WILSON ELSER 1 MICHAEL P. LOWRY, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 10666 E-mail: Michael.Lowry@wilsonelser.com Electronically Filed 3 Mar 15 2021 01:05 p.m. 6689 Las Vegas Blvd. South, Suite 200 Elizabeth A. Brown Las Vegas, NV 89119 4 Clerk of Supreme Court Tel: 702.727.1400/Fax: 702.727.1401 Attorneys for Edgardo P. Yusi; Keolis Transit Services, LLC 5 6 IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA 7 Edgardo P. Yusi; Keolis Transit Services, Supreme Ct. No.: LLC, 8 Dist. Ct. Case No.: A-18-781000-C Petitioner, 9 Appendix Volume 2 to Edgardo Yusi VS. & Keolis Transit Services, LLC's 10 The Eighth Judicial District Court of the **Petition for Writ of Mandamus or** State of Nevada and the Honorable **Prohibition** 11 Nancy Allf, Judge, 12 Respondents. 13 and 14 Heather Felsner, 15 Real Party in Interest. 16 17 18 19 20

Table of Contents Objection to Discovery Commissioner's Report & Recommendations 237-244 Reply re Objection to Discovery Commissioner's Report & Recommendations Response to Objection re Discovery Commissioner's Report & Recommendations..

Certificate of Service 1 Per NRAP 21(a) and 25(c), I certify that I am an employee of Wilson Elser 2 3 Moskowitz Edelman & Dicker LLP, and that on March 15, 2021, Appendix Volume 2 to Edgardo Yusi & Keolis Transit Services, LLC's Petition for 4 Writ of Mandamus or Prohibition was served via electronic means by operation 5 of the Court's electronic filing system to: 6 7 John B. Shook, Esq. Shook & Stone, Esq. 8 710 South Fourth Street Las Vegas, NV 89101 9 Attorneys for Heather Felsner

BY: <u>/s/ Michael P. Lowry</u> An Employee of



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On December 19, 2021, the Ordered examination did not go forward as the examiner claimed he could not ethically conduct an examination if forced to comply with Nevada Statues which allow in person observation and audio recording. Defendant asserts these safeguards are not lawful because NRS 52.380 is unconstitutional.

On January 13, 2020, Kiana O'Day, with Plaintiff's counsel office, called Natilie at the discovery commissioner's office regarding the status of the DCRR. Natilie advised they had never received the corrected DCRR. Ms. O'Day emailed Mr. Lowry regarding this conversation and Mr. Lowry submitted the corrected DCRR on the same day.²

After the motion hearing on the examination, defendant moved the court for extension of expert disclosure deadlines. This was granted. Currently, Expert disclosures are due February 22, 2021. Rebuttal experts are due March 22, 2021. Discovery cutoff is May 21, 2021. Trial is set on a five-week stack starting June 28, 2021. No party has moved the court for further extension of any discovery deadline.

II. Issues not raised in initial motion practice before the discovery commissioner are waived

A party filing a motion must also serve and file with it a memorandum of points and authorities in support of each ground thereof. The absence of such memorandum may be construed as an admission that the motion is not meritorious, as cause for its denial or as a waiver of all grounds not so supported. NV ST 8 DIST CT Rule 2.20 See, also, Bongiovi v. Sullivan, 122 Nev. 556, 569, 138 P.3d 433, 443 (2006) (Because reply briefs are limited to answering any matter set forth in the opposing brief, reviewing court may refuse to consider issue.) See, also, Greenhow v. Secretary of Health & Human Services, 863 F.2d 633, 638 (9th Cir. 1988) (holding that "allowing parties to litigate fully their case before the magistrate and, if unsuccessful, to change their strategy

² See **Exhibit 1**, email communication attached.

and present a different theory" in the district court would "frustrate the purpose" of having magistrates), *overruled on other grounds by U.S. v. Hardesty*, 977 F.2d 1347 (9th Cir.1992).

Here, while the issue of constitutionality of the observer statute was brought up in Defendant's reply brief, Defendant failed to assert the issue in its initial motion. Accordingly, Plaintiff was precluded from briefing the issues with the discovery commissioner. This is a blatant effort to sandbag when one considers the scholarly work of defense counsel.

Defense counsel, Michael Lowry, is well known in the legal community for his scholarly articles on discovery issues. Indeed, Mr. Lowry wrote about this very issue in his blog, Compelling Discovery, on September 30, 2019, where he discussed the possibility that AB 235, the observer statute, would be deemed unconstitutional. See, https://www.compellingdiscovery.com/?p=5867. While this author disagrees with the conclusion reached by Mr. Lowry in his blog, it is clear that counsel was aware enough of the issue that he should have discussed the matter in his initial motion practice rather than laying low until springing it in a reply brief. Accordingly, because this matter was not addressed, this court is within its discretion to waive hearing the issue and affirm the discovery commissioner's recommendation.

III. Defendants' reliance upon Valley Health is misplaced

Defendant single reference to *Valley Health Sys., LLC v. Dist. Ct.*, 127 Nev. 167, 169, 252 P.3d 676, 677 (2011) is misplaced. First, counsel did meet and confirm and agreement could not be reached over the need for an examination. Accordingly, because the parties could not reach agreement over the need for the examination, it would be superfluous to discuss conditions on that unnecessary examination.

Secondly, because rule 35 examinations are examinations of the body or mind, they are not granted as a matter of right. This is unlike other forms of discovery. Absent agreement of the parties an Order for examination is granted only on motion for good cause. Because there is no requirement that a plaintiff submit to an examination without Court's Order upon good cause, there is no

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requirement to meet and confer beyond simply confirming that the examinee is unwilling to undergo the examination.

IV. No Basis to rule that NRS 52.380 is unconstitutional

Statue is presumed to be valid

The defense is asking this Court to find, as a matter of law, that NRS 52.380 is unconstitutional and cannot be enforced, and thus the Discovery Commissioner's application thereof to this DME was an abuse of discretion. The defense, however, has not come close to meeting its burden of demonstrating that the statute is clearly invalid. Statutes are presumed to be valid and a court will only intervene when the constitution is clearly violated. Universal Electric v. Labor Comm'r, 109 Nev. 127, 129, 847 P.2d 1372, 1373-74 (1993). Here, after numerous hearings on the matter, the legislature determined observers and audio recording to be a substantive right that ensured the fairness of the medical examination process. The enactment of substantive rules is well within the powers conferred upon the legislature by the Nevada Constitution and courts must defer to the legislature regarding the statute's validity. Zamora v. Price, 213 P.3d 490, 492 (Nev. 2009).

During the Assembly Committee on Judiciary hearings, the legislature had before it arguments involving the substantive nature of the bill:

Contrary to opponents of this bill who want to say this is a procedural matter, this is not a procedural matter; it is a substantive right. It is the right to protect and control your own body...This is not a criminal situation, but in the criminal field, you often hear the terms "right to counsel," "right to cross examination," and "due process." Those terms do not necessarily transfer over to the civil arena. In the civil arena, we have what is called "fundamental fairness." Is it fundamentally fair that an injured person is required to go to a hired expert—an expert whose sole goal is to further the defense side of litigation—have their body inspected, have their body examined, and then be interrogated without there being a lawyer present to represent that individual? There is nothing in the law in any arena where that occurs except for the personal injury field. That is what A.B. 285 is designed to do: bring some fundamental fairness to the process and to level the playing field. It is not a procedural rule. That is how it is being characterized by the opponents of this bill. It is a fundamental right that you should have representation in such an important situation.

Assembly Committee on Judiciary Hearing on A.B. 285, March 27, 2019. The Senate also took arguments regarding the substantive right afforded to citizens by NRS 52.380. Having someone present at an examination and audio recording the exam are substantive rights

litigants have in California, Utah, Arizona, and in Nevada worker compensation cases. *Id.* Furthermore, the recording of the examination "promotes openness and transparency during these examinations." *Id.* at 5. In fact, before she was appointed to the Nevada Court of Appeals, the discovery commissioner in the Eighth Judicial District Court in Clark County already allowed audio recording on all cases." *Id.* at 6.

In enacting NRS 52.380, the legislature found that the statue provided a *substantive right* to parties—a finding this court must give deference to. NRS 52.380 is granting a litigant a fundamental right to have an observer present at a Rule 35 exam and a fundamental right to audio record the exam.

b. Nevada Revised Statute 52.380 provides a substantive right to Observe and Record an independent medical examination.

NRS 52.380 provides Plaintiff a substantive right to record her Rule 35 examination. The defense wrongfully classifies NRS 52.380's right to both the presence of an observer and to an audio recording as a procedural rule when, in fact, it is a substantive right. A substantive law states the rights and obligations of the parties concerned. A statute is substantive when it concerns a matter that has as its basis something other than court administration. *Muci v. State Farm Mut. Auto Ins.*, 732 N.W.2d. 88, 96 (2007). The enactment of substantive rules is well within the powers conferred upon the legislature by the Nevada Constitution and courts must defer to the legislature regarding the statute's validity. *Zamora v. Price*, 213 P.3d 490, 492 (Nev. 2009). NRS 52.380 provides a plaintiff a substantive right to audio record her Rule 35 examination.

The legislature already heard and addressed the substantive/procedural arguments. During testimony in both the Assembly Committee on Judiciary and Senate Committee on Judiciary, the issues of substantive rights was considered. It was emphasized that "[t]he bill protects fundamental rights. The bill is a substantive law, not just procedural law." Senate Committee on Judiciary hearing on AB 285, May 6, 2019, at 11. At least one court has held that provisions regarding medical examinations, because they do not concern court administration, are substantive, not procedural, and are supreme over the court rule, just as the general court rule concerning expert

qualifications must yield to statutory requirements concerning expert witness qualifications. *Muci v. State Farm Mut. Auto Ins.*, 732 N.W.2d. 88, 96 (2007). NRS 52.380 is no different.

The mere fact that the defense is attempting to block a means for ensuring the integrity of the medical examination process is very concerning—a should provide good cause to move forward with audio recording any Rule 35 exam. The primary reason for allowing the recording of a Rule 35 exam is substantive—it enhances the court's access to the truth. The more that is known about the Rule 35 process, the better able the trier of fact is to assess the expert's opinions. Over and above all interests in this litigation, there is one overriding interest which must be considered: it is the interests of justice. When the jury is asked to assess the opinions of a Rule 35 medical examiner, the jury should have before it the best evidence which is available. It should decide the case on all the evidence, and not on half of it. There is at hand a substantive right provided to the parties that can conclusively ensure that a Rule 35 examiner conducted the examination fairly—an audio recording of the examination.

The value of recording the examination enhances the court's, jury's, and parties' understanding of what transpired during a Rule 35 examination—and monitors the conduct of both the examiner and examinee during the meeting. With respect to parties or witnesses, however, whether lay or expert, the dynamics of an adversarial system introduce pressures that leave the door open to conscious or even subconscious polarization. In situations where experts are regularly retained by either plaintiff or defendants, financial considerations add to the potential for polarization. The value of recording a Rule 35 exam lies not only in the fact that a record is created which adds a degree of transparency to the process, but also in the additional insights that come from reviewing the actual communications that formed the basis of the expert opinion.

The recording of a medical examination is too necessary to protect the plaintiff and ensure the integrity of the process—something both sides should want. The defense has done little to overcome the presumption that the statute is valid and must be enforced. Regardless of the statute, good cause should exist in every case based upon fundamental issues of fairness and openness. Thus, the defense motion must be denied.

c. The Presence of an Observer and Recording of the examination will not render the medical examiners opinion inadmissible.

Defendants' Expert claims his testing results will be invalid if an observer is present. However, this appears to be merely a desperate attempt to cloud openness and fairness. Once again, why is the defense and expert against openness and fairness? Why is Defense Expert Axelrod so concerned about ensuring that he is administering the tests correctly? Notably, states throughout the country grant the same right that NRS 52.380 grants to the plaintiff, but there is not a single case supporting the absurd position that the observing and recording of an exam would render the results of the exam void. Simply, the defense needs a new expert then.

First, the defense expert alludes that it okay to allow an interpreter or student or trainee because they are neutral or independent. However, he does not explain how other third party observers invalidate the test results. Apparently, he is asserting that "third party observer" effects have been consistently demonstrated to artificially alter or distort an individual's performance during testing. However, this presumes the fallacy that his testing is independent and not as a retained defense agent. Plaintiff is entitled to level the playing field and even assuming Axelrod's assertion is this is true, "[s]ocial facilitation can be defined as "an improvement in performance produced by the mere presence of others." Thus, this would actually benefit the defense. The Defendant resorted to assertion that the psychologist should educate the court as to the [relevant ethical standards], and the scientific basis for the negative effects (invalid data) of these intrusions. However, how can this been done when the Defendants' expert never even disclosed the actual testing to be performed and provided no evidence of negative effects. Even so, these should not outweigh the Plaintiff's substantive right to have an observer present. Defendants' expert in reliance on an editorial article, *Guest Editorial, Applied Neuropyscology: Adult*, 2016, Vol. 6. 391-398, 396. (attached hereto as Exhibit 2") ⁴

³ Simplypsychology.org/social-facilitation.html.

⁴ (Note: the article was attached as Exhibit G to Defendants' Reply Brief), asserted, if directed to proceed with TPO, the psychologist **should** remove himself/herself from the assessment. This same editorial explains that this is not an all or nothing standard, but a choice to be made by the examiner. "[T]the neuropsychologist can consider removing himself/herself from the assessment." *Id.*

Defendant, resorting to the same article, claims that recording the examination will resort in the "dubious validity of the data". Again, notably lacking is any explanation of what testing is going to be done and how audio recording is going to invalidate that test. Instead, it merely seems like Defense expert Axelrod is attempting to conceal his testing so he cannot be properly cross-examined at trial.

The tell-tale to the instant issue is again, the very same editorial article, *Guest Editorial*, *Applied Neuropyscology: Adult*, 2016, Vol. 6. 391-398, 396, regarding exhausting other reasonable alternatives:

In those exceptions in which a neuropsychologist is *compelled* by the court to evaluate with a TPO because of existing state statutes or if the neuropsychologist is placed in a situation whereby withdrawing will bring clear and substantial harm to the examinee, the manner in which test validity and clinical findings are affected and may be compromised should explicitly documented. The neuropsychologist should then follow existing recommendations and guidelines for protecting test security including requesting that test material and intellectual property be provided only to another licensed psychologist who would be bound by the same duty to protect. If this is not possible, the neuropsychologist should request a protective order specifically prohibiting either party from copying test material or intellectual property, using them for any other purpose than the matter at hand, and directing that they be returned uncopied directly to the psychologist or destroyed in a manner verifiable by the psychologist.

Id.

Frankly, Dr. Axelrod does not get to take away a right conferred by Nevada statutes. There are neuropsychological exams taking place every day in our court system that are observed and recorded. This is not a "good cause" standard—we are discussing a statutory right. There are suggestion in the above article that allow for proceeding with the examination while protecting sensitive data.

However, it is recognized that often in forensic situations professional ethics and the adversarial nature of the legal system may not agree. If attempts to educate those involved fail and counsel insists, or the court directs to proceed with TPO, the neuropsychologist **can consider** removing himself/herself from the assessment. *Id.*

2 another expert. V. Because of its dilatory conduct, Defendants are unable to meet this court's expert 3 4 disclosure deadline. 5 As detailed above, the expert disclosure date is upon us. Defendant is within 21 days of the initial expert disclosure as amended by this court in December 2020. Defendant has not sought an 6 7 extension of this deadline EDCR 2.35 requires that a request made beyond the period specified 8 above shall not be granted unless the moving party, attorney or other person demonstrates that the 9 failure to act was the result of excusable neglect. Here, defendant delayed until the final rounds of discovery to seek an examination, was further dilatory in submitting the amended DCRR, failed to 10 11 designate an examiner who would be able to existing Nevada law and has now delayed in seeking 12 an extension of expert disclosure deadlines until the last moments of the case. This conduct is likely 13 to disadvantage plaintiff by needlessly compressing discovery deadlines or by delaying justice and 14 compensation by forcing a continuance of trial. 15 /// 16 /// 17 /// 18 /// 19 /// 20 /// 21 /// 22 /// 23 // 24 /// 25 /// 26 /// 27 28

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Thus, if Dr. Axelrod does not feel he can conduct the exam, then the defense needs to find

IV. CONCLUSION

The Nevada legislature provided every citizen a fundamental right: a right to observe and record any Rule 35 exam to protect openness and fairness. The defense is opposed to openness and fairness. Defendants have unnecessarily delayed seeking examination and now are unable to meet the expert disclosure deadline absent further extension. Defendants cannot explain why they chose an examiner that cannot comply with Nevada law in the first place and cannot explain why they have not sought an extension of discovery deadlines now that we are within 21 days of the initial expert disclosure. This delay should not prejudice plaintiffs by forcing them to expidite trial preparations or seek a delay in having their matter fairly decided.

DATED this day of February, 2021.

SHOOK & STONE, CHTD.

JOHN B. SHOOK, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 5499 ROBERT L. ENGLISH, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 3504 SHOOK & STONE, CHTD. 710 South Fourth Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 Attorneys for Plaintiffs

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE I hereby certify, pursuant to NRCP 5(b), that on the day of February, 2021, I ser true and correct copy of the foregoing PLAINTIFFS HEATHER FELSNER and RO FELSNER'S RESPONSE TO DEFENDANT'S OBJECTION TO THE DISCOV COMMISIONER'S REPORT & RECOMMNEDATIONS by electronic transmission the the Odyssey File & Serve system to the following parties:				
true and correct copy of the foregoing PLAINTIFFS HEATHER FELSNER and RO FELSNER'S RESPONSE TO DEFENDANT'S OBJECTION TO THE DISCOV COMMISIONER'S REPORT & RECOMMNEDATIONS by electronic transmission that the Odyssey File & Serve system to the following parties:				
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5 COMMISIONER'S REPORT & RECOMMNEDATIONS by electronic transmission the the Odyssey File & Serve system to the following parties:	<u>GER</u>			
6 COMMISIONER'S REPORT & RECOMMNEDATIONS by electronic transmission the the Odyssey File & Serve system to the following parties:	<u>ERY</u>			
the Odyssey File & Serve system to the following parties:	ough			
7				
Michael Lowry, Esq. Wilson Elser Moskowitz Edelman & Dicker				
6689 Las Vegas Blvd, #200 Las Vegas, Nevada 89119				
10 Las vegas, Nevada 89119 Attorney for Defendant KEOLIS				
Chad Fuss, Esq. Leonard T. Fink, Esq.				
SPRINGEL & FINK, LLP 9075 West Diablo Drive, #302				
Las Vegas, Nevada 89148 Attorneys for Defendant,				
15 ALEXANDER DENNIS, INC.				
16				
Employee of Shook & Stone, Chtd.				
Employee of Shook & Stone, Chtd.				
19				
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23	l			
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Exhibit 1

From: Wong, Agnes R. <Agnes.Wong@wilsonelser.com>

Sent: Friday, December 4, 2020 2:21 PM

To: 'discoveryinbox@clarkcountycourts.us'

Cc: Lowry, Michael; dschopick@springelfink.com; cfuss@springelfink.com; Kiana A. O'Day;

John Shook

Subject: A-18-781000-C; Heather Felsner v. Keolis Transit Services, LLC, et al.; Discovery

Commissioner's Report & Recommendations re Edgardo Yusi & Keolis Transit Services,

LLC's Motion for Rule 35 Examination

Attachments: Discovery Commissioner's Report & Recommendations re Edgardo Yusi & Keolis Transit

Services, LLC's Motion for Rule 35 Examination.docx; Discovery Commissioner's Report & Recommendations re Edgardo Yusi & Keolis Transit Services, LLC's Motion for Rule 35

Examination.pdf

Good afternoon.

Attached for the Discovery Commissioner' review and signature, is the Discovery Commissioner's Report & Recommendations re Edgardo Yusi & Keolis Transit Services, LLC's Motion for Rule 35 Examination for the above-referenced matter, in both pdf and Word formats.

Opposing counsels' authorization to e-sign is attached to the end of pdf format of the document.

Thank you,

Please Note Our New Address

Agnes R. Wong
Legal Secretary
Wilson Elser Moskowitz Edelman & Dicker LLP
6689 Las Vegas Blvd. South, Suite 200
Las Vegas, NV 89119
702.727.1274 (Direct)
702.727.1400 (Main)
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For further information about Wilson, Elser, Moskowitz, Edelman & Dicker LLP, please see our website at www.wilsonelser.com or refer to

From: DiscoveryInbox < DiscoveryInbox@clarkcountycourts.us>

Sent: Monday, December 7, 2020 12:11 PM

To: 'Wong, Agnes R.'

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John Shook

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Attachments: DCRR Form.docx

Good Afternoon,

Please use the attached sample to properly format the Report and Recommendations from the November 19th hearing. Once corrected please resubmit to the DiscoveryInbox. Let me know if you have any questions.

Thank you,



NATILIE SIMONETTI
Eighth Judicial District Court| DISCOVERY
DiscoveryInbox@clarkcountycourts.us
702.671.4486

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Cc: Lowry, Michael; dschopick@springelfink.com; cfuss@springelfink.com; KO'Day@shookandstone.com;

johnshook@shookandstone.com

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Thank you,

Please Note Our New Address Agnes R. Wong Legal Secretary

From: Kiana A. O'Day

Sent: Wednesday, December 16, 2020 9:25 AM

To: 'Lowry, Michael'; 'Agnes.Wong@wilsonelser.com'

Subject: FW: A-18-781000-C; Heather Felsner v. Keolis Transit Services, LLC, et al.; Discovery

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Sent: Wednesday, December 16, 2020 9:31 AM

To: Kiana A. O'Day; Wong, Agnes R.

Subject: RE: A-18-781000-C; Heather Felsner v. Keolis Transit Services, LLC, et al.; Discovery

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Yes, we corrected it to match the form and submitted. We haven't heard anything since. There is no IME on 12/19 due to the ruling though.

From: Kiana A. O'Day [mailto:KO'Day@shookandstone.com]

Sent: Wednesday, December 16, 2020 09:25

To: Lowry, Michael < Michael.Lowry@wilsonelser.com >; Wong, Agnes R. < Agnes.Wong@wilsonelser.com >

Subject: FW: A-18-781000-C; Heather Felsner v. Keolis Transit Services, LLC, et al.; Discovery Commissioner's Report &

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Sent: Thursday, January 7, 2021 11:37 AM **To:** 'Lowry, Michael'; Wong, Agnes R.

Subject: RE: A-18-781000-C; Heather Felsner v. Keolis Transit Services, LLC, et al.; Discovery

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Sent: Monday, December 7, 2020 12:11 PM

To: 'Wong, Agnes R.' < Agnes. Wong@wilsonelser.com>

Cc: Lowry, Michael < <u>Michael.Lowry@wilsonelser.com</u>>; <u>dschopick@springelfink.com</u>; <u>cfuss@springelfink.com</u>; <u>Kiana A.</u>

O'Day <KO'Day@shookandstone.com>; John Shook <johnshook@shookandstone.com>

Subject: RE: A-18-781000-C; Heather Felsner v. Keolis Transit Services, LLC, et al.; Discovery Commissioner's Report &

Recommendations re Edgardo Yusi & Keolis Transit Services, LLC's Motion for Rule 35 Examination

Good Afternoon,

Please use the attached sample to properly format the Report and Recommendations from the November 19th hearing. Once corrected please resubmit to the DiscoveryInbox. Let me know if you have any questions.

Thank you,

From: Lowry, Michael <Michael.Lowry@wilsonelser.com>

Sent: Thursday, January 7, 2021 2:10 PM **To:** Kiana A. O'Day; Wong, Agnes R.

Subject: RE: A-18-781000-C; Heather Felsner v. Keolis Transit Services, LLC, et al.; Discovery

Commissioner's Report & Recommendations re Edgardo Yusi & Keolis Transit Services,

LLC's Motion for Rule 35 Examination

None. We're as frustrated as you are. The case needs to move forward.

From: Kiana A. O'Day [mailto:KO'Day@shookandstone.com]

Sent: Thursday, January 7, 2021 11:37

To: Lowry, Michael < Michael.Lowry@wilsonelser.com >; Wong, Agnes R. < Agnes.Wong@wilsonelser.com >

Subject: RE: A-18-781000-C; Heather Felsner v. Keolis Transit Services, LLC, et al.; Discovery Commissioner's Report &

Recommendations re Edgardo Yusi & Keolis Transit Services, LLC's Motion for Rule 35 Examination

[EXTERNAL EMAIL]

Any updates on this getting signed?

From: Lowry, Michael

Sent: Wednesday, December 16, 2020 9:31 AM

To: Kiana A. O'Day <KO'Day@shookandstone.com>; Wong, Agnes R. <Agnes.Wong@wilsonelser.com>

Subject: RE: A-18-781000-C; Heather Felsner v. Keolis Transit Services, LLC, et al.; Discovery Commissioner's Report &

Recommendations re Edgardo Yusi & Keolis Transit Services, LLC's Motion for Rule 35 Examination

Yes, we corrected it to match the form and submitted. We haven't heard anything since. There is no IME on 12/19 due to the ruling though.

From: Kiana A. O'Day [mailto:KO'Day@shookandstone.com]

Sent: Wednesday, December 16, 2020 09:25

To: Lowry, Michael < Michael.Lowry@wilsonelser.com >; Wong, Agnes R. < Agnes.Wong@wilsonelser.com >

Subject: FW: A-18-781000-C; Heather Felsner v. Keolis Transit Services, LLC, et al.; Discovery Commissioner's Report &

Recommendations re Edgardo Yusi & Keolis Transit Services, LLC's Motion for Rule 35 Examination

EXTERNAL EMAIL

Was this R&R ever re-submitted? Also I wanted to confirm if an IME still proceeding with Dr. Axelrod on 12/19?

From: DiscoveryInbox

Sent: Monday, December 7, 2020 12:11 PM

To: 'Wong, Agnes R.' < Agnes. Wong@wilsonelser.com>

Cc: Lowry, Michael < Michael.Lowry@wilsonelser.com >; dschopick@springelfink.com; cfuss@springelfink.com; Kiana A.

O'Day <KO'Day@shookandstone.com>; John Shook <<u>johnshook@shookandstone.com</u>>

Subject: RE: A-18-781000-C; Heather Felsner v. Keolis Transit Services, LLC, et al.; Discovery Commissioner's Report &

Recommendations re Edgardo Yusi & Keolis Transit Services, LLC's Motion for Rule 35 Examination

From: Kiana A. O'Day

Sent: Wednesday, January 13, 2021 2:03 PM **To:** 'Lowry, Michael'; Wong, Agnes R.

Subject: RE: A-18-781000-C; Heather Felsner v. Keolis Transit Services, LLC, et al.; Discovery

Commissioner's Report & Recommendations re Edgardo Yusi & Keolis Transit Services,

LLC's Motion for Rule 35 Examination

I spoke with the discovery commissioner and Natalie advised they never received a corrected DCCR?

From: Lowry, Michael

Sent: Wednesday, December 16, 2020 9:31 AM

To: Kiana A. O'Day < KO'Day@shookandstone.com >; Wong, Agnes R. < Agnes. Wong@wilsonelser.com >

Subject: RE: A-18-781000-C; Heather Felsner v. Keolis Transit Services, LLC, et al.; Discovery Commissioner's Report &

Recommendations re Edgardo Yusi & Keolis Transit Services, LLC's Motion for Rule 35 Examination

Yes, we corrected it to match the form and submitted. We haven't heard anything since. There is no IME on 12/19 due to the ruling though.

From: Kiana A. O'Day [mailto:KO'Day@shookandstone.com]

Sent: Wednesday, December 16, 2020 09:25

To: Lowry, Michael < Michael.Lowry@wilsonelser.com >; Wong, Agnes R. < Agnes.Wong@wilsonelser.com >

Subject: FW: A-18-781000-C; Heather Felsner v. Keolis Transit Services, LLC, et al.; Discovery Commissioner's Report &

Recommendations re Edgardo Yusi & Keolis Transit Services, LLC's Motion for Rule 35 Examination

[EXTERNAL EMAIL]

Was this R&R ever re-submitted? Also I wanted to confirm if an IME still proceeding with Dr. Axelrod on 12/19?

From: DiscoveryInbox

Sent: Monday, December 7, 2020 12:11 PM

To: 'Wong, Agnes R.' < Agnes. Wong@wilsonelser.com>

Cc: Lowry, Michael < <u>Michael.Lowry@wilsonelser.com</u>>; <u>dschopick@springelfink.com</u>; <u>cfuss@springelfink.com</u>; <u>Kiana A.</u>

O'Day <KO'Day@shookandstone.com>; John Shook <<u>johnshook@shookandstone.com</u>>

Subject: RE: A-18-781000-C; Heather Felsner v. Keolis Transit Services, LLC, et al.; Discovery Commissioner's Report &

Recommendations re Edgardo Yusi & Keolis Transit Services, LLC's Motion for Rule 35 Examination

Good Afternoon,

Please use the attached sample to properly format the Report and Recommendations from the November 19th hearing. Once corrected please resubmit to the DiscoveryInbox. Let me know if you have any questions.

Thank you,

From: Lowry, Michael < Michael.Lowry@wilsonelser.com>

Sent: Wednesday, January 13, 2021 8:48 PM **To:** DiscoveryInbox; Wong, Agnes R.

Cc:dschopick@springelfink.com; cfuss@springelfink.com; Kiana A. O'Day; John ShookSubject:RE: A-18-781000-C; Heather Felsner v. Keolis Transit Services, LLC, et al.; Discovery

Commissioner's Report & Recommendations re Edgardo Yusi & Keolis Transit Services,

LLC's Motion for Rule 35 Examination

Attachments: DCRR.pdf

Thank you. The re-formatted DCRR is attached. There were no changes to the substance, only the format.

From: DiscoveryInbox [mailto:DiscoveryInbox@clarkcountycourts.us]

Sent: Monday, December 7, 2020 12:11

To: Wong, Agnes R. < Agnes. Wong@wilsonelser.com>

Cc: Lowry, Michael < Michael.Lowry@wilsonelser.com>; dschopick@springelfink.com; cfuss@springelfink.com;

KO'Day@shookandstone.com; johnshook@shookandstone.com

Subject: RE: A-18-781000-C; Heather Felsner v. Keolis Transit Services, LLC, et al.; Discovery Commissioner's Report &

Recommendations re Edgardo Yusi & Keolis Transit Services, LLC's Motion for Rule 35 Examination

[EXTERNAL EMAIL]

Good Afternoon,

Please use the attached sample to properly format the Report and Recommendations from the November 19th hearing. Once corrected please resubmit to the DiscoveryInbox. Let me know if you have any questions.

Thank you,



NATILIE SIMONETTI

Eighth Judicial District Court | DISCOVERY DiscoveryInbox@clarkcountycourts.us

702.671.4486

From: Wong, Agnes R. [mailto:Agnes.Wong@wilsonelser.com]

Sent: Friday, December 4, 2020 2:21 PM

To: DiscoveryInbox

Cc: Lowry, Michael; dschopick@springelfink.com; cfuss@springelfink.com; KO'Day@shookandstone.com;

johnshook@shookandstone.com

Subject: A-18-781000-C; Heather Felsner v. Keolis Transit Services, LLC, et al.; Discovery Commissioner's Report & Recommendations re Edgardo Yusi & Keolis Transit Services, LLC's Motion for Rule 35 Examination

[NOTICE: This message originated outside of Eighth Judicial District Court -- DO NOT CLICK on links or open attachments unless you are sure the content is safe.]

Good afternoon.

Exhibit 2

of a parent, family member, guardian, family friend, or interpreter is necessary, and without whose presence the examination could not proceed because of a mental disability or clinical limitation that requires an accommodation. Examples might include a child with suspected or diagnosed autism, developmental disorders affecting intelligence, confirmed brain injury that precludes independent living, children who are either too young or severely anxious that they cannot be left alone, elderly adults with compromised cognition who are unwilling to participate without the presence of a trusted family member or friend, or patients who have a thought disorder impacting reality testing, among others.

Alternatively, there are cases in which a language barrier precludes valid test administration. While the preference is for the examination to be conducted in the examinee's native language, in some these cases an interpreter may be necessary because a native speaking psychological examiner is not available or within a practical distance. In these situations, to avoid potential conflicts of interest, if it is at all possible the interpreter should have no relationship (i.e., such as family member, close friend or social affiliation) to the person being examined.

Similarly, if an examinee is deaf or hearing impaired, an individual versed in American Sign Language (ASL) or a member of the deaf community would be necessary to complete an examination. Absent a qualified examiner fluent in sign language, a certified specialist or ASL interpreter may be needed.

Training presents another situation in which a TPA is considered appropriate. Not unlike medical students, psychology students and technicians learning the administration of psychology test procedures require direct observation, practice, and supervision to ensure accuracy and competence.

In the aforementioned cases, the examiner is ethically required to document in the neuropsychological report the use of a TPA and any deviations of standardization or modifications in test administration. The limitations of normative data with subsequent impact on the generalization of findings should be clearly noted.

Forensic examinations, independent medical examinations, and acting as an expert witness

Neuropsychologists who choose to perform forensic assessments are ethically required to be aware of the specialty guidelines pertinent to this area of expertise. In order to avoid potential conflict, neuropsychologists who regularly provide forensic consultations should inform referral sources that if TPO or recording develops as an issue or is required by legal proceedings, they may elect to remove themselves from the assessment.

When retained as an expert witness in forensic situations, neuropsychologists should resist demands for TPO if requested by opposing counsel, retaining counsel, or the court. The neuropsychologist should educate the court or those involved as to the APA Ethics Code and the existing scientific research that supports the negative effects of this type of intrusion. However, it is recognized that often in forensic situations professional ethics and the adversarial nature of the legal system may not agree. If attempts to educate those involved fail and counsel insists, or the court directs to proceed with TPO, the neuropsychologist can consider removing himself/herself from the assessment.

In those exceptions in which a neuropsychologist is compelled by the court to evaluate with a TPO because of existing state statutes or if the neuropsychologist is placed in a situation whereby withdrawing will bring clear and substantial harm to the examinee, the manner in which test validity and clinical findings are affected and may be compromised should explicitly documented. The neuropsychologist should then follow existing recommendations and guidelines for protecting test security including requesting that test material and intellectual property be provided only to another licensed psychologist who would be bound by the same duty to protect.

If this is not possible, the neuropsychologist should request a protective order specifically prohibiting either party from copying test material or intellectual property, using them for any other purpose than the matter at hand, and directing that they be returned uncopied directly to the psychologist or destroyed in a manner verifiable by the psychologist.

Conclusion

Requests for TPO frequently create an ethical dilemma for neuropsychologists as any observation or recording of neuropsychological tests or their administration has the potential to influence and compromise the behavior of both the examinee and the administrator, threatens the validity of the data obtained under these conditions by, and consequently limits normative comparisons, clinical conclusions, opinions, interpretations, and recommendations. For these reasons, APA ethical standards support the position that TPO in neuropsychological testing should be avoided.

Ethical standards of practice compel neuropsychologists to avoid or resist requests for conducting assessments complicated by TPO, except for those situations

Electronically Filed 2/16/2021 6:10 PM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COURT

WILSON ELSER
WILSON ELSER MOSKOWITZ EDELMAN & DICKER LLP
MICHAEL P. LOWRY, ESO.

Nevada Bar No. 10666

E-mail: Michael.Lowry@wilsonelser.com 6689 Las Vegas Blvd. South, Suite 200

Las Vegas, NV 89119

through X, inclusive,

Tel: 702.727.1400/Fax: 702.727.1401

Plaintiffs.

KEOLIS TRANSIT SERVICES, LLC, Foreign

Limited-Liability Corporation and EDGARDO PAGUIO YUSI; ALEXANDER DENNIS,

INC., a Foreign Corporation; DOES II through X, inclusive; and ROE BUSINESS ENTITIES I

Defendants.

Attorneys for Edgardo P. Yusi; Keolis Transit Services, LLC

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DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

HEATHER FELSNER and ROGER FELSNER, Case No.: A-18-781000-C

Dept. No.: 27

Edgardo Yusi & Keolis Transit Services, LLC's Reply re Objection to Discovery Commissioner's Report & Recommendation

Rule 35 and NRS 52.380 conflict. Mr. Yusi and Keolis (collectively "Mr. Yusi") propose two different ways to resolve this objection that avoids the constitutional separation of powers

problem. Plaintiff simply continues to assert there is no problem because NRS 52.380 controls.

But if so, then a neuropsychological examination will never be possible in Nevada litigation.

Mr. Yusi asks that the report and recommendation be overruled.

DATED this 16th day of February, 2021.

WILSON ELSER MOSKOWITZ EDELMAN A DICKER LLP

/s/ Michael P. Lowry
MICHAEL P. LOWRY, ESQ.
6689 Las Vegas Blvd. South, Suite 200
Las Vegas, Nevada 89119
Attorneys for Edgardo P. Yusi; Keolis Transit Services, LLC

Memorandum of Points & Authorities

I. Plaintiff can't argue positions she never raised.

There are multiple ways for this court to avoid the constitutional implications at issue in this objection. The first is the simple, undisputed fact that the only objections Plaintiff raised during the EDCR 2.34(d) conference as to a Rule 35 examination were 1) requiring Mrs. Felsner to drive from her home to Dr. Axelrod's office; and 2) that some unknown and unidentified testing was duplicative of prior work. Plaintiff then tried to change horses after Mr. Yusi's motion was filed, asserting multiple objections she admittedly did not raise during the EDCR 2.34(d) conference. If the district court agrees that is impermissible, then the Discovery Commissioner's recommendation should be affirmed as to the rulings on the two objections Plaintiff did raise. The remainder of the report and recommendation would be overruled.

Plaintiff responds by attacking Mr. Yusi, arguing he sandbagged Plaintiff by not addressing NRS 52.380's constitutionality in his opening motion to set a Rule 35 examination. Plaintiff's argument highlights the problem she created at the EDCR 2.34(d) conference. She admittedly never raised NRS 52.380 as an issue at that conference. Since she did not raise it, then there was no reason for Mr. Yusi to address it in his opening motion. Further, Plaintiff seems to misunderstand the purpose of a reply brief. A reply addresses the contentions asserted in the opposition. That is what Mr. Yusi did.

Plaintiff then argues for the first time that motions to set a Rule 35 examination are not subject to EDCR 2.34(d) meet and confer requirements. This is yet another new argument that Plaintiff never raised before. The plain text of EDCR 2.34(d) includes all "discovery disputes." Rule 35 is certainly a discovery rule. EDCR 2.34(d) contains no exception for Rule 35 as opposed to any other "discovery dispute." The text does not support Plaintiff's position. Further, the purpose of the meet and confer requirement is to encourage the parties to communicate about their positions and attempt to resolve them without court intervention. Plaintiff's novel interpretation of EDCR 2.34(d) as applied only to Rule 35 would expressly defeat that purpose.

Per *Valley Health* Plaintiff was limited to the objections she raised during the meet and confer process. The Discovery Commissioner erred as a matter of law by interpreting EDCR 2.34(d) in a manner inconsistent with *Valley Health*, thus allowing Plaintiff to argue objections that were not presented during the meet and confer process. Plaintiff's objections should have been limited to the two she did present. Mr. Yusi does not object to the Discovery Commissioner's resolution of those two objections. The Discovery Commissioner's recommendation should be affirmed as to the rulings on the two objections Plaintiff did raise and overruled as to the rest.

II. Plaintiff did not respond to the other constitutional avoidance option.

Mr. Yusi's objection noted a second way to resolve this dispute without involving a constitutional issue. This alternative relied upon the fact that NRS 52.380(1) states "[a]n observer may attend an examination but shall not participate in or disrupt the examination." "'May' is of course generally permissive." Neither Rule 35 nor NRS 52.380 provide guidance as to how a court should determine when an observer "may" attend. Plaintiff requested the observer, so she had the burden to justify why one was merited. Plaintiff still has not stated a reason why she wants an observer to attend other than simply because NRS 52.380(1) exists. The same analysis applies to NRS 52.380(2) and (3). Plaintiff's position is outweighed by the ethical guidance Mr. Yusi provided from the American Board of Professional Neuropsychology and Michigan Psychological Association noting it is inconsistent with their professional obligations for a neuropsychologist to conduct a neuropsychological assessment in the presence of a third-party observer. That same guidance also noted how studies have demonstrated testing data obtained in the presence of a third-party observer is unreliable.

If the district court agrees, it could rule that Plaintiff has not met her burden to successfully invoke NRS 52.380(1), (2), and (3) or her arguments are outweighed by the contrary evidence that Mr. Yusi presented. In that circumstance, the constitutional arguments are avoided. The Discovery Commissioner's recommendation would then be affirmed as to the rulings on the two objections Plaintiff did raise and overruled as to the rest.

¹ Ewing v. Fahey, 86 Nev. 604, 607, 472 P.2d 347, 349 (1970).

III. NRS 52.380 is unconstitutional.

If the other arguments are not sufficient to resolve this dispute, then the district court must rule upon NRS 52.380's constitutionality. NRS 52.380 started its existence as a draft of Rule 35 that the Supreme Court of Nevada rejected. It was procedural as a draft version of Rule 35. It remained procedural when its drafters took it to the legislature in an attempt to overrule the version of Rule 35 that the Supreme Court implemented. NRS 52.380 is a procedural statute expressly intended to restrict the judiciary's ability to regulate cases before it. "[W]here, as here, a rule of procedure is promulgated in conflict with a preexisting procedural statute, the rule supersedes the statute and controls."²

Plaintiff's arguments about where and when recordings are generally permitted in other jurisdictions and settings are irrelevant. The issue here expressly pertains to a neuropsychological examination. Rule 35 expressly exempted neuropsychological examinations from the recording and observer requirements. NRS 52.380 expressly attempted to override Rule 35. Citing a Michigan case does not make NRS 52.380 any less procedural.

Berkson v. Lepome ruled a statute that interfered "with the judiciary's authority to manage the litigation process" was unconstitutional.³ That same analysis applies here. As NRS 52.380 is unconstitutional, the Discovery Commissioner erred as a matter of law by relying upon it and should have used only Rule 35 to assess Mr. Yusi's request for a neuropsychological examination. The district court should overrule the Discovery Commissioner's ruling to the extent it conflicts with Rule 35.

IV. The recommendations should be modified as requested.

The Discovery Commissioner resolved the two objections Plaintiff raised and Mr. Yusi did not object to that ruling. He does object to the remainder of the ruling for all of the reasons discussed in this briefing. Mr. Yusi requests the recommendations be modified to be consistent with Rule 35 so the neuropsychological examination may eventually proceed.

² State v. Connery, 99 Nev. 342, 345 (1983).

³ Berkson v. Lepome, 126 Nev. 492, 501, 245 P.3d 560, 566 (2010)

1	DATE	ED this 16th day of F	Sebruary, 2021.	
2			WILSON ELSER WILSON ELSER MOSKOWITZ EDELMAN & DICKER LIP	
3			WILSON ELSER MOSKOWITZ EDELMAN & DICKER LLP	
4			<u>/s/ Michael P. Lowry</u> MICHAEL P. LOWRY, ESQ.	
5			6689 Las Vegas Blvd. South, Suite 200 Las Vegas, Nevada 89119	
6			Attorneys for Edgardo P. Yusi; Keolis Transit Services, LLC	
7			Scivices, EEC	
8	Certificate of Service			
9	Pursuant to NRCP 5, I certify that I am an employee of Wilson Elser Moskowitz			
10	Edelman & Dicker LLP, and that on February 16, 2021, I served Edgardo Yusi & Keolis			
11	Transit Services, LLC's Reply re Objection to Discovery Commissioner's Report &			
12	Recommendation as follows:			
13		by placing same to	be deposited for mailing in the United States Mail, in a sealed	
14		envelope upon whi	ch first class postage was prepaid in Las Vegas, Nevada;	
15	via electronic means by operation of the Court's electronic filing system, u		, <u>,</u>	
16		Clerk;	case who is registered as an electronic case filing user with the	
17	John B. Sho		Chad Fuss, Esq.	
18		Fourth Street	SPRINGEL & FINK 9075 W. Diablo Dr., Suite 302	
19	Las Vegas,	NV 89101	Las Vegas, Nevada 89148	
20				
21	BY: /s/ Michael Lowry An Employee of			
22			WILSON ELSER	
23			WILSON BLSER MOSKOWITZ EDELMAN & DICKER LLP	
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ELECTRONICALLY SERVED 2/19/2021 3:36 PM

Electronically Filed 02/19/2021 12:26 PM CLERK OF THE COURT

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DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

HEATHER FELSNER and ROGER FELSNER,

Plaintiff(s),

CASE NO. A-18-781000-C DEPT NO. 27

KEOLIS TRANSIT SERVICES, LLC, et al.,

Defendant(s).

HEARING DATE: November 19, 2020

HEARING TIME: 9:30 AM

ORDER

RE: DISCOVERY COMMISSIONER'S REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Court, having reviewed the above report and recommendations prepared by the Discovery Commissioner and,

No timely objection having been filed,

X After reviewing the objections to the Report and Recommendations and good cause appearing,

* * *

App0274

- 1					
1	AND				
2	X IT IS HEREBY ORDERED the Discovery Commissioner's Report and				
3	Recommendations are affirmed and adopted.				
4					
5	IT IS HEREBY ORDERED the Discovery Commissioner's Report and Recommendations are affirmed and adopted as modified in the following manner.				
6	(attached hereto)				
7	IT IS HEREDY ORDERED this watton is remarked to the Discovery Commissioner for				
8	IT IS HEREBY ORDERED this matter is remanded to the Discovery Commissioner for reconsideration or further action.				
9					
10	IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that a hearing on the Discovery Commissioner's Report is				
11	set for, 2021, at a.m.				
12					
13	DATED this day of, 2021. Dated this 19th day of February, 2021				
14 15	Nancy L Allf				
16	DISTRICT COURT JUDGE				
17	C48 96A 54BD 5F4E				
18	Nancy Allf District Court Judge				
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1	CSERV			
2	DISTRICT COURT			
3	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA			
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6	Heather Felsner, Plaintiff(s)	CASE NO: A-18-781000-C		
7	VS.	DEPT. NO. Department 27		
8	Keolis Transit Services LLC,			
9	Defendant(s)			
10				
11	<u>AUTOMATED CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE</u>			
12 13	This automated certificate of service was generated by the Eighth Judicial District Court. The foregoing Order was served via the court's electronic eFile system to all recipients registered for e-Service on the above entitled case as listed below:			
14	Service Date: 2/19/2021			
15	Michael Lowry m	nichael.lowry@wilsonelser.com		
16 17	John Shook k	o'day@shookandstone.com		
18	Efile LasVegas e	filelasvegas@wilsonelser.com		
19	Kait Chavez k	havez kait.chavez@wilsonelser.com		
20	Mail Room e	espringel@springelfink.com		
21	Nakesha Duncan n	nduncan@springelfink.com		
22	Alma Duarte a	aduarte@springelfink.com		
23		fuss@springelfink.com		
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