## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

VIVIA HARRISON

Appellant,

VS.
RAMPARTS INC., LUXOR HOTEL \& CASINO, A DOMESTIC CORPORATION,

## Respondent.

No. 80167
Electronically Filed DOCKETINGMEATEARONB:19 p.m. CIVIL Elizagethi. Brown

## GENERAL INFORMATION

All appellants not in proper person must complete this docketing statement. NRAP 14(a). The purpose of the docketing statement is to assist the Court in screening jurisdiction, classifying cases for en banc, panel, or expedited treatment, compiling statistical information and identifying parties and their counsel.

## WARNING

This statement must be completed fully, accurately and on time. NRAP 14(c). The Court may impose sanctions on counsel or appellant if it appears that the information provided is incomplete or inaccurate. Id. Failure to fill out the statement completely or to file it in a timely manner constitutes grounds for the imposition of sanctions, including a fine and/or dismissal of the appeal.

A complete list of the documents that must be attached appears as Question 26 on this docketing statement. Failure to attach all required documents will result in the delay of your appeal and may result in the imposition of sanctions.

This court has noted that when attorneys do not take seriously their obligations under NRAP 14 to complete the docketing statement properly and conscientiously, they waste the valuable judicial resources of this court, making the imposition of sanctions appropriate. See KDI Sylvan Pools v. Workman, 107 Nev. 340, 344, 810 P.2d 1217, 1220 (1991). Please use tab dividers to separate any attached documents.

1. Judicial District Eighth Department XXIX

County Clark Judge David M. Jones
District Ct. Case No. A-16-732342-C
2. Attorney filing this docketing statement:

Attorney Micah S. Echols, Esq.
Telephone 702-655-2346
Firm Claggett \& Sykes Law Firm
Address 4101 Meadows Lane, Suite 100, Las Vegas, Nevada 89107
Attorney Boyd B. Moss III, Esq.
Telephone 702-222-4555
Firm Moss Berg Injury Lawyers
Address 4101 Meadows Lane, Suite 110, Las Vegas, Nevada 89107
and
Attorney Matthew G. Pfau, Esq.
Telephone 702-879-9555
Firm Parry \& Pfau
Address 880 Seven Hills Drive, Suite 210, Henderson, Nevada 89052
Client Vivia Harrison ("Plaintiff")
3. Attorney representing respondent(s):

Attorney Loren S. Young, Esq.
Telephone 702-257-1997
Firm Lincoln, Gustafson \& Cercos, LLP
Address 3960 Howard Hughes Parkway, Suite 200, Las Vegas, Nevada 89169
Client Ramparts, Inc. dba Luxor Hotel \& Casino ("Luxor")
4. Nature of disposition below (check all that apply):Judgment after bench trial Judgment after jury verdict Summary judgment Default judgment Grant/Denial of NRCP 60(b) relief Grant/Denial of injunction Grant/Denial of declaratory relief Review of agency determination
 Dismissal Lack of Jurisdiction Failure to state a claim Failure to prosecute Other (specify) Divorce decree: Original Modification $\boxtimes$ Other disposition (specify)
(1) Order Granting Defendant Ramparts, Inc. dba Luxor Hotel \& Casino's Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs (filed 03/18/19) Exhibit 7;
(2) Order Denying Plaintiff's Motion to Reconsider the Court's Order Granting Luxor an Attorney Lien Offset (filed 05/21/19) Exhibit 9; and
(3) Stipulation and Order to Dismiss Defendant Desert Medical Equipment, Only (filed 11/26/19) Exhibit 10.
5. Does this appeal raise issues concerning any of the following: N/A.Child Custody
Venue
Termination of parental rights
6. Pending and prior proceedings in this court. List the case name and docket number of all appeals or original proceedings presently or previously pending before this court which are related to this appeal:
The prior appeal is Case No. 78964, which was dismissed on jurisdictional grounds in favor of allowing this appeal to go forward on all issues in the case.
7. Pending and prior proceedings in other courts. List the case name, number and court of all pending and prior proceedings in other courts which are related to this appeal (e.g., bankruptcy, consolidated or bifurcated proceedings) and their dates of disposition:
The underlying District Court case is Vivia Harrison v. Ramparts, Inc. dba Luxor Hotel \& Casino, et al., Case No. A-16-732342-C.
8. Nature of the action. Briefly describe the nature of the action and the result below:

The underlying action arises from personal injuries sustained by Plaintiff when she was thrown from a motorized scooter on December 10, 2014. Plaintiff initiated the instant case on February 24, 2016.

In her second amended complaint, filed on August 19, 2016, Plaintiff alleged causes of action for (1) negligence; and (2) negligent hiring, training, maintenance, and supervision against Luxor; (3) negligence; and (4) negligent hiring, training, maintenance and supervision against Defendant Desert Medical Equipment ("Desert Medical"); and (5) negligence; and (6) strict products liability against Defendant Pride Mobility Products Corp. ("Pride Mobility"). See Exhibit 1. Plaintiff stipulated with Luxor to remove the second cause of action for negligent hiring, training, maintenance, and supervision. See Exhibit 2.

Pride Mobility filed a third-party complaint against Third-Party Defendant Stan Sawamoto ("Sawamoto"). See Exhibit 3. Pride Mobility stipulated to the dismissal of its claims against Sawamoto prior to trial. See Exhibit 4. At a hearing in August 2018, Pride Mobility had its motion for summary judgment granted, and the order granting summary judgment was filed on January 29, 2019. See Exhibit 5.

In December 2018, a nine-day trial took place. Prior to the jury's verdict, Plaintiff and Desert Medical entered into a high-low settlement agreement. Pursuant to the settlement agreement, no matter what the jury's verdict was, Desert Medical would be obligated to pay Plaintiff according to the terms of the high-low settlement agreement. A contract was entered into between the two parties, and the payment was not part of a net judgment. The settlement amount was not confidential.

On December 20, 2018, the jury returned a verdict in favor of Luxor and Desert Medical. See Exhibit 6. In light of the defense verdict, Desert Medical was required to pay Plaintiff $\$ 150,000$. Plaintiff's counsel sent a notice of attorney lien to all parties on December 20, 2018 and January 8, 2019.

On January 17, 2019, Luxor filed a motion for attorney fees and costs, which was granted in the March 18, 2019 order granting Luxor's motion for attorney fees and costs. See Exhibit 7. In the March 18, 2019 order, the District Court ordered that the judgment against Plaintiff must be offset from other settlement funds received by Plaintiff prior to any satisfaction of liens, including the lien
for attorney's fees and costs incurred by Plaintiff's counsel during the course of litigation. Id.

On March 28, 2019, Plaintiff filed a motion for reconsideration, asking the District Court to reconsider the attorney lien offset. See Exhibit 8. On May 10, 2019, the District Court issued a minute order denying Plaintiff's motion for reconsideration. A written order denying reconsideration was entered on May 21, 2019. See Exhibit 9.

Desert Medical filed a motion for interpleader and to deposit the funds with the District Court, which was granted on July 24, 2019.

Following the order denying reconsideration, Plaintiff filed her original notice of appeal on June 4, 2019, which was docketed to this Court as Case No. 78964. Plaintiff intended to appeal from the award of attorney's fees and costs, but only named the motion for reconsideration in her notice of appeal. However, this Court has previously held that a notice of appeal that does not identify the correct judgment or order does not warrant dismissal where "the intention to appeal from a specific judgment may be reasonably inferred from the text of the notice and where the defect has not materially misled the respondent." Collins v. Union Fed. Sav. \& Loan Ass'n, 97 Nev. 88, 90, 624 P.2d 496, 497 (1981).

Plaintiff's intent to appeal from the award of fees and costs can be reasonably inferred based on naming the denied reconsideration motion. See Ross v. Giacomo, 97 Nev. 550, 555, 635 P.2d 298, 301 (1981) (providing that an appeal from the denial of a post-judgment tolling motion may be viewed as an appeal from the final judgment), abrogated on other grounds by Winston Prods. Co. v. DeBoer, 122 Nev. 517, 134 P.3d 726 (2006).

However, a final order disposing of all claims had not yet been entered, making Plaintiff's original notice of appeal premature. Plaintiff and counsel for Desert Medical entered into a stipulation and order for dismissal, which was filed on November 26, 2019. See Exhibit 10. This final order cures the jurisdictional defect in Plaintiff's original notice of appeal, and she now amends her appeal to include (1) the order granting Defendant Ramparts, Inc. dba Luxor Hotel \& Casino's motion for attorney's fees and costs, which was filed on March 18, 2019 (Exhibit 7); (2) the order denying Plaintiff's motion to reconsider the Court's order granting Luxor an attorney lien offset, which was filed on May 21, 2019 (Exhibit 9); and (3) the stipulation and order to dismiss Defendant Desert Medical Equipment, only, which was filed on November 26, 2019 (Exhibit 10).
9. Issues on appeal. State concisely the principal issue(s) in this appeal (attach separate sheets as necessary):
(1) Whether the rule in John W. Muije, Ltd. v. A North Las Vegas Cab Company, Inc., 106 Nev. 664, 798 P.2d 559 (1990) that an offset applies before an attorney's lien is limited to a relationship involving two parties. And, in a relationship with three parties, as the instant case, whether an attorney's lien for the plaintiff attaches first to a settlement with a first defendant, even though a second defendant later obtains an award of attorney fees and costs against the plaintiff.
(2) Whether the District Court abused its discretion in awarding attorney's fees to the Luxor based on an offer of judgment.
10. Pending proceedings in this court raising the same or similar issues. If you are aware of any proceeding presently pending before this court which raises the same or similar issues raised in this appeal, list the case name and docket numbers and identify the same or similar issue raised:
Plaintiff is not aware of any pending cases raising the same or similar issues.
11. Constitutional issues. If this appeal challenges the constitutionality of a statute, and the state, any state agency, or any officer or employee thereof is not a party to this appeal, have you notified the clerk of this court and the attorney general in accordance with NRAP 44 and NRS 30.130?
® $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}$
$\square$ Yes
$\square$ No
If not, explain:
12. Other issues. Does this appeal involve any of the following issues?Reversal of well-settled Nevada precedent (identify the case(s)) An issue arising under the United States and/or Nevada Constitutions A substantial issue of first impression
An issue of public policy
An issue where en banc consideration is necessary to maintain uniformity of this court's decisions
A ballot question
If so, explain: As outlined in the response to Question No. 9, Plaintiff asks this Court to limit the contours of Muije to the two-party relationship, which would disallow the offset ordered by the District Court in this three-party relationship.

## 13. Assignment to the Supreme Court of Appeals or retention in the Supreme

Court. Briefly set forth whether the matter is presumptively retained by the Supreme Court or assigned to the Court of Appeals under NRAP 17, and cite the subparagraph(s) of the Rule under which the matter falls. If appellant believes that the Supreme Court should retain the case despite its presumptive assignment to the Court of Appeals, identify the specific issue(s) or circumstance(s) that warrant retaining the case, and include an explanation of their importance or significance:
Based upon NRAP 17(a)(11) and (12), the Supreme Court should retain this appeal based upon the Muije issue presented. The attorney lien issue is a matter of statewide importance.
14. Trial. If this action proceeded to trial, how many days did the trial last? 9 days.
Was it a bench or jury trial? Jury.
15. Judicial Disqualification. Do you intend to file a motion to disqualify or have a justice recuse him/herself from participation in this appeal? If so, which Justice?

N/A.

## TIMELINESS OF NOTICE OF APPEAL

## 16. Date of entry of written judgment or order appealed from:

(1) The order granting Defendant Ramparts, Inc. dba Luxor Hotel \& Casino's motion for attorney's fees and costs was filed on March 18, 2019 (Exhibit 7);
(2) the order denying Plaintiff's motion to reconsider the Court's order granting Luxor an attorney lien offset was filed on May 21, 2019 (Exhibit 8); and
(3) the stipulation and order to dismiss Defendant Desert Medical Equipment, only, was filed on November 26, 2019 (Exhibit 10).

If no written judgment or order was filed in the district court, explain the basis for seeking appellate review:

## 17. Date written notice of entry of judgment or order was served:

(1) The notice of entry of order granting Defendant Ramparts, Inc. dba Luxor Hotel \& Casino's motion for attorney's fees and costs was filed on March 18, 2019 (Exhibit 7);
(2) the notice of entry of order denying Plaintiff's motion to reconsider the Court's order granting Luxor an attorney lien offset was filed on May 21, 2019 (Exhibit 8); and
(3) the notice of entry of stipulation and order to dismiss Defendant Desert Medical Equipment, only, was filed on December 5, 2019 (Exhibit 10).

Was service by:
Delivery
Q Mail/electronic/fax
18. If the time for filing the notice of appeal was tolled by a post-judgment motion (NRCP 50(b), 52(b), or 59)
(a) Specify the type of motion, the date and method of service of the motion, and the date of filing.


NOTE: Motions made pursuant to NRCP 60 or motions for rehearing or reconsideration may toll the time for filing a notice of appeal. See AA Primo Builders v. Washington, 126 Nev . 245 P.3d 1190 (2010).
(b)Date of entry of written order resolving tolling motion
(c) Date written notice of entry of order resolving tolling motion was served

Was service by:
$\square$ Delivery
$\square$ Mail

## 19. Date notice of appeal filed:

Plaintiff's notice of appeal was filed on December 3, 2019, following the entry of the final order on November 26, 2019.
20. Specify statute or rule governing the time limit for filing the notice of appeal, e.g., NRAP 4(a) or other
NRAP 4(a).

## SUBSTANTIVE APPEALABILITY

21. Specify the statute or other authority granting this court jurisdiction to review the judgment or order appealed from:
(a)
$\boxtimes$ NRAP 3A(b)(1)
$\square$ NRS 38.205
$\square$ NRAP 3A(b)(2)
$\square$ NRAP 3A(b)(3)
$\square$ NRS 703.376
$\boxtimes$ Other (specify) $\begin{aligned} & \text { Consol. Generator-Nevada, Inc. v. Cummins Engine } \\ & \text { Company, Inc., } 114 \text { Nev. 1304, } 971 \text { P.2d } 1251 \text { (1998) }\end{aligned}$
(b) Explain how each authority provides a basis for appeal from the judgment or order:

NRAP 3A(b)(1) provides for an appeal from a final judgment.
In Consol. Generator-Nevada, Inc. v. Cummins Engine Company, Inc., 114 Nev. 1304, 971 P.2d 1251 (1998), this Court held that interlocutory orders are reviewable on appeal from the final judgment. The Court previously confirmed its appellate jurisdiction over this appeal in the order filed on February 14, 2020.

## 22. List all parties involved in the action or consolidated actions in the district court:

(a) Parties:

Plaintiff: Vivia Harrison ("Plaintiff")
Defendant: MGM Resorts International dba Luxor Hotel \& Casino ("MGM")
Defendant: Ramparts, Inc. dba Luxor Hotel \& Casino ("Luxor")
Defendant: Pride Mobility Products Corp.
Defendant/Third-Party Plaintiff: Desert Medical Equipment ("Desert Medical")

Third-Party Defendant: Stan Sawamoto ("Sawamoto")
(b) If all parties in the district court are not parties to this appeal, explain in detail why those parties are not involved in this appeal, e.g., formally dismissed, not served, or other:

MGM was named and served, but never appeared in the case. They were replaced by the proper party, Luxor, in the amended complaint.

Pride Mobility stipulated to the dismissal of its third-party claims against Sawamoto prior to trial. See Exhibit 4. Pride Mobility had its motion for summary judgment granted in an order filed on January 29, 2019. See Exhibit 5.

Desert Medical settled during trial and was dismissed by stipulation and order on November 26, 2019. See Exhibit 10.
23. Give a brief description ( 3 to 5 words) of each party's separate claims, counterclaims, cross-claims or third-party claims, and the date of formal disposition of each claim.
In her second amended complaint, filed on August 19, 2016, Plaintiff alleged causes of action for (1) negligence; and (2) negligent hiring, training, maintenance, and supervision against Luxor; (3) negligence; and (4) negligent hiring, training, maintenance and supervision against Desert Medical; and (5) negligence; and (6) strict products liability against Pride Mobility. See Exhibit 1. On May 1, 2017, Plaintiff stipulated with Luxor to remove the second cause of action for negligent hiring, training, maintenance, and supervision. See Exhibit 2. Pride Mobility had its motion for summary judgment granted in August 2018, and the order granting summary judgment was filed on January 29, 2019. See Exhibit 5. Prior to the verdict, Desert

Medical entered into a high-low settlement agreement, with the payment amount dependant on the jury's verdict. On December 20, 2018, the jury returned a verdict in favor of Luxor and Desert Medical, resolving all remaining claims by the Plaintiff. See Exhibit 6. After depositing the settlement funds with the District Court, Desert Medical was dismissed by stipulation and order, which was filed on November 26, 2019. See Exhibit 10.

January 16, 2018 Pride Mobility filed an amended third-party complaint against Sawamoto, alleging claims for breach of contract; breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing; contractual indemnity; implied or equitable indemnity; contribution; and negligence. See Exhibit 3. In a stipulation and order filed on December 11, 2018, Pride Mobility stipulated to the dismissal of its claims against Sawamoto. See Exhibit 4.
24. Did the judgment or order appealed from adjudicate ALL the claims alleged below and the rights and liabilities of ALL the parties to the action or consolidated actions below?
】 Yes
$\square$ No
25. If you answered "No" to question 24, complete the following: N/A.
(a) Specify the claims remaining pending below:
(b) Specify the parties remaining below:
(c) Did the district court certify the judgment or order appealed from as a final judgment pursuant to NRCP 54(b)?
$\square$ Yes
$\square$ No
(d) Did the district court make an express determination, pursuant to NRCP 54(b), that there is no just reason for delay and an express direction for the entry of judgment?
$\square$ Yes
$\square$ No
26. If you answered "No" to any part of question 25, explain the basis for seeking appellate review (e.g., order is independently appealable under NRAP 3A(b)):

N/A.
27. Attach file-stamped copies of the following documents:

- The latest-filed complaint, counterclaims, cross-claims, and third-party claims
- Any tolling motion(s) and order(s) resolving tolling motion(s)
- Orders of NRCP 41(a) dismissals formally resolving each claim, counterclaims, cross-claims and/or third-party claims asserted in the action or consolidated action below, even if not at issue on appeal
- Any other order challenged on appeal
- Notices of entry for each attached order

| Exhibit | Document Description |
| :---: | :--- |
| 1 | Second Amended Complaint (filed 08/19/16) |
| 2 | Stipulation and Order to Amend Complaint to Remove Cause of <br> Action (filed 05/01/17) |
| 3 | Defendant Desert Medical Equipment's First Amended Third- <br> Party Complaint Against Stan Sawamoto (filed 01/16/18) |
| 4 | Notice of Entry with Stipulation and Order to Dismiss Third-Party <br> Defendant, Stan Sawamoto, with Prejudice (filed 12/11/18) |
| 5 | Notice of Entry with Order Granting Defendant, Pride Mobility <br> Products Corp.'s Renewed motion for Summary Judgment (filed <br> $01 / 29 / 19)$ |
| 6 | Verdict (filed 12/20/18) <br> 7Notice of Entry with Order Granting Defendant Ramparts, Inc. dba <br> Luxor Hotel \& Casino's Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs <br> (filed 03/18/19) |
| 8 | Motion to Reconsider the Court's Order Granting Luxor an <br> Attorney Lien Offset (filed 03/29/19) |


| Exhibit | Document Description |
| :---: | :--- |
| 9 | Notice of Entry with Order Denying Plaintiff's Motion to <br> Reconsider the Court's Order Granting Luxor an Attorney Lien <br> Offset (filed 05/21/19) |
| 10 | Notice of Entry with Stipulation and Order to Dismiss Defendant <br> Desert Medical Equipment, Only (filed $12 / 06 / 19$ ) |

## VERIFICATION

I declare under penalty of perjury that I have read this docketing statement, that the information provided in this docketing statement is true and complete to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, and that $I$ have attached all required documents to this docketing statement.

Vivia Harrison
Name of appellant
March 11, 2020 Date

Micah S. Echols, Esq.;
Boyd B. Moss III, Esq.; and
Matthew G. Pfau, Esq.
Name of counsel of record
/s/ Micah S. Echols
Signature of counsel of record

Clark County, Nevada
State and county where signed

## CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that on the 11 th day of March, 2019, I served a copy of this completed amended docketing statement upon all counsel of record:
$\boxtimes$ By electronic Service in accordance with the Master Service List:

Loren Young, Esq. Mark Bailus, Esq.

$\boxtimes$ By mailing it by first class mail with sufficient postage prepaid to the following address:

Thomas W. Maroney, Esq.
Lincoln, Gustafson \& Cercos, LLP
3960 Howard Hughes Parkway, Suite 200
Las Vegas, Nevada 89169
Attorney for Respondent
/s/ Jocelyn Abrego
Jocelyn Abrego, an employee of
Claggett \& Sykes Law Firm

Exhibit 1

ACOMP
Matthew G. Pfau, Esq.
Nevada Bar No.: 11439
CLERK OF THE COURT
PICKARD PARRY PFAU
10120 South Eastern Avenue, Suite 140
Henderson, Nevada 89052
7029104300 TEL
7029104303 FAX
matt@pickardparry.com
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Vivia Harrison

## DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

Vivia Harrison, an individual
Plaintiff,
vs.
Ramparts, Inc., dba Luxor Hotel \&

## Second Amended Complaint

Casino, a Nevada Domestic Corporation; Desert Medical Equipment, a Nevada Domestic Corporation, Pride Mobility Products Corp., a Nevada Domestic Corporation; Does I through XXX, inclusive and Roe Business Entities I through XXX, inclusive Defendants.

Plaintiff, Vivia Harrison ("Ms. Harrison"), being represented by her attorney of record, Matthew G. Pfau, Esq. of PICKARD PARRY, PFAU, hereby complains against Defendants Ramparts, Inc., d/b/a Luxor Hotel \& Casino ("Luxor), Desert Medical Equipment ("Desert") and Pride Mobility Corp. ("Pride Mobility") as follows:

## Parties, Jurisdiction, and General Allegations

1. Ms. Harrison is a resident of Winston County, State of Alabama, and at all relevant times herein was a resident of Winston County, State of Alabama when the
incident occurred.
2. Ms. Harrison is informed and believes, and thereupon alleges, that Defendant Luxor is a domestic corporation doing business in the State of Nevada.
3. Ms. Harrison is informed and believes, and thereupon alleges, that Defendant Desert is a domestic corporation doing business in the State of Nevada.
4. Ms. Harrison is informed and believes, and thereupon alleges, that Defendant Pride Mobility is a domestic corporation doing business in the State of Nevada.
5. That the names and capacities, whether individual, corporate, associates, copartnership, or otherwise of Defendants, Jane Doe and Does I through X, are unknown to Ms. Harrison who therefore sues said Defendants by such fictitious names; once the true names are discovered, Ms. Harrison will ask leave to amend this Complaint to substitute the true names of said Defendants. Ms. Harrison is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that the Defendants so designated herein are responsible in some manner for their agency, master/servant or joint venture relationship with Defendants, or otherwise contributed to, as a proximate cause, the damages to Ms. Harrison as herein alleged.
6. Ms. Harrison, is informed and believes, and thereupon alleges that at all relevant times Defendant Luxor, and ROE Defendants mentioned herein owned, managed, controlled, or in some other way were in charge of and responsible for a certain premises known as the Luxor Grand located at 3799 South Las Vegas Boulevard, Las Vegas, Nevada 89109 ("Subject Premises") and the safety of the patrons and hotel guests of the aforementioned premises.
7. At all relevant times, Defendant Luxor were agents, servants, and employees acting within the course and scope of said employment and agency.
8. At all relevant times, Defendants Luxor were the owners, operators, managers, controllers, inspectors, supervisors and controllers of the premises and of the common areas of the Subject Premises.
9. Ms. Harrison was an invited guest of Luxor and was legally on the premises

18.Luxor negligently maintained and inspected the Subject Premises, including the Subject Scooter on the Subject Premises, so that it was permitted to remain in an unreasonably dangerous conditions, presenting a danger to unsuspecting guests, including Ms. Harrison.
10. Luxor and/or their agents, employees and servants had actual or constructive notice of the dangerous conditions, and therefore had full knowledge of, or should have had full knowledge of, the dangerous conditions and failed to remedy the dangerous conditions or otherwise take action to make it safe.
20.Luxor and/or their agents, employees and servants, breached the duty of care owed to Ms. Harrison by negligently maintaining and inspecting the Subject Premises and further failing to warn Ms. Harrison of the unreasonably dangerous conditions.
21.As a direct and proximate result of Luxor's negligence, Ms. Harrison has and will continue to incur pain and suffering and emotional distress, in an amount in excess of $\$ 10,000.00$.

## Second Cause of Action

(Negligent Hiring, Training, Maintenance and Supervision - Luxor)
22.Ms. Harrison repeats, realleges and incorporates by reference the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.
23.Luxor acted in a negligent matter, including, but not limited to, failure to:
a. Establish, implement, maintain, and enforce proper policies and procedures for employees, including maintenance crew, security, restaurant managers, and wait staff, under the control of Defendant Luxor;
b. Establish, implement, maintain, and enforce proper policies and procedures for maintenance, repair, inspection, and/or general upkeep of the Subject Premises, including the restaurant's furnishing;
c. Establish, implement, maintain, and enforce proper policies and

| 1 2 | procedures for warning guests, including Ms. Harrison of potentially dangerous conditions; |
| :---: | :---: |
| 3 | d. Properly hire adequate, experienced, and competent employees who are |
| 4 | able to warn guests, including Ms. Harrison of potentially dangerous |
| 5 | conditions; |
| 6 | e. Properly pre-screen potential employees by conducting background |
| 7 | checks and other similar investigations into potential employee's resume, |
| 8 | prior to employment retention; |
| 9 | f. Properly and adequately supervise and/or manage employees once they |
| 10 | were hired; |
| 11 | g. Properly and adequately train employees and/or instruct them as to their |
| 12 | job duties and/or responsibilities; |
| $\boldsymbol{\sim} \boldsymbol{\sim}$ | h. Properly and adequately oversee, control, issue regulations regarding the |
| $\boldsymbol{\alpha} \boldsymbol{\sim}<14$ | conduct of employees; |
|  | i. Properly and adequately delineate maintenance, inspection, and repair job |
| ละ. 16 | duties and/or responsibilities to employees, and/or agents, acting on their |
| 17 | behalf; and |
| 18 | j. Properly, adequately, and responsibly setup procedures and policies to |
| 19 | ensure that all floor areas and restaurant furnishings, including the Subject |
| 20 | Table, are reasonably up kept in proper and working order for guests, |
| 21 | including Ms. Harrison. |
| 22 | 24.As a direct and proximate result of Luxor's negligent hiring, training, |
| 23 | maintenance, and supervision, Ms. Harrison has and will continue to incur pain and |
| 24 | suffering and emotional distress, in an amount in excess of \$10,000.00. |
| 25 | 25. Ms. Harrison has been required to engage the services of Pickard Parry Pfau |
| 26 | to prosecute this matter, and Ms. Harrison is entitled to reasonable attorney's fees |
| 27 | and costs therefor. |
| 28 |  |

Third Cause of Action
(Negligence - Desert)
26. Defendant Desert is in the business of scooter sales and rentals of various scooters, including the Subject Scooter.
27. Prior to Ms. Harrison's injury, Ms. Harrison, rented the Subject Scooter, from Desert.
28.On or about December 10, 2014, Ms. Harrison began to use the Subject Scooter, unknowingly to her, that the Subject Scooter was unstable, as it was missing the anti-tip wheels, and otherwise unsafe for usage.
29. On or about December 10, 2014, the Subject Scooter tipped over, and as a result, Ms. Harrison was injured.
30.Ms. Harrison, is informed and believes, and thereupon alleges that Desert negligently and carelessly, inspected, the Subject Scooter, as per the manufacturer, the Subject Scooter should have been equipped with ant-tip wheels, therefore Desert, knew that the Subject Scooter presented a dangerous condition and unsafe for its intended usage.
31.Ms. Harrison, is informed and believes, and thereupon alleges that Desert negligently and carelessly, failed to give proper operating instructions to Ms. Harrison, prior to her usage,
32. Ms. Harrison, is informed and believes, and thereupon alleges that Desert negligently and carelessly, removed the anti-tip wheels from the Subject Scooter, therefore presenting a dangerous condition, rendering the Subject Scooter unsafe for its intended usage.
33.As a direct and proximate result of Desert's negligence, Ms. Harrison has and will continue to incur pain and suffering and emotional distress, in an amount in excess of $\$ 10,000.00$.


| 1 2 | duties and/or responsibilities to employees, and/or agents, acting on their behalf; and |
| :---: | :---: |
| 3 | t. Properly, adequately, and responsibly setup procedures and policies to |
| 4 | ensure that all scooters are fully operational, including the Subject Scooter |
| 5 | are reasonably up kept in proper and working order for guests, including |
| 6 | Ms. Harrison. |
| 7 | 36.As a direct and proximate result of Desert's negligent hiring, training, |
| 8 | maintenance, and supervision, Ms. Harrison has and will continue to incur pain and |
| 9 | suffering and emotional distress, in an amount in excess of \$10,000.00. |
| 10 | 37. Ms. Harrison has been required to engage the services of Pickard Parry Pfau |
| 11 | to prosecute this matter, and Ms. Harrison is entitled to reasonable attorney's fees |
| 12 | and costs therefor. |
| $\boldsymbol{\sim}$ |  |
| $\underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{\alpha}} \boldsymbol{\sim}$ | Fifth Cause of Action |
| $\cdots<4$ | (Negligence- Pride Mobility) |
| 16 | 38. Defendant Pride Mobility is in the business of manufacturing, designing and |
| 17 | distributing various motorized scooters, including the Subject Scooter for personal |
| 18 | use to the consuming public as well as to businesses, including the Luxor. |
| 19 | 39. On December 10, 2014, Ms. Harrison began to use the Subject Scooter, |
| 20 | unknowingly to her, that the Subject Scooter was unstable, as it was missing front |
| 21 | anti-tip wheels, and otherwise unsafe for usage. |
| 22 | 40. On or about December 10, 2014, the Subject Scooter tipped over, and as a |
| 23 | result, Ms. Harrison was injured. |
| 24 | 41.Ms. Harrison, is informed and believes, and thereupon alleges that Pride |
| 25 | Mobility Corporation negligently and carelessly manufactured, inspected, and |
| 26 | designed the Subject Scooter, knowing that the Subject Scooter presented a |
| 27 | dangerous condition and unsafe for its intended usage. |
| 28 | 42.As a direct and proximate result of Pride Mobility's negligence, Ms. Harrison |

Sixth Cause of Action
(Strict Products Liability- Pride Mobility)


## Exhibit 2

Nevadargar No: 11439

PARRY \& PFAU
880 Seven Hils Drive, Suite 210
Henderson, Nevada 89052
7028799555 E
7028799556 FAX
mat@p2lawyers.com
Attorneys for Plamtif. Vivia Harrison

OISTRICT COURT
GLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

Vivia Harrison, an molviduas

Plaintiff,
VS,

Ramparss, Pnc. dba Luxor Hotel \&
Casinor a Nevada Domestic
Corporation; Desert Medical
Equipment, a Nevada Domestic
Corporation; Pride Mobility products
Corp, a Nevada Domestic Corporation; Does I-X; Roe Corporations IM,

Defendant. Defendants.
tis hereby STPULATED and AGREED, between Plamuf Vvia Hambon ("Pamtf") through her counsel of record, Mathew $G$. Pfan, Esq, of the law fffce of PARRY \& PFAU and Oefendan Ramparts, inc, dha luxor Hotel \& Casino, by and through its counsel of record, Loren Young, Esq, of LNCOLN GUSTAFSON \& CERCOS, Defendant Desen Medical Equipment, by and through its counse of record, Gared $F$. Hentig, Esq, of ALVERSON TAYLOR MORTENSEN SANDERS, and Defendant Pride Moblly Products Corp, by and through ts counse of record, Bran K. Terry,



## Exhibit 3

FAC
ALVERSON, TAYLOR, MORTENSEN \& SANDERS
DAVID J. MORTENSEN, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 002547
JARED F. HERLING, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 13350
6605 Grand Montecito Parkway, Suite 200
Las Vegas, Nevada 89149
Phone: (702) 384-7000
Facsimile: (702) 385-7000
E-File: efile@alversontaylor.com
Attorneys for Defendant and
Third-Party Plaintiff

VIVIA HARRISON, an individual
Plaintiff,
vs.
RAMPARTS, INC, dba Luxor Hotel \& Casino, a Nevada Domestic Corporation; DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT, a Nevada Domestic Corporation; PRIDE MOBILITY PRODUCTS CORPORATION., a Nevada Domestic Corporation; DOES I through XXX, inclusive and ROE BUSINESS ENTITIEST I through XXX, inclusive,

Defendants.

DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT, a Nevada Domestic Corporation

Third-Party Plaintiff,
vs.
STAN SAWAMOTO, an individual
Third-Party Defendant.

CASE NO.: A-16-732342-C
DEPT. NO.: 29

DEFENDANT DESERT MEDICAL EOUIPMENT'S FIRST AMENDED THIRDPARTY COMPLAINT AGAINST STAN SAWAMOTO
/ / /

COMES NOW Defendant/Third-Party Plaintiff, DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT, by and through its attorneys of record, the law firm of ALVERSON, TAYLOR, MORTENSEN \& SANDERS, and for its Third-Party Complaint against STAN SAWAMOTO alleges as follows:

## PARTIES, JURISDICTION, AND GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

1. Defendant/Third-Party Plaintiff DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT is and was at all relevant times a domestic corporation conducting business in the State of Nevada.
2. Defendant/Third-Party Plaintiff DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT is informed and believes and thereon alleges that Third-Party Defendant STAN SAWAMOTO is and was at all relevant times an individual residing in Haleyville, Alabama.
3. On or about December 10, 2014, Third-Party Defendant STAN SAWAMOTO was physically present in the State of Nevada and conducted business with Defendant/ThirdParty Plaintiff DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT by entering into a Terms and Conditions of Rental contract with Defendant/Third-Party Plaintiff DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT for the rental and temporary use of a mobility scooter (hereinafter, the "Subject Scooter").
4. Plaintiff VIVIA HARRISON filed her Amended Complaint on April 29, 2016, naming DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT and RAMPARTS, INC., D/B/A LUXOR HOTEL \& CASINO as Defendants.
5. Plaintiff alleges in her Amended Complaint that she suffered a fall on or about December 10, 2014, while using Defendant/Third-Party Plaintiff DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT's rental Subject Scooter while on RAMPARTS, INC., D/B/A LUXOR HOTEL \& CASINO's property.
6. Plaintiff alleges that on or around December 10,2014 , she was "operating her Subject Scooter" over the base of a table at Luxor's Backstage Deli when "her scooter's front wheel gave way, and the scooter tipped over, to the right" causing her to suffer a "stroke and hip
fracture."
7. Plaintiff did not rent the Subject Scooter nor receive possession of the Subject Scooter directly from Defendant/Third-Party Plaintiff DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT.
8. The Subject Scooter was rented by Third-Party Defendant STAN SAWAMOTO, as a customer, on or around December 10, 2014, pursuant to the Terms and Conditions of Rental agreement by and between Third-Party Defendant STAN SAWAMOTO and Defendant/ThirdParty Plaintiff DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT. Third-Party Defendant STAN SAWAMOTO took physical possession of the Subject Scooter on or about December 10, 2014, following his execution of the Terms and Conditions of Rental agreement.
9. On information and belief, Third-Party Defendant STAN SAWAMOTO was Plaintiff VIVIA HARRISON's husband, friend, acquaintance, relative, and/or traveling companion on the date of Plaintiff VIVIA HARRISON's alleged fall.
10. Notably, the Terms and Conditions of Rental entered into by Third-Party Defendant STAN SAWAMOTO and Defendant/Third-Party Plaintiff DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT provided as follows:

The customer shall indemnify and hold harmless DESERT MEDICAL/Luxor from and against any and all liability . . . resulting from the actual or alleged presence, use, or operation of the equipment, provided such injury, death or property damage is not attributable to the negligence of DESERT MEDICAL/Luxor. DESERT MEDICVAL OWNS the equipment. The customer will NOT give, transfer possession of the equipment to anyone else. . .
11. Upon information and belief, Third-Party Defendant STAN SAWAMOTO breached the Terms and Conditions of Rental by giving/transferring possession of the Subject Scooter to Plaintiff VIVIA HARRISON for her use, ultimately causing her alleged injuries.
12. Defendant/Third-Party Plaintiff DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT was not responsible for the subject accident, which was caused by the breach of contract by Third-Party

Defendant STAN SAWAMOTO.
13. Upon information and belief, Third-Party Defendant STAN SAWAMOTO moved furniture, including but not limited to possibly tables and/or chairs in the deli where Plaintiff VIVIA HARRISON suffered her fall and immediately prior to the same.
14. As a result of STAN SAWAMOTO moving furniture (including but not limited to tables and/or chairs) Plaintiff VIVIA HARRISON was directed into a path that caused her to hit the base of a table and fall.

## FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF (Breach of Contract)

15. Defendant/Third-Party Plaintiff DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT repeats and realleges the allegations contained in Paragraphs 1 through 14, of its Third-Party Complaint as though fully set forth herein.
16. On or about December 10, 2014, Third-Party Defendant STAN SAWAMOTO entered into a valid Terms and Conditions of Rental contract with Defendant/Third-Party Plaintiff DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT, which provided for the temporary rental of the Subject Scooter to Third-Party Defendant STAN SAWAMOTO. Third-Party Defendant STAN SAWAMOTO took physical possession of the Subject Scooter on or about December 10, 2014, following his execution of the Terms and Conditions of Rental agreement.
17. On or about December 10, 2014, Third-Party Defendant STAN SAWAMOTO breached the Terms and Conditions of Rental contract by giving/transferring possession of the Subject Scooter to Plaintiff, VIVIA HARRISON, ultimately causing the injuries alleged in her Amended Complaint.
18. Defendant/Third-Party Plaintiff DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT fully performed all conditions, covenants, and promises required be performed in accordance with the

Terms and Conditions of Rental contract.
19. As a direct and proximate result of Third-Party Defendant STAN SAWAMOTO's breach of contract, Defendant/Third-Party Plaintiff DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT has suffered damages in excess of $\$ 10,000.00$.
20. As a further result of Third-Party Defendant STAN SAWAMOTO's conduct, Defendant/Third-Party Plaintiff DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT was forced to retain the services of an attorney, for which Defendant/Third-Party Plaintiff DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT has incurred and will continue to incur attorneys' fees and costs.

## SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Breach of Implied Covenant of Good Faith and Fair Dealing)
21. Defendant/Third-Party Plaintiff DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT repeats and realleges the allegations contained in Paragraphs 1 through 20, of its Third-Party Complaint as though fully set forth herein.
22. Nevada law recognizes that implied in every contract is a covenant of good faith and fair dealing, which is a promise that neither party will do anything which will injure the right of the other to receive the benefits of the agreement.
23. Third-Party Defendant STAN SAWAMOTO owed Defendant/Third-Party Plaintiff DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT a duty of good faith and fair dealing, inherent in their contractual relationship arising out of the Terms and Conditions of Rental contract.
24. Third-Party Defendant STAN SAWAMOTO breached the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing owed to Defendant/Third-Party Plaintiff DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT by giving/transferring possession of the Subject Scooter to Plaintiff VIVIA HARRISON in direct contravention of the Terms and Conditions of Rental contract, and as a
direct or proximate result thereof, Defendant/Third-Party Plaintiff DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT has been damaged in excess of $\$ 10,000.00$.
25. As a further result of Third-Party Defendant STAN SAWAMOTO's conduct, Defendant/Third-Party Plaintiff DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT was forced to retain the services of an attorney, for which Defendant/Third-Party Plaintiff DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT has incurred and will continue to incur attorneys' fees and costs.

## THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF <br> (Contractual Indemnity)

26. Defendant/Third-Party Plaintiff DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT repeats and realleges the allegations contained in Paragraphs 1 through 25, of its Third-Party Complaint as though fully set forth herein.
27. On or about December 10, 2014, Third-Party Defendant STAN SAWAMOTO, as a "customer", entered into a Terms and Conditions of Rental contract with Defendant/ThirdParty Plaintiff DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT which provided as follows:

The customer shall indemnify and hold harmless DESERT MEDICAL/Luxor from and against any and all liability resulting from the actual or alleged presence, use, or operation of the equipment, provided such injury, death or property damage is not attributable to the negligence of DESERT MEDICAL/Luxor
28. On or about December 10, 2014, Third-Party Defendant STAN SAWAMOTO breached the Terms and Conditions of Rental contract by giving/transferring possession of the Subject Scooter to Plaintiff, VIVIA HARRISON, ultimately causing the injuries alleged in her Amended Complaint.
29. On or about December 10, 2014, Third-Party Defendant STAN SAWAMOTO acted negligently by moving furniture which directed Plaintiff, VIVIA HARRISON, into the base of a table causing her to fall.
30. Plaintiff VIVIA HARRISON's injuries are not attributable to the negligence of Defendant/Third-Party Plaintiff DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT and Defendant/Third-Party Plaintiff DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT is entitled to contractual indemnity from ThirdParty Defendant STAN SAWAMOTO pursuant to the Terms and Conditions of Rental contract for damages stemming from Plaintiff VIVIA HARRISON's alleged injuries, should liability ultimately accrue to Defendant/Third-Party Plaintiff DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT.
31. Defendant/Third-Party Plaintiff DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT was forced to retain the services of an attorney to pursue its claims against Third-Party Defendant STAN SAWAMOTO, and therefore, Defendant/Third-Party Plaintiff DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT is entitled to recover reasonable attorney's fees and costs.

## FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF (Implied or Equitable Indemnity)

32. Defendant/Third-Party Plaintiff DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT repeats and realleges the allegations contained in Paragraphs 1 through 31, of its Third-Party Complaint as though fully set forth herein.
33. As a result of the breach of contract of Third-Party Defendant STAN SAWAMOTO, claims have been made against Defendant/Third-Party Plaintiff DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT for alleged damages.
34. The damages alleged by Plaintiff VIVIA HARRISON against Defendant/ThirdParty Plaintiff DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT, if any, were caused in whole or in part by the actions and/or omissions of Third-Party Defendant STAN SAWAMOTO.
35. On or about December 10, 2014, Third-Party Defendant STAN SAWAMOTO acted negligently by moving furniture which directed Plaintiff, VIVIA HARRISON, into the base of a table causing her to fall.
36. Defendant/Third-Party Plaintiff DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT denies that it was negligent, careless, and/or reckless, and denies that it was engaged in any tortious conduct, and denies that it is liable under any theory alleged in Plaintiff VIVIA HARRISON's Amended Complaint, or under any theory whatsoever for the damages allegedly sustained by Plaintiff VIVIA HARRISON.
37. If Defendant/Third-Party Plaintiff DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT is determined to be liable, which it specifically denies, said liability would be passive or secondary to the primary or active liability of Third-Party Defendant STAN SAWAMOTO.
38. Defendant/Third-Party Plaintiff DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT was forced to retain the services of an attorney to pursue its claims against Third-Party Defendant STAN SAWAMOTO, and therefore, Defendant/Third-Party Plaintiff DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT is entitled to recover reasonable attorney's fees and costs.

## FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

 (Contribution)39. Defendant/Third-Party Plaintiff DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT repeats and realleges the allegations contained in Paragraphs 1 through 38, of its Third-Party Complaint as though fully set forth herein.
40. Defendant/Third-Party Plaintiff DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT is informed, believes, and alleges that the claims made by Plaintiff VIVIA HARRISON against Defendant/Third-Party Plaintiff DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT is, in whole or in part, the result of the actions and/or omissions of Third-Party Defendant, STAN SAWAMOTO.
41. On or about December 10, 2014, Third-Party Defendant STAN SAWAMOTO acted negligently by moving furniture which directed Plaintiff, VIVIA HARRISON, into the base of a table causing her to fall.
42. Defendant/Third-Party Plaintiff DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT is entitled to contribution from Third-Party Defendant, STAN SAWAMOTO, for apportionment of all such losses or damages as a result of any settlement, compromise, judgment, or award, which may occur in this matter.
43. Defendant/Third-Party Plaintiff DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT was forced to retain the services of an attorney to pursue its claims against Third-Party Defendant, STAN SAWAMOTO; therefore, Defendant/Third-Party Plaintiff DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT is entitled to recover reasonable attorney's fees and costs.

## SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF <br> (Negligence)

44. Defendant/Third-Party Plaintiff DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT repeats and realleges the allegations contained in Paragraphs 1 through 43, of its Third-Party Complaint as though fully set forth herein.
45. Upon information and belief, Third-Party Defendant STAN SAWAMOTO moved furniture, including but not limited to possibly tables and/or chairs in the deli where Plaintiff VIVIA HARRISON suffered her fall and immediately prior to the same.
46. As a result of STAN SAWAMOTO moving furniture (including but not limited to tables and/or chairs) Plaintiff VIVIA HARRISON was directed into a path that caused her to hit the base of a table and fall.
47. Defendant/Third-Party Plaintiff DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT denies that it was negligent, careless, and/or reckless, and denies that it was engaged in any tortious conduct, and denies that it is liable under any theory alleged in Plaintiff VIVIA HARRISON's Amended Complaint, or under any theory whatsoever for the damages allegedly sustained by Plaintiff VIVIA HARRISON.
48. If Defendant/Third-Party Plaintiff DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT is determined to be liable, which it specifically denies, said liability would be passive or secondary to the primary or active liability of Third-Party Defendant STAN SAWAMOTO.
49. As a direct and proximate result of Third-Party Defendant STAN SAWAMOTO's negligence, Defendant/Third-Party Plaintiff DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT was forced to retain the services of an attorney to pursue its claims against Third-Party Defendant STAN SAWAMOTO, and therefore, Defendant/Third-Party Plaintiff DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT is entitled to recover reasonable attorney's fees and costs.
//1

## PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Defendant/Third-Party Plaintiff DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT prays for judgment against Third-Party Defendant, STAN SAWAMOTO as follows:

1. For general and special damages in an amount in excess of Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000.00);
2. For indemnity in favor of Defendant/Third-Party Plaintiff DESERT MEDICAL

EQUIPMENT in excess of $\$ 10,000.00$;
3. For contribution in favor of Defendant/Third-Party Plaintiff DESERT MEDICAL

EQUIPMENT in excess of $\$ 10,000.00$;
4. For prejudgment interest;
5. For reasonable legal expenses, attorney's fees, and costs in favor of Defendant/Third-Party Plaintiff DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT incurred in the prosecution of this matter; and
6. For such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper. DATED this 16 day of January, 2018.


## CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned hereby certifies that on the $16^{\text {th }}$ day of January, 2018, the forgoing

## DEFENDANT DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT'S FIRST AMENDED THIRD-PARTY

COMPLAINT AGAINST STAN SAWAMOTO was served on the following by Electronic
Service to All parties on the Odyssey Service List. I further certify that I mailed via United
States Mail, first class, postage fully prepaid thereto, a true and correct copy of said document to
those parties not on the Odyssey Service List, addressed as follows:
Zachariah B. Parry, Esq.
Matthew G. Pau, Esq.
PARRY \& PFAU
880 Seven Hills Drive, Suite 210
Henderson, Nevada 89052
Phone: (702) 879-9555
Email: zach@p2lawyers.com
-and-
Boyd B. Moss III, Esq.
Marcus A. Berg, Esq.
MOSS BERG INJURY LAWYERS
4101 Meadows Lane, Suite 110
Las Vegas, Nevada 89107
Telephone: (702) 222-4555
Email: boyd@mossberglv.com
Attorneys for Plaintiff

Loren S. Young, Esq.
LINCOLN, GUSTAFSON \& CEROS
3960 Howard Hughes Parkway, Suite 200
Las Vegas, Nevada 89169
Phone: (702) 257-1997
Email: lyoung@lgclawoffice.com
Attorneys for Defendant
Ramparts, Inc., d/b/a Luxor Hotel \& Casino

Stacey A. Upson, Esq.
LAW OFFICES OF KARL H. SMITH
7455 Arroyo Crossing Pkwy, Suite 200
Las Vegas, NV 89113
Telephone: (702) 408-3800
Email:stacey.upson@farmersinsurance.com
Attorneys for Third-Party Defendant
Stan Sawamoto
Brian K. Terry, Esq.
THORNDAL, AMRSTRONG, DELK, BALKENBUSH \& EISINGER
1100 East Bridger Avenue
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101
Phone: (702) 366-0622
Email: bterry@thorndal.com
Attorneys for Defendant
Pride Mobility Products Corporation


An Employee of Alverson, Taylor, Mortensen \& Sanders

## AFFIRMATION <br> Pursuant to N.R.S. 239B. 030

The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding DEFENDANT DESERT

## MEDICAL EQUIPMENT'S FIRST AMENDED THIRD-PARTY COMPLAINT

 AGAINST STAN SAWAMOTO filed in District Court Case No. A-16-732342-C.X Does not contain the social security number of any person.
-OR-

- Contains the social security number of a person as required by:
A. A specific state or federal law, to wit:


## [Insert specific law]

-or-
B. For the administration of a public program or for an application for a federal or state grant.
DATED this 16 day of January, 2018.

n:\david.grplclients 23646 pleadings\first amd 3rd-party comp agn stan sawamoto.docx

## Exhibit 4

NTSO
ALVERSON TAYLOR \& SANDERS
LEANN SANDERS, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 390
COURTNEY CHRISTOPHER, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 12717
6605 Grand Montecito Parkway, Suite 200
Las Vegas, Nevada 89149
Phone: (702) 384-7000
E-File: efile@alversontaylor.com
Attorneys for Defendant and
Third-Party Plaintiff
DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

## DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

VIVIA HARRISON, an individual
Plaintiff,
vs.
RAMPARTS, INC, dba Luxor Hotel \& Casino, a Nevada Domestic Corporation; DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT, a Nevada Domestic Corporation; PRIDE MOBILITY PRODUCTS CORPORATION., a Nevada Domestic Corporation; DOES I through XXX, inclusive and ROE BUSINESS ENTITIEST I through XXX, inclusive,

Defendants.

DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT, a Nevada Domestic Corporation

Third-Party Plaintiff,
vs.

STAN SAWAMOTO, an individual
Third-Party Defendant.

CASE NO.: A-16-732342-C DEPT. NO.: 29

NOTICE OF ENTRY OF STIPULATION AND ORDER TO DISMISS THIRD-PARTY DEFENDANT STAN SAWAMOTO, WITH PREJUDICE

## NOTICE OF ENTRY OF STIPULATION AND ORDER TO DISMISS THIRD-PARTY DEFENDANT STAN SAWAMOTO, WITH PREJUDICE

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on the 11th day of December, 2018, the Court entered a Stipulation and Order in the above-entitled action. A copy of said Stipulation and Order is attached hereto.

DATED this $\qquad$
ALVERSON TAYLOR \& SANDERS


LEANN SANDERS, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 390
COURTNEY CHRISTOPHER, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 12717
6605 Grand Montecito Parkway, Suite 200
Las Vegas, Nevada 89149
Phone: (702) 384-7000
E-File: efile@alversontaylor.com
Attorneys for Defendant and
Third-Party Plaintiff
DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

## CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned hereby certifies that on the $1 \|^{t h y}$ day of December, 2018, the foregoing NOTICE OF ENTRY OF STIPULATION AND ORDER TO DISMISS THIRD-PARTY DEFENDANT STAN SAWAMOTO, WITH PREJUDICE was e-filed and e-served on the following by Electronic Service to all parties on the Odyssey Service List.

Zachariah B. Parry, Esq.
Matthew G. Pau, Esq.
PARRY \& PFAU
880 Seven Hills Drive, Suite 210
Henderson, Nevada 89052
Phone: (702) 879-9555
Email: zach@p2lawyers.com
-and-
Boyd B. Moss III, Esq.
Marcus A. Berg, Esq.
MOSS BERG INJURY LAWYERS
4101 Meadows Lane, Suite 110
Las Vegas, Nevada 89107
Telephone: (702) 222-4555
Email: boyd@mossberglv.com
Attorneys for Plaintiff
Stacey A. Epson, Esq.
LAW OFFICES OF STACEY UPSON
7455 Arroyo Crossing Pkwy, Suite 200
Las Vegas, NV 89113
Telephone: (702) 408-3800
Email:stacey.upson@farmersinsurance.com
Attorneys for Third-Party Defendant
Stan Sawamoto
Brian K. Terry, Esq.
THORNDAL, AMRSTRONG, DELK, BALKENBUSH \& EISINGER
1100 East Bridger Avenue
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101
Phone: (702) 366-0622
Email: bkterry@thorndal.com
Attorneys for Defendant
Pride Mobility Products Corporation
Loren S. Young, Esq.
LINCOLN, GUSTAFSON \& CEROS
3960 Howard Hughes Parkway, Suite 200
Las Vegas, Nevada 89169
Phone: (702) 257-1997
Email: lyoung@lgclawoffice.com
Attorneys for Defendant
Ramparts, Inc., d/b/a Luxor Hotel \& Casino


## AFFIRMATION <br> Pursuant to N.R.S. 239B. 030

The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding NOTICE OF ENTRY OF STIPULATION AND ORDER TO DISMISS THIRD-PARTY DEFENDANT STAN SAWAMOTO, WITH PREJUDICE filed in District Court Case No. A-16-732342-C.

X Does not contain the social security number of any person.

> -OR-

- Contains the social security number of a person as required by:
A. A specific state or federal law, to wit:


## [Insert specific law]

-or-
B. For the administration of a public program or for an application for a federal or state grant.
DATED this $\qquad$ day of December, 2018.

ALVERSON TAYLOR \& SANDERS


LEANN SANDERS, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 390
COURTNEY CHRISTOPHER, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 12717
6605 Grand Montecito Parkway, Suite 200
Las Vegas, Nevada 89149
Phone: (702) 384-7000
E-File: efile@alversontaylor.com
Attorneys for Defendant and
Third-Party Plaintiff
DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT
SODW
ALVERSON TAYLOR \& SANDERS
LEANN SANDERS, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 390
COURTNEY CHRISTOPHER, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 12717
6605 Grand Montecito Parkway, Suite 200
Las Vegas, Nevada 89149
Phone: (702) 384-7000
E-File: efile@alversontaylor.com
Attorneys for Defendant and
Third-Party Plaintiff
DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

## DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

VIVIA HARRISON, an individual

> Plaintiff,
vs.
RAMPARTS, INC, dba Luxor Hotel \& Casino, a Nevada Domestic Corporation; DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT, a Nevada Domestic Corporation; PRIDE MOBILITY PRODUCTS CORPORATION., a Nevada Domestic Corporation; DOES I through XXX, inclusive and ROE BUSINESS ENTITIEST I through XXX, inclusive,

Defendants.

DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT, a Nevada Domestic Corporation

> Third-Party Plaintiff,
vs.
STAN SAWAMOTO, an individual
Third-Party Defendant.
.

CASE NO.: A-16-732342-C
DEPT. NO.: 29

## STIPULATION AND ORDER TO DISMISS THIRD-PARTY DEFENDANT STAN SAWAMOTO, WITH PREJUDICE


IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED AND AGREED, by and between the parties hereto, by and through their counsel of record, that Third-Party Defendant, STAN SAWAMOTO be dismissed from this matter with prejudice, the parties cach to bear their own fees and costs.

THE FOREGOING IS HEREBY STIPULATED AND AGREED.


ALVERSON TAYLOR \& SANDERS


By Nu ln $\operatorname{LEANN}$ SANDERS, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 390
COURTNEY CHRISTOPHER, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 12717
6605 Grand Montecito Parkway, Suite 200
Las Vegas, Nevada 89149
Phone: (702) 384-7000
E-File: efile@alversontaylor.com
Attorneys for Defendant and
Third-Party Plaintiff
DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

Dated this $\qquad$ day of $/ 2$

2018
LAW OFFICES OF STACEY UPSON

By $\qquad$
Stacey A. Upson, Esq.
7455 Arroyo Crossing Pkwy, Suite 200
Las Vegas, NV 89113
Telephone: (702) 408-3800
Email:stacey.upson@farmersinsurance.com
Attorneys for Third-Party Defendant
Stan Sawamoto

Harrison v. Ramparts Inc. et al CASE NO.: A-16-732342-C Stipulation and Order to Dismiss Third-Party Defendant Stan Sawamoto, With Prejudice

## ORDER

IT IS SO ORDERED that Third-Party Defendant Stan Sawamoto be dismissed, with prejudice, and with the parties herein each to bear their own attomey's fees and costs.
Dated this $\longrightarrow$ day of See._, 2018


Submitted by:
ALVERSON TAYLOR \& SANDERS
deans andes
LEANN SANDERS, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 390
COURTNEY CHRISTOPHER, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 12717
6605 Grand Montecito Parkway, Suite 200
Las Vegas, Nevada 89149
Phone: (702) 384-7000
E-File: efile@alversontaylor.com
Attorneys for Defendant and
Third-Party Plaintiff
DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

## CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned hereby certifies that on the $l^{\text {th }}$ foregoing STIPULATION AND ORDER TO DISMISS THIRD-PARTY DEFENDANT STAN SAWAMOTO, WITH PREJUDICE was served on the following by Electronic Service to all parties on the Odyssey Service List.

Zachariah B. Parry, Esq.
Matthew G. Pau, Esq.
PARRY \& PFAU
880 Seven Hills Drive, Suite 210
Henderson, Nevada 89052
Phone: (702) 879-9555
Email: zach@p2lawyers.com
-and-
Boyd B. Moss III, Esq.
Marcus A. Berg, Esq.
MOSS BERG INJURY LAWYERS
4101 Meadows Lane, Suite 110
Las Vegas, Nevada 89107
Telephone: (702) 222-4555
Email: boyd@mossberglv.com
Attorneys for Plaintiff

Loren S. Young, Esq.
LINCOLN, GUSTAFSON \& CEROS
3960 Howard Hughes Parkway, Suite 200
Las Vegas, Nevada 89169
Phone: (702) 257-1997
Email: lyoung@lgclawoffice.com
Attorneys for Defendant
Ramparts, Inc., d/b/a Luxor Hotel \& Casino

Stacey A. Upson, Esq.
LAW OFFICES OF STACEY UPSON
7455 Arroyo Crossing Pkwy. Suite 200
Las Vegas, NV 89113
Telephone: (702) 408-3800
Email:stacey.upson@farmersinsurance.com
Attorneys for Third-Party Defendant
Stan Sawamoto
Brian K. Terry, Esq. THORNDAL, AMRSTRONG, DELK, BALKENBUSH \& EISINGER 1100 East Bridger Avenue
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101
Phone: (702) 366-0622
Email: bkterry@thorndal.com
Attorneys for Defendant
Pride Mobility Products Corporation

AFFIRMATION
Pursuant to N.R.S. 239B. 030
The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding STIPULATION AND ORDER TO DISMISS THIRD-PARTY DEFENDANT STAN SAWAMOTO, WITH PREJUDICE filed in District Court Case No. A-16-732342-C;
X Does not contain the social security number of any person.
-OR-

- Contains the social security number of a person as required by:
A. A specific state or federal law, to wit:
[Insert specific law]
-or-
B. For the administration of a public program or for an application for a federal or state grant.
DATED this $5^{4 n}$ day of Decenuber, 2018.
ALVERSON TAYLOR \& SANDERS
Luhnnsarde
LEANN SANDERS, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 390
COURTNEY CHRISTOPHER, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 12717
6605 Grand Montecito Parkway, Suite 200
Las Vegas, Nevada 89149
Phone: (702) 384-7000
E-File: efile@alversontaylor.com
Attorneys for Defendant and
Third-Party Plaintiff
DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT
n:Vcann.grphroelo-hold for review 23646 -sao to dismiss stan sawamoto with prej.doc


## Exhibit 5

NEOJ
BRIAN K. TERRY, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 003171
VINCENT M. GODINHO
Nevada Bar No. 14205
THORNDAL, ARMSTRONG, DELK, BALKENBUSH \& EISINGER
1100 East Bridger Avenue
Las Vegas, NV 89101-5315
Mail To:
P.O. Box 2070

Las Vegas, NV 89125-2070
Tel.: (702) 366-0622
Fax: (702) 366-0327
E-Mail: bterry@thorndal.com
E-Mail: vmg@thorndal.com
Attorneys for Defendant, Pride
Mobility Products Corp.

## DISTRICT COURT

## CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

VIVIA HARRISON, an individual,
Plaintiff,
vs.
RAMPARTS, INC., dba LUXOR HOTEL \& CASINO, a Nevada Domestic Corporation; DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT, a Nevada Domestic Corporation; PRIDE MOBILITY PRODUCTS CORP., a Nevada Domestic Corporation; DOES I through XXX, inclusive and ROE BUSINESS ENTITIES I through XXX, inclusive,

Defendants.
DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT, a Nevada Domestic Corporation

Third-Party Plaintiff,
vs.
STAN SAWAMOTO, an individual
Third-Party Defendant.

CASE NO.: A-16-732342-C
DEPT. NO.: XXIX

NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER

TO: ALL PARTIES AND THEIR COUNSEL OF RECORD.
PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the court entered the order granting defendant, Pride Mobility Products Corp.'s, renewed motion for summary judgment on the $23^{\text {rd }}$ day of January, 2019, in the above-captioned matter, a copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit "A".


THORND AL, ARMSTRONG, DELK, BALIEXBUSH \& EISINGER

BRian K. Terry, Esq.
Nevada Bar No. $31 / 1$
Vincent M. Godirho, Esq.
Nevada Bar No. 14205
1100 East Briager Avenue
Las Vegas, NV 89101-5315
Mail To:
P.O. Box 2070

Las Vegas, NV 89125-2070
Tel.: (702) 366-0622
Fax: (702) 366-0327
E-Mail: bterry@thorndal.com
E-Mail: vmg@thorndal.com
Attorneys for Defendant, Pride Mobility Products Corp.

## CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to NRCP Rule 5(b), on the 29 day of January, 2019, service of NOTICE OF
ENTRY OF ORDER was made upon each of the parties via electronic service through the Eighth Judicial District Court's Odyssey E-File and Serve system.

| NAME | TEL., FAX \& E-MAILS | PARTY REPRESENTING |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Matthew G. Pfau, Esq. <br> Parry \& Pfau <br> 880 Seven Hills Dr. <br> Suite 210 <br> Henderson, Nevada 89052 | Tel.: (702) 879-9555 <br> Fax: (702) 879-9556 <br> E-Mail: matt@P2lawyers.com | Co-Counsel for Plaintiff, Vivia Harrison |
| Boyd B. Moss, III, Esq. Marcus Berg, Esq. <br> Moss Berg Injury Lawyers 4101 Meadows Lane Suite 110 <br> Las Vegas, NV 89107 | Tel.: (702) 222-4555 <br> Fax: (702) 222-4556 <br> E-Mail: boyd@mossberglv.com | Co-Counsel for Plaintiff, Vivia Harrison |
| LeAnn Sanders, Esq. Courtney Christopher, Esq. Alverson, Taylor \& Sanders 6605 Grand Montecito kwy. Suite 200 Las Vegas, Nevada 89149 | Tel.: (702) 384-7000 <br> Fax: (702) 385-7000 <br> E-Mail: <br> Isanders@alversontaylor.com <br> E-Mail: <br> cchristopher@alversontaylor.com | Defendant/Third- <br> Party Plaintiff, <br> Desert Medical <br> Equipment |
| Loren S. Young, Esq. <br> Thomas W. Maroney, Esq. <br> Lincoln, Gustafson \& Cercos <br> 3960 Howard Hughes Pkwy. <br> Suite 200 <br> Las Vegas, Nevada 89169 | Tel.: (702) 257-1997 <br> Fax: (702) 257-2203 <br> E-Mail: <br> lyoung@lgelawoffice.com <br> E-Mail: <br> tmaroney@lgclawoffice.com | Defendant, Ramparts, Inc. dba Luxor Hotel \& Casino |
| Stacey A. Upson, Esq. <br> Law Offices of Karl H. <br> Smith <br> 7455 Arroyo Crossing Pkwy. <br> Suite 200 <br> Las Vegas, NV 89113 | Tel: (702) 408-3800 <br> Fax: (855) 472-9294 <br> E-Mail: <br> Stacey.upson@farmersinsurance.com | Third-Party Defendant, Stan Sawamoto |

## EXHIBIT "A"

| ORIGIN <br> OGSJ (CIV) | L <br> Electronically Filed 1/29/2019 12:48 PM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COURT |
| :---: | :---: |
| OGSJ (CIV) <br> BRIAN K. TERRY, ESQ. |  |
| Nevada Bar No. 003171 |  |
| VINCENT M. GODINHO |  |
| Nevada Bar No. 14205 |  |
| THORNDAL, ARMSTRONG, DELK, BALKENBUSH \& EISINGER |  |
| 1100 East Bridger Avenue |  |
| Las Vegas, NV 89101-5315 |  |
| Mail To: |  |
| P.O. Box 2070 |  |
| Las Vegas, NV 89125-2070 |  |
| Tel.: (702) 366-0622 |  |
| Fax: (702) 366-0327 |  |
| E-Mail: bterry@thorndal.com |  |
| E-Mail: vmg@thorndal.com |  |
| Attorneys for Defendant, Pride |  |
| Mobility Products Corp. |  |
| DISTRICT COURT |  |
| CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA |  |
| VIVIA HARRISON, an individual, | CASE NO.: A-16-732342-C |
| Plaintiff, | DEPT. NO.: XXIX |
| vs. |  |
| RAMPARTS, INC., dba LUXOR HOTEL \& |  |
| DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT, a Nevada | ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANT, |
| Domestic Corporation; PRIDE MOBILITY | PRIDE MOBILITY PRODUCTS CORP.'S. |
| PRODUCTS CORP., a Nevada Domestic | RENEWED MOTION FOR SUMMARY |
| Corporation; DOES I through XXX, inclusive and ROE BUSINESS ENTITIES I through | JUDGMENT |
| Defendants. | Date of Hearing: 08/29/18 |
| DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT, a Nevada Domestic Corporation | Time of Hearing: 9:00 a.m. |
| Third-Party Plaintiff, <br> vs. |  |
| STAN SAWAMOTO, an individual |  |
| Third-Party Defendant. |  |
|  |  | and ROE BUSINESS ENTITIES I through XXX, inclusive,

Defendants.
DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT, a Nevada Domestic Corporation

Third-Party Plaintiff,
vs.
STAN SAWAMOTO, an individual
Third-Party Defendant. PRIDE MOBILITY PRODUCTS CORP.'S RENEWED MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT
DEPT. NO.: XXIX

Date of Hearing: 08/29/18
Time of Hearing: 9:00 a.m.

On August 29, 2018, defendant, Pride Mobility's renewed motion for summary judgment came on for hearing. In attendance on behalf of plaintiff were Matthew Pfau and Boyd B. Moss. On behalf of defendant, Pride Mobility Products Corp., was Brian K. Terry. On behalf of Ramparts, Inc. $\mathrm{d} / \mathrm{b} / \mathrm{a}$ Luxor Hotel \& Casino was Thomas Maroney. On behalf of defendant/third party-plaintiff, Desert Medical Equipment was Courtney Christopher. Appearing on behalf of third-party defendant, Stan Sawamoto, was Stacey Upson. The court, after being advised of the various arguments of counsel and entertaining lengthy argument, and after having reviewed the briefs and attachments thereto, issues the following findings of facts and conclusions of law.

## I.

## FINDINGS OF FACT

1. Defendant, Pride Mobility, initially filed a motion for summary judgment seeking dismissal of the claims against it on grounds that there was no product for it to inspect. A hearing on the matter was held on June 26, 2017, and this court denied the motion without prejudice, and allowed plaintiff to proceed forward on a design defect claim.
2. Discovery ensued, with experts designated on behalf of all parties. After deposition of plaintiff's design expert, Pride determined to re-file its motion for summary judgment asserting plaintiff's expert failed to opine that any alleged defect in the design proximately caused the injuries sustained by plaintiff. Moreover, plaintiff's expert failed to opine that any alternative design would have prevented the accident involving plaintiff.
3. In the pleadings provided to the court in support and in opposition to the motion, copies of the various expert reports were provided in total. Those reports included the report prepared by Timothy M. Hicks, P.E., of Professional Analysis and Consulting on behalf of plaintiff. Also attached was the report of Kenneth A. Solomon, Ph.D., P.E., of the Institute of Risk \& Safety Analysis on behalf of Pride Mobility, as well as the report of Michael Zablocky, also in support of Pride Mobility. Lastly, the complete report of William A. Ammer, of Ammer

Consulting was provided, which was prepared on behalf of Desert Medical Equipment. In preparation for the oral argument and hearing, the court reviewed all expert reports.
4. On August 29, 2018, the renewed motion for summary judgment by Pride Mobility came on for hearing. Lengthy oral argument was entertained by Brian K. Terry, on behalf of Pride Mobility, as well as by Matthew Pfau on behalf of plaintiff.
5. During oral argument, the court specifically inquired of Matthew Pfau on behalf of plaintiff regarding the alternative design referenced by plaintiff's expert and the anti-tip wheels which could have been installed on the front of the scooter.
6. The court specifically inquired and indicated that even though an alternative design theory was argued, nowhere in the expert report of Mr. Hicks did he indicate the alternative design, if implemented, would have prevented the incident from happening. It is the court's determination this is a predicate finding in order to support the validity of the alternative design and to overcome defendant's renewed motion for summary judgment. There was no such finding nor opinion contained anywhere in Mr. Hicks' report.

## II.

## CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

1. Expert testimony regarding causation must be made to a reasonable degree of scientific probability in order to assist a trier of fact. Williams v. Eighth Judicial District Court of Nevada, 127 Nev. 518, 529, 262 P.2d. 360, 367 (2011).
2. In a product liability case, plaintiff must establish the product was defective, that the defect existed at the time the product left the manufacturer and the defect caused plaintiff's injuries. Ford Motor Company v. Trejo, 402 P.3d. 649, 653 Nev. (2017). See also, Shoshone Coca Cola Company, 82 Nev. 439, 443, 420 P.2d. 855 (1996).
3. In order for plaintiff to prevail that an alternative design was available, expert testimony is required to establish the availability and reasonableness of the alternative design and
that if said alternative design had been implemented, it would have prevented the incident in question.
4. Plaintiff's expert failed to opine that if the anti-tip wheels had been added to the front of the scooter, the incident would not have happened. This opinion must be present in order to prevail on an alternative design theory.

Based on the above findings of facts and conclusions of law, it is hereby
ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that defendant, Pride Mobility Products
Corporations' renewed motion for summary judgment is granted.

Submitted by:


THORNOAL, ARMSTRONG, DELK, BALKENBU夺 \& EISINGER

Bfian K. Terry, Esq.
Nevada Bar No. 3171
Vincent M. Godinho, Esq.
Nevada Bar No. 14205
1100 East Bridger Avenue
P. O. Drawer 2070

Las Vegas, Nevada 89125-2070
Tel.: (702) 366-0622
Fax: (702) 366-0327
E-Mail: bterry@thorndal.com
Attorneys for Defendant, Pride Mobility
Products Corporation

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND CONTENT.

PARRY \& PFAU

Matthbor 8. Pfau, Esq.
Attorney for Plaintiff, Vivia Harrison
ALVERSON, TAYLOR \& SANDERS
$\rightarrow$
Courtney Christopher, Esq.
Attorney for Defendant/Third-Party
Plaintiff, Desert Medical Equipınent
LAW OFFICES OF KARL H. SMITH
$\longrightarrow$
Stacey A. Upson, Esq.
Attorney for Third-Party Defendant, Stan Sawamoto


Vivia Harrison v. Ramparts, Inc. dba Luxor Hotel \& Casino, et al. Case No. A-16-732342-C Dept. No. XXIX
Order Granting Defendant, Pride Mobility Products Corp. 's, Renewed Motion for Summary Judgment

MOSS BERG INJURY LAWYERS


Boyd B. Moss, IIl, Esq.
Attorney for Plaintiff, Vivia Harris
LINCOLN, GUSTAFSON \& CERCOS


Thomas W. Maroney, Esq.
Attorney for Defendant, Ramparts, Inc. d/b/a Luxor Hotel \& Casino

Vivia Harrison v. Ramparts, Inc. dba Luxor Hotel \& Casino, et al. Case No. A-16-732342-C Dept. No. XXIX Order Granting Defendant, Pride Mobility Products Corp.'s, Renewed Motion for Summary Judgment

## APPROVED AS TO FORM AND CONTENT.



Matthew G. Pfalı, Esq.
Attorney for Plaintiff, Vivia Harrison
ALVERSON, TAYLOB \& SANDERS

Courtney ChristopheF, Esq.
Attorney for Defendant/Third-Party
Plaintiff, Desert Medical Equipment

LAW OFFICES OF KARL H. SMITH


Stacey A. Upson, Esq.
Attorney for Third-Party Defendant, Stan Sawamoto

MOSS BERG INJURY LAWYERS


Boyd B. Moss, III, Esq.
Attorney for Plaintiff, Vivia Harris
LINCOLN, GUSTAFSON \& CERCOS


Thomas W. Maroney, Esq.
Attorney for Defendant, Ramparts, Inc. d/b/a Luxor Hotel \& Casino

0

Vivia Harrison v. Ramparts, Inc. dba Luxor Hotel \& Casino, et al. Case No. A-16-732342-C
Dept. No. XXIX
Order Granting Defendant, Pride Mobility Products Corp.'s, Renewed Motion for Summary Judgment

## APPROVED AS TO FORM AND CONTENT.

PARRY \& PFAU

Matthew G. Pfau, Esq.
Attomey for Plaintiff, Vivia Harrison
ALVERSON, TAYLOR \& SANDERS

Courtney Christopher, Esq.
Attorney for Defendant/Third-Party
Plaintiff, Desert Medizal Equipment
LAW OFFICE Of/KARL H. SMITH

Stacey A. Upson, Esq.
Attorney for Third-Party Defendant, Stan Sawamoto

MOSS BERG INJURY LAWYERS


Boyd B. Moss, III, Esq.
Attomey for Plaintiff, Vivia Harris
LINCOLN, GUSTAFSON \& CERCOS


Thomas W. Maroney, Esq.
Attorney for Defendant, Ramparts, Inc. d/b/a Luxor Hotel \& Casino

Vivia Harrison v. Ramparts, Inc. dba Luxor Hotel \& Casino, et al. Case No. A-16-732342-C Dept. No. XXIX
Order Granting Defendant, Pride Mobility Products Corp.'s, Renewed Motion for Summary Judgment

| APPROVED AS TO FORM <br> PARRY \&PFAU | TENT. <br> MOSS BERGINJRY LAWYERS |
| :---: | :---: |
| Matthew G. Pfau, Esq. | Boyd B. Moss.7I.Esq. |
| Attormey for Plaintiff, Vivia Harrison | Attomey lors aintiff, Vivia Harris |
| ALVERSON, TAYLOR \& SANDERS R | LINCOLN, GUSTAFSON \& CERCOS |
| Courtney Christopher, Esq. | Thomas W. Maroney, Esq. |
| Attorney for Defendant/Third-Party | Attorney for Defendant, Ramparts, Inc. $\mathrm{d} / \mathrm{h} / \mathrm{a}$ |
| Plaintiff, Desert Medical Equipment | Luxor Hotel \& Casino |
| LAW OFFICES OF KARL H. SMITH R |  |
| Stacey A. Upson, Esq. <br> Attorney for Third-Party Defendant, <br> Stan Sawamoto |  |

Vivia Harrison v. Ramparts, Inc. dba Luxor Hotel \& Casino, et al. Case No. A-16-732342-C Dept. No. XXIX Order Granting Defendant, Pride Mobility Products Corp. 's, Renewed Motion for Summary Judgment

## APPROVED AS TO FORM AND CONTENT.

## PARRY \& PFAU

$\mathbb{L}$
Matthew G. Pfau, Esq.
Attorney for Plaintiff, Vivia Harrison
ALVERSON,TAYLOR \& SANDERS

Courtney Christopher, Esq.
Attomey for Defendant/Third-Party
Plaintiff, Desert Medical Equipment
LAW OFFICES OF KARL H. SMITH


Stacey A. Upson, Esq.
Attomey for Third-Party Defendant, Stan Sawamoto

MOSS BERG INJURY LAWYERS


Boyd B. Moss, III, Esq.
Attorney for Plaintiff, Vivia Harris
LINCOLN, GUSTAFSON \& CERCOS
Thomas W. Maroney, Esq.
Attorney for Defendant, Ramparts, Inc. $\mathrm{d} / \mathrm{b} / \mathrm{a}$
Luxor Hotel \& Casino

## Case \# A-16-732342-C - Vivia Harrison, Plaintiff(s)vs.MGM Envelope Information

Envelope Id 3770442

## Case Information

## Location

Department 29
Case Initiation Date 2/24/2016

## Assigned to Judge

Jones, David M

## Filings

Filing Type

EFileAndServe

## Filing Description

Order Granting Defendant, Pride Mobility Products Corp.'s Renewed Motion for Summary Judgment

Client Reference Number
Pridemo-Harris/BKT-jmg
Filing on Behalf of
Pride Mobility Products Corp
Filing Status
Accepted

Lead Document
File Name
Order Granting Def. Pride
Mobility's Renewed MSJ.pdf

## Submitted Date

1/29/2019 12:48 PM PST

## Category

Civil
Case \#
A-16-732342-C

Filing Code
Order Granting Summary Judgment - OGSJ (CIV)

## Accepted Date

1/29/2019 1:13 PM PST

Submitted User Name<br>jmg@thorndal.com

## Case Type

Negligence - Premises Liability

| Status | Name | Firm | Served | Dat |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sent | Boyd B. Moss | Moss Berg Injury Lawyers | Yes | Not ${ }^{1}$ |
| Sent | Cynthia Fears | Moss Berg Injury Lawyers | Yes | Not ${ }^{1}$ |
| Sent | Kay Crabb | Thorndal Armstrong Delk Balkenbush \& Eisinger | Yes | Not ${ }^{\prime}$ |
| Sent | Jane M. Gusberti | Thorndal Armstrong Delk Balkenbush \& Eisinger | Yes | Not ${ }^{\prime}$ |
| Sent | Kathryn Hendricks | Law Office of Stacey A. Upson | Yes | Not ${ }^{\prime}$ |
| Sent | Stacey A. Upson | Law Office of Stacey A. Upson | Yes | Not ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Sent | "Brian K. Terry, Esq. " |  | Yes | Not ${ }^{1}$ |
| Sent | Brian K. Terry | Thorndal Armstrong Delk Balkenbush \& Eisinger | Yes | Not ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Sent | Master Calendar | Thorndal Armstrong Delk Balkenbush \& Eisinger | Yes | Not ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Sent | Vincent M. Godinho | Thorndal Armstrong Delk Balkenbush \& Eisinger | Yes | Not ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Sent | Staci D. Ibarra | Lincoln, Gustafson \& Cercos | Yes | Not ${ }^{1}$ |
| Sent | Thomas W. Maroney | Lincoln, Gustafson \& Cercos, LLP | Yes | Not ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Sent | "Paul Sheldon, Paralegal" . |  | Yes | Not ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Sent | "Troy A. Clark, Esq." . |  | Yes | Not ${ }^{\text {I }}$ |
| Sent | Amree Stellabotte . |  | Yes | Not ${ }^{1}$ |
| Sent | Barbara Pederson . |  | Yes | Not ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Sent | Calendar . |  | Yes | Not ${ }^{1}$ |
| Sent | Dave Hess |  | Yes | Not ${ }^{1}$ |
| Sent | David J. Mortensen . |  | Yes | 1/29 |
| Sent | Jane Gusberti . |  | Yes | Not ${ }^{\prime}$ |
| Sent | Kaylee Calaguas . |  | Yes | Not ${ }^{1}$ |
| Sent | Loren Young . |  | Yes | Not ${ }^{\prime}$ |
| Sent | Matt Pfau . |  | Yes | Not ${ }^{1}$ |
| Sent | Ofelia Acevedo . |  | Yes | Not ${ }^{1}$ |
| Sent | Ofelia Acevedo . |  | Yes | Not ${ }^{1}$ |
| Sent | receptionist . |  | Yes | Not ${ }^{1}$ |
| Sent | Samantha Duome . |  | Yes | 1/29 |
| Sent | Zachariah Parry . |  | Yes | Not ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |


| Status | Name | Firm | Served | Dat |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Sent | LeAnn Sanders | Alverson Taylor \& Sanders | Yes | Not |
| Sent | Julie Kraig | Alverson Taylor \& Sanders | Yes | Not ' |
| Sent | Courtney Christopher | Alverson Taylor \& Sanders | Yes | Not । |
| Sent | Michael Madden |  | Yes | $1 / 29$ |
| Sent | Front Desk | Parry \& Pfau | Yes | $1 / 29$ |
| Sent | Admin Clerk | Law Office of Stacey A. Upson | Yes | $1 / 29$ |
| Sent | Rosemarie Frederick |  | Yes | $1 / 29$ |
| Sent | Dalilia Baza | Lincoln, Gustafson \& Cercos LLP | Yes | Not |

## Parties with No eService

Name
Desert Medical Equipment
Name
MGM Resorts International

Address

Address

## Fees

## Order Granting Summary Judgment - OGSJ (CIV)

| Description | Amount |
| :--- | ---: |
| Filing Fee | $\$ 0.00$ |

Filing Fee
$\$ 0.00$
Filing Total: $\$ 0.00$
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Total Filing Fee } & \$ 0.00 \\ \text { E-File Fee } & \$ 3.50\end{array}$
Envelope Total: $\$ 3.50$

| Party Responsible <br> for Fees | Pride Mobility Prod... | Transaction <br> Amount | $\$ 3.50$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Payment Account | Thorndal Armstron... | Transaction Id | 4634307 |
| Filing Attorney | Brian Terry | Order Id | $003770442-0$ |
| Transaction <br> Response | Payment Complete |  |  |

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## Exhibit 6

Having found for the Plaintiff, VIVIA HARRISON, and against the Defendants, RAMPARTS, INC. d/b/a LUXOR HOTEL \& CASINO and DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT, we find:

Past Pain, Suffering, and Disability:
$\$$
\$ $\qquad$
S $\qquad$
Total Damages:
$\rightarrow$

DATED this $\qquad$ day of $\qquad$ 2018.

FOREPERSON

## VERDICT FOR DEFENDANT

We, the jury in the above-entitled action, find for the defendant, RAMPARTS, INC. $\mathrm{d} / \mathrm{b} / \mathrm{a}$ LUXOR HOTEL \& CASINO, and against the plaintiff. DATED this Cont day of DECCMBER, 2018.


## Exhibit 7

Nevada Bar No. 7567
THOMAS W. MARONEY, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 13913
LINCOLN, GUSTAFSON \& CERCOS, LLP
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
3960 Howard Hughes Parkway, Suite 200
Las Vegas, Nevada 89169
Telephone: (702) 257-1997
Facsimile: (702) 257-2203
lyoung@lgclawoffice.com
tmaroney@1gclawoffice.com
Attorneys for Defendant, RAMPARTS, INC.
d/b/a LUXOR HOTEL \& CASINO

NEOJ
LOREN S. YOUNG, ESQ.
$\square$


DISTRICT COURT

## CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

VIVIA HARRISON, an individual,
Plaintiff,
v.

RAMPARTS, INC. d/b/a LUXOR HOTEL \& CASINO, a Nevada Domestic Corporation; DESERT MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT, a Nevada Domestic Corporation, DOES I through XXX, inclusive, and ROE BUSINESS ENTITIES I through XXX, inclusive,

Defendants.

DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT, a Nevada Domestic Corporation,

Third-Party Plaintiff,
v.

STAN SAWAMOTO, an individual,

Third Party Defendant.

CASE NO.: A-16-732342-C DEPT. NO.: XXIX

NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER

TO: ALL INTERESTED PARTIES AND THEIR COUNSEL OF RECORD:
YOU AND EACH OF YOU will please take notice that an Order was entered on the $18^{\text {th }}$ day of March, 2019; a true and correct copy is attached hereto.

DATED this $18^{\text {th }}$ day of March, 2019.

## LINCOLN, GUSTAFSON \& CERCOS, LLP



LOREN S. YOUNG, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 7567
THOMAS W. MARONEY, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 13913
3960 Howard Hughes Parkway, Suite 200
Las Vegas, NV 89169
Attorneys for Defendant, RAMPARTS, INC. d/b/a LUXOR HOTEL \& CASINO

## OGM

LOREN S. YOUNG, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 7567
THOMAS W. MARONEY, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 13913
LINCOLN, GUSTAFSON \& CERCOS, LLP
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
3960 Howard Hughes Parkway
Suite 200
Las Vegas, Nevada 89169
Telephone: (702) 257-1997
Facsimile: (702) 257-2203
lyoung@l|gclawoffice.com
tmaroney (olgclawoffice.com
Attorneys for Defendant, RAMPARTS, INC.
d/b/a LUXOR HOTEL \& CASINO

## DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

VIVIA HARRISON, an individual,

> Plaintiff,
v.

RAMPARTS, INC. d/b/a LUXOR HOTEL \& CASINO, a Nevada Domestic Corporation; DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT, a Nevada Domestic Corporation, DOES I through XXX, inclusive, and ROE BUSINESS ENTITIES I through XXX, inclusive,

Defendants.

CASE NO.: A-16-732342-C DEPT. NO.: XXIX

## ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANT RAMPARTS, INC. d/b/a LUXOR HOTEL \& CASINO'S MOTION FOR ATTORNEY'S FEES AND COSTS

Defendant RAMPARTS, INC. d/b/a LUXOR HOTEL \& CASINO's Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs and Memorandum of Costs and Disbursements coming on for hearing on February 27, 2019; the Honorable David M. Jones presiding with appearances by Loren S. Young, Esq. appearing on behalf of Defendant, RAMPARTS, INC. d/b/a LUXOR HOTEL \& CASINO; Boyd B. Moss, Esq.
of Moss Berg Injury Lawyers and Matthew Pfau, Esq. of Parry \& Pfau appearing on behalf of Plaintiff, VIVIA HARRISON; the Court, having reviewed the papers and pleadings on file herein, having heard the arguments of counsel, and good cause appearing therefore, the Court hereby finds and enters the following:

## FINDINGS OF FACT

Trial in this matter started on December 10, 2018 and concluded on December 20, 2018 with the Jury returning a Defense Verdict against Plaintiff and in Luxor's favor. Thus, Luxor is the prevailing party pursuant to NRS $\S 18.000$ et seq.

Judgment was entered on the Jury Verdict on January 16, 2019. As the prevailing party, Luxor moved for recovery of costs pursuant to NRS $\S 18.020$ and NRS $\S 18.005$ by filing a memorandum of costs and disbursements on January 17, 2019. Plaintiff did not file a motion to re-tax the costs.

Luxor also filed a motion for recovery of attorney's fees and costs on January 17, 2019 pursuant to NRS $\S 18.010$, NRS $\$ 18.020$, NRS $\S 18.005$, NRS 7.085 , and NRCP 68. Plaintiff filed an Opposition to the Motion for attorney's fees and costs on February 4, 2019 opposing the award of fees and only disputing costs of the experts. Luxor filed a Reply brief on February 20, 2019.

## CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

As the prevailing party, Luxor is entitled to award of costs pursuant to NRS §18.005 and NRS §18.020. Pursuant to NRS $\$ 18.110$, a memorandum of costs must be filed within 5 days after the entry of order or judgment. NRS $\$ 18.110(4)$ provides, "Within 3 days after service of a copy of the memorandum, the adverse party may move the court, upon 2 days' notice, to retax and settle the costs, notice of which motion shall be filed and served on the prevailing party claiming costs. Upon the hearing of the motion the court or judge shall settle the costs." See Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 18.110(4).

Under NRS $18.005(5)$, an expert witness who does not testify may recover costs equal to or under $\$ 1,500$, and consistent with Khoury, "[w]hen a district court awards expert fees in excess of $\$ 1,500$ per expert, it must state the basis for its decision." Public Employees' Ret. Sys. v. Gitter, 393 P.3d 673, 681, 133 Nev. Adv. Rep. 18 (April 27, 2017).

Any award of expert witness fees in excess of \$1,500 per expert under NRS 18.005(5) must be supported by an express, careful, and preferably written explanation of the court's analysis of factors
pertinent to determining the reasonableness of the requested fees and whether "the circumstances surrounding the expert's testimony were of such necessity as to require the larger fee." Frazierv. Drake, 357 P.3d 365, 377-378, 131 Nev. Adv. Rep. 64 (Nev. 2015).

In evaluating requests for such awards, district courts should consider the importance of the expert's testimony to the party's case; the degree to which the expert's opinion aided the trier of fact in deciding the case; whether the expert's reports or testimony were repetitive of other expert witnesses; the extent and nature of the work performed by the expert; whether the expert had to conduct independent investigations or testing; the amount of time the expert spent in court, preparing a report, and preparing for trial; the expert's area of expertise; the expert's education and training; the fee actually charged to the party who retained the expert; the fees traditionally charged by the expert on related matters; comparable experts' fees charged in similar cases; and, if an expert is retained from outside the area where the trial is held, the fees and costs that would have been incurred to hire a comparable expert where the trial was held. Id.

From review of the Memorandum, Motion, and related briefs, the Court finds the uncontested costs incurred by Luxor were reasonable and necessary pursuant to NRS §18.005 and NRS §18.020. Costs must be allowed of course to the prevailing party against an adverse party again whom judgment is rendered when money damages of $\$ 2,500$ or greater is sought. Here, Plaintiff sought recovery of damages in excess of $\$ 2,500$. Thus, the Court finds that Luxor is entitled to an award of reasonable and necessary costs incurred that were uncontested totaling $\mathbf{\$ 2 2 , 0 9 7 . 2 8}$.

From review of the Memorandum, Motion, and related briefs, and the factors identified in Frazier v. Drake, the Court finds the contested costs incurred by Luxor for the three experts were reasonable and necessary pursuant to NRS $\S 18.005$ and NRS $\S 18.020$, however, the Court hereby exercises its' discretion and reduces the recoverable expert costs to the following amounts to be awarded to Luxor as follows: Dr. Clifford Segil $=\$ 5,000.00$; Michelle Robbins $=\$ 7,500.00$; Aubrey Corwin $=\$ 5,000.00$. Thus, the Court finds that Luxor is entitled to an award of reasonable and necessary expert costs incurred that were contested totaling $\mathbf{\$ 1 7 , 5 0 0 . 0 0}$, for a total award of costs to Luxor equaling $\$ 39,597.28$.

The Nevada Supreme Court outlined a four factor test for awarding discretionary attorneys' fees under NRCP 68 in Beattie v. Thomas, 99 Nev. 579, 588 (1983). The four Beattie factors include: (1) whether the plaintiff's claim was brought in good faith; (2) whether the defendant's offer of judgment was reasonable and in good faith in both its timing and amount; (3) whether the plaintiff's decision to reject the offer and proceed to trial was grossly unreasonable or in bad faith; and (4) whether the fees sought by the offeror are reasonable and justified in amount. As the prevailing party, Luxor seeks recovery of attorney's fees incurred pursuant to NRCP 68, NRS $\S 18.010(2)(b)$, and NRS 7.085. Nevada's statute provides that a prevailing party may also be awarded attorney's fees if a claim is brought or maintained without reasonable ground. Id.

To apply the Beattie factors to the case at bar, the Court finds: (1) Plaintiff's complaint included many statements of fact and allegations contrary to their own witnesses testimony; (2) Luxor's offer of judgment was made after some discovery was conducted and renewed after additional discovery was performed, and prior to trial; however, deposition of Luxor's witnesses were not conducted until much later in discovery; (3) Plaintiff was aware of the substantial defects in the case and still rejected Luxor's offer of judgment; and (4) Luxor's requested attorneys' fees, in the amount of \$202,398.00, reflect the actual and reasonable attorneys' fees incurred by Luxor from the date of service on the offer of judgment to the date of entry of the final judgment. Thus, under the Beattie factors, this Court finds an award of a portion of the post-offer attorneys' fees is appropriate.

On March 23, 2017, Luxor served an offer of judgment to Plaintiff for $\$ 1,000.00$ pursuant to NRCP 68. Pursuant to the rule, if an offeree rejects an offer and fails to obtain a more favorable judgment, the Court may order the offeree to pay reasonable attorney's fees incurred from the date of the service of the offer. As Plaintiff did not prove a claim or damages against Luxor, leading to a defense verdict, this Court finds the offer served by Luxor was reasonable and Plaintiff did not obtain a more favorable judgment than the offer. Thus, the Court finds that Luxor is entitled to a partial award of attorney's fees incurred during the month of December only.

In considering an award of attorney's fees, the Court examines: (1) the qualities of the advocate; (2) the character of the work to be done; (3) the work actually performed; and (4) the result.

Brunzell v. Golden Gate Nat'l Bank, 85 Nev. 345, 349, 455 P.2d 31 (1969). "Hourly time schedules are helpful in establishing the value of counsel services." Id.

After analyzing a request attorney's fees, this Court finds Luxor's Counsel, Loren S. Young, Esq. and Thomas W. Maroney, Esq. are qualified, competent, and experienced attorneys and are respected and qualified attorneys. The character of the work involved legal issues, medical complaints and damages, as well as oral arguments that required a competent and skilled trial attorney. The work actually performed by Luxor's Counsel was significant in time and effort, preparing the motion work, trial preparation, and attendance at the two week trial. The result obtain by way of a defense verdict was a success in Luxor's favor. Thus, this Court finds that Luxor's motion fully addressed and satisfied the factors enumerated in Brunzell, namely, the advocate's professional qualities, the nature of the litigation, the work performed, and the result. Brunzell, 85 Nev. 345, 349, 455 P.2d 31, 33 (1969).

The Court finds that Luxor is entitled to recover attorney's fees pursuant to the Brunzell factors, however, the Court exercises its discretion to reduce the amount of fees based on the forgoing facts and findings. The Court reviewed Luxor's attorneys' invoices and affidavits and finds that Luxor's attorneys' fees are reasonable and utilizes its discretion to award a portion of Luxor's attorney's fees for the month of December 2018 that would include trial preparation and trial. Accordingly, Luxor shall be awarded attorneys' fees in the total amount of $\mathbf{\$ 6 9 , 6 8 8 . 0 0}$.

## ORDER AND JUDGMENT

Based on the forgoing, and for good cause shown, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Defendant Luxor's Memorandum of Allocated Costs and Disbursements and Motion and Application for Costs is hereby GRANTED in the amount of Thirty Nine Thousand Five Hundred and Ninety Seven Dollars and Twenty-Eight Cents $\mathbf{( \$ 3 9 , 5 9 7 . 2 8})$.

Based on the forgoing, and for good cause shown, IT IS HEREBY FURTHER ORDERED that Defendant, Luxor's Motion and Application for Attorney's Fees is hereby GRANTED pursuant to NRCP 68 from the date of the offer of judgment totaling Sixty Nine Thousand Six Hundred and Eighty Eight Dollars and No Cents $(\mathbf{\$ 6 9 , 6 8 8 . 0 0})$.

Based on the forgoing, IT IS HEREBY FURTHER ORDERED that total final judgment is entered against Plaintiff, VIVIA HARRISON, in favor of Defendant, RAMPARTS, INC. d/b/a LUXOR HOTEL \& CASINO, totaling One Hundred and Nine Thousand Two Hundred and Eighty Five Dollars and Twenty-Eight cents ( $\mathbf{\$ 1 0 9 , 2 8 5 . 2 8}$ ).

Based on the forgoing, IT IS HEREBY FURTHER ORDERED that this total final judgment must first be offset from other settlement funds received by Plaintiff and Plaintiff's attorney as part of the trial judgment before any distribution and this total final judgment in favor of Luxor takes priority over any other lien, including an attorney's lien. John J. Muije, Lid. v. North Las Vegas Cab Co., 106 Nev. 664, 666, 799 P.2d 559, 560 (1990).

DATED this


Respectfully Submitted by:

## LINCOLN, GUSTAFSON \& CERCOS, LLD



LOREN. YOUNG, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 7567
3960 Howard Hughes Pkwy, Suite 200
Las Vegas, NV 89169
Attorneys for Defendant, RAMPARTS, INC.
d/b/a LUXOR HOTEL \& CASINO

Approved as to form and content by:

## PARRY \& PFAU

Refused to Sign
MATTHEW G. PFAU, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 11439
880 Seven Hills Drive, Suite 210 Henderson, NV 89052
Attorneys for Plaintiff, VIVIA HARRISON

## MOSS BERG INJURY LAWYERS

Refused to Sign
BOYD B. MOSS, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 8856
4101 Meadows Lane, Suite 110
Las Vegas, NV 89107
Attorneys for Plaintiff, VIVIA HARRISON

Vivia Harrison v. Ramparts, Inc. doa Luxor Hotel \& Casino, et al. Clark County Case No. A-16-732342-C

## CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on the $18^{\text {th }}$ day of March, 2019, I served a copy of the attached NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER via electronic service to all parties on the Odyssey E-Service Master List.


Barbara J. Pederson, an employee of the law offices of Lincoln, Gustafson \& Cercos, LLP

## Exhibit 8



## Statement of Facts

Ms. Harrison's personal injury lawsuit arises from injured sustained as she was thrown from a motorized scooter. The motorized scooter tipped over when she was navigating out of a restaurant owned by Ramparts Inc., dba Luxor Hotel \& Casino ("Luxor"). Ms. Harrison filed suit against Luxor, Desert Medical Equipment ("DME") and Pride Mobility on February 24, 2016.

Luxor served an Offer of Judgment for $\$ 1,000$ to plaintiff on March 23, 2017. The Offer was served before Luxor's 30(b)6 representatives had been deposed, before Ms. Harrison had conducted an inspection of the Luxor's Deli and before Ms. Harrison had been deposed by the defendants.

On December 20, 2018, a jury returned a verdict in favor of Luxor. Luxor sought reimbursement for the fees it incurred from March 23, 2017 through present. In Luxor's Motion for Fees and Costs filed on January 17, 2019, they did not brief the attorney lien offset issue that they raised in their Reply. ${ }^{1}$

A hearing was held on February 27, 2019, where this Court denied Luxor's request for fees from the time of the Offer of Judgment stating that it was unreasonable. ${ }^{2}$ This Court cited the amount of Vivia's medical bills and the fact that the Offer was made before substantial discovery had completed as reasons for its decision. ${ }^{3}$ The Court granted Luxor's fees for trial prep and for trial in the month of December. ${ }^{4}$ No oral argument was heard regarding the attorney lien offset issue that Luxor raised in their Reply. ${ }^{5}$

On March 5, 2019, Luxor filed a proposed Order that was not agreed upon by the Ms. Harrison. Luxor and Ms. Harrison's counsel had discussed the proposed

[^0]language via email but before a phone conversation could be held, Luxor filed their proposed Order to the Court. ${ }^{6}$ The primary disputes with Luxor's proposed Order were 1) that it did not properly reflect the Court's reasoning behind its ruling that the Offer was unreasonable and 2) that the Order language giving Luxor an offset from other settlement funds does not properly apply Nevada law and does not reflect Luxor's Order regarding attorney lien offsets. ${ }^{7}$ Ms. Harrison objected to the attorney offset issue because it was not briefed by Ms. Harrison's counsel and because it was not addressed by the Court in its ruling.

On March 11, 2019, Plaintiff filed an alternate proposed Order that reflects this Court's reasoning in its ruling and that did not include the additional language regarding the attorney offset. On March 18, 2019, this Court signed the Luxor's proposed Order without entertaining a rebuttal argument from Ms. Harrison so that the Court could consider all aspects of the attorney lien offset issue as it related to this case.

## II.

## Law and Argument

This Court has authority to reconsider its own decision where a party asserts that a mistake has been made. ${ }^{8}$ Such a motion must be brought within 10 days of service of notice of the order or judgment, ${ }^{9}$ and where a post-judgment motion for consideration it is in writing, timely filed, states its grounds with particularity, and requests a substantive alteration of a judgment, it also tolls the 30-day time limit to file a notice of appeal. ${ }^{10}$

[^1]
## A. The Court's Order Does Not Properly Reflect the Nevada Supreme Court's Position on Attorney's Liens

Ms. Harrison contends that the Court should have permitted a proper breifing of the lien offset issue addressed in Luxors Reply and in Luxor's proposed Order signed by the Court. Accordingly, Ms. Harrison's attorney's have briefed herein the issue of an attorney's liens priority over other liens according to the Nevada Supreme Court. Further, Ms. Harrison's attorney's, contend that the cases cited by the Luxor to support the contradiction of the Suprement Court's ruling are not on point and are not applicable in this case.

## 1. Case Law Cited by the Defendant Does Not Support a Ruling that Makes Private Out of Court Settlements Subject to Offset.

Luxor sites Muije, Ltd. v. North Las Vegas Cab Co. as their primary authority in support of their claim for attorney lien offset. ${ }^{11}$ However, Muije is unrelated because it deals with a jury verdict in favor of the Plaintiff against a single defendant which did not cover the Offer of Judgment. ${ }^{12}$ The Muije facts are disctinctly different than the facts at issue as this case involves monies recieved from a private settlment with another defendant who is not a party to the award for fees and costs.

In Muije, the Nevada Supreme Court held that an equitable offset took priority over a perfected attorney lien because the attorney lien attached solely to the net judgment after the offset was taken. ${ }^{13}$ In so concluding, this court then observed that, "[o]nce a net judgment is determined, then the attorney lien is superior to any later lien asserted against that judgment. ${ }^{114}$ The Nevada Supreme Court found that "equity" requires settlement of the net verdict between the two parties before

[^2]attorneys' liens may attach. ${ }^{15}$
The Nevada Supreme Court based its holding in Muije on the basis that the court's award to the defendant of attorney's fees and costs was part of the trial judgment and therefore held that plaintiff's counsel lien was only attached to the net judgment after the defendant's attorney's fees and costs were satisfied. ${ }^{16}$ However, the issue in this case is not solely whether an attorney lien attached to a plaintiff's recovery from a judgment has priority over the defendant's award of attorney's fees and costs in this case as it was in Muije.

In this case, prior to the jury's verdict, Ms. Harrison entered into a private agreement with DME. DME is not seeking an award for fees and costs in this case. Pursuant to this private agreement, no matter what the jury's verdict was, DME would be obligated to pay Ms. Harrison according to the terms of a high low agreement. This was a contract entered into between Ms. Harrison and DME and is not a part of the net judgment. Luxor was not privy to this contract and therefore has no claim to any part of this recovery.

Since there were no moneys awarded from the Luxor and therefore there is no "net judgment" against Luxor that can take priority over an attorney's lien, Muije does not apply. Further, since there were multiple defendants and attorney's fees or costs were only awarded to Luxor, Mujie cannot be applied. The agreement with DME created before the verdict - was also not a part of the net judgment and not connected to Luxor in any way, further disconnecting this case from Muije's decision. Given these facts, Ms. Harrison's attorney's lien would have priority by perfecting the lien (as discussed below) and by contract.

Luxor further cites Salaman v. Bolt in their Reply to support their argument for offset. ${ }^{17}$ Luxor cites Salaman to argue that an offset arising from an unrelated matter

[^3]should get priority and that an attorney's lien attaches to the net judgment after all offsets from that action have been paid. However, they fail to address the facts of Salaman and how the California Supreme Court arrived at its decision.

In Salaman, the dispute arose between a lessee and lessor. ${ }^{18}$ The lessee sued the lessor. ${ }^{19}$ The lessor hired counsel to defend him. ${ }^{20}$ The lessor got a judgment in his favor and was awarded $\$ 8 \mathrm{k}$ in attorney's fees. ${ }^{21}$ The lessor's attorney had an attorney lien on the lessor's recovery in the amount of $\$ 32 \mathrm{~K} .{ }^{22}$ Then, in a completely unrelated matter that the Court does not even go into, the lessee gets a judgment against the lessor. ${ }^{23}$ In summary now, the lessee owes the lessor money and the lessor owes the lessee money. This issue before the California Supreme Court in Salaman is whether the attorney's lien has priority over the $\$ 8 \mathrm{~K}$ before there is an offset between the two unrelated judgments.

The Court defined "Equitable Offset" as a means by which a debtor may satisfy in whole or in part a judgment or claim held against him out of a judgment or claim which he has subsequently acquired against his judgment creditor. ${ }^{24}$ The court found that an equitable offset applied to the facts and circumstances in Salaman, and that the equitable offset had priority over the attorney lien. ${ }^{25}$

The facts and the issue before the court in Salaman are entirely different than this case. The Court in Salaman based its entire decision on the fact that these two parties owed each other money pursuant to two judgments and this idea about an "equitable offset." ${ }^{26}$ Here "equitable offset" does not apply. There is no lessee/lessor

[^4]relationship between the parties. Unlike Salaman, this is not a situation where Defendant owes Harrison money and Harrison owes Defendant money that would require an offset between judgments. The California Supreme Court in Salaman gave priority to an offset on completely different facts, and on a completely different basis than what exists in the present case. Therefore, Salaman does not support Luxor's argument for an offset.

## 2. Attorney's Liens Enjoy a Priorty Over Other Liens When Properly Noticed

The Nevada Supreme Court determined that attorney liens have precedence over other liens, and attorney liens are not subject to distribution on a pro rata basis in the event of a dispute among lienholders. ${ }^{27}$ In Cetenko v. United California Bank, cited with approval by the Nevada Supreme Court in Muije, the California Supreme Court explained the policy rationale for holding an attorney lien superior to that of a judgment creditor when the funds from the judgment are insufficient to satisfy all liens:
"[P]ersons with meritorious claims might well be deprived of legal representation because of their inability to pay legal fees or to assure that such fees will be paid out of the sum recovered in the latest lawsuit. Such a result would be detrimental not only to prospective litigants, but to their creditors as well." ${ }^{28}$

In Golightly \& Vannah, PLLC v. TJ Allen, LLC, the Nevada Supreme Court provided more clarification about how attorneys can secure payment in their cases using the statutory attorney lien created by Nevada Revised Statutes ("NRS") 18.015. ${ }^{29}$ In Golightly \& Vannah, the Nevada Supreme Court clarified that the plaintiff's attorney must serve written notice, in person or by certified mail, return receipt requested,

[^5]upon the plaintiff's client and the defendant claiming the lien and stating the amount of the lien. ${ }^{30}$

Ms. Harrison's attorneys sent notice to all parties on two separate occasions. The first notice was sent on September 20, 2016. ${ }^{31}$ The second notice was sent on January 8,2019 for the purposes of updating the costs of the case up to that date. ${ }^{32}$ Given that these notices conformed with the Golightly decision, Ms. Harrison's attorneys liens were perfected on September 20, 2016 and then renewed again on January 8, 2019. Since the attorney's liens were perfected, they have priority over other liens.

## 3. Public Policy Supports Ms. Harrison's Position that Private Settlements Should Not be Subject to Offset.

In addition to the arguments above, the Court should consider the implications of a ruling permiting private settlements to be subject to later awards for fees and costs. If a party settles out of court a year before a verdict with one of two defendants and the second defendant prevails at trial, any settlement proceeds recieved a year before would be subject to the second defendant's potential award for fees and costs.

If this were the scenario that all plaintiffs faced when deciding whether to settle with a single defendant before trial, there would be a chilling effect on any settlment negotiations held in private with separate defendants. If an agreement cannot be reached with all parties in a case with multiple defendants, a ruling like this would possibly incentivise plaintiffs to forgo settlment with any one of the parties for fear that the settlment would be subject to an award for attorney fees and costs. A ruling like this could therefore chill the impact of the ADR's Mediation program and all work

[^6]that the settlement judges engage in regularly to aid in settlement.

## B. The Lien Offset Issue Raised in Luxor's Reply is Not Properly Before the Court Because There Was no Opportunity for Ms. Harrison to Brief the Cited Cases and for the Court to Hear the Issue on its Merrits

According to Rule 2.23(c), the judge may consider a Reply to a Motion on its merits at any time with or without oral argument. In this case, Luxor cited cases and arguments in their Reply that Ms. Harrison had no opportunity to brief. Therefore, the new issues brought up in the Reply could not have been heard on its merits since only one party presented their view of the case history and evidence. Ms. Harrison hereby makes a briefing of the issues raised in Luxor's Reply for the Court's full consideration in this Motion for Reconsideration.

## III.

## Conclusion

Vivia Harrison's private out of court settlement should not be subject to offset based on Luxor's award for fees and costs based on the arguments made herein. The attorney's lien was properly noticed and Mujie and Salaman do not apply to this factual scenario. This Court should accordingly reconsider the form and content of the signed order for Luxor's fees and costs.

## Certificate of Service

I hereby certify that on the 28th day of March 2019, service of the foregoing
Motion to Reconsider the Court's Order Granting Luxor an Attorney Lien Offset
was made by required electronic service to the following individuals:
Loren S. Young, Esq. LeAnn Sanders, Esq.

Nevada Bar No.: 007567
LINCOLN, GUSTAFSON \& CERCOS
3960 Howard Hughes Parkway
Suite 200
Las Vegas, Nevada 89169
Attorney for Defendant,
Ramparts, Inc. d/b/a Luxor Hotel \& Attorneys for Defendant,
Casino
Boyd B. Moss, Esq.
Nevada Bar No.: 008856
MOSS BERG INJURY LAWYERS
4101 Meadows Ln., \#110
Las Vegas, Nevada 89107
Co-Counsel for Plaintiff, Vivia Harrison

Nevada Bar No.: 000390
Courtney Christopher, Esq.
Nevada Bar No.: 012717
ALVERSON, TAYLOR, \& SANDERS
6605 Grand Montecito Pkwy, Suite 200
Las Vegas, Nevada 89149

Desert Medical Equipment
Stacey A. Upson, Esq.
Nevada Bar No.: 004773
LAW OFFICES OF STACEY A. UPSON
7455 Arroyo Crossing Pkwy., Suite 200 Las Vegas, NV 89113

Attorney for Third-Party Defendant, Stan Sawamato


An Employee of Parry \& Pfau

## Exhibit 9

NEOJ<br>LOREN S. YOUNG, ESQ.

Nevada Bar No. 7567
THOMAS W. MARONEY, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 13913
LINCOLN, GUSTAFSON \& CERCOS, LLP
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
3960 Howard Hughes Parkway, Suite 200
Las Vegas, Nevada 89169
Telephone: (702) 257-1997
Facsimile: (702) 257-2203
lyoung@lgclawoffice.com
tmaroney@lgclawoffice.com
Attorneys for Defendant, RAMPARTS, INC.
d/b/a LUXOR HOTEL \& CASINO

DISTRICT COURT

## CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

VIVIA HARRISON, an individual,
Plaintiff,
v.

RAMPARTS, INC. d/b/a LUXOR HOTEL \& CASINO, a Nevada Domestic Corporation; DESERT MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT, a Nevada Domestic Corporation, DOES I through XXX, inclusive, and ROE BUSINESS ENTITIES I through XXX, inclusive,

Defendants.

DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT, a Nevada Domestic Corporation,

Third-Party Plaintiff,
v.

STAN SAWAMOTO, an individual,

Third Party Defendant.

CASE NO.: A-16-732342-C
DEPT. NO.: XXIX

NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER

TO: ALL INTERESTED PARTIES AND THEIR COUNSEL OF RECORD:
YOU AND EACH OF YOU will please take notice that an Order was entered on the $21^{\text {st }}$ day of May, 2019; a true and correct copy is attached hereto.

DATED this $21^{\text {st }}$ day of May, 2019.
LINCOLN, GUSTAFSON \& CERCOS, LLP


LORENSTYOUNG, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 7567
THOMAS W. MARONEY, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 13913
3960 Howard Hughes Parkway, Suite 200
Las Vegas, NV 89169
Attorneys for Defendant, RAMPARTS, INC.
d/b/a LUXOR HOTEL \& CASINO

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## ODM

LOREN S. YOUNG, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 7567
THOMAS W. MARONEY, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 13913
LINCOLN, GUSTAFSON \& CERCOS, LLP
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
3960 Howard Hughes Parkway
Suite 200
Las Vegas, Nevada 89169
Telephone: (702) 257-1997
Facsimile: (702) 257-2203
lyoung@lgclawoffice.com
tmaroney@lgclawoffice.com
Attorneys for Defendant, RAMPARTS, INC.
d/b/a LUXOR HOTEL \& CASINO

## DISTRICT COURT

## CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

VIVIA HARRISON, an individual,
Plaintiff,
v.

RAMPARTS, INC. d/b/a LUXOR HOTEL \& CASINO, a Nevada Domestic Corporation; DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT, a Nevada Domestic Corporation, DOES I through XXX, inclusive, and ROE BUSINESS ENTITIES I through XXX, inclusive,

Defendants.

CASE NO.: A-16-732342-C
DEPT. NO.: XXIX

## ORDER DENYING PLAINTIFF'S MOTION TO RECONSIDER THE COURT'S ORDER GRANTING LUXOR AN ATTORNEY LIEN OFFSET

Plaintiff VIVIA HARRISON's Motion to Reconsider the Court's Order Granting Luxor an Attorney Lien Offset, and Defendant RAMPARTS, INC. d/b/a LUXOR HOTEL \& CASINO's Opposition to Plaintiff's Motion to Reconsider the Court's Order Granting Luxor an Attorney Lien Offset coming on for hearing on May 10, 2019 (in chambers); the Court, having reviewed the papers
and pleadings on file herein, and good cause appearing therefore, the Court hereby finds and enters the following:

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Plaintiff VIVIA HARRISON's Motion to Reconsider the Court's Order Granting Luxor an Attorney Lien Offset is DENIED.

DATED this $\qquad$
$\qquad$ , 2019.


Respectfully Submitted by:
LINCOLN, GUSTAFSON \& CERCUS, LLD


LOREN YOUNG, ESQ.
Nevada Bar Nd 7567
3960 Howard Hughes Pkwy, Suite 200
Las Vegas, NV 89169
Attorneys for Defendant, RAMPARTS, INC.
d/b/a LUXOR HOTEL \& CASINO
v 4 -jharison Ituxorlany notesidraftspldyst 20190.513 ordr_meren pi easy dock

Vivia Harrison v. Ramparts, Inc. dba Luxor Hotel \& Casino, et al. Clark County Case No. A-16-732342-C

## CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on the $21^{\text {st }}$ day of May, 2019, I served a copy of the attached NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER via electronic service to all parties on the Odyssey E-Service Master List.


Barbara J. Pederson, an eŕployee of the law offices of Lincoln, Gustafson \& Cercos, LLP

Exhibit 10

Moss Berg Injury Lawyers
Boyd B. Moss III, Esq.
Nevada Bar No. 8856
4101 Meadows Lane, Suite 110
Las Vegas, Nevada 89107
Telephone: (702) 222-4555
Facsimile: (702) 222-4556
boyd@ mossberglv.com

## Parry \& Pfau

Matthew G. Pfau, Esq.
Nevada Bar No. 11439
880 Seven Hills Drive, Suite 210
Henderson, Nevada 89052
Telephone: (702) 879-9555
Facsimile: (702) 879-9556
matt@p2lawyers.com
Marquis Aurbach Coffing
Micah S. Echols, Esq.
Nevada Bar No. 8437
Tom W. Stewart, Esq.
Nevada Bar No. 14280
10001 Park Run Drive
Las Vegas, Nevada 89145
Telephone: (702) 382-0711
Facsimile: (702) 382-5816
mechols@maclaw.com
tstewart@maclaw.com
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Vivia Harrison

## DISTRICT COURT

## CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

VIVIA HARRISON, an individual,
Plaintiff,
vs.
RAMPARTS INC. dba LUXOR HOTEL \& CASINO, a Nevada Domestic Corporation; DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT, a Nevada Domestic Corporation; PRIDE MOBILITY PRODUCTS CORPORATION, a Nevada Domestic Corporation; DOES I through X, inclusive; and ROE BUSINESS ENTITIES I through X , inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No.: A-16-732342-C Dept. No.: XXIX

NOTICE OF ENTRY OF STIPULATION AND ORDER TO DISMISS DEFENDANT DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT, ONLY

Please take notice that a Stipulation and Order to Dismiss Defendant Desert Medical Equipment, Only was entered in the above-captioned matter on November 26, 2019, a copy of which is attached as Exhibit 1.

Dated this 6th day of December, 2019.

## MARQUIS AURBACH COFFING

By /s/ Micah S. Echols Micah S. Echols, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 8437
Tom W. Stewart, Esq.
Nevada Bar No. 14280
10001 Park Run Drive
Las Vegas, Nevada 89145
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Vivia Harrison

## CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that the foregoing NOTICE OF ENTRY OF STIPULATION AND ORDER TO DISMISS DEFENDANT DESERT MEDICAL EOUIPMENT, ONLY was submitted electronically for filing and/or service with the Eighth Judicial District Court on the 6th day of December, 2019. Electronic service of the foregoing document shall be made in accordance with the E-Service List as follows: ${ }^{1}$

Tonya Baltazar<br>Boyd B. Moss<br>Mark B. Bailus<br>Troy A. Clark, Esq.<br>Amree Stellabotte .<br>Barbara Pederson<br>Dave Hess<br>David J. Mortensen<br>Kaylee Calaguas<br>Loren Young<br>Matt Pfau<br>Ofelia Acevedo<br>Ofelia Acevedo<br>Samantha Duome<br>Zachariah Parry<br>Dalilia Baza<br>Courtney Christopher<br>Admin Clerk<br>Front Desk<br>Rosemarie Frederick<br>Kathryn Hendricks<br>Julie Kraig<br>Michael Madden<br>Adam Noyce<br>LeAnn Sanders<br>Stacey A. Upson<br>tonya@mossberglv.com<br>boyd@ mossberglv.com<br>mbailus@lgclawoffice.com<br>tclark@bremerwhyte.com<br>astellabotte@bremerwhyte.com<br>bpederson@lgclawoffice.com<br>dave@p2lawyers.com<br>efile@alversontaylor.com<br>kaylee@p2lawyers.com<br>lyoung@lgclawoffice.com<br>matt@p2lawyers.com<br>ofelia@p2lawyers.com<br>ofelia@p2lawyers.com<br>samantha@p2lawyers.com<br>zach@p2lawyers.com<br>dbazaflores@1gclawoffice.com<br>cchristopher@alversontaylor.com<br>lasvegaslegal4@farmersinsurance.com<br>receptionist@p2lawyers.com<br>RFrederick@AlversonTaylor.com<br>kathryn.hendricks@farmersinsurance.com<br>jkraig@alversontaylor.com<br>Michael@p2lawyers.com<br>adnoyce@alversontaylor.com<br>lsanders@alversontaylor.com<br>stacey.upson@farmersinsurance.com

I further certify that I served a copy of this document by mailing a true and correct copy thereof, postage prepaid, addressed to:

N/A.
/s/ Leah Dell
Leah Dell, an employee of
Marquis Aurbach Coffing

[^7]Exhibit 1

SAO
BOYD B. MOSS III, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 8856
Boyd@mossberglv.com
MARCUS A. BERG, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 9760
marcus@mossberglv.com
MOSS BERG INJURY LAWYERS
4101 Meadows Lane, Suite 110
Las Vegas, Nevada 89107
Telephone: (702) 222-4555
Attorneys for Plaintiff

## DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

VIVIA HARRISON, an individual;
Plaintiff,
v.

RAMPARTS, INC. d/b/a LUXOR HOTEL \& CASINO, a Nevada Domestic Corporation; DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT, a Nevada Domestic Corporation, PRIDE MOBILITY PRODUCTS CORPORATION, a Nevada Domestic Corporation; DOES I through X ; and ROE CORPORATIONS I and X , inclusive,

## Defendants.

Plaintiff,
v.
RAMPARTS, INC. d/b/a LUXOR HOTEL \&
CASINO, a Nevada Domestic Corporation;
DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT, a
Nevada Domestic Corporation, PRIDE
MOBILITY PRODUCTS CORPORATION,
a Nevada Domestic Corporation; DOES I
through X; and ROE CORPORATIONS I
and X, inclusive,

CASE NO. A-16-732342-C
DEPT. NO. 29

## STIPULATION AND ORDER TO DISMISS DEFENDANT DESERT MEDICAL EQUIPMENT, ONLY

Plaintiff, Vivia Harrison ("Plaintiff"), by and through her counsel of record, Moss Berg Injury Lawyers and Parry \& Pfau, and Defendant Desert Medical Equipment ("Desert Medical"), by and through its counsel of record, Alverson Taylor \& Sanders, hereby stipulate as follows:

1. Plaintiff alleged claims for negligence, and negligent hiring, training, maintenance, and supervision against Desert Medical in her second amended complaint, filed on August 19, 2016.
2. In December 2018, Plaintiff and Desert Medical reached a settlement during trial but before the verdict was reached.
3. Settlement documents have been executed, and the settlement funds have been deposited with the Court pursuant to the Court's July 23, 2019 order granting Desert Medical Equipment's motion for interpleader and to deposit funds with the Court.
4. All of Plaintiff's claims against Desert Medical only are hereby dismissed and Desert Medical is hereby dismissed, with prejudice.

IT IS SO STIPULATED.
CASE NO. A-16-732342-C

## ORDER

Based upon the foregoing stipulation, and good cause appearing, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED:

1. Plaintiff, Vivia Harrison's, claims of negligence, and negligent hiring, training, maintenance, and supervision against Defendant Desert Medical Equipment are hereby dismissed, with prejudice.
2. Defendant Desert Medical Equipment is dismissed, with prejudice.

## IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED this $\qquad$ day of November, 2019


SUBMITTED BY:

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND CONTENT

PARRY \&PFAU

MATTHEW G. PFAU, ESQ.
Attorney for Plaintiff, Vivia Harrison

ALVERSON, TAYLQR \& SANDERS


COURTNEY CHRISTOPHER,ESQ.
Attorney for Defendant
Desert Medical Equipment


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ See Exhibit 1, Luxor's Motion for Fees and Costs.
    ${ }^{2}$ See Exhibit 2, Harrison v. Rampart 2/27/19 Hearing Transcript.
    ${ }^{3} / d$.
    ${ }^{4} / d$.
    ${ }^{5} / d$.

[^1]:    ${ }^{6}$ See Exhibit 3, Luxor Emails Regarding Proposed Harrison Order.
    ${ }^{7}$ /d.
    ${ }^{8}$ See N.R.C.P. 60(b)(1); N.R.C.P. 59(e).
    ${ }^{9}$ EDCR 2.24.
    ${ }^{10}$ AA Primo Builders, LLC v. Washington, 126 Nev. 578, 585, 245 P.3d 1190, 1195 (2010); NRAP 4(a)(4)(C). - 3 -

[^2]:    ${ }^{11}$ John J. Muije, Ltd. v. North Las Vegas Cab Co., 106 Nev. 664 (1990).
    ${ }^{12} \mathrm{ld}$.
    ${ }^{13} \mathrm{ld}$. at $667,799 \mathrm{P} .2 \mathrm{~d}$ at 561.
    ${ }^{14} \mathrm{ld}$.

[^3]:    ${ }^{15} / \mathrm{d}$.
    ${ }^{16} / \mathrm{d}$.
    ${ }^{17}$ See Exhibit 4, Defendant's Reply in Support of Motion for Fees and Costs.

[^4]:    ${ }^{18}$ Salaman v. Bolt, 74 Cal. App. 3d 907 (1977).
    ${ }^{19} \mathrm{ld}$.
    20 ld.
    ${ }^{21} / d$.
    22 ld.
    ${ }^{26} / d$.

[^5]:    ${ }^{27}$ Michel v. Eighth Jud. Dist. Ct., 117 Nev. 145, 150-151, 17 P.3d 1003, 1007 (2001).
    ${ }^{28}$ Cetenko v. United California Bank, 30 Cal.3d 528, 179 Cal.Rptr. 902, 638 P.2d 1299, 1301 (1982).
    ${ }^{29}$ Golightly \& Vannah, PLLC v. TJ Allen, LLC, 132 Nev. Adv. Rep. 41 (2016).

[^6]:    ${ }^{30} / \mathrm{d}$.
    ${ }^{31}$ See Exhibit 5, Notice of Attorney's Lien sent 9/20/16.
    ${ }^{32}$ See Exhibit 6, Notice of Attorney's Lien sent 1/8/19.

[^7]:    ${ }^{1}$ 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).

