so. Mot. at 21-25. This is a familiarly incorrect argument (and, indeed, was raised and rejected during trial for the same reasons as it is now) because the legal premises upon which it rests are infirm. The main cause of confusion in this and other cases is the federal case of Schwartz v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co., 2009 WL 2197370 (D. Nev. July 22, 2009).

In that case, Judge Dawson did indeed hold that "[i]n a case where a plaintiff has a preexisting condition, and later sustains an injury to that area, the Plaintiff bears the burden of apportioning the injuries, treatment and damages between the pre-existing condition and the subsequent accident." Id. at \*6. However, the cases cited as precedent by Judge Dawson for that statement do not support that assertion. Kleitz v. Raskin, 103 Nev. 325, 738 P.2d 508 (1987) involved apportioning damages between injuries caused by successive tortfeasors, not apportioning damages between pre-existing conditions and injuries caused by a sole tortfeasor.

Judge Dawson also cited the Washington Court of Appeals case of Phennah v. Whalen, 621 P.2d 1304 (Wash. App. 1980), but that also involved apportioning damages between successive tortfeasors. The Restatement (Second) of Torts § 433(b), also relied upon, doesn't even concern successive tortfeasors on its face but rather concerns the "substantial factor" test for determining proximate cause. Here, we do not have successive tortfeasors. Rather, we have a Plaintiff who, admittedly, had various pre-existing mental and physical conditions. Therefore, the Schwartz case is in error and is inapplicable to this case. Wynn took the O'Connell as it

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found her and is liable for the full extent of her injuries, notwithstanding her pre-existing conditions. See Murphy v. Southern Pac. Co., 31 Nev. 120, 101 P. 322 (1909).

#### 4. Whether the Defendant is entitled to a new trial or remittitur.

In Canterino v. The Mirage Casino-Hotel, 117 Nev. 19, 24, 16 P.3d 415, 418 (2001), opinion reinstated on reh'g (Oct. 2, 2001), opinion modified on reh'g sub nom, Canterino v. Mirage Casino-Hotel, 118 Nev. 191, 42 P.3d 808 (2002), the Supreme Court addressed the issue of when a trial court may grant a new trial or issue a conditional order of remittitur reducing an award of damages by a jury. The court stated:

This court has held that damages for pain and suffering are peculiarly within the province of the jury. In Stackiewicz v. Nissan Motor Corporation, 100 Nev. 443, 454, 686 P.2d 925, 932 (1984), this court stated that the trial court cannot revisit a jury's damage award unless it is "flagrantly improper." "In actions for damages in which the law provides no legal rule of measurement it is the special province of the jury to determine the amount that ought to be allowed, so that a court is not justified in reversing the case or granting a new trial on the ground that the verdict is excessive, unless it is so flagrantly improper as to indicate passion, prejudice or corruption in the jury.... The elements of pain and suffering are wholly subjective. It can hardly be denied that, because of their very nature, a determination of their monetary compensation falls peculiarly within the province of the jury.... We may not invade the province of the fact-finder by arbitrarily substituting a monetary judgment in a specific sum felt to be more suitable." Stackiewicz, 100 Nev. at 454-55, 686 P.2d at 932 (quotations and citations omitted). The mere fact that a verdict is large is not conclusive that it is the result of passion or prejudice. Id. (citing Beccard v. Nevada National Bank, 99 Nev. 63, 66 n. 3, 657 P.2d 1154, 1156 n. 3 (1983)).

Here, it must be noted that O'Connell was prevented from presenting evidence of her medical special damages due to discovery and evidentiary issues. Thus, she sought only pain and suffering damages. She testified that she had been suffering with her knee and her neck and back since the fall five years earlier and could no longer engage in the activities that she could prior to the fall, including the swing dancing she had done regularly before the accident. This testimony was corroborated by her former boyfriend and dance partner. She often described her pain throughout her medical records as 10 out of 10. While the defense may have thought that

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this testimony would be unbelievable to a jury, it was nonetheless the jury's choice to believe it. Additionally, Dr. Tingey testified that he had recommended surgery for O'Connell's traumatically injured knee and that she would, if she chose the surgery, have post-operative pain, but that typically the result after surgery would be a complete relief of the symptoms. On the other hand, Dr. Dunn testified that due to O'Connell's continued complaints of pain in her neck and symptoms in her arms, he recommended an anterior cervical neck discectomy and an interbody 3-level fusion with placement of a plate and screws. He described this surgery as noncurative, but rather taking away 50 to 60 percent of the pain which O'Connell had described as terrible. While Dr. Dunn attributed the changes to O'Connell's spine to a degenerative disease process, he attributed the pain, which he believed to be previously asymptomatic, to the fall describing the quintessential egg-shell plaintiff.

Wynn argues in the alternative to the motion for judgment as a matter of law, that a new trial should be had or remittitur issued for several reasons. The first is that O'Connell failed to establish future pain and suffering damages as required by Nevada law. Mot. at 25 (citing Krause, Inc. v. Little, 117 Nev. 929, 938, 34 P.3d 566 (2001) (holding that Nevada law requires that "when an injury or disability is subjective and not demonstrable" expert medical testimony is required)). The basis for this argument, however, is the same as above – that Plaintiff's medical experts lacked a reliable basis for their opinion and that O'Connell failed to carry her burden to apportion damages between pre-existing conditions. Mot. at 26:3-7. For the same reasons as outlined above, then, this argument should be rejected.

Wynn next argues that O'Connell was improperly allowed to question defense witnesses. Specifically, Wynn points to O'Connell's counsel questioning witnesses on the lack of video coverage of the incident and references in her closing arguments that Wynn controlled the evidence. Mot. at 26. One of the statements cited by Wynn, on examination of Corey Prowell, does not appear to have been objected to by defense counsel and so that objection is now untimely.4 The other statements cited by Wynn were in Plaintiff's counsel's closing or rebuttal

A complete transcript of this portion of the trial was not provided, but upon reviewing the full transcript on file, no objection appears to have been lodged following the questioning.

 arguments. Defendant also did not object to those statements and, in any event, had the opportunity to make arguments rebutting those statements in its own closing. Therefore, no prejudice resulted.

Wynn last argues that it is entitled to a new trial because O'Connell's counsel made an improper statement in rebuttal as to damages. The statement in issue is: "As jurors, you are the voice of the conscience of this community." Defendant lodged a timely objection, which was immediately sustained by this Court. The Court also admonished counsel for making the statement and instructed the jury to disregard it. The Court stated:

Sustained. No, no. The jury will disregard that. Counsel, this is not a punitive damage case. You may not address the – they are not to be making decisions as the conscience of the community. You know that is improper argument. (TT Vol. 6 at 46:12-16)

The problem with such a statement is that it allows the jury to punish the defendant, e.g., with punitive damages, which was not a part of Plaintiff's case here. See Florida Crushed Stone Co. v. Johnson, 546 So.2d 1102, 1104 (1989).

The Nevada Supreme Court has made clear, however, that a new trial is warranted only where "the [comment] is so extreme that the objection and admonishment could not remove the [comment's] effect." *Lioce v. Cohen*, 124 Nev. 1, 17, 174 P.3d 970, 981 (2008). This amounts to an analysis of whether no other reasonable explanation could exist for the jury's verdict. *Grosjean v. Imperial Palace, Inc.*, 125 Nev. 349, 364, 212 P.3d 1068, 1079 (2009). Here, there was ample evidence presented at trial, as outlined above and in Plaintiff's Opposition, to support the jury verdict. Wynn's timely objection was quickly sustained and a limiting instruction was given immediately. In light of the evidence presented at trial, it cannot be said that the jury's verdict was so unreasonable as to make the statement prejudicial. *CF Lioce*, 124 Nev. at 17, 174 P.3d at 981. (finding that the trial testimony supported the jury's verdict and the district court sustained the defendant's objections to misconduct, so a new trial was not warranted).

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Las Vegas, Nevada 89145 Attorneys for Defendant,

Wynn Las Vegas, LLC dba

Wynn Las Vegas

Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Defendant's Motion for Judgment as a 1 Matter of Law or Alternatively for a New Trial or Remittitur be DENIED. 2 DATED this 2016. 3 4 5 6 7 Submitted by: 8 NETTLES LAW FIRM 9 10 BRIAN D. NETTLES, ESQ. 11 Nevada Bar No. 7462 12 CHRISTIAN M. MORRIS, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 11218 13 **NETTLES LAW FIRM** 1389 Galleria Drive, Suite 200 14 Henderson, Nevada 89014 15 Attorneys for Plaintiff 16 17 Approved as to form and content: 18 19 Lawrence J. Semenza, III, Esq. 20 Christopher D. Kircher, Esq. Lawrence J. Semenza, III, P.C. 21 10161 Park Run Drive, Suite 150

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