IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

TON VINH LEE,

Appellant,

v.

INGRID PATIN, an individual, and PATIN LAW GROUP, PLLC, a Nevada Professional LLC,

Respondent.

Supreme Court Case No.: 82516
District Court Case Flectronically Filed
Jul 27 2021 04:47 p.m.
Elizabeth A. Brown
Clerk of Supreme Court

APPELLANT'S APPENDIX VOLUME 3 PART 1

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Dated this 21st day of July, 2021.

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This Motion is made and based upon the papers and pleadings on file with the Court, the papers attached to this Motion, the following Memorandum of Points and Authorities, and any oral argument the Court may entertain at the hearing on the Motion.

Dated this / day of February, 2017.

NETTLES LAY

Christian M. Morris, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 011218 1389 Galleria Drive, Suite 200 Henderson, NV 89014 Attorneys for Defendant, Ingrid Patin

NOTICE OF MOTION

ALL INTERESTED PARTIES AND THEIR COUNSEL OF RECORD TO:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that Defendant, Ingrid Patin, will bring the instant MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT on for hearing before the above-entitled Court on the $\frac{15}{}$ day of Mar., 2017, at the hour of 9:00 a.m. of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard.

Dated this _/Of day of February, 2017.

NETTLES LAW FIRM

Christian M. Morris, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 011218 1389 Galleria Drive, Suite 200 Henderson, NV 89014

Attorneys for Defendant, Ingrid Patin

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

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MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I.

INTRODUCTION

During the pendency of an appeal before the Nevada Supreme Court, Plaintiff Ton Vinh Lee filed the instant action against Defendants Ingrid Patin and Patin Law Group, PLLC for allegedly posting a defamatory statement at patinlaw.com. This action was prematurely brought before the District Court, as it requested relief for a statement that was made in good faith and in direct connection with an issue under consideration by a judicial body. The statement specifically pertained to the plaintiff's verdict that was rendered in the underlying matter of Singletary, et al. v. Ton V. Lee, DDS, et al. (Case No. A-12-656091-C). The basis of the appeal was the District Court's action to vacate the award by the jury in the underlying matter. On appeal, Plaintiff Singletary, in the underlying matter, specifically requested reinstatement of the jury award among other requests for relief. On October 17, 2016, the Nevada Supreme Court issued an Order in the underlying case [Supreme Court Case No. 66278, Singletary vs. Ton Vinh Lee, DDS, et al.] that reversed the district court's judgment as a matter of law and directed the district court to reinstate the jury's verdict. (See Order Affirming In Part, Reversing In Part And Remanding, attached hereto as Exhibit A). This decision by the Nevada Supreme Court makes the statement at patinlaw.com absolutely true and renders the instant action moot.

Based upon the fact that Defendants' statement concerning the verdict received on January 25, 2014 in the underlying matter, Singletary, et al. v. Ton V. Lee, DDS, et. Al (Case No. A-12-656091-C), is *true*, Plaintiff's Second Amended Complaint should be dismissed with prejudice.

II.

BRIEF PROCEDURAL HISTORY

On or about August 17, 2015, Plaintiff commenced the instant action through the filing of an original Complaint against Ingrid Patin, an individual, and Patin Law Group, PLLC, a Nevada Professional LLC in the Eighth Judicial District Court. On or about September 16, 2015, Plaintiff properly served Defendant Ingrid Patin with a copy of the Summons and

Complaint.

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On September 8, 2015, Defendants filed a Motion to Dismiss Plaintiff's Complaint. Plaintiff filed an Opposition on September 25, 2015, to which Defendants replied on October 6, 2015. The matter came on for hearing before this honorable court on October 14, 2015. At that time, the Motion to Dismiss was denied, without prejudice.

On October 16, 2015, Defendants filed a Special Motion to Dismiss Plaintiff's Complaint, pursuant to Nevada's anti-SLAPP statute, or in the Alternative Motion to Dismiss. Plaintiff filed an Opposition on November 2, 2015, to which Defendants replied on November 12, 2015. The matter came on for hearing before this honorable court on November 18, 2015. On January 13, 2016, this Court issued its ruling denying Defendants' Special Motion to Dismiss, pursuant to NRS 41.635-70 and Alternative 12(b)(5) Motion to Dismiss, as well as Plaintiff's Countermotion for attorney's fees and costs. The Order and Notice of Entry of Order were filed on February 4, 2016. In response to the Court's denial of Defendants' Alternative 12(b)(5) Motion to Dismiss, Defendants' filed a Motion for Reconsideration. The Order denying Defendants' Motion for Reconsideration was filed on April 11, 2016.

On February 23, 2016, Plaintiff filed a First Amended Complaint.

On March 4, 2016, Defendants filed a Notice of Appeal and Case Appeal Statement appealing the Court's order denying Defendants' Special Motion to Dismiss Pursuant to NRS 41.635-70. This appeal is currently pending before the Supreme Court of Nevada.

On April 11, 2016, Plaintiff filed a Second Amended Complaint.

On April 22, 2106, Defendants filed a Motion to Stay Pending Appeal on Order Shortening Time. Plaintiff filed an Opposition on May 3, 2016. The matter was heard in Chambers on May 4, 2016, wherein Defendants' Motion was granted in part as to discovery and denied in part as to the litigation in its entirety. The Order and Notice of Entry of Order were filed on May 12, 2016 and May 16, 2016, respectively.

In response to the Court's partial denial of Defendants' Motion for Stay Pending Appeal and the filing of Plaintiff's Second Amended Complaint, Defendants filed a Renewed Special Motion to Dismiss pursuant to NRS 41.635-70 on May 24, 2016. Plaintiff filed an Opposition 702-434-8282 / 702-434-1488 (fax)

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on June 13, 2016, to which Defendants replied on June 22, 2016. The matter came on for hearing before this honorable court on August 10, 2016. At that time, this Court denied Defendants' Renewed Special Motion to Dismiss. The Order and Notice of Entry of Order were filed on September 29, 2016.

On October 28, 2016, Defendants filed an Amended Case Appeal Statement appealing the Court's order denying Defendants' Renewed Special Motion to Dismiss Pursuant to NRS 41.635-70. This appeal is currently pending before the Supreme Court of Nevada.

III.

STATEMENT OF FACTS AND RELEVANT BACKGROUND

The underlying case, of which the instant matter is based, involved a Complaint for dental malpractice brought by Plaintiff Svetlana Singletary, individually, and as the Representative of the Estate of Reginald Singletary, and as parent and legal guardian of Gabriel L. Singletary, a minor, for the wrongful death of Reginald Singletary following dental surgery to extract a wisdom tooth. Plaintiff Svetlana Singletary commenced the action through the filing of an original Complaint in the Eighth Judicial District Court on or about February 7, 2012. The Complaint named Ton Vinh Lee, DDS, Florida Traivai, DMD, Jai Park, DDS and Ton V. Lee, DDS, Prof. Corp. d/b/a Summerlin Smiles as Defendants. (See Caption, attached hereto as Exhibit B).

The underlying action came on for trial before the Eighth Judicial District Court and a jury on January 13, 2014. At the conclusion of the trial of the matter, the jury rendered a verdict in favor of Plaintiffs in the amount of Three Million Four Hundred Seventy Thousand Dollars and Zero Cents (\$3,470,000.00) as follows: that Plaintiff, Svetlana Singletary, individually, be awarded the sum of Nine Hundred Eighty Five Thousand Dollars and Zero Cents (\$985,000.00) and that Plaintiff, Gabriel Singletary, a minor, be awarded the sum of Two Million Four Hundred Eighty Five Thousand Dollars and Zero Cents (\$2,485,000.00). Having found for the Plaintiffs and against Defendants, Florida Traivai, DMD and Ton V. Lee, DDS, Prof. Corp. d/b/a Summerlin Smiles, the jury further found that the percentage of negligence on the part of Decedent Reginald Singletary which was the proximate cause of Decedent Reginald

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Singletary's injury was twenty five percent (25%), the percentage of negligence on the part of Defendant, Florida Traivai, DMD, which was the proximate cause of Decedent Reginald Singletary's injury was fifty percent (50%), and the percentage of negligence on the part of Defendant Ton V. Lee, DDS, Prof. Corp. d/b/a Summerlin Smiles, which was the proximate cause of Decedent Reginald Singletary's injury, was twenty five percent (25%). (See Special Verdict Form attached hereto as Exhibit C). Plaintiff Svetlana Singletary filed a Memorandum of Costs and Motion for Award of Costs on February 3, 2014. The Court granted in part Plaintiff's Motion for Award of Costs and Defendant Florida Traivai, DMD's Motion to Re-tax Costs, and awarded Plaintiff Svetlana Singletary her costs of Thirty Eight Thousand Forty Two Dollars and Sixty Four Cents (\$38,042.64), as the prevailing party under Nevada Revised Statute 18.020. (See Order, attached hereto as Exhibit D). Plaintiff Svetlana Singletary subsequently filed a Judgment on Jury Verdict. (See Judgment of Jury Verdict attached hereto as Exhibit E).

In February, 2014, the Trial Reporter of Nevada published the jury verdict in its monthly publication. (See The Trial Reporter of Nevada, attached hereto as Exhibit F).

Following the favorable jury verdict, Patin Law Group, PLLC posted the jury verdict on its website, including the case name [Singletary v. Ton Vinh Lee, DDS, et al.] and information regarding the nature of the case and damages. Specifically, the subject statement is as follows:

> **DENTAL** MALPRACTIC/WRONGFUL **DEATH** \$3.4M PLAINTIFF'S VERDICT, 2014

DESCRIPTION: SINGLETARY V. TON VINH LEE, DDS, ET AL.

A dental malpractice-based wrongful death action that arose out of the death of Decedent Reginald Singletary following the extraction of the No. 32 wisdom tooth by Defendants on or about April 16, 2011. Plaintiff sued the dental office, Summerlin Smiles, the owner, Ton Vinh Lee, DDS, and the treating dentists, Florida Traivai, DDS and Jai Park, DDS, on behalf of the Estate, herself and minor son.

In the Fall of 2014, the Nevada Legal Update also published the jury verdict and case summary in its quarterly publication. (See The Nevada Legal Update, attached hereto as Exhibit G).

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When performing a google search of "Nevada jury verdicts singletary," the Supreme Court of the State of Nevada has the judgment upon jury verdict listed. (See Google Search, attached hereto as Exhibit H).

On May 13, 2014, Ton V. Lee, DDS, Prof. Corp. d/b/a Summerlin Smiles filed a revised Motion for Judgment as a Matter of Law pursuant to NRCP 50(B). A hearing on the matter took place on June 26, 2016. On July 16, 2014, Judge Wiese issued an Order from Chambers granting Ton V. Lee, DDS, Prof. Corp. d/b/a Summerlin Smiles' Motion for Judgment as a Matter of Law and vacating the jury's verdict.

An Appeal was filed in the underlying matter on behalf of Plaintiff Svetlana Singletary, individually, and as the Representative of the Estate of Reginald Singletary, and as parent and legal guardian of Gabriel L. Singletary, a minor, on or about August 8, 2014. (See Case Appeal Statement, attached hereto as Exhibit I). A Cross-Appeal was subsequently filed in the underlying matter on behalf of Ton Vinh Lee, DDS and Ton V. Lee, DDS, Prof. Corp. d/b/a Summerlin Smiles. (See Case Appeal Statement (Cross-Appeal) dated September 11, 2014 and Case Appeal Statement (Cross-Appeal) dated November 7, 2014, attached hereto as Exhibit J). On September 11, 2014, Ton Vinh Lee, DDS also filed a Judgment on Jury Verdict in the underlying matter. (See Judgment on Jury Verdict, attached hereto as Exhibit K). A Judgment on Jury Verdict was never filed on behalf of Ton V. Lee, DDS, Prof. Corp. d/b/a Summerlin Smiles.

On October 17, 2016, the Supreme Court issued an Order in the underlying case [Supreme Court Case No. 66278, Singletary vs. Ton Vinh Lee, DDS, et al.] concluding that "the district court erred in granting judgment as a matter of law and finding that appellant's general dentistry expert failed to state his standard of care opinions to the required reasonable degree of medical probability." (See Exhibit A). The Court further reversed the district court's judgment as a matter of law and directed the district court to reinstate the jury's verdict. Id.

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IV.

STANDARD FOR REVIEW

There is no genuine issue of material fact if there is insufficient evidence to sustain a judgment for the non-moving party. See Matsushita Elec. Indus. Co. v. Venus Radio Corp., 475 U.S. 574 (1986); see also Celotex Corp. v. Catrett, 477 U.S. 317 (1986); Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc., 477 U.S. 242 (1986).

Parties seeking to defeat summary judgment cannot stand on their pleadings. See British Airways Bd. v. Boeing Co., 585 F.2d 946, 952 (9th Cir. 1978) (noting that affidavits that do not affirmatively demonstrate personal knowledge are insufficient). The non-moving party must present admissive evidence which is of sufficient caliber or quantity to create a genuine issue of material fact. Anderson 477 U.S. at 254. Accordingly, the non-moving party must do more than "simply show that there is some metaphysical doubt" as to the operative facts in order to avoid summary judgment. Id. at 247.

Summary Judgment is a preferred remedy in defamation cases such as the instant matter. See e.g. Time, Inc. v. McLaney, 406 F.2d 565, 566 (5th Cir.) (citing Dombrowski v. Pfister, 380 U.S. 479 (1965) (stating "that the failure to dismiss a libel suit might necessitate long and expensive trial proceedings, which, if not really warranted, would themselves offend the principles [of free express] because of the chilling effect of such litigation."). Guided by these precepts, many judges have declared that summary judgment is to be freely used to protect individuals against the inhibition that would result from their having to defend themselves in unnecessary trials. See e.g. Wash. Post Co. v. Keogh, 365 F.2d 965, 968 (D.C. Cir. 1966) (citing Smith v. California, 361 U.S. 147 (1959)). In Keogh, the court aptly stated:

Summary Judgment serves important functions which would be left undone if courts too restrictively viewed their power. Chief among these are avoidance of long and expensive litigation productive of nothing, and curbing the danger that the threat of such litigation will be used to harass or coerce a settlement. In the First Amendment area, summary procedures are even more essential. For the sake here, if harassment succeeds, is free debate.

Id. (emphasis added). The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals mirrored this view stating:

We agree with our brothers of the District of Columbia and Fifth Circuit that it is important that judges focus attention on the summary judgment, directed verdict and judgment notwithstanding the verdict procedures in libel actions. When civil cases may have a chilling effect on the First Amendment rights, special care is appropriate. Thus, a judicial examination at these stages of the proceeding, closely scrutinizing the evidence to determine whether the case should be terminated in a defendant's favor, provides a buffer against possible First Amendment interferences.

Guam Fed'n of Teachers, Local 1581, AF.T. v. Ysrael, 492 F.2d 438, 441 (9th Cir. 1974).¹

Here, this matter is sufficiently ripe for adjudication as a matter of law. The undisputed facts material to the Defendants' request for summary judgment are as follows:

- 1. Defendant Ingrid Patin, Esq. served as lead counsel in the underlying matter, Singletary, et al. v. Ton Vinh Lee, DDS, et al.
- 2. That the appropriately abbreviated caption for the underlying matter is Singletary, et al. v. Ton Vinh Lee, DDS, et al. (See Exhibit B).
- 3. That Svetlana Singletary, individually, and as the Representative of the Estate of Reginald Singletary, and as parent and legal guardian of Gabriel L. Singletary, a minor, was the Plaintiff in the underlying matter represented by Ingrid Patin, Esq. (Id.).
- 4. That Ton Vinh Lee, DDS, Florida Traivai, DMD, Jai Park, DDS and Ton V. Lee, DDS d/b/a Summerlin Smiles were named as Defendants in the underlying matter. (Id.).

¹ Reiterating this sentiment, the Ninth Circuit stated "because unnecessarily protracted litigation would have a chilling effect upon the exercise of First Amendment rights, speedy resolution of cases involving free speech is desirable. Therefore, defamation actions should be disposed of at the earliest possible stage of the proceedings if the facts as alleged are insufficient as a matter of law to support a judgment for the plaintiff." Dorsey v. National Enquirer, Inc., 973 F.2d 1431, 1435 (9th Cir. 1992) (citing Good Government Group of Seal Beach, Inc. v. Superior Court, 586 P.2d 572 (CA 1978). The Supreme Court of Kentucky has similarly suggested that although there is a preference for resolution of defamation action through a motion for summary judgment stating that '[c]ourts should resolve free speech litigation more expeditiously whenever possible. The perpetuation of meritless actions, with their attendant costs, chills the exercise of press freedom. To avoid this, trial courts should not hesitate to use summary judgment procedures where appropriate to bring such actions to a speedy end." Welch v. American Publishing Co. of Kentucky, 3 S.W.3d 724, 729 (KY 1999) (citing Maressa v. New Jersey Monthly, 89 N.J. 176, 445 A.2d 376, 387 (1982) (emphasis added)).

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- 5. That the underlying matter came on for trial before the Eighth Judicial District Court and a jury on January 13, 2014.
- 6. That at the conclusion of the trial of the matter, the jury rendered a verdict in favor of Plaintiffs in the amount of Three Million Four Hundred Seventy Thousand Dollars and Zero Cents (\$3,470,000.00). (See Exhibit C).
- 7. A Special Verdict Form that was filed in open court on January 22, 2014. (Id.).
- 8. A Judgement on Jury Verdict was filed on behalf of Plaintiffs in the underlying matter on April 29, 2014. (See Exhibit E).
- 9. An Appeal was filed in the underlying matter on behalf of Plaintiff Svetlana Singletary, individually, and as the Representative of the Estate of Reginald Singletary, and as parent and legal guardian of Gabriel L. Singletary, a minor, on or about August 8, 2014. (See Exhibit I).
- 10. On October 17, 2016, the Supreme Court issued an Order in the underlying matter [Supreme Court Case No. 66278, Singletary vs. Ton Vinh Lee, DDS, et al.] reversing the district court's judgment as a matter of law and directing the district court to reinstate the jury's verdict. (See Exhibit A).
- 11. That Respondents Ton Vinh Lee, DDS, individually, Florida Traivai, DMD, individually, nor Ton V. Lee, DDS, Prof. Corp. d/b/a Summerlin Smiles filed a Petition for Rehearing or Petition for En Banc Review in the underlying matter [Supreme Court Case No. 66278, Singletary vs. Ton Vinh Lee, DDS, et al.].
- 12. That the time for filing a Petition for Rehearing or Petition for En Banc Review in the underlying matter [Supreme Court Case No. 66278, Singletary vs. Ton Vinh Lee, DDS, et al.] has passed.

V.

LEGAL ARGUMENT

Nevada Rule of Civil Procedure 56 allows this Court to enter summary judgment when there is no genuine issue of material fact to be resolved, and the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. There is no genuine issue of material fact if there is insufficient

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evidence to sustain a judgment for the non-moving party. See Matsushita Elec. Indus. Co. v. Venus Radio Corp., 475 U.S. 574 (1986); see also Celotex Corp. v. Catrett, 477 U.S. 317 (1986); Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc., 477 U.S. 242 (1986).

The focus of the instant Motion for Summary Judgment is not whether Plaintiff was damaged. Rather, the instant motion evidences the fact that Plaintiff cannot meet the necessary elements of defamation irrespective of any damages. Specifically, Plaintiff cannot establish that the single statement posted on patinlaw.com at issue is: "(1) a false and defamatory statement by defendant concerning the plaintiff. . . ." Chowdhry v. NLVH, Inc., 109 Nev. 478, 483, 851 P.2d 459 (1993) (citing Restatement Second of Torts, § 558 (1977)) (emphasis added). In order to establish a prima facie case of defamation, a plaintiff must prove: (1) a false and defamatory statement by defendant concerning the plaintiff; (2) an unprivileged publication to a third person; (3) fault, amounting to at least negligence; and (4) actual or presumed damages. Chowdhry v. NLVH, Inc., 109 Nev. 478, 483, 851 P.2d 459 (1993) (citing Restatement Second of Torts, § 558 (1977)) (emphasis added).

A case is considered moot when it does not provide a real controversy upon which the Court can grant an effective legal remedy. The Nevada Supreme Court has dismissed cases as moot, with mootness generally hinging on whether or not changing circumstances have made it impossible for the Court to grant effective relief. Personhood Nevada v. Briston, 245 P.3d, 572 (2010), Boulet v. Las Vegas, 614 P.2d 8, 10 (1980). Additionally, the Court has recognized that a case may initially present a real controversy at the time of its institution, but may become moot as the result of subsequent events. National Collegiate Ass'n v. U. of NV, Reno, 624, P.2d 10, 2 (1981). While Nevada has never directly addressed mootness in the context of a defamation per se claim, courts in other jurisdictions have dismissed such claims where the statement or declaration in question is proven to be true. Seitz-Partridge v. Loyola U. of Chicago, 987 N.E.2d 34 (Ill. 2013). Where no reasonable jury could find that substantial truth had not been established, the question is one of law. (Id.) Therefore, in such circumstances Summary Judgment is appropriate.

Henderson, NV 89014 702-434-8282 / 702-434-1488 (fax)

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The alleged statement is true **A.**

In order to bring a Complaint for defamation, Plaintiff must provide factual allegations of a false or defamatory statement by Defendants concerning the Plaintiff. In the Second Amended Complaint, Plaintiff alleges that "Defendants posted a false and defamatory statement on the 'Recent Settlements and Verdicts' portion of their business website, PatinLaw.com." However, the statement posted by Defendants was true and not defamatory in nature.

After a seven day trial in January, 2014, the Plaintiffs in the underlying case were collectively awarded Three Million Four Hundred Seventy Thousand Dollars and Zero Cents (\$3,470,000.00) by a jury against Defendants, Florida Traivai, DMD and Ton V. Lee, DDS, Prof. Corp. d/b/a Summerlin Smiles. (See Exhibit C). Following the favorable jury verdict, multiple sources published the award both in print and online. Specifically, the Trial Reporter of Nevada published the jury verdict in its monthly publication in February, 2014. (See Exhibit F). The Nevada Legal Update also published the jury verdict and case summary in its quarterly publication in the fall of 2014. (See Exhibit G). Lastly, the Supreme Court of Nevada has published the jury verdict amount and costs awarded to Plaintiff in the underlying case.

A true and accurate statement was also posted at patinlaw.com briefly describing the case, identifying the defendants and stating the verdict. The statement also contained an appropriately abbreviated caption [Singletary v. Ton Vinh Lee, DDS, et al.]. Specifically, the following post appeared at patinlaw.com:

> DENTAL MALPRACTIC/WRONGFUL DEATH \$3.4M - PLAINTIFF'S VERDICT, 2014

DESCRIPTION: SINGLETARY V. TON VINH LEE, DDS, ET AL.

A dental malpractice-based wrongful death action that arose out of the death of Decedent Reginald Singletary following the extraction of the No. 32 wisdom tooth by Defendants on or about April 16, 2011. Plaintiff sued the dental office, Summerlin Smiles, the owner, Ton Vinh Lee, DDS, and the treating dentists, Florida Traivai, DDS and Jai Park, DDS, on behalf of the Estate, herself and minor son.

The statement above posted by Defendants following the jury trial in the underlying matter of Singletary v. Ton Vinh Lee, DDS, et al. was absolutely true at the time that it was posted and continues to remain true and not defamatory in nature despite Plaintiff's unfounded

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assertions. The original statement was posted following the jury award in the amount of Three Million Four Hundred Seventy Thousand Dollars and Zero Cents (\$3,470,000.00) on behalf of the Estate, Singletary and her minor son in the underlying matter of Singletary v. Ton Vinh Lee, DDS, et al. (See Exhibit E). Although the verdict was subsequently reversed by the lower court, the reinstatement of the verdict remained an issue on appeal. During the pendency of the appeal before the Nevada Supreme Court, Plaintiff filed the instant action. The instant action rests on the assumption that the subject statement was false based upon the fact that verdict was not actually received or won. (See Second Amended Complaint, attached hereto as Exhibit L). However, the Judgment on Jury Verdict and the reinstatement of the jury verdict by the Nevada Supreme Court evidences that it was won. (See Exhibit E; see Exhibit A). At this time, there is no question whether Plaintiff in the underlying matter of Singletary, et al. v. Ton V. Lee, DDS, et al. was awarded a jury verdict against Defendants, Florida Traivai, DMD and Ton V. Lee, DDS, Prof. Corp. d/b/a Summerlin Smiles.

The instant matter is moot В.

Based upon the foregoing, it is clear that the instant action was prematurely brought before the District Court, as it requested relief for a statement that was made in good faith and in direct connection with an issue under consideration by a judicial body. The statement specifically pertained to the plaintiff's verdict that was rendered in the underlying matter of Singletary, et al. v. Ton V. Lee, DDS, et al. (Case No. A-12-656091-C). The basis of the appeal was the District Court's action to vacate the award by the jury in the underlying matter. On appeal, Plaintiff Singletary, in the underlying matter, specifically requested reinstatement of the jury award among other requests for relief. On October 17, 2016, the Nevada Supreme Court issued an Order in the underlying case [Supreme Court Case No. 66278, Singletary vs. Ton Vinh Lee, DDS, et al.] that reversed the district court's judgment as a matter of law and directed the district court to reinstate the jury's verdict. (See Exhibit A). This decision by the Nevada Supreme Court makes the statement at patinlaw.com absolutely true and renders the instant action moot. It does so with finality. Given the Supreme Court's decision to reinstate the jury verdict in the underlying matter, the District Court has no means to grant effective relief in

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favor of Plaintiff. There is no longer a case in controversy as the truth or falsity of alleged statement, which is the crux of Plaintiff's allegations of defamation, has been confirmed as true. At this point in the litigation, no reasonable jury could find that the alleged statement is false, as the jury verdict in the amount of Three Million Four Hundred Seventy Thousand Dollars and Zero Cents (\$3,470,000.00) has been reinstated in its entirety. As such, Plaintiff's Second Amended Complaint should be dismissed with prejudice.

VI.

CONCLUSION

Based upon the foregoing, there is no genuine issue of material fact to be resolved, as the jury verdict in question has been reinstated by the Nevada Supreme Court making the instant action moot. Thus, dismissal of Plaintiff's Second Amended Complaint is proper and Defendants are entitled to judgment as a matter of law. Defendants respectfully request this Honorable Court to issue an Order dismissing, with prejudice, Plaintiff's Second Amended Complaint.

DATED this _/O* day of February, 2017.

NETTLES LAW FURM

Christian M. Morris, Esq.
Nevada Bar No. 011218
1389 Galleria Drive, Suite 200
Henderson, NV 89014
Attorneys for Defendant, Ingrid Patin

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

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to NEFCR 9, NRCP 5(b) and EDCR 7.26, I certify that on this 10 day February, 2017, I served the foregoing DEFENDANT, INGRID PATIN'S MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT to the following parties by electronic transmission through the Wiznet system:

Morris Polich &			
	Contact	Email	
	Cristina Robertson	crobertson@mpplaw.com	
	Debbie Surowiec	dsurowiec@mpplaw.com	
	Jeremy J. Thompson, Esq.	ithompson@mpplaw.com	
	Joyce Ulmer	<u>julmer@mpplaw.com</u> nrodriguez@mpplaw.com	
	Nancy C. Rodriguez	plarsen@mpplaw.com	
	Paul E Larsen, Esq.	parsengmppaw.com	
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	Lisa Bell	lbell@rlattorneys.com	
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EXHIBIT A

EXHIBIT A

EXHIBIT A

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

SVETLANA SINGLETARY,
INDIVIDUALLY, AND AS THE
REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ESTATE
OF REGINALD SINGLETARY, AND AS
PARENT AND LEGAL GUARDIAN OF
GABRIEL L. SINGLETARY, A MINOR,
Appellant,

VS.

TON VINH LEE, DDS, INDIVIDUALLY; FLORIDA TRAIVAI, DMD, INDIVIDUALLY; AND TON V. LEE, DDS, PROF. CORP., A NEVADA PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION, D/B/A SUMMERLIN SMILES, Respondents.

No. 66278

FILED

OCT 1 7 2016

CLERKYOF SUPPLEMS COURT
BY DEPUTY CLERK

ORDER AFFIRMING IN PART, REVERSING IN PART AND REMANDING

This is an appeal from a district court judgment as a matter of law in a dental malpractice action. Eighth Judicial District Court, Clark County; Jerry A. Wiese, Judge.

Appellant brought dental malpractice claims against respondents, alleging that Ronald Singletary died as a result of respondents' negligence following a tooth extraction. At the close of appellant's case, respondents or ally moved for dismissal under NRCP 41(b), arguing that appellant's dental expert failed to testify regarding standard of care to a reasonable degree of medical probability. The district court denied those motions. Subsequently, a jury found that both Summerlin Smiles and Dr. Florida Traivai were contributorily negligent, and awarded damages to appellant. Summerlin Smiles and Dr. Traivai filed motions for judgment as a matter of law on the same ground raised in their NRCP 41(b) motions. The district court granted the motions, finding that appellant's expert failed to provide standard of care and causation

Supreme Court OF Nevada

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16-32399

testimony to the required degree of certainty, and it entered judgment as a matter of law in favor of Summerlin Smiles and Dr. Traivai.

In deciding whether to grant an NRCP 50(b) motion, the district court "must view the evidence and all inferences in favor of the nonmoving party." Nelson v. Heer, 123 Nev. 217, 222, 163 P.3d 420, 424 (2007). "To defeat the motion, the nonmoving party must have presented sufficient evidence such that the jury could grant relief to that party." Id. at 222-23, 163 P.3d at 424. This court reviews a district court order granting a NRCP 50(b) motion de novo. Id. at 223, 163 P.3d at 425.

Having reviewed the parties' briefs and appendices, we conclude that the district court erred in granting judgment as a matter of law and finding that appellant's general dentistry expert failed to state his standard of care opinions to the required reasonable degree of medical The district court determined that the dental expert's probability. testimony should have been stricken as inadmissible because the expert did not use the phrase "to a reasonable degree of medical probability" in rendering his opinion on the standard of care following a tooth extraction. We conclude that this finding was in error. While medical expert testimony regarding standard of care must be made to a reasonable degree of medical probability, there is no requirement that the specific phrase "reasonable degree of medical probability" must be used by the expert in their testimony. Morsicato v. Sav-On Drug Stores, Inc., 121 Nev. 153, 157-58, 111 P.3d 1112, 1115-16 (2005). Thus, the district court should have considered the nature, purpose, and certainty of the dental expert's testimony rather than whether he uttered a specific phrase. FCH1, LLC. v. Rodriguez, 130 Nev., Adv. Op. 46, 335 P.3d 183, 188 (2014) (recognizing that "the refrain is functional, not talismatic," and in evaluating such testimony, the district court should "consider[] the

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purpose of the expert testimony and its certainty in light of its context" rather than listen for specific words (citing Williams v. Eighth Judicial Dist. Court, 127 Nev. 518, 530, 262 P.3d 360, 368 (2011))).

In this case, the expert's opinions were based on his extensive experience as a practicing dentist, including his experience performing tooth extractions, and his review of the documents and records in this case. In testifying that the standard of care requires antibiotic treatment and/or follow-up care to determine whether the patient is experiencing symptoms of infection and that Summerlin Smiles and Dr. Traivai breached that standard, appellant's expert did not use speculative, Appellant's expert provided a hypothetical, or equivocal language. definitive opinion as to the standard of care and its breach in this case, stating that Singletary's infection could have been controlled with antibiotics, that the use of antibiotics is common practice, and that it was a violation of the standard of care not to follow up with Singletary. Although the district court also found that appellant's expert failed to provide causation testimony with the required degree of certainty, appellant's infectious disease expert testified that Singletary died from an infection and swelling that spread from the site of his removed tooth into his neck and the area around the lung space, but that if Singletary had been given antibiotics in the days following the tooth extraction he would not have died, and the infectious disease expert specifically stated that his opinion was made "to a reasonable degree of medical probability." We therefore reverse the district court's judgment as a matter of law and direct the district court to reinstate the jury's verdict.

Appellant also challenges the district court's award of costs to respondent Ton Vinh Lee, D.D.S. Appellant, however, expressly asked the district court to award Dr. Lee half of the costs requested in his motion.

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Appellant therefore lacks standing to appeal the costs award because she is not aggrieved by that order. NRAP 3A(a); Valley Bank of Nev. v. Ginsburg, 110 Nev. 440, 874 P.2d 729 (1994); Farnham v. Farnham, 80 Nev. 180, 391 P.2d 26 (1964) (holding that party who prevails in the district court is not "aggrieved"). Regardless, appellant did not argue that Dr. Lee failed to file a memorandum of costs in the district court, see Old Aztec Mine, Inc. v. Brown, 97 Nev. 49, 52, 623 P.2d 981, 983 (1981) (holding that a point not raised in the district court is deemed to have been waived and will not be considered on appeal), and the argument otherwise lacks merit because Dr. Lee did provide a memorandum of costs. We therefore affirm the award of costs to Dr. Lee. Accordingly, we

ORDER the judgment of the district court AFFIRMED IN PART AND REVERSED IN PART AND REMAND this matter to the district court for proceedings consistent with this order.¹

Cherry

Louglas, J.

Douglas

Gibbons

¹In light of this order, we need not address appellant's other assignments of error.

Respondents' request that we instruct the district court to address certain issues regarding statutory caps and remittitur is denied as the district court entered judgment as a matter of law without considering those issues and those issues should be addressed in the district court in the first instance.

cc: Hon. Jerry A. Wiese, District Judge
James J. Jimmerson, Settlement Judge
Patin Law Group, PLLC
Baker Law Offices
Marquis Aurbach Coffing
Maupin Naylor Braster
Lewis Brisbois Bisgaard & Smith, LLP/Las Vegas
David N. Frederick
Horvitz & Levy, LLP
Stark Friedman & Chapman
Eighth District Court Clerk

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EXHIBIT B

EXHIBIT B

EXHIBIT B

1	COMP	Alun D. Column		
2	LLOYD W. BAKER, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 6893	CLERK OF THE COURT		
3	INGRID PATIN, ESQ. Nevada Bar No.: 011239			
1	BAKER LAW OFFICES 500 South Eighth Street			
7	Las Vegas, NV 89101			
5	(702) 360-4949 Attorneys for Plaintiff			
6	DISTRICT C	OURT		
7	COUNTY OF CLARK, STATE OF NEVADA			
8				
9	SVETLANA SINGLETARY, individually, as the Representative of the Estate of REGINALD SINGLETARY, and as parent and	Case No.: A - 12 - 656091. Dept. No.:		
10	legal guardian of GABRIEL L. SINGLETARY, a Minor,	XVI		
11	Plaintiff,	ARBITRATION EXEMPTION:		
12		WRONGFUL DEATH		
13	VS.))		
14	TON VINH LEE, DDS, individually, FLORIDA TRAIVAI, DMD, individually, JAI PARK, DDS, individually, TON V. LEE, DDS, PROF. CORP.,			
15	a Nevada Professional Corporation d/b/a			
16	SUMMERLIN SMILES, DOE SUMMERLIN SMILES EMPLOYEE, and DOES I through X			
17	and ROE CORPORATIONS I through X, inclusive,			
18	,			
	Defendants.			
19	<u>COMPLAI</u>	NT		
20				
21	COMES NOW the Plaintiff, SVETLAN			
22	Representative of the Estate of REGINALD SINGLE			
23	GABRIEL L. SINGLETARY, by and through her cou	insel of record, INGRID M. PATIN, ESQ. of		
24	BAKER LAW OFFICES, hereby alleges and complains as follows:			
	///			
25	· ///			
26				
27				
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EXHIBIT C

EXHIBIT C

EXHIBIT C

1	GRIGIN	IAL	FILED IN OPEN COURT STEVEN D. GRIERSON
2	DISTRICT COURT		JAN 22 2014
3	CLARK COLL	NTY, NEVADA	JAN ZZ ZUY
4	CLARK COO	В	v /
5		_	ALICE JACOBSON, DEPUTY
6	SVETLANA SINGLETARY, individually, as the Representative of the Estate of	CASE NO.: DEPT. NO.:	A-12-65609/1-C XXX
7	REGINALD SINGLETARY, and as parent	52	
_	and legal guardian of GABRIEL L. SINGLETARY, a Minor,		
8	Plaintiff,	SPECIAL VER	RDICT FORM
9	,		
10	VS.		
11	TON VINH LEE, DDS, individually, FLORIDA TRAIVAI, DMD, individually, JAI		
12	PARK, DDS, individually, TON V. LEE, DDS, PROF. CORP., a Nevada		
13	Professional Corporation d/b/a		
	SUMMERLIN SMILES, DOE SUMMERLIN SMILES EMPLOYEE, and		
14	DOES I through X and ROE CORPORATIONS I through X, inclusive,		
15	Defendants.		
16			
17			
18	We the jury in the above-entitled action find the following special verdict on the		
19	Questions submitted to us:		
20	Question No. 1: Was Ton Vinh Lee, DDS, negligent in his care and treatment of		
21	Reginald Singletary?		
22	ANSWER: Yes No		
23	If your answer to Question 1 is "no" please sign and return the General Verdict		
24	finding in favor of Dr. Lee.		
25	Question No. 2: Was negligence on the part of Ton Vinh Lee, DDS a cause of injury		h Lee, DDS a cause of injury
26 27	to Reginald Singletary?		
28	ANSWER: Yes No_	7	

1	If your answer to Question 2 is "no" please sign and return the General Verdict		
2	finding in favor of Dr. Lee.		
3	Question No. 3: Was Florida Traivai, DMD, negligent in her care and treatment of		
4	Reginald Singletary?		
5	ANSWER: Yes No		
6 7	If your answer to Question 3 is "no" please sign and return the General Verdict		
8	finding in favor of Dr. Traivai.		
9	Question No. 4: Was negligence on the part of Florida Traivai, DMD, a cause of injury		
10	to Reginald Singletary?		
11	ANSWER: Yes No		
12	If your answer to Question 4 is "no" please sign and return the General Verdict		
13			
14	Question No. 5: Was Jai Park, DDS, negligent in his care and treatment of Reginald		
15 16	Singletary?		
17	ANSWER: Yes No		
18	If your answer to Question 5 is "no" please sign and return the General Verdict		
19	finding in favor of Dr. Park.		
20	Question No. 6: Was negligence on the part of Jai Park, DDS, a cause of injury to		
21	Reginald Singletary?		
22	ANSWER: Yes No		
23	If your answer to Question 6 is "no" please sign and return the General Verdict		
24	finding in favor of Dr. Park.		
25 26	Question No. 7: Was Summerlin Smiles negligent in its care and treatment of		
	Reginald Singletary?		
- 1	ANSWER: Yes No		
	7.11-017-E11. 1-03		

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ANSWER

\$ 2,000,000.00

1	Question No. 1	3: What amount of damage, if any, do you find was sustained by Svetlana
2		ast loss of probable support?
3	ANSWER \$	
4		
5		14: What amount of damage, if any, do you find will be sustained by
6		etary for future loss of probable support?
7	ANSWER \$_	300,000.—
8	Question No. 1	5: What amount of damage, if any, do you find was sustained by Gabriel
9	Singletary for pa	ast loss of probable support?
10	ANSWER \$_	60,000 -
11	Question No. 1	6: What amount of damage, if any, do you find will be sustained by Gabriel
12	 Singletary for fu	uture loss of probable support?
13	ANSWER \$_	300.000-
14	1]	7: Was Reginald Singletary comparatively negligent?
15	ANSWER: Y	
16		
17		nswered "yes", please proceed to Question No. 18. If you answered "no"
18		I to Question No. 19.
19	Question No.	18: If you answered "yes" to Question No. 17, was the comparative
20	negligence of R	Reginald Singletary a cause of his injuries?
21	ANSWER: Y	es No
22		
23		
24		
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26 27		
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- U I	11	

Question No. 19: Assuming that 100% represents the total negligence which was the cause of the Plaintiffs' damages, what percentage of this 100% is due to the comparative negligence of Reginald Singletary and what percentage of this 100% is due to the negligence of each of the Defendants?

Reginald Singletary		25	_%
Ton Vinh Lee, DDS			_%
Florida Traivai, DMD		50	_%
Jai Park, DDS			_%
Summerlin Smiles		25	_%
-	TOTAL	100	_%

DATED this 22 day of January, 2014

FOREPERSON

EXHIBIT D

EXHIBIT D

EXHIBIT D

Alun D. Column

CLERK OF THE COURT

Lloyd W. Baker, Esq.

Nevada Bar No. 6893 Ingrid Patin, Esq.

£ 5

Nevada Bar No. 011239

BAKER LAW OFFICES

500 S. Eighth Street Las Vegas, NV 89101

> Telephone: (702) 360-4949 Facsimile: (702) 360-3234

Attorneys for Plaintiff

DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

SVETLANA SINGLETARY, individually, as the Representative of the Estate of REGINALD SINGLETARY, and as parent and legal guardian of GABRIEL L. SINGLETARY, a Minor,

Plaintiff,

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TON VINH LEE, DDS, individually, FLORIDA TRAIVAI, DMD, individually, JAI PARK, DDS, individually; TON V. LEE, DDS, PROF. CORP., a Nevada Professional Corporation d/b/a SUMMERLIN SMILES, DOE SUMMERLIN SMILES EMPLOYEE, and DOES I through X and ROE

CORPORATIONS I through X, inclusive,

23

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Case No.: A-12-656091-C Dept. No.: XIV-XXX

ORDER

Defendants.

Defendant FLORIDA TRAIVAI, DMD'S MOTION TO RETAX, and Defendant TON VINH LEE, DDS', Joinder to Motion to Retax, having come before the Court for hearing on the 11th day of March, 2014; Jessica Goodey, Esq. of Baker Law Offices appearing for Plaintiff SVETLANA SINGLETARY, individually, as the Representative of the Estate of REGINALD

Page 1 of 3

SINGLETARY, and as parent and legal guardian of GABRIEL L. SINGLETARY, Amanda Brookhyser, Esq. of LEWIS, BRISBOIS, BISGAARD & SMITH, LLP appearing for Defendant FLORIDA TRAIVAI, DMD, and Jason Friedman, Esq. of STARK, FREIDMAN & CHAPMAN appearing before Defendant TON V. LEE, DDS, PROF. CORP., and the Court having examined the records and documents on file in the above-entitled matter and being fully advised in the premises:

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that Defendant FLORIDA TRAIVAI, DMD's Motion to Retax and Defendant TON VINH LEE, DDS' Joinder thereto is GRANTED IN PART and DENIED IN PART, as set forth below.

Plaintiff's requested witness fees are hereby reduced to \$18,495.64, and Plaintiffs' requested photocopy costs are hereby reduced to \$4,153.44. All other costs requested by Plaintiff are granted in the full amounts requested.

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1		
1	Therefore, IT IS HEREBY ORDER	ED ADJUGED AND DECREED that Plaintiff
2	awarded \$38,042.64 in costs.	
3	Dated this day of March, 2014.	
4		
5	_	
6		Honorable Jerry Wiese, II, District Court Judge
7	Respectfully Submitted By:	
8	DAMEDIAWOFFICES	
9		
10	Lloyd W. Baker, Esq.	
11		
12	Ingrid Patin, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 011239	
13	500 S. Eighth Street	
13	Las Vegas, NV 89101	
14	Attorneys for Plaintiff	
15	APPROVED AS TO FORM AND CONTE	ENT:
16		
17		
18	·	Jason Friedman, Esq.
19	. 11	STARK, FRIEDMAN & CHAPMAN
	6385 S. Rainhow Blvd. Suite 600	200 W. Sahara, #1401 Las Vegas NV 89102
20		Attorney for Defedants,
21	11	Ton Vinh Lee, DDS and Ton V. Lee, DDS,
22		Prof. Corp., d/b/a Summerlin Smiles
23		
24		
25	;	
26		
~∪	, II	

Therefore, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED ADJUGED AND DECREED that Plaintiff is awarded \$38,042.64 in costs. 2 Dated this ____ day of March, 2014. 3 4 5 Honorable Jerry Wiese, II, District Court Judge 6 Respectfully Submitted By: 7 **BAKER LAW OFFICES** 8 9 10 Lloyd W. Baker, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 6893 11 Ingrid Patin, Esq. 12 Nevada Bar No. 011239 500 S. Eighth Street 13 Las Vegas, NV 89101 Attorneys for Plaintiff 14 APPROVED AS TO FORM AND CONTENT: 16 17 Amanda Brookheyser, Esq. Jason Friedman, Esq. LEWIS, BRISBOIS, STARK, FRIEDMAN & CHAPMAN BISGAARD & SMITH, LLP. 200 W Sahara, #1401 6385 S. Rainbow Blvd., Suite 600 Las Vegas NV 89102 Las Vegas, NV 89118 Attorney for Defedants, Attorney for Defendant Ton Vinh Lee, DDS and Ton V. Lee, DDS, Florida Traivai, DMD Prof. Corp., d/b/a Summerlin Smiles 22 23 24 25

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EXHIBIT E

EXHIBIT E

EXHIBIT E

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Alun D. Column Lloyd W. Baker, Esq. **CLERK OF THE COURT** Nevada Bar No. 6893 2 Ingrid Patin, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 011239 3 **BAKER LAW OFFICES** 4 500 S. Eighth Street Las Vegas, NV 89101 Telephone: (702) 360-4949 Facsimile: (702) 360-3234 6 7 Attorneys for Plaintiff 8 **DISTRICT COURT** 9 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 10 11 Case No.: A-12-656091-C SVETLANA SINGLETARY, individually, as 12 Dept. No.: 30 the Representative of the Estate of 13 REGINALD SINGLETARY, and as parent and legal guardian of GABRIEL L. SINGLETARY, a Minor, JUDGMENT ON JURY VERDICT 15 Plaintiff, 16 17 V. 18 TON VINH LEE, DDS, individually, FLORIDA TRAIVAI, DMD, individually, JAI 19 PARK, DDS, individually; TON V. LEE, DDS, PROF. CORP., a Nevada Professional 20 Corporation d/b/a SUMMERLIN SMILES, DOE SUMMERLIN SMILES EMPLOYEE, 21 and DOES I through X and ROE 22 CORPORATIONS I through X, inclusive, 23 Defendants. 24 ☐ Sum Jdgmt ☐ Stip Dis ☐ Voluntary Dis ☐, Non-Jury Trial Stip Jdgmt ☐ Involuntary (stat) Dis 25 Jury Trial Default J\u00edgmt ☐ Jdgmt on Arb Award ☐ Transferred ☐ Mtn to Dis (by deft) 26 27 28

JUDGMENT ON JURY VERDICT

This action came on for trial before the Eighth Judicial District Court and a jury on January 13, 2014, before Honorable Jerry A. Wiese, II, District Judge, presiding, and the issues having been duly tried and the jury having duly rendered its verdict,

IT IS ORDERED AND ADJUDGED that Plaintiff, SVETLANA SINGLETARY, individually, be awarded the sum of Nine Hundred Eighty Five Thousand Dollars and Zero Cents (\$985,000.00), pursuant to the Special Verdict Form, a copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit "1." Having found for the Plaintiff and against Defendants, FLORIDA TRAIVAI, DMD and TON V. LEE, DDS, A PROF. CORP., d/b/a SUMMERLIN SMILES, the jury further found that the percentage of negligence on the part of Decedent Reginald Singletary which was the proximate cause of Decedent Reginald Singletary's injury was twenty five percent (25%), the percentage of negligence on the part of Defendant, FLORIDA TRAIVAI, DMD, which was the proximate cause of Decedent Reginald Singletary's injury was fifty percent (50%), and the percentage of negligence on the part of Defendant, TON V. LEE, DDS, A PROF. CORP., d/b/a SUMMERLIN SMILES, which was the proximate cause of Decedent Reginald Singletary's injury was twenty five percent (25%).

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED AND ADJUDGED that Plaintiff, GABRIEL SINGLETARY, a minor, be awarded the sum of Two Million Four Hundred Eighty Five Thousand Dollars and Zero Cents (\$2,485,000.00), pursuant to the Special Verdict Form. (See Exhibit 1). Having found for the Plaintiff and against Defendants, FLORIDA TRAIVAI, DMD and TON V. LEE, DDS, A PROF. CORP., d/b/a SUMMERLIN SMILES, the jury further found that the percentage of negligence on the part of Decedent Reginald Singletary which was the proximate cause of Decedent Reginald Singletary's injury was twenty five percent (25%), the percentage of negligence on the part of Defendant, FLORIDA TRAIVAI, DMD, which was the proximate cause of Decedent Reginald Singletary's injury was fifty percent (50%), and the percentage of negligence on the part of Defendant, TON V. LEE, DDS, A PROF. CORP., d/b/a SUMMERLIN SMILES, which was the proximate cause of Decedent Reginald Singletary's injury was twenty five percent (25%).

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED AND ADJUDGED that Plaintiff is entitled to her costs of Thirty Eight Thousand Forty Two Dollars and Sixty Four Cents (\$38,042.64), as the prevailing part under Nevada Revised Statute 18.020.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED AND ADJUDGED that the amounts awarded to Plaintiffs, SVETLANA SINGLETARY, individually, and GABRIEL SINGLETARY, a minor, shall bear interest at the legal rate of 5.25% per year from the date thereon.

DATED this 15 day of April, 2014.

DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

Prepared by:

BAKER LAW OFFICES

By:

LLOYD W. BAKER, ESQ.

Nevada Bar No. 6893

INGRID PATIN, ESQ.

Nevada Bar No.: 011239

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Attorneys for Plaintiff

EXHIBIT F

EXHIBIT F

EXHIBIT F

The Trial Reporter

NEVADA

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IN MEMORIAM

Andy Anderson Editor & Publisher 1967 - 2003

> Editor & Publisher Beverly Graham



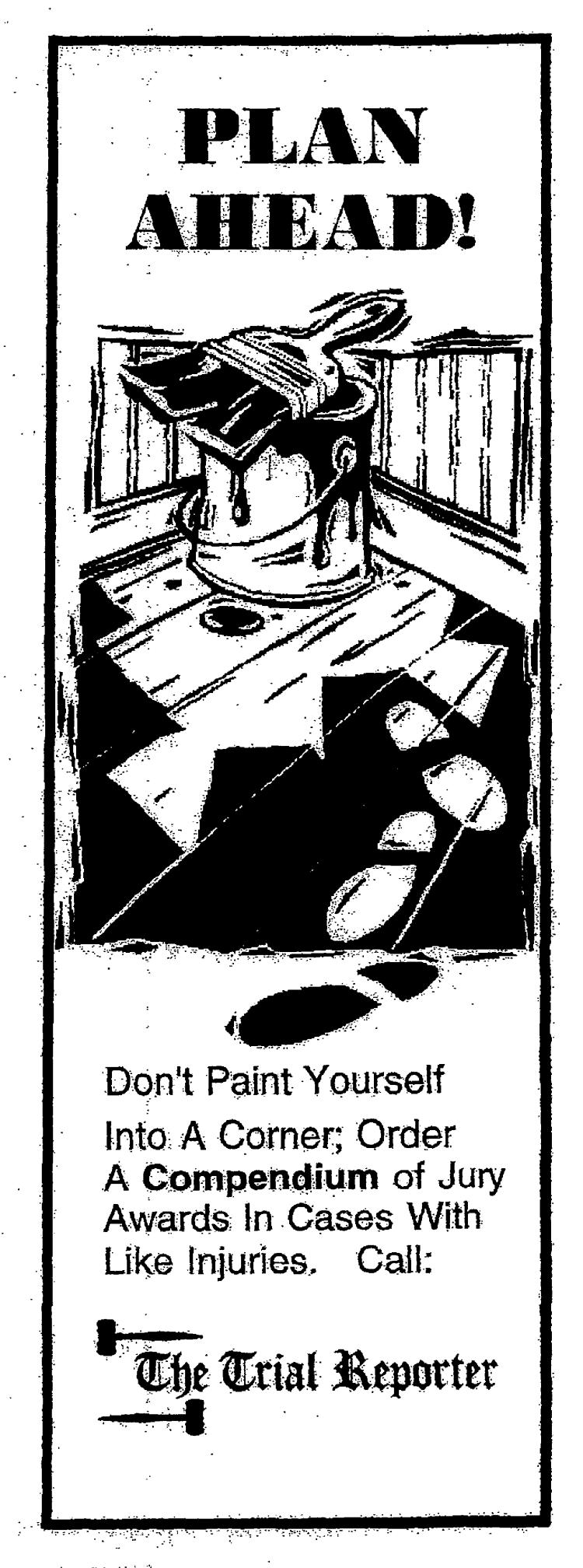
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1/17/14 - pro tem Judge HARRY P. MARQUIS - CV A636746 - ACOSTA (Ralph A. Schwartz, sole practitioner) v LAS VEGAS METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT and CROSSMAN (Craig R. Anderson of Marquis Auerbach Coffing, P.C.) - PERSONAL INJURY - REAREND - POLICE VEHICLE. Case being tried as a Shortrial. Plntf, male, age 37, an unemployed Nevada resident, alleged that, while stopped southbound on Lamb Boulevard, he was rear-ended by Dfnt Crossman, male, a Nevada resident, who was in the course and scope of his occupational duties as a police officer for Dfnt Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department. Pintf alleged he sustained cervical and thoracic strains and sprains, with secondary headaches; plus a bulging cervical disk at C-4, C-5, which necessitated bilateral facet injections and occipital nerve blocks. Platf also alleged he has ongoing residual complaints. Prayer: In excess of \$10,000 compensatory damages; plus \$42,507.44 medical expenses. (Dfrits self-insured.) day trial. By stipulation, four jurors deliberated. Jury out? hours. AWARDED PLNTF \$35,000 DAMAGES COMPENSATORY (REPRE-SENTING \$25,000 FOR MEDICAL EXPENSES AND \$10,000 FOR PAIN AND SUFFERING). *****************

1/22/14 - Judge JERRY A. WIESE -CV A656091 - SINGLETARY (Lloyd W. Baker, Ingrid M. Patin, and Jessica M. Goodey of Baker Law Offices) v LEE, D.D.S., dba SUMMERLIN SMILES (Jason B. Friedman of Stark, Friedman & Chapman, L.L.P., of Long Beach, California); PARK, D.D.S. (Edward J. Lemons of Lemons, Grundy & Eisenberg, P.C.); and TRAIVAI, D.M.D. (S. Brent Vogel of Lewis, Brisbois, Bisgaard & Smith, L.L.P.) -WRONGFUL DEATH - MEDICAL MALPRAC-TICE - DENTAL - FAILURE TO DIAGNOSE/ INFECTION LACK TREAT INFORMED CONSENT. Prologue: Decedent presented to Dfnt Summerlin Smiles, March 24, 2011, for routine dental work. New



JUHY VERDICTS... The Trial Reporter

patient examination was done. Dfnts dentists Traival and Park were independent contractors of Dfnt Summerlin Smiles. On April 16th, Decedent returned to Dfnt Summerlin Smiles for an extraction of the number 32 wisdom tooth, performed by Dfnt Traivai. Following the extraction, Decedent experienced ongoing severe pain in the extraction area on the right side of his face; swelling of the face, jaw, and neck; plus difficulty swallowing. Dfnt Summerlin Smiles was allegedly contacted via telephone on April 18th, and Decedent was advised to call again if his symptoms did not subside within four to five days. Decedent continued to experience his prior symptoms, and had difficulty swallowing, as well as difficulty speaking and eating, on April 19th and April 20th. Decedent was vomiting, began having difficulty breathing, and was transported by ambulance to non-party hospital, where he was admitted to the Intensive Care Unit, on April 21st. Antibiotics were administered and drainage of Decedent's neck was performed. Decedent died on April 25th. being tried on comparative fault, Case Decedent, male, age 42, was survived by his spouse and minor son, who brought suit for his wrongful death. Platfs, both Nevada residents, alleged Dfnts fell below the standard of care by giving Decedent incorrect advice when he called Dfnt Summerlin Smiles, and followed their advice even though he became progressively sicker. Pluts also alleged Dfuts failed to obtain Decedent's informed consent regarding use of antibiotics to prevent infection. (Court ruled issue was moot.) Pluts called Joseph B. Marzouk, M.D., an infectious diseases specialist, of Oakland, California. Plntfs also called Andrew Pallos, D.D.S. of Laguna Niguel, California, who was of the opinion that Dints fell below the standard of care. Dfnts Lee and Park denied liability, advancing the defense that they did not provide any treatment to Decedent. Dfnt Traivai, female, a Nevada resident, denied falling below the standard of care. Dfnt Traival argued that there were no complications during the procedure, and Decedent was given both

verbal and written postoperative instructions, which instructed Decedent to contact the office or go to the emergency department if he experienced any severe or unexpected complications. Dfnt Traivai also argued that, in the days following the extraction procedure, she was not contacted and was not aware of Decedent's condition and/or any potential complications. Additionally, Dfnt Traivai argued she did not instruct an employee of Dfnt Summerlin Smiles to give any medical advice and/or instructions to Decedent. Dfnt Traivai called Christian E. Sandrock, M.D., an infectious diseases specialist, of Sacramento, California; and William C. Ardary, D.D.S., M.D., an oral and maxillofacial surgeon, of Arcadia, California. Plntfs alleged that, as a result of Dfnts' negligence, Decedent developed necrotizing mediastinitis and septic. shock, then Ludwig's angina from the dental abscess, which resulted in his death. Prayer: In excess of \$10,000 compensatory damages; plus \$600,000 loss of support (D Vogel). (Carrier: Hartford Insurance.) Seven day trial. Jury out two-plus hours. FOUND FOR DFNTS LEE AND PARK: AWARDED PLNTF SPOUSE \$985,000 COMPENSATORY DAMAGES (REP-RESENTING \$125,000 FOR PAST PAIN AND SUFFERING, \$500,000 FOR FUTURE PAIN AND SUFFERING, \$60,000 PAST LOSS OF SUPPORT, AND \$300,000 FUTURE LOSS OF AWARDED PLNTF SON SUPPORT). DAMAGES \$2,485,000 COMPENSATORY (REPRESENTING \$125,000 FOR PAST PAIN AND SUFFERING, \$2 MILLION FOR FUTURE PAIN AND SUFFERING, \$60,000 PAST LOSS OF SUPPORT, AND \$300,000 FUTURE LOSS OF SUPPORT). Decedent to be twenty-five percent at fault, found Dfnt Traivai to be fifty percent at fault, and found Dfnt Summerlin Smiles to be twentyfive percent at fault; therefore, Plntf spouse to recover \$492,500 from Dfnt Traival and \$246,250 from Dfnt Summerlin Smiles; and Platf son to recover \$1,242,500 from Dfnt Traivai and \$621,250 from Dfnt Summerlin Smiles).







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I Legal Update Fall 2014

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HIGHLIGHTS

Nevada Supreme Court Clarifies Standard for Testimony of a Treating Physician and Prohibits Ex Parte Communication with an Opposing Party's Experts

Whether the testimony of a treating physician must be stated to a "reasonable degree of medical probability" depends on the purpose of the testimony, and whether it supports an alternative causation theory. Further, counsel is prohibited from contacting an opposing party's expert, including a non-retained treating physician, without express consent.

Entertainer Awarded More Than \$1.3 Million after Backstage Fall

A professional comedian, hired to perform at the Bellagio Hotel and Casino, allegedly tripped and fell over an unsecured speaker cord resulting in a complete rupture of his Achilles tendon. The jury awarded the plaintiff \$1,308,500.00 for personal injuries and alleged lost wages.

IN THIS ISSUE NEVADA SUPREME COURT Medical Malpinence Page 1 Negligence Page 2 NEVADA JURY VERDICTS Personal library Page 2 Medical Malpractice Page 3 Permise Library Page 4 Breach of Contract Page 5

NEVADA SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

MEDICAL MALPRACTICE

A Treating Provider Need Not Testify to a Reasonable Degree of Medical Certainty if Contradicting a Plaintiff's Causation Theory and Parties Must Obtain Express Consent Before Contacting an Opposing Party's Expert

Plaintiff filed a complaint alleging medical malpractice and negligence. Plaintiff specifically asserted that after receiving Lasik corrective surgery on both eyes she experienced ocular irritation and subsequently lost a majority ofher sight. Defendant denied liability and asserted that Plaintiff's deteriorating eye condition may have resulted from abuse of numbing eye drops.

In support of Defendant's theory, Defendant called Plaintiff's treating physician to testify at trial. Plaintiff's treating provider testified that, in his opinion, plaintiff could have returned to her best corrective vision had she followed his instructions and recommendations, but conceded that this was speculation. He also testified that, while not the cause of the defect, it was possible that Plaintiff's use of numbing eye drops caused her vision to deteriorate and contributed to her lack of improvement. The jury returned a verdict for Defendant and Plaintiff appealed.

The Nevada Supreme Court determined the testimony offered by Plaintiff's treating physician was permissible pursuant to Williams v. Eighth Judicial District Court. 127 Nev. 262 P.3d 360 (2011). Williams provided that the testimony of a defense expert need not be stated to a reasonable degree of medical probability when being used to controvert an element of the plaintiff's claim, rather than

establish an independent theory of causation. Here, Defendant did not offer the expert's testimony to establish the alternative causation theory that eye damage resulted from abuse of numbing drops, rather than defendant's actions. Rather, the expert's testimony was offered to furnish reasonable alternative causes to those offered by Plaintiff.

On appeal, Plaintiff also asserted that defense counsel contacted the Plaintiff's treating physician without express consent, thereby warranting a new trial. Defendant argued the communication with the expert was necessary only to coordinate the physician's appearance at trial. The Nevada Supreme Court initially noted that a plaintiff's claim for personal injury or medical malpractice served as a limited waiver of the physicianpatient privilege with regard to directly relevant and essential information necessary to resolve the case. Further, the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure affirmatively allow formal depositions of individuals who have been identified as experts whose opinions may be presented at trial NRCP 26(b)(4). Rule 26 does not, however, contemplate ex parte communications with the opposing party's expert witnesses. The Court also noted that the professional ethics rules for the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals preclude coursel from speaking directly to an opposing party's expert. Erickson v. Newmar Corp., 87 F.3d 298, 301 (9th Cir. 1996).

The Nevada Supreme Court ultimately balanced the desire for confidentiality with the need for full disclosure of relevant medical information and concluded there was no need to allow ex parte communication with an opposing party's expert, absent express consent. While the Nevada Supreme Court agreed that improper ex parte communication had occurred, Plaintiff's motion for a new trial was properly denied. The Court noted that the physician's trial testimony remained unchanged from his prior deposition testimony, and therefore Plaintiff did not suffer prejudice as a result of the conduct of Defendant. Leavitt v. Siems, 130 Nev. Adv. Rep. 54 (2014).

1 the property.

As a result of the contact with the chemicals, laintiff allegedly developed reactive airway shunction syndrome. When Plaintiff's worker's impensation coverage terminated six months ter the incident, she was unable to obtain or prescription medication, which allegedly sulted in a stroke. Defendant denied liability.

Plaintiff sought compensatory damages, acluding approximately \$180,000.00 in medical xpenses and \$100,000.00 in lost wages. After nine day trial the jury awarded Plaintiff 621,122.00 in compensatory damages. Wright Valley Health System, L.L.C, March 6, 2014.

Fruck Driver Found Liable for Another Vehicle's Rollover

Defendant was operating a tractor-trailer in the course of his occupational duties as a nuck driver for Defendant Per Food Wholesale. Plaintiff, a 19 year-old female retail clerk, illeged that Defendant negligently executed a lane change into Plaintiff's lane of travel, which caused her to lose control and roll her vehicle. Plaintiff sustained a degloving injury to her dominant left hand.

Defendants denied liability and asserted that Plaintiff was either traveling in Defendant's "blind spot" or she attempted to "shoot the gap" to avoid travelling behind Defendant's tractor-trailer. Defendants called an accident reconstructionist to testify in support of their theory. Plaintiff called a psychiatrist, a hand surgeon, a vocational rehabilitation expert and economist to testify as to Plaintiff's alleged damages.

Plaintiffsought \$199,525.48 in past medical expenses, plus \$64,581.00 to \$87,381.00 for future medical treatment. Plaintiff served an \$825,000.00 pretrial Offer of Judgment and during closing arguments, Plaintiff's counsel asked the jury to award more \$5 million. After a 12 day trial, the jury awarded Plaintiff \$1,261,780.22, but found her to be 10 percent at fault. Kumar v. Pet Food Wholesale, Inc., February 5, 2014.

MEDICAL MAIPRACTICE

Jury Returns Defense Verdict as to Claims Resulting from Plaintiff's Apparent Suicide

Decedent, a 23 year-old female, professional golfer, was survived by her parents who brought suit for her wrongful death. Defendant, a

medical physician, met decedent through mutual friends at a Country Club and treated decedent four times for minor health issues. Five months after their initial meeting, decedent and Defendant developed a tomantic relationship.

On May 8, 2010, Defendant arrived at decedent's residence and found her intoxicated. Decedent was instructed to take a shower and the pair then chipped golf balls in decedent's backyard until 9:00 p.m., when Defendant went home to his pregnant wife. On May 9, 2010, Defendant called decedent 17 times, but was unable to reach her. He then drove to her home and gained entry through an unlocked rear door. Defendant found decedent in her bedroom with a plastic bag secured with rubber bands around her head. Defendant removed decedent's suicide note and a blister pack of Xanax, which appeared to be from Mexico, and placed them in the trunk of his vehicle. Decedent's cause of death was determined to be suicide by asphyxiation.

Plaintiffs alleged Defendant fell below the standard of care when he prescribed medication without determining decedent's medical conditions, allergies to the medications, or whether decedent was at risk for taking medications other than those prescribed. Plaintiffs further alleged that Defendant did not properly document decedent's medical chart with the prescribed controlled substances, and failed to properly evaluate her on May 8 and left her in a medically compromised condition. Plaintiffs also claimed that a combined drug intoxication was a significant cause of decedent's death. Defendant denied falling below the standard of care.

Plaintiffs sought compensatory damages and punitive damages. After a seven day trial the jury returned a verdict for Defendant. Blasberg v. Hess, M.D., May 13, 2014.

Jury Finds for Decedent's Family after Overdose on Methadone

Decedent was treated by Defendant physician for several years preceding his death. During the course of his treatment, Defendant discussed referring decedent to an opioid addiction specialist and prescribed a one month supply of Methadone, ten milligrams. Decedent began taking the prescribed Methadone and experienced insomnia, hallucinations and constipation. After four days, decedent experienced pinpoint eyes, profuse sweating, twitching in his sleep, sleep walking, blue-tinged lips and an ashen complexion. Decedent's spouse contacted Defendant's office and was advised by the staff that the decedent's

symptoms were normal and the information would be passed along to the Defendant. Twenty minutes later, decedent stopped breathing and died. Decedent's cause of death was determined to be Methadone intoxication.

Decedent was survived by his spouse and three minor children, who brought suit for his wrongful death. Plaintiffs alleged that Defendant fell below the standard of care when he negligently prescribed methodone for opioid addiction and failed to conduct a thorough medical assessment and physical evaluation. Plaintiffs also alleged that Defendant's medical staff fell below the standard of care when they advised decedent's spouse that the symptoms were normal and failed to recommend that decedent be taken to the emergency department. Additionally, Plaintiffs alleged that the Defendant failed to respond to decedent's wife and failed to supervise and/or train employees in appropriate counseling to patients. Defendant denied falling below the standard of care and maintained that decedent was comparatively at fault for not properly following the prescription's instructions and for taking more than was prescribed.

Plaintiffs sought between \$3 million and \$4 million in damages. After a 13 day trial, the jury found Defendant to be 53 percent at fault. Decedent's estate recovered \$1,592,650.00; decedent's spouse was awarded \$530,000.00; two of decedent's children received \$1,060,000.00 and the third childreceived \$795,000.00. Davis and Davis, Estate v. Gautham Gummadi Reddy, M.D., Ltd., June 18, 2014.

Plaintiffs Awarded More Than \$2.6 Million Following Wisdom Tooth Extraction

Decedent presented to Defendant dentist for routine dental work and underwent a new patient examination. Decedent returned to Defendant one month later for an extraction of his wisdom teeth. Following the extraction, the decedent experienced ongoing severe pain in the extraction area on the right side of his face, jaw and neck, and experienced difficulty swallowing. Decedent allegedly contacted Defendant via telephone two days later and was advised to call again if his symptoms failed to subside in four to five days. Four days after the extraction, decedent continued to experience symptoms and developed difficulty eating, speaking, and breathing and was vomiting. Decedent was taken to the hospital by ambulance where he was admitted to the Intensive Care Unit Decedent

is administered antibiotics and drainage of his ick was performed, but decedent passed nine as after the extraction.

Decedent's spouse and minor son asserted aims for wrongful death. Plaintiffs alleged at Defendant fell below the standard of the by providing decedent incorrect advice then he called after the extraction. Plaintiffs so asserted that Defendant failed to obtain accedent's informed consent regarding the use antibiotics to prevent infection. Further, laintiffs claimed that as a result of Defendant's egligence, decedent developed necrotizing rediastinitis, septic shock and Ludwig's angina om the dental abscess, which resulted in his eath.

Plaintiffs relied on the testimony of an ifectious disease specialist and a dentist who pined that Defendant fell below the standard of are. Defendant denied liability and maintained par there were no complications during the rocedure. Defendant argued that decedent was iven both verbal and written postoperative astructions, which instructed decedent to ontact the office or go to the emergency room the experienced any severe or unexpected omplications. Defendant also asserted that he was not contacted or aware of decedent's ondition and/or potential complications, or did Defendant instruct an employee of he dental office to give medical advice and/ ir instructions to the decedent. Defendant elied on the testimony of an infectious disease pecialist and an oral and maxillofacial surgeon it trial,

Plaintiffs sought compensatory damages hus \$600,000.00 in loss of support. After a even day trial, the jury found decedent to the 25 percent at fault. Decedent's spouse was awarded \$738,750.00 in compensatory damages and decedent's minor child was awarded \$1,863,750.00. Singletary v. Lee. D. D. S., amary 22, 2014.

PREMISES LIABILITY

Defendant Not Liable For a Trip and Fall on its Premises

Plaintiff, a 57 year-old female accounts payable clerk, alleged that while on Defendant's premises she was injured when her shoe became stuck in a concrete expansion joint, which caused her to trip and fall. Plaintiff alleged Defendant was negligent in its maintenance of the premises, and failed to fill the concrete

expansion joint to a sufficient level required to prevent the hazardous condition.

Plaintiff relied on the testimony of an architect who opined that the expansion joint failed to meet the building code, and a safety engineer who opined the expansion joint could have been a tripping hazard. Defendant denied liability and maintained that it had no notice of the condition. Defendant further argued that there had never been a fall involving any of the 58,000 feet of expansion joints and that its maintenance of the premises was reasonable.

As a result of the fall, Plaintiff allegedly sustained a fractured left elbow. Her orthopedic physician opined that Plaintiff would develop arthritis and may possibly require future surgery. Defendant retained an orthopedic physician who opined that the fracture was causally related to the fall, but maintained that Plaintiff would not develop arthritis or require future surgery.

Plaintiff sought \$119,000.00 in medical expenses and more than \$10,000.00 in lost wages. Plaintiff made a pretrial demand of \$350,000.00 and Defendant offered \$135,000.00. After a five day trial, the jury returned a verdict for Defendant. Biondi v. Paris Las Vegas Propco, L.L.C., May 23, 2014.

Jury Returned Verdict for Entertainer Who Suffered Injury Backstage

Plaintiff, a 61 year-old male professional comedian, was hired to perform at the Bellagio Hotel and Casino. Plaintiff alleged that Defendant's staff negligently set up the stage, causing Plaintiff to trip and fall over an unsecured speaker cord. Plaintiff sustained a complete rupture of his Achilles tendon, which resulted in a permanent limp. Defendant denied liability and argued Plaintiff was contributory negligent.

At trial, Plaintiff called an entertainment expert, an orthopedic physician and an economist who estimated Plaintiff's damages

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were \$7,500,000.00. Defendant relied on the testimony of an orthopedic physician and an economist. Plaintiff sought \$3,214,632.00 in past lost wages; \$4,121,970.00 in future lost wages; and medical expenses. Plaintiff made a pretrial demand of \$500,000.00 and Defendant countered with \$175,000.00. After a 15 day trial, the jury returned a verdict for the Plaintiff and awarded \$1,308,500.00. Wallace v. Bellagio, L.L.C., April 8, 2014.

Breach of Contract

Plaintiff Awarded Damages and Ownership Interest in Business Established during Plaintiff's Divorce

Plaintiff and Defendant were engaged to be married in 1999 and allegedly established and operated Canyon Gate Cleaners as equal co-owners. Plaintiff also owned and operated a machinery sales corporation in Phoenix, Arizona, and utilized his resources and equipment to find a location and equip Canyon Gate Cleaners. Because Plaintiff was involved in divorce proceedings at the time, Defendant suggested that Plaintiff nor be listed as an officer and shareholder of Canyon Gate. in order to insure Plaintiffs wife would not assert a lien on the business. It was agreed that Defendant would constructively hold Plaintiff's interest in the business, which flourished over the next ten years. The parties shared the income from the business and purchased various personal properties that they jointly owned. Subsequently, however, Defendant removed Plaintiff from their home and business by filing a temporary restraining order. Plaintiff alleged that Defendant breached their agreement to sell the business and divide their personal assets:

Defendant denied liability and maintained that Plaintiff was neither an owner nor an interest holder in the business. Defendant further alleged that Plaintiff did not start or operate the business, did not contribute funds or other consideration to the operation, did not design the business and had no financial or "swear equity." Defendant asserted she hired Plaintiff as a paid consultant through his businesses, LES Systems, Inc., and Lorenz Equipment Sales, and that she purchased the residence where they lived from 1998 through 2009.

After a nine day trial, the jury awarded Plaintiff \$944,000.00 in compensatory damages

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Singletary v. Lee, No. 66278 (Nev. Oct. 17, 2016) | Casetext

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Oct 17, 2016 - Singletary v. ... SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA ... as a matter of law and direct the district court to reinstate the jury's verdict.

[PDF] HIGHLIGHTS IN THIS ISSUE NEVADA SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

alversontaylor.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/.../2014-Nevada-Legal-Update-Fall.pdf ▼ Nov 4, 2014 - NEVADA JURY VERDICTS. Personal Injury. ... jury returned a verdict for Defendant and. Plaintiff appealed. Singletary v. Lee, D.D.S.,.

Verdicts - Ranalli & Zaniel, Trial Attorneys

ranallilawyers.com/index.php/verdicts ▼

JURY VERDICT: Defense Verdict on wrongful death claim and \$35,000 for injury **NEVADA** ONE MORTGAGE: Clark County Justice Court Case A002737.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA ...

caseinfo.nvsupremecourt.us/document/view.do?csNameID=34476&csIID...14...

Sep 23, 2014 - non-economic damages in the Judgment on **Jury Verdict** filed April 29, the death of Reginald **Singletary** following dental surgery to extract a ...

15-02468

caseinfo.nvsupremecourt.us/document/view.do?csNameID=34476&csIID...15...

Jan 22, 2015 - IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF **NEVADA** ... A judgment upon a **jury verdict** for a total of \$3,508,042.64 was entered against, inter ... Plaintiff/appellant Svetlana **Singletary**, individually and in representative ...

66278: Case View

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For official records, please contact the Clerk of the Supreme Court of **Nevada** at (775) ... Appellant/cross-respondent Svetlana **Singletary's** docketing statement due: should this court reinstate the judgment on the **jury's verdict** as appellants ...

Jury returns not guilty verdict in Oregon standoff trial | The Columbian

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Oct 27, 2016 - The jury could not reach a verdict on a single count of theft for Ryan Bundy. ... who are to go on trial in Nevada early next year for that standoff.

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Jun 19, 2013 - injury." We affirm the trial court's judgment and jury verdict, and we deny Singletary, 166
Wn. App. at 783 (quoting Marley, Exch. & Ass'nv.

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Attorneys for Plaintiffs

DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

SVETLANA SINGLETARY, individually, and as the Representative of the Estate of REGINALD SINGLETARY, and as parent and legal guardian of GABRIEL L. SINGLETARY, a Minor,

Plaintiffs,

VS.

TON VINH LEE, DDS, individually, FLORIDA TRAIVAI, DMD, individually, JAI PARK, DDS, individually, TON V. LEE, DDS, PROF.CORP., a Nevada Professional Corporation d/b/a SUMMERLIN SMILES, DOE SUMMERLIN SMILES EMPLOYEE, DOES I through X and ROE CORPORATIONS I through X, inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No.: A656091 Dept. No.: XXX

CASE APPEAL STATEMENT

Page 1 of 6

CH COFFING 10001 Park Run Drive Las Vegas, Nevada 89145 382-0711 FAX: (702) 382-5816 MARQUIS AURBA

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(702)

CASE APPEAL STATEMENT

Plaintiffs, Svetlana Singletary, individually, and as the Representative of the Estate of Reginald Singletary, and as parent and legal guardian of Gabriel L. Singletary, a Minor, by and through her attorneys of record, Marquis Aurbach Coffing and Baker Law Offices, hereby files this Case Appeal Statement.

1. Name of appellant filing this Case Appeal Statement:

> Plaintiffs, Svetlana Singletary, individually, and as the Representative of the Estate of Reginald Singletary, and as parent and legal guardian of Gabriel L. Singletary, a Minor

2. Identify the Judge issuing the decision, judgment, or order appealed from:

Honorable Jerry A. Wiese II

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

Appellants: Svetlana Singletary, individually, and as the Representative of the

Estate of Reginald Singletary, and as parent and legal guardian of

Gabriel L. Singletary, a Minor

Micah S. Echols, Esq. Attorneys:

> Marquis Aurbach Coffing 10001 Park Run Drive Las Vegas, Nevada 89145

Lloyd W. Baker. Esq. Ingrid Patin, Esq. Baker Law Offices 500 S. Eighth Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

4. Identify each respondent and the name and address of appellate counsel, if known, for each respondent (if the name of a respondent's appellate counsel is unknown, indicated as much and provide the name and address of that respondent's trial counsel):

Respondents: Ton Vinh Lee, DDS and Ton V. Lee, DDS, Prof.Corp. d/b/a

Summerlin Smiles

Jason Friedman, Esq. Attorneys:

Stark, Freidman & Chapman 200 W. Sahara Blvd., Suite 1401

Las Vegas Nevada 89102

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ACH COFFING

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Respondent: Florida Traivai, DMD

Attorneys: S. Brent Vogel, Esq.

Lewis Brisbois Bisgaard & Smith, LLP 6385 S. Rainbow Blvd., Suite 600 Las Vegas, Nevada 89118

5, Indicate whether any attorney identified above in response to question 3 or 4 is not licensed to practice law in Nevada and, if so, whether the district court granted that attorney permission to appear under SCR 42 (attach a copy of any district court order granting such permission):

N/A.

6. Indicated whether appellant was represented by appointed or retained counsel in the district court:

Retained.

7. Indicate whether appellant is represented by appointed or retained counsel on appeal:

Retained.

Indicate whether appellant was granted leave to proceed in forma pauperis, and 8. the date of entry of the district court order granting such leave:

N/A.

9. Indicate the date the proceedings commenced in the district court (e.g., date complaint indictment, information, or petition was filed):

The complaint was filed on 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:

> This appeal is taken from a wrongful death suit brought against Defendants by Plaintiffs after the death of Reginald Singletary following dental surgery to extract a wisdom tooth. The jury found for Plaintiffs against Defendants Ton V. Lee, DDS, Prof.Corp. d/b/a Summerlin Smiles and Florida Page 3 of 6

MARQUIS AURBACH COFFING

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Traivai, DMD, and awarded a total of \$3,470,000. The Judgment on Jury Verdict awarded the total of \$3,470,000, plus interest, and costs in the amount of \$38,042.64 to Plaintiffs.

Defendants Ton V. Lee, DDS, Prof.Corp. d/b/a Summerlin Smiles and Florida Traivai, DMD, filed Rule 50(b) motions for judgment as a matter of law, which were granted, with the result that the District Court vacated the award by the jury.

Defendant Ton Vinh Lee, DDS, filed a motion for costs, which was granted in the amount of \$6,032.83.

Plaintiffs appeal from: (1) the Order [Granting in Part and Denying in Part Defendant Florida Traivai's Motion to Retax Costs and Defendant Ton Vinh Lee, DDS' Joinder Thereto], filed on April 11, 2014; (2) the Judgment on Jury Verdict, filed on April 29, 2014; (3) the Order on Defendant Traivai's and Lee's Motions for Judgment as a Matter of Law Pursuant to NRCP 50(b) and Motion for Remittitur, filed on July 16, 2014; and (4) the Minute Order [Granting Costs to Defendant, Ton Vinh Lee, DDS], filed on April 3, 2014.

Defendant Florida Traivai, DMD's Motion for Costs and Defendant Ton V. Lee, DDS, Prof.Corp. d/b/a Summerlin Smiles' Motion for Costs are currently pending in the District Court.

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 docket number of the prior proceeding:

> This case was the subject of a writ petition to the Supreme Court docketed as Case No. 64734.

12. Indicate whether this appeal involves child custody or visitation: N/A.

The April 3, 2014 Minute Order has not yet been reduced to a written order. Plaintiff will file an amended notice of appeal and an amended case appeal statement once a written order has been filed.

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10001 Park Run Drive
Las Vegas, Nevada 89145
(702) 382-0711 FAX: (702) 382-5816

13. If this is a civil case, indicate whether this appeal involves the possibility of settlement:

This case does involve the possibility of a settlement.

Dated this 8th day of August, 2014.

MARQUIS AURBACH COFFING

By /s/ Micah S. Echols
Micah S. Echols, Esq.
Nevada Bar No. 8437 10001 Park Run Drive Las Vegas, Nevada 89145 Attorneys for Plaintiffs

Page 5 of 6

MARQUIS AURBACH COFFING 10001 Park Run Drive

10001 Park Run Drive Las Vegas, Nevada 89145 (702) 382-0711 FAX: (702) 382-5816

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that the foregoing <u>CASE APPEAL STATEMENT</u> was submitted electronically for filing and/or service with the Eighth Judicial District Court on the <u>9th</u> day of August, 2014. Electronic service of the foregoing document shall be made in accordance with the E-Service List as follows:²

Baker Law Offices Contact Aideet Garcia	Emaîl Aideel@bakerattornevs.net
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Contact	Email
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STARK, FREIDMAN & CHAPMAN Contact	Email
Jason Friedman	jason@sfc-law.com

/s/ Leah Dell
Leah Dell, an employee of
Marquis Aurbach Coffing

Page 6 of 6

² Pursuant to EDCR 8.05(a), each party who submits an E-Filed document through the E-Filing System consents to electronic service in accordance with NRCP 5(b)(2)(D).

EXHIBIT J

EXHIBIT J

EXHIBIT J

Electronically Filed

09/11/2014 11:04:01 AM Atun D. Chum **CODE JASON B. FRIEDMAN, ESQ. Nevada State Bar No. 11799 **CLERK OF THE COURT** STARK, FRIEDMAN & CHAPMAN, LLP 200 W. Sahara, #1401 Las Vegas, NV 89102 4 5 Attorneys for Defendants, TON VINH LEE, DDS and TON V. LEE, DDS, PROF. CORP. dba SUMMERLIN SMILES 6 8 DISTRICT COURT 9 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 10 SVETLANA SINGLETARY, individually, as the Representative of the Estate of REGINALD Case No. A-12-656091-C SINGLETARY, and as parent and legal guardian) Dept. No. XXX 12 of GABRIEL L. SINGLETARY, a Minor, 13. CASE APPEAL STATEMENT (CROSS-Plaintiff. APPEAL) 14 VS. 15 TON VINH LEE, DDS, individually, FLORIDA TRAIVAI, DMD, individually, JAI PARK, DDS, individually, TON V. LEE, DDS, PROF. CORP., a Nevada Professional Corporation d/b/a/ SUMMERLIN SMILES, DOE SUMMERLIN SMILES EMPLOYEE,; and DOES I through X and ROE CORPORATIONS 18 I through X, inclusive, 19 Defendants. 20 21 22 CASE APPEAL STATEMENT (CROSS-APPEAL) 23 Defendant, TON VINH LEE, DDS and TON V. LEE, DDS, PROF. CORP. dba SUMMERLIN SMILES, by and through her/its attorneys of record, Stark, Friedman & 24 Chapman, LLP, hereby files this Case Appeal Statement on Cross-Appeal. 25 26 111 27 111 28 Page 1 of 5 CASE APPEAL STATEMENT (CROSS-APPEAL)

CASE APPEAL STATEMENT (CROSS-APPEAL)

Corp. d/b/a Summerlin Smiles ad Florida Traivai, DMD, and awarded a total of \$3,470,000. The Judgment on Jury Verdict awarded the total of \$3,470,000, plus interest, and costs in the amount of \$38,042.64 to Plaintiffs.

Defendant Ton V. Lee, DDS, Prof. Corp. d/b/a Summerlin Smiles and Florida Traivai, DMD, filed Rule 50(b) motions for judgment as a matter of law, which were granted, with the result that the District Court vacated the award by the jury.

Defendant Ton Vinh Lee, DDS, filed a motion for costs, which was granted in the amount of \$6,032.83.

Plaintiffs appeal from: (1) the Order [Granting in Part and Denying in Part

Defendant Florida Traivai's Motion to Retax costs and Defendant Ton Vinh Lee, DDS'

Joinder Thereto], filed on April 11th, 2014; (2) the Judgment on Jury Verdict, filed on

April 29th, 2014; (3) the Order on Defendant Traivai's and Lee's Motions for Judgment

as a Matter of Law Pursuant to NRCP 50 (b) and Motion for Remittitur, filed on July

16th, 2014; and (4) the Minute Order [Granting Costs to Defendant, Ton Vinh Lee, DDS],

filed on April 3th, 2014.

Defendant Florida Traivai, DMD's Motion for Costs and Defendant Ton V. Lee, DDS, Prof. Corp. d/b/a Summerlin Smiles' Motion for Costs are currently pending in the District Court.

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 docket number of the prior proceeding:

This case was the subject of a writ petition to the Supreme Court docketed as Case No. 64734.

Page 4 of 5

CASE APPEAL STATEMENT (CROSS-APPEAL)

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE Singletary v. Lee, D.D.S., et al. Case No. A-12-656091-C

3			
4	Pursuant to N.R.C.P. 5(b), I certify that	I am an employee of STARK, FRIEDMAN &	
5	CHAPMAN, LLP and that on September 11, 2014, I caused the above and foregoing documents		
6	entitled: CASE APPEAL STATEMENT (CROSS-APPEAL) to be served as follows:		
7	X By placing same to be deposited for mailing	ng in the United States Mail, in a sealed envelope	
8	upon which first class postage was prepaid in Long Beach, California; and/or		
9			
0	Pursuant to EDCR 7.26, to be sent via facsimile;		
1	To be hand-delivered to the attorney listed below at the address indicated below; and/or		
2	Via electronic mail to the afforneys listed below:		
3			
4	Lloyd W. Baker, Esq.	(702) 369-4949; (702) 360-3234 Fax	
	Ingrid Patin, Esq.	Attorneys for Plaintiff, SVETLANA SINGLETARY, individually, as the	
5	BAKER LAW OFFICES	Representative of the Estate of REGINALD	
~	500 South Eighth Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101	SINGLETARY, and as parent and legal guardian	
6	1525 Vogas, incraua opioi	of GABRIEL L. SINGLETARY, a Minor	
7	Edward J. Lemons, Esq.	(775) 786-6868; (775) 786-9716 Fax	
8	Tiffany Barker Pagni, Esq.	Attorneys for Defendant, JAI PARK, D.D.S.	
Ö	LEMONS, GRUNDY & EISENBERG		
9	6005 Plumas Street, 3rd Floor		
	Reno, Nevada 89519		
0			
i	S. Brent Vogel, Esq.	Attorneys for Defendant, FLORIDA TRAIVAI,	
_	Amanda J. Brookhyser, Esq. LEWIS, BRISBOIS, BISGAARD & SMITH,	D.M.D.	
2	LEWIS, BRISBOIS, BISGAARD & SMITH,		
3	LLP 22.05 C Dainham Dina Coita 200		
	6385 S. Rainbow Blvd., Suite 600 Las Vegas, Nevada 89118		
4	Lias Angast Medaga on 110		
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11/07/2014 04:49:35 PM Alun D. Blum JASON B. FRIEDMAN, ESQ. **CLERK OF THE COURT** Nevada State Bar No. 11799 STARK, FRIEDMAN & CHAPMAN, LLP 200 W. Sahara, #1401 Las Vegas, NV 89102 4 5 Attorneys for Defendants, TON VINH LEE, DDS and TON V. LEE, DDS, PRÓF. CORP. dba SÚMMERLIN SMILES 6 8 DISTRICT COURT 9 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 10 SVETLANA SINGLETARY, individually, as Case No. A656091 the Representative of the Estate of REGINALD SINGLETARY, and as parent and legal guardian of GABRIEL L. SINGLETARY, a Minor, Dept. No. XXX 12 13 CASE APPEAL STATEMENT (CROSS-Plaintiff, APPEAL) 14 VS. TON VINH LEE, DDS, individually, FLORIDA TRAIVAI, DMD, individually, JAI PARK, DDS, individually, TON V. LEE, DDS, PROF. 16 CORP., a Nevada Professional Corporation d/b/a/ SUMMERLIN SMILES, DOE SUMMERLIN SMILES EMPLOYEE,; and DOES I through X and ROE CORPORÁTIONS 18 I through X, inclusive, 19 Defendants. 20 21 CASE APPEAL STATEMENT (CROSS-APPEAL) 22 Defendant, TON VINH LEE, DDS and TON V. LEE, DDS, PROF. CORP. dba 23 SUMMERLIN SMILES, by and through her/its attorneys of record, Stark, Friedman & 24 Chapman, LLP, hereby files this Case Appeal Statement on Cross-Appeal. 25 26 /// 27 /// 28 Page 1 of 5 CASE APPEAL STATEMENT (CROSS-APPEAL)

CASE APPEAL STATEMENT (CROSS-APPEAL)

Corp. d/b/a Summerlin Smiles and Florida Traivai, DMD, and awarded a total of \$3,470,000. The Judgment on Jury Verdict awarded the total of \$3,470,000, plus interest, and costs in the amount of \$38,042.64 to Plaintiffs.

Defendant Ton V. Lee, DDS, Prof. Corp. d/b/a Summerlin Smiles and Florida Traivai, DMD, filed Rule 50(b) motions for judgment as a matter of law, which were granted, with the result that the District Court vacated the award by the jury.

Defendant Ton Vinh Lee, DDS, filed a motion for costs, which was granted in the amount of \$6,032.83. Defendant Ton V. Lee, DDS, Prof. Corp. d/b/a Summerlin Smiles filed a motion for costs, which was granted in the amount of \$6,032.83.

Plaintiffs appeal from: (1) the Order [Granting in Part and Denying in Part

Defendant Florida Traivai's Motion to Retax costs and Defendant Ton Vinh Lee, DDS'

Joinder Thereto], filed on April 11th, 2014; (2) the Judgment on Jury Verdict, filed on

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as a Matter of Law Pursuant to NRCP 50 (b) and Motion for Remittitur, filed on July

16th, 2014; and (4) the Minute Order [Granting Costs to Defendant, Ton Vinh Lee, DDS],

filed on April 3rd, 2014.

Defendant Ton V. Lee, DDS Prof Corp dba SUMMERLIN SMILES is filing its Cross-Appeal based on the question of whether the District Court erred in its application of the NRS 41A.035 statutory cap on non-economic damages in the Judgment on Jury Verdict filed April 29, 2014. Defendant Ton V. Lee, DDS Prof Corp dba SUMMERLIN SMILES is also filing its Cross-Appeal based on the question of whether the Judgment on Jury Verdict filed April 29, 2014 imposed joint and several liability on defendants in

Page 4 of 5

CASE APPEAL STATEMENT (CROSS-APPEAL)

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned hereby certifies that service of the foregoing Case Appeal

Statement was submitted for filing and/or service with the Eighth Judicial District Court

made on November 7, 2014. Electronic service of the foregoing documents shall be made
in accordance with the E-Service List as follows:

Baker Law Offices

Contact: Aidee Garccia

Email:Aidee@bakerattorneys.net

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Email: Amanda.brookhyser@lewisbrisbois.com

Lewis Brisbois Bisgaard & Smidt, LLP

Contact: Carla Herndon

Email:carlaherndon@lewisbrisbois.com

Contact: Nicole Etienne

Email: nicole.etinne@lewisbrisbois.com

Contact: S. Brent Vogel, Esq.

Email:Brent.Vogel@lewisbrisbois.com

Patin Law Group, LLC Contact: Ingrid Patin, Esq.

Email: ingrid@patinlaw.com

An Employee of STARK, FRIEDMAN &

CHAPMAN, LLP

¹ Pursuant to EDCR 8.05(a), each party who submits an E-Filed document through E-Filing System consents to electronic service in accordance with NRCP 5(b)(2)(D).

EXHIBIT K

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BAKER LAW OFFICES 500 S. Eighth Street Las Vegas, NV 89101 Telephone: (702) 360-4949 Facsimile: (702) 360-3234

Lloyd W. Baker, Esq.

Nevada Bar No. 6893

Nevada Bar No. 011239

Attorneys for Plaintiff

Ingrid Patin, Esq.

DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

SVETLANA SINGLETARY, individually, as the Representative of the Estate of REGINALD SINGLETARY, and as parent and legal guardian of GABRIEL L. SINGLETARY, a Minor,

Plaintiff,

TON VINH LEE, DDS, individually, FLORIDA TRAIVAI, DMD, individually, JAI PARK, DDS, individually; TON V. LEE, DDS, PROF. CORP., a Nevada Professional Corporation d/b/a SUMMERLIN SMILES, DOE SUMMERLIN SMILES EMPLOYEE, and DOES I through X and ROE CORPORATIONS I through X, inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No.: A-12-656091-C

Dept. No.: 30

JUDGMENT ON JURY VERDICT FOR DEFENDANT TON VINH LEE, DDS

Page 1 of 2

JUDGMENT ON JURY VERDICT FOR DEFENDANT TON VINH LEE, DDS

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This action came on for trial before the Eighth Judicial District Court and a jury on January 13, 2014, before Honorable Jerry A. Wiese, II, District Judge, presiding, and the issues

having been duly tried and the jury having duly rendered its verdict,

IT IS ORDERED AND ADJUDGED, that judgment be entered in favor of Defendant Ton Vinh Lee, DDS.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED AND ADJUDGED, that Defendant Ton Vinh Lee, DDS is entitled to his costs in the amount of Six Thousand Thirty Two Dollars and Eighty Three Cents (\$6,032.83), as the prevailing party under Nevada Revised Statute 18.020.

DATED this /O day of September, 2014.

DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

Prepared by:

BAKER LAW OFFICES

 $\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{v}}$

LLOYD W. BAKER, ESQ.

Nevada Bar No. 6893

INGRID PATIN, ESQ.

Nevada Bar No.: 011239

500 South Eighth St.

Las Vegas, NV 89101

(702) 360-4949

Attorneys for Plaintiff

23

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26

25

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28

Page 2 of 2

EXHIBIT L

EXHIBIT L

EXHIBIT L

Senate Bill No. 444-Committee on Judiciary

CHAPTER.....

AN ACT relating to civil actions; revising provisions relating to special motions to dismiss certain claims based upon the right to petition and the right to free speech under certain circumstances; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Legislative Counsel's Digest:

Existing law establishes certain provisions to deter frivolous or vexatious lawsuits (Strategic Lawsuits Against Public Participation, commonly known as "SLAPP lawsuits"). (Chapter 387, Statutes of Nevada 1997, p. 1363; NRS 41.635-41.670) A SLAPP lawsuit is characterized as a meritless suit filed primarily to discourage the named defendant's exercise of First Amendment rights. "The hallmark of a SLAPP lawsuit is that it is filed to obtain a financial advantage over one's adversary by increasing litigation costs until the adversary's case is weakened or abandoned." (Metabolic Research, Inc. v. Ferrel, 693 F.3d 795, 796 n.1 (9th Cir. 2012))

Existing law provides that a person who engages in good faith communication in furtherance of the right to petition or the right to free speech in direct connection with an issue of public concern is immune from civil liability for claims based upon that communication. (NRS 41.650) Existing law also provides that if an action is brought against a person based upon such good faith communication, the person may file a special motion to dismiss the claim. If a special motion to dismiss is filed, the court must first determine whether the moving party has established, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the claim is based upon a good faith communication in furtherance of the right to petition or the right to free speech in direct connection with an issue of public concern. If the court determines that the moving party has met this burden, the court must then determine whether the person who brought the claim has established by clear and convincing evidence a probability of prevailing on the claim. While the court's ruling on the special motion to dismiss is pending and while the disposition of any appeal from that ruling is pending, the court must stay discovery. (NRS 41.660)

Section 13 of this bill revises provisions governing a special motion to dismiss a claim that is based upon a good faith communication in furtherance of the right to petition or the right to free speech in direct connection with an issue of public concern. Section 13 increases from 7 days to 20 judicial days the time within which a court must rule on a special motion to dismiss. Section 13 replaces the determination of whether a person who brought the claim has established by clear and convincing evidence a probability of prevailing on the claim and instead requires a court to determine whether the person has demonstrated with prima facie evidence a probability of prevailing on the claim. Section 13 also authorizes limited discovery for the purposes of allowing a party to obtain certain information necessary to meet or oppose the burden of the party who brought the claim to demonstrate with prima facie evidence a probability of prevailing on the claim. Finally, section 13 requires the court to modify certain deadlines upon a finding that such a modification would serve the interests of justice.



THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

Sections 1-3, 3.5, 4, 4.5, 5-9, 9.5 and 10-12. (Deleted by amendment.)

Sec. 12.5. Chapter 41 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows:

The Legislature finds and declares that:

- 1. NRS 41.660 provides certain protections to a person against whom an action is brought, if the action is based upon a good faith communication in furtherance of the right to petition or the right to free speech in direct connection with an issue of public concern.
- 2. When a plaintiff must demonstrate a probability of success of prevailing on a claim pursuant to NRS 41.660, the Legislature intends that in determining whether the plaintiff "has demonstrated with prima facie evidence a probability of prevailing on the claim" the plaintiff must meet the same burden of proof that a plaintiff has been required to meet pursuant to California's anti-Strategic Lawsuits Against Public Participation law as of the effective date of this act.
 - Sec. 13. NRS 41.660 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 41.660 1. If an action is brought against a person based upon a good faith communication in furtherance of the right to petition or the right to free speech in direct connection with an issue of public concern:
- (a) The person against whom the action is brought may file a special motion to dismiss; and
- (b) The Attorney General or the chief legal officer or attorney of a political subdivision of this State may defend or otherwise support the person against whom the action is brought. If the Attorney General or the chief legal officer or attorney of a political subdivision has a conflict of interest in, or is otherwise disqualified from, defending or otherwise supporting the person, the Attorney General or the chief legal officer or attorney of a political subdivision may employ special counsel to defend or otherwise support the person.
- 2. A special motion to dismiss must be filed within 60 days after service of the complaint, which period may be extended by the court for good cause shown.



- 3. If a special motion to dismiss is filed pursuant to subsection 2, the court shall:
- (a) Determine whether the moving party has established, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the claim is based upon a good faith communication in furtherance of the right to petition or the right to free speech in direct connection with an issue of public concern;
- (b) If the court determines that the moving party has met the burden pursuant to paragraph (a), determine whether the plaintiff has [established by clear and convincing] demonstrated with prima facie evidence a probability of prevailing on the claim;
- (c) If the court determines that the plaintiff has established a probability of prevailing on the claim pursuant to paragraph (b), ensure that such determination will not:
- (1) Be admitted into evidence at any later stage of the underlying action or subsequent proceeding; or
- (2) Affect the burden of proof that is applied in the underlying action or subsequent proceeding;
- (d) Consider such evidence, written or oral, by witnesses or affidavits, as may be material in making a determination pursuant to paragraphs (a) and (b);
- (e) [Stay] Except as otherwise provided in subsection 4, stay discovery pending:
 - (1) A ruling by the court on the motion; and
- (2) The disposition of any appeal from the ruling on the motion; and
- (f) Rule on the motion within [7] 20 judicial days after the motion is served upon the plaintiff.
- 4. Upon a showing by a party that information necessary to meet or oppose the burden pursuant to paragraph (b) of subsection 3 is in the possession of another party or a third party and is not reasonably available without discovery, the court shall allow limited discovery for the purpose of ascertaining such information.
- 5. If the court dismisses the action pursuant to a special motion to dismiss filed pursuant to subsection 2, the dismissal operates as an adjudication upon the merits.
- 6. The court shall modify any deadlines pursuant to this section or any other deadlines relating to a complaint filed pursuant to this section if such modification would serve the interests of justice.
 - 7. As used in this section:



- (a) "Complaint" means any action brought against a person based upon a good faith communication in furtherance of the right to petition or the right to free speech in direct connection with an issue of public concern, including, without limitation, a counterclaim or cross-claim.
- (b) "Plaintiff" means any person asserting a claim, including, without limitation, a counterclaim or cross-claim.
- Sec. 14. The amendatory provisions of this act apply to an action commenced on or after the effective date of this act.
 - Sec. 15. (Deleted by amendment.)
- Sec. 16. This act becomes effective upon passage and approval.

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EXHIBIT M

EXHIBIT M

EXHIBIT M

Certificate of Business: Fictitious	Firm Name	
Please Select One:		
□ New Application	FIL	ED
Renewal of existing name		
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Please Print or Type	\wedge	~ 10 5P
The expiration date for such certificates shall be the last		NO Maria
The undersigned do/does hereby certify that TON	V. LEE, DDS., PROP	CORP.
with mailing address of 6206 W. Desert Inn Rd., S		<u>, NV</u> , <u>89146</u>
s/are conducting business in Clark County, Nevadous SUMMERLIN SMILES	• •	ame of
officutions Firm Na and that said firm is composed of the following pe	pme)-or (Doing Business As) erson(s) whose name(s) a	and address(es) are as follows:
By signing below I do solemnly swear (or affirm), locument are true.	, under penalty of perjur	y, that all statements made in this
	(1)1.	/ 12 3 2
(1) Ton V. Lee President/Owner	Signature	10 26-10 Date
Full Name and title (Type or Print) 4245 S. Grand Canyon Dr., Ste 108	Las Vegas, NV 89	
Street Address of Business or Residence 6206 W. Desert Inn Rd., Ste # A	City, State, Zip Las Vegas, NV 89	0146
Mailing Address, if different from above	City; State, Zip	7 A T V
Full Name and title (Type or Print)	Signature	Date
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Street Address of Business or Residence	City, State, Zip	
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Full Name and title (Type or Print)	Signature	Date
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Full Name and title (Type or Print)	Signature	Date
Street Address of Business or Residence	City, State, Zip	
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anth from the date of filing. Lee, DDS Prof. Corp. Invidual, corporation, partnership or trust) Vegas NV (State) (State) (State) (Sip) ne(s) and address(es) are as follows: perjury, that all statements made in the statements made in the statements. Date
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Lee, DDS Prof. Corp. lividual, corporation, parmership or trust) Vegas NV State) OUS NS NS NS (State) (Zip) Ous name of NS NS (State) (Zip) Ous name of NS NS (State) (Zip) Date NS Date
Lee, DDS Prof. Corp. Iividual, corporation, parmership or trust) Vegas , NV , 89147 (State) (Zip) ous name of is) ne(s) and address(es) are as follows: perjury, that all statements made in the Date 89135
Vegas , NV , 89147 (State) (Zip) ous name of is) ne(s) and address(es) are as follows: perjury, that all statements made in the Date 89135
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TON V. LEE, DDS, PROF.CORP. **Business Entity Information** File Date: 02/10/2005 Status: Active E0093232005-7 Entity Number: Type: Domestic Professional Corporation 02/29/2016 Qualifying State: NV List of Officers Due: Managed By: **Expiration Date:** On Admin Hold: No Foreign Name: Business License Exp: 02/29/2016 NV Business ID: NV20051222746 Additional Information Central Index Key Registered Agent Information TON V. LEE, DDS 2077 ORCHARD MIST STREET Name: Address 1: LAS VEGAS Address 2: City: NV. 89135 State: Zip Code: Fax: Phone: Mailing Address 1: Mailing Address 2: Mailing State: Mailing City: Mailing Zip Code: Agent Type: Noncommercial Registered Agent View all business entities under this registered agent () Financial Information Capital Amount: \$ 10,000.00 No Par Share Count: 0 Par Share Value: \$.01 1,000,000.00 Par Share Count: ☐ Include Inactive Officers **Officers** President - TON V LEE, DDS 2077 ORCHARD MIST STREET Address 2: Address 1: State: NV City: LAS VEGAS Zip Code: 89135 USA Country: Status: Active Email: Secretary - TON V LEE, DDS Address 1: 2077 ORCHARD MIST STREET Address 2: City: LAS VEGAS State: NV Country: USA Zip Code: 89135 Status: Active Email: Treasurer - TON V LEE, DDS Address 1: 2077 ORCHARD MIST STREET Address 2: State: NV City: LAS VEGAS Zip Code: 89135 USA Country: Status: Active Email: Director - TON V LEE, DDS 2077 ORCHARD MIST STREET Address 2: Address 1: City: LAS VEGAS State: NV Zip Code: USA 89135 Country: Active Email: Status:

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EXHIBIT N

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EXHIBIT N

1	CASE NO. A-12-656091		
2	DEPT. NO. 30		
3	DOCKET U		
4	DISTRICT COURT		
5	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA		
6	* * * *		
7	SVETLANA SINGLETARY,		
8	individually, as the representative of the Estate)		
9	of REGINALD SINGLETARY, and as) parent and legal guardian of)		
10	GABRIEL L. SINGLETARY, a) minor,)		
11	Plaintiffs,)		
12	TON VINH LEE, DDS, individually, FLORIDA TRAIVAI,)		
13			
14	DMD, individually, JAI PARK,) DDS, individually, TON V. LEE,)		
-	DDS, PRO. CORP., a Nevada) Professional Corporation d/b/a)		
16			
17			
18	inclusive,		
19	Defendant.		
20	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF JURY TRIAL		
21	BEFORE THE HONORABLE JERRY A. WIESE, II		
22	DEPARTMENT XXX		
23	DATED FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 2014		
24	the control of the co		
25	REPORTED BY: KRISTY L. CLARK, RPR, NV CCR #708, CA CSR #13529		
1			

1	APPEARANCES:
2	For the Plaintiff:
3	BAKER LAW OFFICES
4	BY: INGRID M. PATIN, ESQ. 500 South Eighth Street
5	Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 (702) 360-4949
6	ingrid@bakerattorneys.net
7	For the Defendant Florida Traivai, DMD:
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It's done at her discretion.
              MR. VOGEL: Thank you, Doctor.
 2
              THE WITNESS: Welcome.
              THE COURT: Mr. Lemons?
 4
 5
              MR. LEMONS: I have nothing additional to
   that, Your Honor. Thank you.
 7
              THE COURT: Ms. Patin.
 8
 9
                       CROSS-EXAMINATION
10
   BY MS. PATIN:
11
              Good morning.
         Q.
12
              Good morning.
         A.
              Dr. Lee, you're the president and owner of
13
         Q.
14 Summerlin Smiles, correct?
              That's correct.
15
        A
16
              And you're also the president and owner of
         Q_{*}
17 Distinctive Smiles as well, correct?
18
              That's correct.
        A.
19
             And the tooth extraction that was performed
        \mathbf{Q}_{-}
   on Reginald Singletary by Dr. Park and Dr. Traivai was
20
21
   done at your clinic, Summerlin Smiles, correct?
22
        A.
              That's correct.
23
             And that was on April 16th of 2011?
        Q.
24
             That's correct.
        A.
             Now, Dr. Park and Dr. Traivai, they don't pay
25
        Q_*
```

EXHIBIT K

EXHIBIT K

EXHIBIT K

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Lloyd W. Baker, Esq.

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500 S. Eighth Street

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Ingrid Patin, Esq.

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CLERK OF THE COURT

DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

SVETLANA SINGLETARY, individually, as the Representative of the Estate of REGINALD SINGLETARY, and as parent and legal guardian of GABRIEL L. SINGLETARY, a Minor,

Plaintiff,

TON VINH LEE, DDS, individually, FLORIDA TRAIVAI, DMD, individually, JAI PARK, DDS, individually; TON V. LEE, DDS, PROF. CORP., a Nevada Professional Corporation d/b/a SUMMERLIN SMILES, DOE SUMMERLIN SMILES EMPLOYEE, and DOES I through X and ROE CORPORATIONS I through X, inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No.: A-12-656091-C

Dept. No.: 30

JUDGMENT ON JURY VERDICT FOR DEFENDANT TON VINH LEE, DDS

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JUDGMENT ON JURY VERDICT FOR DEFENDANT TON VINH LEE, DDS

This action came on for trial before the Eighth Judicial District Court and a jury on January 13, 2014, before Honorable Jerry A. Wiese, II, District Judge, presiding, and the issues having been duly tried and the jury having duly rendered its verdict,

IT IS ORDERED AND ADJUDGED, that judgment be entered in favor of Defendant Ton Vinh Lee, DDS.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED AND ADJUDGED, that Defendant Ton Vinh Lee, DDS is entitled to his costs in the amount of Six Thousand Thirty Two Dollars and Eighty Three Cents (\$6,032.83), as the prevailing party under Nevada Revised Statute 18.020.

DATED this 10 day of September, 2014.

DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

Prepared by:

BAKER LAW OFFICES

LLOYD W. BAKER, ESQ.

Nevada Bar No. 6893

INGRID PATIN, ESQ.

Nevada Bar No.: 011239

500 South Eighth St.

Las Vegas, NV 89101 (702) 360-4949

Attorneys for Plaintiff

EXHIBIT L

EXHIBIT L

EXHIBIT L

2 3 4 5 6 7	SACOM PRESCOTT T. JONES, ESQ. Nevada State Bar No. 11617 AUGUST B. HOTCHKIN, ESQ. Nevada State Bar No. 12780 BREMER WHYTE BROWN & O'MEARA LLP 1160 N. TOWN CENTER DRIVE SUITE 250 LAS VEGAS, NV 89144 TELEPHONE: (702) 258-6665 FACSIMILE: (702) 258-6662 pjones@bremerwhyte.com ahotchkin@bremerwhyte.com Attorneys for Plaintiff, TON VINH LEE	CLERK OF THE COURT	
9	DISTRICT COURT		
10	CLARK COUNTY; NEVADA		
11	TON VINH LEE, an individual) Case No.: A723134	
12	Plaintiff,) Dept. No.: IX	
13			
14	INGRID PATIN, an individual, and PATIN LAW GROUP, PLLC, a Nevada Professional)		
15))	
16	Defendants.		
17			
18	COMES NOW, Plaintiff TON VINH LEI	E (hereinafter "Plaintiff"), by and through his	
19	attorneys of record, Prescott T. Jones, Esq. and August B Hotchkin, Esq. of the law firm BREMER,		
20	WHYTE, BROWN & O'MEARA, LLP, and hereby complains and alleges as follows:		
21	I.		
22	PARTIES		
23	1. Plaintiff is, and at all times relevant herein, was a resident of Clark County, Nevada.		
24	2. The actions complained of herein occurred in Clark County, Nevada.		
25	3. Plaintiff, TON VINH LEE (hereina	after "Plaintiff") is a Doctor of Dental Surgery	
26	(DDS), and owner of Ton V. Lee, DDS, P.C.,	d/b/a Summerlin Smiles located at 9525 West	
27	Russell Rd. Suite 100, Las Vegas, NV 89148.		
28	4. Plaintiff is informed, believes, and thereupon alleges, Defendant INGRID PATIN		

- 13. Defendant INGRID PATIN personally participated in the tortious act of making a defamatory statement.
- 14. Plaintiff is informed, believes, and thereupon alleges, that at all relevant times Defendant INGRID PATIN, ESQ. influenced and governed PATIN LAW GROUP, PLLC by unilaterally dictating the form and content of its website for the purposes of advertisement and to bolster her reputation by and through publishing a defamatory statement.
- 7 15. Plaintiff is informed, believes, and thereupon alleges, that at all relevant times
 8 Defendant PATIN LAW GROUP, PLLC was controlled by Defendant INGRID PATIN, ESQ. who
 9 is the sole owner and manager of PATIN LAW GROUP, PLLC.
 - 16. Plaintiff has been forced to retain the services of an attorney to prosecute this matter and is entitled to recover reasonable costs and attorneys' fees incurred herein.

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Defamation Per Se

- 17. Plaintiff incorporates herein by reference the preceding paragraphs, inclusive, as though fully set forth herein.
- 18. Defendants posted a false and defamatory statement on the "Recent Settlements and Verdicts" portion of their business website, PatinLaw.com.
 - 19. The defamatory statement directly names both the Plaintiff and his Medical Practice.
- 20. The defamatory statement lists the case name, Singletary v. Ton Vinh Lee, DDS, et al., as well as a detailed description of the case: "A dental malpractice-based wrongful death action that arose out of the death of Decedent Reginald Singletary following the extraction of the No. 32 wisdom tooth by Defendants on or about April 16, 2011. Plaintiff sued the dental office, Summerlin Smiles, the owner, Ton Vinh Lee, DDS, and the treating dentists, Florida Traivai, DMD and Jai Park, DDS, on behalf of the Estate, herself and minor son."
- 21. Defendants have posted this statement on their website, which constitutes an unprivileged publication to a third person.
 - 22. Defendants knew or should have known that the statement was false.
 - 23. Nevada Rules of Professional Conduct, Rule 7.2, prohibit attorneys from advertising

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verdicts or recoveries that were not actually received or won. The defamatory statement imputes to TON VINH LEE a lack of fitness as a dentist 24. in that it claims Plaintiffs were able to recover a \$3.4 million judgment for wrongful death. The defamatory statement injures TON VINH LEE in his business as a simple 25. internet search reveals the claimed verdict for wrongful death. WHEREFORE, Plaintiff expressly reserving the right to amend this complaint prior to or at 6 the time of trial of this action, to insert those items of damage not yet fully ascertainable, prays judgement against all Defendants, and each of them, as follows: 1. For general damages in excess of \$10,000.00. 9 2. For reasonable attorney's fees and costs 10 3. For pre- and post-judgement interest on any award rendered herein; and 11 4. For such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper 12 BREMER WHYTE BROWN & O'MEARA LLP Dated: April 11, 2016 13 14 15 By: Prescott T. Jones, Esq. 16 Nevada State Bar No. 11617 August B. Hotchkin, Esq. 17 Nevada State Bar No. 12780 Attorneys for Plaintiff, 18 TON VINH LEE 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on this 11th day of April, 2016, a true and correct copy of the foregoing document was electronically served on Wiznet upon all parties on the master e-file and serve list.

Ashley Boyd, an employee of Bremer Whyte Brown & O'Meara

ζ,

BREMER WHYTE BROWN & O'MEARA LLP 1160 N. Town Center Drive Sulte 250

Electronically Filed 6/9/2017 3:25 PM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COURT

RTRAN 1 2 3 DISTRICT COURT 4 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 5 6 TON LEE, 7 CASE NO. A-15-723134-C Plaintiff, 8 DEPT. XXVI 9 VS. 10 INGRID PATIN, 11 Defendant. 12 13 14 BEFORE THE HONORABLE GLORIA STURMAN, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE 15 TUESDAY, MAY 9, 2017 16 RECORDER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDING: 17 **ALL PENDING MOTIONS** 18 APPEARANCES: 19 20 For the Plaintiff: PRESCOTT JONES, ESQ. 21 For the Defendant: PAUL EDWARD LARSEN, ESQ. 22 CHRISTIAN MORRIS, ESQ. 23 24 25 RECORDED BY: KERRY ESPARZA, COURT RECORDER

TUESDAY, MAY 9, 2017 AT 9:51 A.M.

MR. JONES: Good morning, Your Honor. Prescott Jones for the Plaintiff.

MS. MORRIS: Good morning, Your Honor. Christian Morris for Ingrid

Patin as an individual.

MR. LARSEN: Good morning, Your Honor. Paul Larsen representing Patin Law Group.

THE COURT: Okay. So this is a Motion for Summary Judgment?

MS. MORRIS: Yes, that's correct. And just as an update, Your Honor, in the pleadings we explained that the – the appeal had been decided by the Supreme Court.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MS. MORRIS: That the trial jury verdict had been reinstated, and now it has been paid and completely resolved. So there won't be any additional appeals –

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MS. MORRIS: — moving forward in that case whatsoever. So we're here regarding the issue of the posting which was made on the website. The action by Plaintiff was filed during the pendency of the appeal.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MS. MORRIS: And as you know it's been kind of — I know it's probably a long history that you were reading through on what's been going on in the case. We do currently have appeal pending on the issue of anti-SLAPP because we believe it was an issue of public concern simply because it was a trial report that was also reported in many different court reporters.

But if you look at the statement itself, it is now specifically, because the appeal has been finalized and the jury verdict has been reinstated, an absolutely true statement that there was, in fact, a verdict with that amount be title, and it does not say anything that the verdict was, in fact, against Ton Vinh Lee, DDS. It said that he was sued. That's specifically what the statement says, and all of that is absolutely true.

THE COURT: All right. Well, what it actually reads is, "General malpractice, wrongful death, 3.4 million, Plaintiff's verdict, 2014. Description, Singletary versus Von Vinh Lee – Ton Vinh Lee, DDS, et al., a dental malpractice based wrongful death action that arose out of the death of Decedent Reginald Singletary following the extraction of the number 32 wisdom tooth by Defendant on or about April 16, 2011. Defendants. Plaintiffs sued the dental offices – office, Summerlin Smiles, the owner, Ton Vinh Lee, DDS, and the treating dentist, Florida Travai and Ji Park, a DDS, on behalf of the estate and herself and a minor son."

MS. MORRIS: Correct.

THE COURT: Okay. So Dr. Lee's point is that if you look at the special verdict form, question number one: Was Ton Vinh Lee, DDS, negligent? No. Was the negligence on the part of Ton Vinh Lee a cause of injury to Reginald Singletary? No. Was Florida Travai negligent in her care? Yes. Was it negligence of – I don't know. I can't pronounce her name, the cause of injury to Reginald Singletary? Yes. Was Ji Park negligent? No. Was the negligence on the part of Ji Park a cause of injury? No. Was Summerlin Smiles negligent in its care and treatment? Yes. Was the negligence on the part of Summerlin Smiles a cause of injury to Reginald Singletary? Yes.

So it kind of begs the question. If you post an essentially – I agree that it's true. There is a malpractice action, it was captioned in a certain way, but the – the body of it reads, "Plaintiff sued the dental offices, Summerlin Smiles, the owner and the treating dentists on behalf of the estate, Tom Vinh Lee. It doesn't say we successfully recovered a verdict against one of the dentists and the entity. So it seems to imply to me that the recovery was against all of them. In fact, it was not.

MS. MORRIS: Well, if you looked in our Reply brief as well, and I think this is kind of another layer of it, too, Summerlin Smiles is simply a fictitious firm name, and under the law you cannot hide under a fictitious firm name. And Tom Vinh Lee, DDS, is the owner of that fictitious firm name. So he, in fact, is Summerlin Smiles. So even if he wanted to say, well, it's a separate entity, is, in fact, he's – it's just a fictitious firm name. It's Exhibit C to our Reply.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MS. MORRIS: So – and, you know, as you see, Dr. Park hasn't brought this action either as well, and Mr. Ton Vinh Lee has been fully involved in the entire appeal because he is Summerlin Smiles.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MS. MORRIS: And so when you look at the statement. it's a question of law of whether it can have defamatory construction. And even Plaintiff agreed with that. It's the *Branda* case, and in the *Branda* case, he had called a girl a swear word, a B name –

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MS. MORRIS: - and said that - you know, he was harassing her and said

her name was like Charity. And in that case they said, okay, that could have a defamatory construction. But we're looking at absolutely true statements. It was arising out of an action in which they alleged the Defendant had been negligent in that treatment, and they found that Summerlin Smiles, who is Ton Vinh Lee, DDS, was responsible as was the other dentists in that action.

So the statement is, in fact, absolutely true, and for it — we're using a proper — they say we call it an appropriate caption. We all know when there's multiple names to a case, we use the first name and say et al. That is simply the appropriate way to address that. So what we have here — it's not as though it's a statement that is meant to be mean and, oh, we have to look at what it means. It's absolutely true. And so it's a question of law as to whether or not it's out — it's a false statement that is defamatory, and what it does is, in fact, state everything that happened in the case.

Those were the allegations in the Complaint. The Complaint was never amended. That's a filed document. It's a public document. The verdict form has Summerlin Smiles on it, who is Ton Vinh Lee, DDS, on it, and he was fully involved. He even had a cross-appeal in it. It's all issues of public record and was published by multiple reporters, of which he's not suing them. He's just chosen to sue her.

THE COURT: Okay. Before we hear from Mr. Larsen, anything to add?

MR. LARSEN: I have nothing to add, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Great. Thanks.

MR. JONES: Again, Prescott Jones again for the Plaintiff. Just one point of clarification. Ton Vinh Lee in his personal capacity, he is an owner of Ton Vinh Lee, DDS, PC, the professional corporation that is doing business

through a fictitious firm name as Summerlin Smiles. Summerlin Smiles is not the fictitious firm name for my client personally; it's for the professional corporation, Ton Vinh Lee, DDS, comma, PC.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. JONES: So I think with that in mind, what Defendants are essentially asking this Court to do is make an alter ego type finding that Mr. Lee is personally liable for his professional corporation, which in an offensive motion for summary judgment in a case where there's been no discovery conducted whatsoever, I think is completely inappropriate at this stage.

THE COURT: Uh-huh. Well, you know, because we do have the fictitious firm name here, and it did — I understand the argument or the contention that if you have sort of an alter ego argument that Ton Vinh Lee is Summerlin Smiles and we have to go one more step back to say it's actually Ton Vinh Lee, Professional Corporation, and then Ton Vinh Lee is Ton Vinh Lee, Professional Corporation, so we're like two steps removed from — from Dr. Lee, who specifically the jury found was not negligent.

MR. JONES: Okay.

THE COURT: His business was. The business he owns through his professional corporation may have been, but he personally was not negligent.

MR. JONES: And that's correct, Your Honor, and we attached the jury verdict.

THE COURT: So what – what would the point of discovery be? I'm trying to understand if – if it's the Defendant's contention that it's a true statement, then are you saying, no, we have to go all the way to a jury trial and have a jury determine if it's true or do you – is it the issue of what? Can we

prove through some discovery that it's really a professional corporation and there's no alter ego? I mean, what are we trying to prove here?

MR. JONES: And, Your Honor, we believe the statement's demonstrably false.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. JONES: We asserted in the alternative that at the very least, if this Court's willing to consider summary judgment in favor of the Defendants, that there's at least a jury question there to the truth or falsity of the statement. And, again, we go back to the *Branda* case, which I think we're in agreement, whether – "a jury question arises when the statement is susceptible of different meanings, one of which is defamatory."

And, again, we asserted that in the alternative. We believe it's demonstrably false because we've attached a copy of the jury verdict form that found –

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. JONES: – in favor of my client, who is, again, the only Plaintiff in this case. His professional corporation and the other dentists are not parties to this case. It's only my client personally. My client personally owns several different businesses, including another dental practice in Las Vegas. And by him being named personally, it impacts not only Summerlin Smiles, but his other practice in Henderson as well, as well as all the other businesses that he owns throughout Nevada and California.

In fact, that's why we brought this claim in the first place, is that a Google search of my client's name, one of the first things that comes up was – at the time it was the Defendant's website statement saying he was found

negligent in a wrongful death action, which you can imagine certainly injures him in his profession as required under a defamation per se claim.

THE COURT: Right. Again, it's – it's kind of how you parse this. To be fair, it doesn't say a jury found Dr. Lee negligent. It says, "Plaintiff sued the dental office, Summerlin Smiles, the owner, Tom Vinh Lee, and the treating – which technically he's not. It was – in fact, it's his professional corporation that is the owner. He was sued individually –

MR. JONES: Correct, and received a -

THE COURT: – in his individual capacity.

MR. JONES: Correct, and received a verdict in his favor -

THE COURT: Right.

MR. JONES: - despite the fact that Summerlin Smiles and Dr. Travai received verdicts in favor of the Plaintiff. But when we look at the statement, the fact that they don't actually say -

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. JONES: — who was found negligent in the case. They simply list wrongful death, Plaintiff's verdict, 3.4 million —

THE COURT: Right.

MR. JONES: — and then list all the parties. We submit in our briefs that a reasonable person who reads that statement must infer that, in fact, it was all of those parties who received negligence findings or a verdict in the favor of the Plaintiff. So because they don't delineate between the responsible parties and the parties who receive verdicts in their favor —

THE COURT: Right.

MR. JONES: - I always submit that it's - the statement must be

considered to be false and, at the very least, could go to a jury to determine whether or not that statement has – is true or false, but – and we submit it's – on its face, it's false.

THE COURT: Okay. But, again, my question is, as I understood what you said, you believe that this is something that would be a jury question because the jury would have to determine if, given the circumstances where it's a – Summerlin Smiles is just a – is just a DBA. It's just a fictitious name. That business, Summerlin Smiles, is owned by a professional corporation. The professional corporation is owned by Dr. Lee. Dr. Lee personally was not found to have done anything negligent, but the business was.

So you think that's a question for a jury or is it just that you need more discovery to prove since this was in the Reply that the fictitious firm was not personally owned by Dr. Lee? It's not his alter ego. It's a professional corporation.

MR. JONES: Your Honor, again, we submitted that in the alternative. We believe it's demonstrably false. There may be discovery that needs to be conducted relating to the degree of control that Ms. Patin exercised in a personal capacity over the contents of the website. That's why we sued both Patin Law Group, PLLC, as well as Ms. Patin individually, but —

THE COURT: Oh, so you're saying that with respect to your claims against the Defendant, you also want to do discovery with respect to whether the individual was –

MR. JONES: We may need discovery, Your Honor, but -

THE COURT: - responsible for the posting versus her business?

MR. JONES: You're correct. And we recognize, of course, that there's

a corporate form issue involved there -

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. JONES: – but, again, we haven't even had an early case conference in this case. We're still very early on.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. JONES: But we'll still, of course, you know, reserve our right to bring our own Motion for Summary Judgment if we deem that to be proper down the road. But this stage of the case, we just had the Defendant to answer not too long ago while the case was in a discovery stay pursuant to the anti-SLAPP appeal.

But at this stage of the case, you know, certainly, I think all bets are on the table with regards to which discovery we believe would be best to – to do in this case. But we have an appeal that just had briefing reinstated a couple weeks ago, so we may be safe for quite a while in this case.

THE COURT: Okay. Thanks.

MR. JONES: Thank Your Honor.

MS. MORRIS: Just in brief response. I mean, this case has been going on for almost two years. We're not early on. Discovery has stayed because of the appeal. So we won't be able to dive into discovery, and that's really the point of the motion for summary judgment. They filed a complaint saying this was a defamatory false statement. That's what their Complaint states. It doesn't say people could read it and think innuendos about it. It says it's a false statement.

And everything in that statement is absolutely true. And for them to say they must have thought that he did something wrong, it's clearly stated on the website that he wasn't a treating physician, that he was the owner of

Summerlin Smiles in which -

THE COURT: But he wasn't. It was a professional corporation that was the owner.

MS. MORRIS: In which – but that's not what they've sued for, right? They didn't say, oh, they said he was the owner and he wasn't. That's nowhere in their Complaint. That's not –

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. MORRIS: — even before it. But the statement in itself where they're saying, now, we have brought a Motion for Summary Judgment to show that this is an absolutely true statement based on the fact that there's no question about it because the appeal was successful.

They then have the burden to show a genuine issue of material fact because we've shown that everything in that statement, they can't argue about it, has truth to it, unless he's going argue it's defamatory to say he's the owner of Summerlin Smiles, which they haven't alleged and they won't be putting in their Complaint.

So here we have a statement that states absolutely what happened in open court, that anyone could go onto the court website and read, because he was, in fact, sued, and there was, in fact, a jury verdict in which Summerlin Smiles was found to be responsible and the other treating physician. We didn't even allege he was a treating physician who did anything to cause the wrongful death. That's nowhere in here.

And so it's a question of law. If he agrees with the *Branda* case, then why is he saying it's a question for the jury? Because it's a question of law as to whether – this is a defamatory statement that was posted when

everything in it is true. And so what we have here is an issue that – it has to be determined, and this is why we have summary judgment.

He wants to go on and do discovery on his own client? When what we have is filing to the Secretary of State. You know, is he going to dispute that those are the fictitious firm name and all of those other things? I don't know what discovery would do regarding that. It's just to simply continue on in the years that this litigation has dragged.

But at this point, during all of this time, litigation has been open the appeal has been pending, and we didn't know what the outcome of it was. But the Supreme Court affirmed it, and it has been paid, and it is over. And so, therefore, nothing in this statement can now — can they — and he's saying on its face, it's false when he can't point to anything in it that says it is. Because we didn't even —

And I know you're looking at the — the owner, the owner part, but, Your Honor, to be fair, that's not really part of what we're talking about here because they're alleging that there's an innuendo that he did something wrong.

THE COURT: The extraction of the number 32 wisdom tooth by Defendants.

MS. MORRIS: That was alleged in the Complaint. That's absolutely correct. That was alleged in the Complaint.

THE COURT: But it wasn't the jury's finding.

MS. MORRIS: But it's what the action that arose out of, which is how it's alleged in the Complaint. The action arose out of that –

THE COURT: But it wasn't a finding of -

MS. MORRIS: - the accusation that he had passed away -

THE COURT: – the jury.

MS. MORRIS: – due to an extraction by the 32 tooth. That is absolutely true.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. I'm going to deny the motion without prejudice. At this point I think this is premature. There is a partial stay in place. It's – I'm not sure what Judge Togliatti meant, and it – by the way, we should note that Judge Togliatti upon receiving this realized that she is now on a team. I believe it's a tennis team with Doctor – I think it's – it's one of the doctors' wives. I think maybe Dr. Lee's wife.

MS. MORRIS: Okay.

THE COURT: So that's why she recused herself on it because she has since – it's just through happenstance, Mrs. Lee is now on her tennis team, so that's why she recused. But when she entered this order on May 11th, 2016, the Defendant's motion for stay pending appeal on order shortening time is denied in part as to litigation in its entirety. I don't know what she meant by that.

MR. JONES: Your Honor, if I could clarify briefly.

THE COURT: It's stayed as to discovery. I don't know how -

MR. LARSEN: Your Honor, before we get to that -

THE COURT: How do you stay something as to discovery, but not as to litigation? I don't –

MR. LARSEN: Can we circle back to your denying the motion -

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. LARSEN: – without prejudice? If I could ask for clarification. What aspect of the statement in question gives you pause? What – what aspect of

that statement is -

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. LARSEN: – incorrect? Untrue? I'd like to get some direction on that.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. I understand Counsel's argument that the – possibly a sophisticated consumer or another attorney reading this would understand that "a dental malpractice case, wrongful death action relates to the allegation that arose out of the death of Decedent Roman Singletary following the extraction of the number 32 tooth by Defendants on or about" – no problem there. "Plaintiff sued the dental office, Summerlin Smiles, the owner."

This is my problem. I mean, when I read this, it looked like the allegations were against Dr. Lee in his individual capacity. I'm not sure what he did in his individual capacity. He didn't own Summerlin Smiles in his individual capacity. So they had to be suing him for dental malpractice, and the jury specifically found he wasn't negligent. So I guess that's my problem, is that if it had said perhaps only the — only the employer or only the dental office and the dentist who did this were —

MR. LARSEN: Your Honor -

THE COURT: - found negligent -

MR. LARSEN: - I'm just trying to boil this down to -

THE COURT: – that's my problem.

MR. LARSEN: - a simplistic, simple -

THE COURT: Right.

MR. LARSEN: - ruling, simple finding.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. LARSEN: Are you saying that there's an issue of fact there?

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. LARSEN: And how is that issue of fact presented by anything presented by the other side?

THE COURT: Well -

MR. LARSEN: Because everything we presented shows that every factual statement – or every statement in that paragraph is factually accurate. So what evidence have they presented to make this an issue of fact?

THE COURT: It just – as I read this, I think it would imply to a layperson, that "following the extraction of the number 32 wisdom tooth by the Defendants," to me that would imply to a person reading this that Dr. Lee was found guilty of negligence for this death in relation to extracting that tooth. Dr. Lee specifically was found to be not negligent.

MR. LARSEN: You know, Your Honor, that – that is nowhere stated in that paragraph.

THE COURT: I – that's my – that's what my question is. I think that it could raise a question in the eyes of a typical consumer, and the question is, has anybody ever told Dr. Lee that, in fact, I read that and I didn't want –I'm leaving my practice?

MR. LARSEN: That's our question.

THE COURT: I'm not coming back?

MS. MORRIS: Right.

MR. LARSEN: And there's no – there's no affidavit to that effect.

There's no factual representation to that effect.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

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MR. LARSEN: And because there is no factual representation to that effect, it's – it's not an issue of fact. The only evidence before the Court indicates that these are factually accurate questions.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. LARSEN: Or factually accurate statements.

THE COURT: Right. And here's the thing -

MR. LARSEN: So where does the -

THE COURT: - because it's in the Reply.

MR. LARSEN: – issue of fact come from?

THE COURT: In the Reply, in the Reply, not in the motion itself. It's alleged that Summerlin Smiles is a fictitious name for Dr. Lee. It's not. It's a professional corporation. And if we're going to say, as a matter of law, Dr. Lee is responsible as the owner of Summerlin Smiles, how do we get there? How do we get there because –

MR. LARSEN: Well, Your Honor, they also have – make the linkage that that is somehow defamatory.

THE COURT: Right, and that's -

MR. LARSEN: They don't allege that either.

THE COURT: That's my - my problem, it's in the Reply. It wasn't in the motion itself; it's in the Reply. And when I read this, I thought, Dr. Lee – it was a DBA for Dr. Lee. Then we get the Reply, and it's, in fact, a professional corporation. I can't say as a matter of law that this is not -

MR. LARSEN: How is that defamatory, Your Honor?

THE COURT: I don't know that it is. I can't say -

MR. LARSEN: Exactly my point, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I cannot say as a matter of law that it is not. There's a distinction.

MR. JONES: And, Your Honor, to clarify -

THE COURT: I'm not saying that it is defamatory. I'm saying, you're asking me, now to say that it is not, and I don't know that it is not. Because in the Reply, not in the motions itself, it was alleged this is a fictitious firm name. That was in the Reply.

MR. LARSEN: Your Honor, this paragraph's never going to get any different. It's always going to be factually accurate.

THE COURT: I -

MR. LARSEN: And what you're saying is that somehow presents an issue of fact precluding summary judgment.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. LARSEN: So that's why you're giving us the ability to come back at a later date.

THE COURT: Right. Yeah.

MR. LARSEN: So -

THE COURT: I'm not saying that it is defamatory.

MR. LARSEN: - the paragraph's -

THE COURT: I'm not saying it's not defamatory.

MR. LARSEN: – still going to be the same at a later date.

THE COURT: Correct.

MR. LARSEN: What are you asking us to present at a later date to address that issue?

THE COURT: That's why I asked counsel, and he said that they had pled

this in the alternative to be able to prove that it is, in fact, defamatory. I don't know that it would be. It may be. I'm not - I'm not making a finding that it is.

MR. LARSEN: My point, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I have not made a finding.

MR. LARSEN: My point.

THE COURT: Mr. Larsen, if you want to argue this, you should have stood up and argued it when you had a chance. So you can just –

MR. LARSEN: I'm standing up now, Your Honor.

THE COURT: You had a chance. I asked you early -

MR. LARSEN: I'm asking for clarification.

THE COURT: I asked you earlier if you had anything else to add, and you said you didn't.

MR. LARSEN: I'm simply asking for clarification of your order.

THE COURT: I'm simply saying, you're asking me to declare as a matter of law that this is not defamatory. I cannot declare as a matter of law at this point that is or is not because I have concerns about the wording, and specifically that in the Reply, evidence was provided that says this was a DBA for Dr. Lee. It was not a DBA for Dr. Lee. It was a DBA for Dr. Lee's professional corporation. To me, I have to understand what that is before I can say as a matter of law, it's not defamatory as to Dr. Lee individually.

MR. LARSEN: So we're focused on that particular point.

THE COURT: I'm just saying I cannot tell you today that it is – is or is not defamatory.

MR. LARSEN: Based on that specific point?

THE COURT: No, based on the language of this – of this paragraph. If

it - if as it's written, it's not defamatory. when, in fact -

MR. LARSEN: I agree with that.

THE COURT: — "the extraction of the number 32 wisdom tooth by Defendants." It doesn't say the Complaint alleged. It doesn't say that. It just says, "Following the extraction of the number 32 wisdom tooth by Defendants. On or about such and such a date, the Plaintiff sued.

And here's where it says Plaintiff sued. "Plaintiff sued the dental office," that's true, "Summerlin Smiles, the owner, Von Vinh Lee" – technically, it's a professional corporation – "and the treating dentists."

MR. LARSEN: Your Honor, I continue to vex you, and I apologize for that. I'm asking for a specific identification of what issue is precluding summary judgment in here.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. LARSEN: And you've – I understand it. you've explained it to me. It's simply the allegation that Mr. Lee owned the business.

THE COURT: No, l'm going to go back.

My problem starts with, "Extraction of the number 32 wisdom tooth by

Defendants. Plaintiff sued." It doesn't say Plaintiff sued the following people,
these people for this, and this person was found negligent. It doesn't say that.

It simply says, "Arose out of the death of Reginald Singletary following the extraction of the number 32 wisdom tooth by Defendants." Then it says, "Plaintiff sued the dental office, Summerlin Smiles, the owner, Vinh Lee – that's the second problem – "and the treating dentists." So I have more than one problem with this. I have some problems –

MR. LARSEN: Your Honor -

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THE COURT: – with the way it's worded.

MR. LARSEN: – and I'm – I know I'm appearing to you to be obtuse and I apologize for that.

THE COURT: Uh-huh, uh-huh.

MR. LARSEN: I'm just trying to identify specifically which factual allegations in this paragraph you find –

THE COURT: Okay. I'm going to do it one more time.

MR. LARSEN: Okay.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. LARSEN: Well, I, I think you have.

THE COURT: Counsel argued - counsel argued -

MR. LARSEN: I'm just not understanding.

THE COURT: Counsel argued that this could not be defamatory because the Complaint, which was captioned Singletary v. Lee – I agree that's true, it was captioned Singletary v. Lee. That's the allegation in the Complaint that the extraction happened of the 32 wisdom tooth by Defendants. That's the allegation of the Complaint. It doesn't read that way. It's a factual statement that he died following the extraction of the number 32 wisdom tooth by Defendants.

Is that an affirmative statement that it was the Defendants who extracted this wisdom tooth? Because the next sentence says –

MR. LARSEN: So - so -

THE COURT: - "Plaintiff sued' -

MR. LARSEN: - can we stop there, Your Honor? So you're saying there's a question of fact as to who removed the tooth or is that -

THE COURT: I mean, as you read this – I think that a typical person reading this by Defendants would assume that that meant – because that's a factual statement. We've got this verdict. It's a medical malpractice action based on wrongful – wrongful death action that rose out of the death of Reginald Singletary following the extraction of his number 32 wisdom tooth by Defendants.

Then the next sentence says, "Plaintiff sued." As counsel's arguing it, her position was it's the allegations of the Complaint. It's based simply on the allegations of the Complaint. That first sentence doesn't say that. It doesn't say the Complaint alleged it was based on extraction by the Defendants.

MR. LARSEN: Nevertheless, it's an accurate summary of the Complaint.
MS. MORRIS: Uh-huh.

THE COURT: It may be, but it doesn't say that it's a summary of the Complaint because very specifically, the next sentence talks about the Complaint, thus implying as a person reading this – if you were going to parse this out linguistically, the first sentence doesn't say anything about the Complaint. It's a factual statement stating that "this arose out of the wrongful death of Reginald Singletary during the extraction of his number 32 wisdom tooth by Defendants."

It doesn't say that it was alleged that it was by Defendants. It doesn't say one or more of the Defendants. It says by Defendants. Then the very next sentence says the Complaint – "the Plaintiff sued." That's where it makes clear who the Plaintiff sued. It never says who they got the verdict against, which is another problem.

It's just like by omission when you say by Defendants and then the 1 Complaint alleges against these people, I mean, to me, can a reasonable person 2 read it that way? I don't know. It's going to be up to him to prove. I have no 3 idea if anybody ever told him I read that and I said, okay, I don't want Dr. 4 Trinh – or Dr. Lee, you're not finishing my dental work. 5 MR. LARSEN: Exactly my point, Your Honor. 6 THE COURT: I've read this about you. 7 MR. LARSEN: There's no affidavit to that effect – 8 THE COURT: Right. 9 MR. LARSEN: – attached to this. 10 THE COURT: Right. 11 12 MR. LARSEN: So we don't have any evidence the issues that your espousing upon -13 THE COURT: Uh-huh. 14 MR. LARSEN: – have even been presented factually. 15 THE COURT: Right. Okay. 16 MR. LARSEN: Which means the motion is essentially unopposed on that 17 basis. It should be granted. 18 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. I don't know why you're standing, 19 but -20 MR. JONES: Certainly. Your Honor, I'm just responding to your -21 THE COURT: Yeah. 22 MR. JONES: - original point -23 THE COURT: Uh-huh. 24

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MR. JONES: – which began this discussion, which relates to the stay of

discovery without a stay of litigation.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. JONES: Defendants brought a motion under anti-SLAPP that was denied.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. JONES: As their right, they took an appeal to Nevada Supreme Court. That statute that provides the automatic appeal also provides for a stay of discovery only. Defendants moved for a stay of the entire litigation. We opposed on the grounds that it should only be a stay of discovery. Judge Togliatti –

THE COURT: How do you stay discovery and not like – it doesn't make any sense.

MR. JONES: That's under our -

THE COURT: So that's why they were able to file this motion is because they weren't stayed from filing this motion.

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

THE COURT: So, you know, since Mr. Larsen's raised it and we didn't discuss it earlier, there are no affidavits, but are you essentially – I mean, to me this was just a statement that this was premature, there's been no discovery, and we shouldn't be in this position. It didn't require an affidavit.

MR. JONES: That's correct, Your Honor. We didn't believe it was necessary. We could find – I could very easily get an affidavit of Mr. Lee saying that he had customers approach him saying, what is this you've been accused of and had a verdict against you for wrongful death? I'm taking my business elsewhere.

That's what necessitated this law suit in the first place, Your Honor. And we didn't believe it was necessary to provide the affidavit in response to this, what we believed to be a relatively narrow motion for summary judgment. If counsel does want to file a different Motion for Summary Judgment, we, of course, would be happy to provide an affidavit of Dr. Lee to that effect.

THE COURT: Yeah. All right. Thank you. Anything else? As I've said, to me – I'm not saying that I'm making any finding on this. I'm not. It's simply that to me, it's kind of an unusually drafted – and maybe it's very artfully drafted; I don't know – statement that I cannot say at this point in time as a matter of law is or is not defamatory.

I'm just going to say I can't find that today. So it's without prejudice, but – and I – I don't understand how you can only stay discovery. I don't know – what are we supposed to do in a case that's only stayed – I mean, where are you in the anti-SLAPP?

MS. MORRIS: Yeah. I mean, basically. it's pursuant to the statute to essentially save costs –

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MS. MORRIS: - of litigation -

THE COURT: Yeah.

MS. MORRIS: – while something that's protected speech would be taken care of, so –

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MS. MORRIS: I mean, that's the reason why we're at it. Briefing is open. I think it's due at the end of the month.

THE COURT: Okay. Yeah, because, you know – unless I looked at the actual appeal, I wouldn't really be able to tell. Yeah, it looks like the most recent order was April 27th. I just didn't know where you were with respect to – with respect to the appeal. Okay. So, essentially, it was – just looked like they said you're allowed to take this appeal, and they give you like a briefing schedule or something?

MS. MORRIS: Yes, exactly.

THE COURT: Okay. Okay. So there was more than one appeal?

MS. MORRIS: Correct, because there was -

THE COURT: And so they dismissed one of them.

MS. MORRIS: – multiple motions – two Complaints were filed, and so we had multiple appeals going, based on the fact that there's two operative Complaints.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. MORRIS: But now there's only one appeal.

THE COURT: There's only one?

MS. MORRIS: Yeah.

THE COURT: Okay. Got it. Yeah, like I said, I'm coming into this after – You know, after –

MS. MORRIS: I know, it's -

THE COURT: Judge Togliatti handled it for like all those years. I'm – you know, literally she was just like, I just realized I know this person. Yeah. So okay. All right. Because, yeah, I see there were two. There is 72144 and 69928.

MS. MORRIS: I believe there's just one matter.

MS. MORRIS: Truth is an absolute defense, and there you don't get to

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MR. JONES: Thank Your Honor.

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