IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

CAPRIATI CONSTRUCTION CORP.,) Supreme Court No: 80107
INC., a Nevada Corporation) District Court Case No: A718689 Electronically Filed
Appellant,	Electronically Filed Mar 05 2020 03:55 p.m Elizabeth A. Brown Clerk of Supreme Cour
V.) SUPPLEMENTAL RESPONSE
) TO ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE
BAHRAM YAHYAVI, an individual,)
Respondent.)
- -)

This is an appeal from a judgment on a jury verdict and from a postjudgment order in which the district court explained its reasoning for sanctions it had imposed during trial, prior to the matter going to the jury.

The district court entered a judgment on the jury's verdict on October 22, 2019. Then, on November 5, 2019, the district court entered an order explaining why it had imposed certain sanctions at trial prior to the case going to the jury.

On November 18, 2019, defendant filed a motion for a new trial. This is undoubtedly a timely tolling motion. NRAP 4(a)(4). On November 14, 2019, defendant filed a motion to correct or reconsider the decision and order entered on November 5, 2019. Whether this motion qualifies as a tolling motion is open to debate.

Defendant filed a notice of appeal on November 19, 2019.

On March 3, 2020, the district court entered separate orders denying defendant's motion for a new trial and defendant's motion to correct or reconsider the decision and order entered on November 5, 2019. Exhibits 1 & 2.

Pursuant to NRAP 4(a)(6), defendant's notice of appeal is "considered filed on the date of and after entry of the . . . written disposition of the last-remaining timely motion," *i.e.*, on March 3, 2020. Defendant's notice of appeal is timely and invokes the appellate jurisdiction of this Court.

Respectfully submitted this ____ day of March, 2020.

HUTCHISON & STEFFEN, PLLC

Michael K. Wall (2098)

Peccole Professional Park

10080 West Alta Drive, Suite 200

Las Vegas, NV 89145

mwall@hutchlegal.com

Attorney for Appellant

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that I am an employee of HUTCHISON & STEFFEN, PLLC and that on this date the SUPPLEMENTAL RESPONSE TO ORDER TO SHOW

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

Dennis M. Prince, Esq. PRINCE LAW GROUP 10801 West Charleston Blvd. Ste. 560 Las Vegas, NV 89135

Tel: (702) 534-7600 Fax: (702) 534-7601

Attorney for Respondent Bahram Yahyavi

DATED this _____ day of March, 2020.

An employee of Hutchison & Steffen, PLLC

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EXHIBIT 1



A PROFESSIONAL LLC

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ORDR

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7 || Bahram Yahyavi

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

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BAHRAM YAHYAVI, an Individual,

Plaintiff,

vs.

CAPRIATI CONSTRUCTION CORP., INC., a Nevada Corporation,

Defendant

CASE NO.: A-15-718689-C DEPT. NO.: XXVIII

ORDER DENYING
DEFENDANT CAPRIATI
CONSTRUCTION CORP., INC.'S
MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL

Defendant CAPRIATI CONSTRUCTION CORP., INC.'s Motion for New Trial was brought for hearing in Department XXVIII of the Eighth Judicial District Court, before The Honorable Ronald J. Israel, on the 28th day of January, 2020, with Dennis M. Prince and Kevin T. Strong of PRINCE LAW GROUP, appearing on behalf of Plaintiff BAHRAM YAHYAVI; and David S. Kahn and Mark C. Severino of WILSON, ELSER, MOSKOWITZ, EDELMAN & DICKER LLP and Michael K. Wall of HUTCHISON & STEFFIN, PLLC, appearing on behalf of Defendant CAPRIATI CONSTRUCTION CORP., INC. The Court having reviewed the pleadings and papers on file herein, having heard oral argument, and being duly advised in the premises:

THE COURT HEREBY FINDS that on November 5, 2019, this Court entered its Decision and Order that set forth various sanctions imposed against Defendant

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Capriati Construction Corp., Inc. ("Defendant") resulting from its counsel's willful misconduct committed during the trial. The misconduct consisted of Defendant's counsel deliberately eliciting testimony regarding Defendant's bankruptcy from Clifford Goodrich ("Goodrich"), Defendant's corporate representative. Defense counsel's misconduct occurred nearly three (3) weeks after trial commenced. The sanctions imposed by this Court in its Decision and Order consisted of: (1) striking Defendant's Answer as to liability, (2) striking the testimony of Goodrich during Defendant's casein-chief and precluding him from giving further testimony, (3) striking the testimony of Defendant's remaining witnesses, Kevin Kirkendall CPA, and John Baker, Ph.D., and (4) reading a curative instruction to redress the harm caused by the misconduct and admonishing Defendant's attorney for his misconduct in front of the jury.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that NRCP 59(a) provides the requisite grounds upon which this Court may order a new trial. The decision to grant or deny a motion for new trial rests in the sound discretion of this Court and will not be disturbed absent an abuse of discretion. Nelson v. Heer, 123 Nev. 217, 223 (2007).

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that the sanctions imposed against Defendant did not unfairly eliminate Defendant's ability to contest causation and damages during trial. This Court did not impose sanctions against Defendant until nearly three (3) weeks after the jury trial commenced. By that time, Plaintiff Bahram Yahyavi's ("Plaintiff") treating physicians and retained medical expert testified regarding the extent of Plaintiff's injuries, their causal relationship to the subject collision, and Plaintiff's need for future medical care. Plaintiff's treating physicians and retained medical expert also testified about Plaintiff's physical disabilities that prevented him from working in the future. Plaintiff's retained vocational rehabilitation expert testified regarding the extent of Plaintiff's vocational losses and damages resulting from his inability to work due to his permanent physical disability. Plaintiff's retained economist testified regarding the present value of Plaintiff's total claimed damages. Defendant received a full and fair opportunity to cross-examine Plaintiff's treating physicians, retained medical expert, retained vocational rehabilitation expert, and retained economist regarding issues of causation and damages.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that the sanctions imposed against Defendant did not restrict or limit Defendant's retained medical expert, Howard Tung, M.D., from testifying regarding issues of causation and damages. Dr. Tung testified extensively about Plaintiff's preexisting degenerative changes in his cervical spine. He also testified in great detail about Plaintiff's prior neck pain complaint documented in an October 2011 Southwest Medical Associates record, exam findings, a prior cervical spine x-ray that Plaintiff underwent, and prior treatment recommendations. Dr. Tung testified about Plaintiff's subsequent medical records from Southwest Medical Associates that did not indicate any additional prior neck pain complaints. Dr. Tung challenged the opinions and testimony from Plaintiff's retained medical expert and treating physicians regarding issues of causation and damages. Dr. Tung's testimony regarding issues of causation and damages was not limited in any way by a ruling or order issued by this Court during trial.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that the sanctions imposed against Defendant did not strike or exclude Defendant's retained vocational rehabilitation expert, Edward L. Bennett, M.A., C.R.C.'s, testimony regarding the extent of Plaintiff's damages. Mr. Bennett specifically testified about the extent of Plaintiff's vocational losses sustained as a result of the subject collision. He further challenged the opinions of Plaintiff's retained vocational rehabilitation expert regarding the extent of Plaintiff's vocational losses. Mr. Bennett was, however, properly restricted from testifying that Plaintiff could also perform other jobs listed in his report because he never expressly offered the opinion in his report in accordance with NRCP 16.1(a)(2)(B)(i).

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that its decision to strike Defendant's remaining witnesses, Kevin Kirkendall, CPA, and John Baker, Ph.D. as a sanction for defense counsel's willful misconduct fell well within its broad discretion under Nevada law. The exclusion of testimony from Mr. Kirkendall and Mr. Bennett did not eliminate Defendant's ability to contest causation and damages. Mr. Kirkendall merely supported the testimony from Dr. Tung and Mr. Bennett, namely that Plaintiff suffered no calculable vocational loss. Dr. Baker was already precluded from testifying that the forces involved in the subject collision were not strong enough to cause Plaintiff's



THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Plaintiff did not unfairly elicit a spoliation determination from the jury. Plaintiff questioned Goodrich regarding Defendant's investigation of the subject collision and the whereabouts of the employee file from the negligent forklift operator, Joshua Arbuckle ("Arbuckle"). These were appropriate areas of inquiry that in no way suggested to the jury that Defendant willfully destroyed or spoliated evidence. Goodrich simply testified that he did not know where the employee file was located.

injuries, which comprised the basis for many of his opinions. Therefore, the remainder

of Dr. Baker's testimony was not going to assist the jury.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Goodrich's testimony regarding Defendant's investigation of the subject collision and the whereabouts of Arbuckle's employee file did not justify defense counsel's willful decision to elicit testimony from Goodrich that Defendant filed for bankruptcy in 2015. Defendant's counsel could have addressed the missing employee file with Goodrich in numerous ways without specifically referencing Defendant's bankruptcy filing. Defendant's bankruptcy filing is not even relevant to Defendant's ability to retain business records, including Arbuckle's employee file. This underscores the willfulness of defense counsel's intent to elicit testimony from Goodrich regarding Defendant's bankruptcy.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that its decision to impose the sanction of striking Defendant's Answer as to liability was a proper exercise of this Court's discretion. This sanction was not of any significant consequence on the issue of liability because Arbuckle testified during trial that he was at fault for causing the subject collision. Although Arbuckle also testified that he believes two people are always at fault in any collision, he was unable to articulate any factual basis to establish how Plaintiff shared any fault for causing the subject collision. Arbuckle actually testified that he did not blame Plaintiff in any way for causing the subject collision.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that the curative instruction given to the jury addressing Defendant's bankruptcy was a proper sanction imposed against Defendant. Defense counsel willfully elicited testimony regarding Defendant's bankruptcy, which suggested to the jury that Defendant did not have the financial ability to pay or satisfy

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any damages award issued by the jury. The proposed curative instruction properly neutralized the adverse impact of Goodrich's testimony that Defendant lacked the funds to pay any damages award issued by the jury.

COURT FURTHER FINDS Defendant's counsel received the opportunity to read the proposed curative instruction as drafted by Plaintiff's counsel. Defendant's counsel specifically told this Court that he had no comment on the curative instruction. Defendant's counsel made no objection to the curative instruction as written or offered an alternative when Plaintiff presented it to this Court. Defendant's counsel waived any challenge to the substance of the curative instruction as a basis to request a new trial. This Court also believes Defendant's counsel's failure to object to the curative instruction during trial waives the issue for purposes of appellate review.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that the sanctions imposed against Defendant were intended to avoid striking the entirety of Defendant's Answer for defense counsel's willful misconduct. This Court possessed the inherent equitable power and discretion to impose these lesser sanctions against Defendant. Emerson v. Eighth Judicial Dist. Court, 127 Nev. 672, 680 (2011); Young v. Johnny Ribeiro Bldg., 106 Nev. 88, 92 (1990). Moreover, the imposition of these sanctions did not undermine the reliability of the trial proceedings or cause the jury to issue an excessive damages award that was inconsistent with the evidence presented.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Defendant failed to articulate any factual or legal basis to justify a new trial in accordance with the legal grounds enumerated in NRCP 59(a)(1)(A) - (G).

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ORDER

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that Defendant

Capriati Construction Corp., Inc.'s Motion for New Trial is **DENIED** in its entirety.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED this day of March, 2020.

DATED this Zith day of February, 2020.

Respectfully Submitted By:

PRINCE LAW GROUP

DENNIS M. PRINCE Nevada Bar No. 5092

KEVIN T. STRONG Nevada Bar No. 12107

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Las Vegas, Nevada 89135 Tel: (702) 534-7600

Fax: (702) 534-7601 Attorneys for Plaintiff

Bahram Yahyavi

COURT JUDGE RONALD J. ISRA

DATED this / day of February, 2020.

Approved as to Form and Content:

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Capriati Construction Corp., Inc.



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EXHIBIT 2



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Attorneys for Plaintiff Bahram Yahyavi

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

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BAHRAM YAHYAVI, an Individual,

Plaintiff,

vs.

CAPRIATI CONSTRUCTION CORP., INC., a Nevada Corporation,

Defendant

CASE NO.: A-15-718689-C DEPT. NO.: XXVIII

ORDER DENYING
DEFENDANT CAPRIATI
CONSTRUCTION CORP., INC.'S
MOTION TO CORRECT OR
RECONSIDER DECISION AND
ORDER, ENTERED ON
NOVEMBER 5, [2019]

Defendant CAPRIATI CONSTRUCTION CORP., INC.'s Motion to Correct or Reconsider Decision and Order, Entered on November 5, [2019] was brought for hearing in Department XXVIII of the Eighth Judicial District Court, before The Honorable Ronald J. Israel, on the 9th day of January, 2020, in chambers. The Court having reviewed the pleadings and papers on file herein and being duly advised in the premises:

THE COURT HEREBY FINDS that on November 5, 2019, this Court entered its Decision and Order that set forth various sanctions imposed against Defendant Capriati Construction Corp., Inc. ("Defendant") resulting from its counsel's willful misconduct committed during the trial. The misconduct consisted of Defendant's counsel deliberately eliciting testimony regarding Defendant's bankruptcy from Clifford Goodrich ("Goodrich"), Defendant's corporate representative. The sanctions imposed by



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 this Court in its Decision and Order consisted of: (1) striking Defendant's Answer as to liability, (2) striking the testimony of Goodrich during Defendant's case-in-chief and precluding him from giving further testimony, (3) striking the testimony of Defendant's remaining witnesses, Kevin Kirkendall CPA, and John Baker, Ph.D., and (4) reading a curative instruction to redress the harm caused by the misconduct and admonishing Defendant's attorney for his misconduct in front of the jury.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that NRCP 60(b)(1) governs Defendant's request for this Court to clarify or reconsider its November 5, 2019 Decision and Order. NRCP 60(b)(1) allows the trial court to relieve a party from an order due to mistake, inadvertence, surprise, or excusable neglect.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that a motion for rehearing may only be granted in rare instances in which new issues of fact or law are raised that contradict the ruling already imposed. *Moore v. Las Vegas*, 92 Nev. 402, 405 (1976).

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that it "may consider a previously decided issue if substantially different evidence is subsequently introduced or the decision is clearly erroneous." *Masonry & Tile Contrs. v. Jolley, Urga & Wirth Ass'n*, 113 Nev. 737, 741 (1997).

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Defendant's Motion is based on the mistaken belief that this Court's Decision and Order incorrectly reflects that Defendant was allowed to present evidence to the jury regarding issues of causation and damages.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Defendant was not deprived of the ability to present evidence and argument regarding issues of causation and damages. The sanctions imposed by this Court did not take place until nearly three (3) weeks after the jury trial commenced. By that time, Plaintiff Bahram Yahyavi ("Plaintiff") presented testimony from his treating physicians and retained medical expert regarding causation and damages. Plaintiff also presented testimony from his retained vocational rehabilitation expert regarding the extent of Plaintiff's vocational losses resulting from his inability to work due to his permanent physical disability. Plaintiff presented testimony from his retained economist regarding the present value of Plaintiff's total claimed damages. Defendant received a full and fair opportunity to cross-examine



Plaintiff's treating physicians and retained experts regarding those issues. Defendant's retained medical expert, Howard Tung, M.D., provided ample testimony that directly addressed issues of causation and damages, including testimony that disputed Plaintiff's treating physicians and retained medical expert's testimony regarding the same. Defendant's retained vocational rehabilitation expert, Edward L. Bennett, M.A., C.R.C., provided testimony that challenged the extent of Plaintiff's vocational losses. Defendant also received a full and fair opportunity to present closing argument to the jury regarding issues of causation and damages based on the testimony from Dr. Tung and Mr. Bennett. The sanctions imposed by this Court did not exclude or limit, in any way, the testimony and evidence Defendant presented regarding issues of causation and damages before the attorney misconduct occurred.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that while there were sufficient grounds to strike Defendant's Answer in its entirety given the willfulness of the misconduct and defense counsel's history of prior misconduct, this Court exercised its broad discretion to impose lesser sanctions. *Emerson v. Eighth Judicial Dist. Court*, 127 Nev. 672, 680 (2011); Young v. Johnny Ribeiro Bldg., 106 Nev. 88, 92 (1990). The lesser sanctions imposed by this Court did not completely deprive Defendant of the ability or opportunity to present evidence and argument disputing issues of causation and damages to the jury.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Defendant fails to provide new issues of fact or law or other evidence to justify relief from this Court's Decision and Order on the grounds articulated in NRCP 60(b).



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IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that Defendant Capriati Construction Corp., Inc.'s Motion to Correct or Reconsider Decision and Order, Entered on November 5, [2019] is **DENIED** in its entirety.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED this day of March, 2020.

DATED this day of February, 2020.

Respectfully Submitted By:

PRINCE LAW GROUP

DENNIS M. PRINCÉ Nevada Bar No. 5092 KEVIN T. STRONG

Nevada Bar No. 12107

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Bahram Yahyavi

ORDER

RONALD J. ISRAEL day of February, 2020. DATED this

Approved as to Form and Content:

WILSON, ELSER, MOSKOWITZ, EDELMÁN & DIĆKER LLP

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