IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

ESTATE OF REBECCA POWELL, THROUGH BRIAN POWELL, AS SPECIAL ADMINISTRATOR; DARCI CREECY, INDIVIDUALLY AND AS HEIR; TARYN CREECY, INDIVIDUALLY AND AS HEIR; ISAIAH KHOSROF, INDIVIDUALLY AND AS HEIR; AND LLOYD CREECY, INDIVIDUALLY,

Appellants,

VS.

VALLEY HEALTH SYSTEM, LLC, D/B/A CENTENNIAL HILLS HOSPITAL MEDICAL CENTER, A FOREIGN LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY,

Respondent.

Supreme Court No. 84861 District Court Case No. A-19-788787-C

> Electronically Filed Mar 10 2023 09:29 AM Elizabeth A. Brown Clerk of Supreme Court

RESPONDENT'S APPENDIX TO MOTION TO REQUIRE POSTING OF OR INCREASING AMOUNT OF SUPERSEDEAS BOND BY APPELLANTS VOLUME III

S. BRENT VOGEL
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	Fees		

DATED this 10th day of March, 2023.

LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP

By /s/ Adam Garth

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System, LLC

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on this 10th day of March, 2023, a true and correct copy of RESPONDENT'S APPENDIX TO MOTION TO REQUIRE POSTING OF OR INCREASING AMOUNT OF SUPERSEDEAS BOND BY APPELLANTS

VOLUME IV was served by electronically filing with the Clerk of the Court using the Odyssey E-File & Serve system and serving all parties with an email-address on record, who have agreed to receive electronic service in this action.

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By /s/Heidi Brown

An Employee of LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP of such necessity as to require the larger fee." See NRS 18.005(5); cf. Young v. Johnny Ribeiro Bldg., Inc., 106 Nev. 88, 93, 787 P.2d 777, 780 (1990) (requiring an "express, careful and preferably written explanation" of the district court's analysis of factors pertinent to determining whether a dismissal with prejudice is an appropriate discovery sanction). 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., at 650-651.

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The Defendant, CHH, argues the importance of the testimony of each of the witnesses, and how their respective opinions were necessary for the Defendant's case. CHH argues that the medical experts expended "many hours," and "prepared two written reports." There was no discussion in the briefing about repetitiveness, whether they had to conduct independent investigations or testing, the amount of time spent in court, preparing reports, or preparing for trial, the fees charged to the Defendant, and the fees traditionally charged, and what they charge compared to other experts, etc. Consequently, the Court could allow the expert fee of \$1,500.00, for up to 5 expert witnesses, if the Court were able to find that the experts were relevant and the fees incurred, but the Court cannot allow expert fees in excess of \$1,500.00 without a Frazier analysis.

Additionally, the Court notes that any costs awarded need to be itemized and documented. The Nevada Supreme Court has stated that without "itemization or justifying documentation," the Court is "unable to ascertain whether such costs were accurately assessed." Bobby Berosini, Ltd. V. People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals, 114 Nev. 1348, 1353, 971 P.2d 383 (1998). Further, when the "memorandum

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of costs is completely void of any specific itemization," and a "lack of supporting documentation," it is an abuse of discretion on the part of the Court if it awards the requested costs. Id. The Supreme Court has further indicated that "justifying documentation' must mean something more than a memorandum of costs." Cadle Co. v. Woods & Erickson, LLP, 131 Nev. 114, 121, 345 P.3d 1049 (2015). The Court has further indicated that "Without evidence to determine whether a cost was reasonable and necessary, a district court may not award costs." Id., citing Peta, 114 Nev. at 1353. 971 P.2d at 386. In this case, Defendant produced a "Disbursement Diary," but based on the above-referenced cases, this is insufficient to support the requested costs. There is insufficient evidence submitted for the Court to determine whether the requested costs were reasonable and necessary, there was no specific itemization, other than the Disbursement Diary, and there were no supporting documents.

Based upon the foregoing, the Court cannot award costs.

NRCP 68 provides in pertinent part as follows:

Rule 68. Offers of Judgment

(a) The Offer. At any time more than 21 days before trial, any party may serve an offer in writing to allow judgment to be taken in accordance with its terms and conditions. Unless otherwise specified, an offer made under this rule is an offer to resolve all claims in the action between the parties to the date of the offer, including costs, expenses, interest, and if attorney fees are permitted by law or contract, attorney fees.

(d) Acceptance of the Offer and Dismissal or Entry of Judgment.

(1) Within 14 days after service of the offer, the offeree may accept the offer by serving written notice that the offer is accepted.

(2) Within 21 days after service of written notice that the offer is accepted, the obligated party may pay the amount of the offer and obtain dismissal of the claims, rather than entry of a judgment.

(3) If the claims are not dismissed, at any time after 21 days after service of written notice that the offer is accepted, either party may file the offer and notice of acceptance together with proof of service. The clerk must then enter judgment accordingly. The court must allow costs in accordance with NRS 18.110 unless the terms of the offer preclude a separate award of costs. Any judgment entered under this section must be expressly designated a compromise settlement.

(e) Failure to Accept Offer. If the offer is not accepted within 14 days after service, it will be considered rejected by the offeree and deemed withdrawn by the offeror. . . . Any offeree who fails to accept the offer may be subject to the penalties of this rule.

(f) Penalties for Rejection of Offer.

(1) In General. If the offeree rejects an offer and fails to obtain a more favorable judgment:

(A) the offeree cannot recover any costs, expenses, or attorney fees and may not recover interest for the period after the service of the

offer and before the judgment; and

(B) the offeree must pay the offeror's post-offer costs and expenses, including a reasonable sum to cover any expenses incurred by the offeror for each expert witness whose services were reasonably necessary to prepare for and conduct the trial of the case, applicable interest on the judgment from the time of the offer to the time of entry of the judgment and reasonable attorney fees, if any be allowed, actually incurred by the offeror from the time of the offer. If the offeror's attorney is collecting a contingent fee, the amount of any attorney fees awarded to the party for whom the offer is made must be deducted from that contingent fee.

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NRCP 68.

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NRCP 68 provides that the Defendant would be entitled to "reasonable attorney fees, if any be allowed." The language of the Rule specifically provides that Court with "discretion," as it relates to attorney's fees, and the Court's discretion will not be disturbed absent a clear abuse of such discretion. Armstrong v. Riggi, 92 Nev. 280, 549 P.2d 753 (1976); Schouweiler v. Yancey Co., 101 Nev. 827, 712 P.2d 786 (1985); Bidart v. American Title Ins. Co., 103 Nev. 175, 734 P.3d 732 (1987).

In evaluating whether to grant an award of attorney's fees, pursuant to Schouweiler v. Yancey Co., 101 Nev. 827, 712 P.2d 786 (1985), the Court must consider: "(1) whether plaintiff's claim was brought in good faith; (2) whether defendant's offer of judgment was brought in good faith in both its timing and amount; (3) whether plaintiff's decision to reject the offer and proceed to trial was grossly unreasonable or in bad faith; and (4) whether fees sought by the offeror are reasonable and justified in amount." Schouweiler at 833, citing Beattie v. Thomas, 99 Nev. 579, 588, 668 P.2d 268 (1983)(the "Beattie Factors").

In analyzing whether to award attorneys' fees, the factors which need to be considered pursuant to *Brunzell*, include the following: (1) the qualities of the advocate: his ability, training, education, experience, professional standing and skill; (2) the character of the work to be done: its difficulty, intricacy, importance, the time and skill required, the responsibility imposed and the prominence and character of the parties when they affect the importance of the litigation; (3) the work actually performed by the lawyer: the skill, time and attention given to the work; and (4) the result: whether

the attorney was successful and what benefits were derived. Schouweiler at 833-834, citing to Brunzell v. Golden Gate Nat'l Bank, 85 Nev. 345, 349, 455 P.2d 31 (1969) (quoting Schwartz v. Schwerin, 85 Ariz. 242, 336 P.2d 144, 146 (1959)).

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With regard to the attorney's fees requested, this Motion is different from the Motion for Fees filed by Drs. Concio and Shaw, in that CHH contends that it incurred \$110,930.85 in attorney's fees since 8/28/20 (roughly twice the fees incurred by Drs. Concio and Shaw). In considering the Beattie factors, the Court finds and concludes that the plaintiff's claim was brought in good faith. The Court finds and concludes that Defendant's offer of judgment, in the amount of \$0.00, (offering to waive approximately \$58,500.00 in fees and costs), was brought in good faith in both its timing and amount. The Court acknowledges that the parties disagree about this issue, but as much as the Plaintiffs believed they had a valid case, the Defendants disputed any liability. The Court further finds and concludes that Plaintiff's decision to reject the offer and proceed to trial was not grossly unreasonable or in bad faith. Plaintiffs believed they had a valid claim, and the Court cannot find that wanting some recovery, as opposed to \$0.00, to be "grossly unreasonable" or in "bad faith. With regard to a determination of whether the fees sought by the Defendants are reasonable and justified in amount, a Brunzell analysis is required. Beattie v. Thomas, 99 Nev. 579, 588, 668 P.2d 268 (1983).

In determining the reasonableness of the fees requested, the Court has analyzed the Brunzell factors, as follows: The Court finds that the qualities of defense counsel, his ability, training, education, experience, professional standing and skill, favor an award of fees. When considering the character of the work to be done - its difficulty, intricacy, importance, the time and skill required, (when dealing with a professional negligence/medical malpractice case), and finding that the character or prominence of the parties was unremarkable, the complexity of the case warrants an award of fees. The Court cannot evaluate the work actually performed by the lawyers, in this case, and the skill, time and attention given to the work, without a detailed billing statement. Although the Defendant has offered to submit a billing ledger to the Court in camera, it would have been necessary for the Defendant to have submitted such ledger, and disclosed it to the Plaintiff so that the reasonableness could have been addressed by all parties, and by the Court. Finally, in considering the result, the Court notes that

 although the Court found insufficient evidence to establish irrefutably that the statute of limitations had expired, Defense counsel was successful in convincing the Supreme Court of that, and consequently, Defendants prevailed. Brunzell v. Golden Gate Nat'l Bank, 85 Nev. 345, 349, 455 P.2d 31 (1969). Based upon this NRCP 68 analysis, with the exception of being able to analyze the reasonableness of the fees allegedly incurred, the Court would likely have awarded at least some fees to the Defendant, at least for the period of time after rejection of the Offer of Judgment. Without any evidence of the fees actually accrued, and based on the amount requested, the Court cannot make a finding as to the reasonableness of such fees, and consequently, the Court has no choice under Brunzell and Beattie, to deny the request for Fees.

CONCLUSION/ORDER

Based upon the foregoing, and good cause appearing,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Defendants' Motion for Fees and Costs is DENIED.

The Court requests that Plaintiff's counsel prepare and process a Notice of Entry with regard to this Order.

Because this matter has been decided on the pleadings, the hearing scheduled for 2/18/22 will be taken off calendar, and consequently, there is no need for any parties or attorneys to appear.

Dated this 15th day of February, 2022

99B B52 25DC 68DD Jerry A. Wiese District Court Judge

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Electronically Filed 5/4/2022 10:35 AM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COUR S. BRENT VOGEL 1 Nevada Bar No. 6858 Brent. Vogel@lewisbrisbois.com ADAM GARTH Nevada Bar No. 15045 Adam.Garth@lewisbrisbois.com LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP 6385 S. Rainbow Boulevard, Suite 600 Las Vegas, Nevada 89118 Telephone: 702.893.3383 Facsimile: 702.893.3789 Attorneys for Defendant Valley Health System, LLC dba Centennial Hills Hospital Medical Center 8 9 DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 10 11 Case No. A-19-788787-C ESTATE OF REBECCA POWELL, through 12 BRIAN POWELL, as Special Administrator; DARCI CREECY, individually and as Heir; Dept. No.: 30 TARYN CREECY, individually and as an NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER Heir; ISAIAH KHOSROF, individually and as an Heir; LLOYD CREECY, individually, 15 Plaintiffs, 16 VS. 17 VALLEY HEALTH SYSTEM, LLC (doing business as "Centennial Hills Hospital Medical 18 Center"), a foreign limited liability company; UNIVERSAL HEALTH SERVICES, INC., a 19 foreign corporation; DR. DIONICE S. JULIANO, M.D., an individual; DR. CONRADO C.D. CONCIO, M.D., an individual; DR. VISHAL S. SHAH, M.D., an 21 individual; DOES 1-10; and ROES A-Z;, 22 Defendants. 23 PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Order Regarding Valley Health System's Motion for 24 Reconsideration Regarding Motion for Attorneys' Fees was entered on May 4, 2022, a true and 25 correct copy of which is attached hereto. 26 27 111 28 111 4888-1785-8846.1 Case Number: A-19-788787-C

DATED this 4th day of May, 2022 LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP /s/ Adam Garth By S. BRENT VOGEL Nevada Bar No. 6858 **ADAM GARTH** Nevada Bar No. 15045 6385 S. Rainbow Boulevard, Suite 600 Las Vegas, Nevada 89118 Tel. 702.893.3383 Attorneys for Attorneys for Defendant Valley Health System, LLC dba Centennial Hills Hospital Medical Center 4888-1785-8846.1

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE 1 I hereby certify that on this 4th day of May, 2022, a true and correct copy of NOTICE OF ENTRY 2 OF ORDER was served by electronically filing with the Clerk of the Court using the Odyssey E-3 File & Serve system and serving all parties with an email-address on record, who have agreed to 4 receive electronic service in this action. 5 John H. Cotton, Esq. Paul S. Padda, Esq. 6 Brad Shipley, Esq. PAUL PADDA LAW, PLLC JOHN. H. COTTON & ASSOCIATES 7 4560 S. Decatur Blvd., Suite 300 7900 W. Sahara Ave., Suite 200 Las Vegas, NV 89103 8 Las Vegas, NV 89117 Tel: 702.366.1888 Tel: 702.832.5909 Fax: 702.366.1940 9 Fax: 702.832.5910 psp@paulpaddalaw.com ihcotton@hcottonlaw.com Attorneys for Plaintiffs 10 bshipleyr@jhcottonlaw.com 11 Attorneys for Defendants Dionice S. Juliano, M.D., Conrado Concio, M.D And Vishal S. 12 Shah, M.D. 13 14 15 By /s/ Heidi Brown 16 an Employee of 17 LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

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ESTATE OF REBECCA POWELL, through BRIAN POWELL, as Special Administrator; DARCI CREECY, individually and as an Heir; TARYN CREECY, individually and as an Heir; ISAIAH KHOSROF, individually and as an Heir; LLOYD CREECY, individually,

Plaintiffs,

vs.)
VALLEY HEALTH SYSTEM, LLC (doing)

Business as "Centennial Hills Hospital)
Medical Center"), a foreign limited liability)
Company; UNIVERSAL HEALTH SERVICES,)
INC., a foreign corporation; DR. DIONICE)
S. JULIANO, M.D., an individual; DR.)
CONRADO C.D. CONCIO, M.D., an individual;)
DR. VISHAL S. SHAH, M.D., an individual;)
DOES 1-10; and ROES A-Z,)

Defendants.

CASE NO.: A-19-788787-C DEPT. NO.: XXX

ORDER RE: VALLEY
HEALTH SYSTEM'S
MOTION FOR
RECONSIDERATION RE
MOTION FOR
ATTORNEYS' FEES

INTRODUCTION

The above-referenced matter was scheduled for a hearing on 3/30/22, with regard to Defendant, Valley Health System (Centennial Hospital's) Motion for Reconsideration of the Court's Order re: Defendant's Motion for Attorneys' Fees. Pursuant to the Administrative Orders of the Court, as well as EDCR 2.23, this matter may be decided with or without oral argument. This Court has determined that it would be appropriate to decide this matter on the pleadings, and consequently, this Order issues.

FACTUAL AND PROCEDURAL HISTORY

On May 3, 2017, Rebecca Powell ("Plaintiff") was taken to Centennial Hills Hospital, a hospital owned and operated by Valley Health System, LLC ("Defendant") by EMS services after she was discovered with labored breathing and vomit on her face. Plaintiff remained in Defendant's care for a week, and her condition improved.

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Case Number: A-19-788787-C

However, on May 10, 2017, her condition began to deteriorate and on May 11, 2017, she suffered an acute respiratory failure, resulting in her death.

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Plaintiffs brought suit on February 4, 2019 alleging negligence/medical malpractice, wrongful death pursuant to NRS 41.085, and negligent infliction of emotional distress. Defendants filed Motions to Dismiss and for Summary Judgment, which this Court denied. After a recent remand from the Nevada Supreme Court, on 11/19/21, the Court entered an Order Vacating Prior Order Denying Defendant Valley Health System, LLC DBA Centennial Hills Hospital Medical Center's Motion for Summary Judgment and Granting Said Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment Per Mandamus of Nevada Supreme Court. A Notice of Entry of Order was entered that same day. On 11/22/21, Defendant Valley Health Systems filed a Motion for Attorneys Fee and Verified Memorandum of Costs. On 12/3/21, Plaintiffs filed a Motion to Extend Time to Respond to Defendants' Valley Health Systems, Dr. Dionice S. Juliano, Dr. Conrado Concio, and Dr. Vishal Shah's Memorandums of Costs. Plaintiffs received an Order Shortening Time on 12/10/21. Following briefing, the Court entered an Order denving Plaintiffs' Motion to Extend Time to Respond, because of a lack of diligence on part of the Plaintiffs. On 12/20/21, Valley filed an Opposition to Plaintiff's Motion to Extend Time to Retax Costs, and Countermotion for Fees and Costs. This Court entered an Order on 2/15/22 denying Valley's Motion for Fees and Countermotion for Fees and Costs. Thereafter, Valley filed an Appeal dealing specifically with the Court's denial of fees and costs. Consequently, this Court no longer has jurisdiction to address the issue of fees and costs. If the Court were inclined to reconsider its previous decision, the most it could do would be to enter a Honeycutt Order (See Huneycutt v. Huneycutt, 94 Nev. 79, 575 P.2d 585 (1978); and Foster v. Dingwall, 126 Nev. 49, 228 P.3d 453 (2010)), indicating its intention.

SUMMARY OF LEGAL AND FACTUAL ARGUMENTS

Valley Health System, d/b/a Centennial Hills Hospital (CHH) requests that the Court reconsider its 2/15/22 Order denying attorneys' fees and costs and award it \$110,930.85 in attorneys' fees per N.R.C.P. 68 and NRS § 17.117, plus \$58,514.36 in pre-NRCP 68 offer fees and expenses pursuant to N.R.S.§§ 7.085, 18.010(2) and EDCR 7.60. Additionally, CHH requests this Court sign the judgment already submitted for the undisputed \$42,492.03.

CHH contends that this Court conflated two issues- (1) the memorandum of costs and disbursements previously submitted totaling \$42,492.038, "an amount which is undisputed, and for which this Court has refused to sign a judgment," and (2) the additional costs, disbursements and attorneys' fees addressed by CHH's instant motion and the initial motion which sought \$110,930.85 in attorneys' fees per N.R.C.P. 68 and N.R.S.§§ 17.117, plus \$58,514.36 in pre-NRCP 68 offer fees and expenses pursuant to N.R.S.§§ 7.085, 18.010(2) and EDCR 7.60.

With regard to first "issue," CHH argues that because the Court denied Plaintiff's Motion to Extend Time to Retax Costs, the \$42,492.03 claimed in CHH's Verified Memorandum of Costs is undisputed and therefore judgment must be signed and entered. CHH stated that, "[t]his Court cannot revisit an issue which has been finally decided and therefore, at a minimum, a judgment for the unchallenged \$42,492.03 in statutory costs and disbursements must be signed.

The majority of CHH's Motion for Reconsideration concentrates on the second "issue," that this Court's decision to deny CHH's request for an additional \$169,445.21 in costs, disbursements and attorneys' fees was clearly erroneous. See *Masonry & Tile Contractors v. Jolley, Urga & Wirth Ass'n*, 113 Nev. 737, 741, 941 P.2d 486, 489 (1997). As a preliminary matter, CHH is concerned by the Court's comparison to the Motion for Fees filed by Drs. Concio and Shaw. Further, CHH contends it is "more concerning," that the Court's prior order stated, "Finally, in considering the result, the Court notes that although the Court found insufficient evidence to establish irrefutably that the statute of limitations had expired, Defense counsel was successful in convincing the Supreme Court of that, and consequently, Defendants prevailed." According to CHH, "the record needs to be corrected here- there was no convincing the Supreme Court of anything."

CHH argues that although the Court correctly found that CHH's offer of judgment was made in good faith and its timing was proper, it erroneously found "Plaintiffs' decision to reject the offer and proceed to trial was not grossly unreasonable or in bad faith. Plaintiffs believed they had a valid claim, and the Court cannot find that wanting some recovery, as opposed to \$0.00, to be 'grossly unreasonable' or in 'bad faith'." CHH contends that this finding is unreasonable in light of the Nevada Supreme Court's determination that Plaintiffs were on notice of any alleged malpractice

no more than one month after decedent's death. Similarly, CHH argues that this Court incorrectly found Plaintiffs' decision to reject the Offer of Judgment was not made in bad faith and was not grossly unreasonable.

As for the reasonableness of the attorneys' fees requested pursuant to NRCP 68, CHH states that it offered to present the Court supporting documentation for in camera review, but, "instead of granting a hearing to which Plaintiffs could interpose whatever opposition they may have had, the Court rejected this offer and suggestion." In addition, Plaintiffs did not oppose the amount of costs and fees incurred in the original motion, even without the attached bills. Additionally, CHH provides that, "[s]ince this Court insisted that the bills be attached, CHH has provided the entirety thereof for judicial review and review by Plaintiffs."

In Opposition, Plaintiffs argue that CHH's Motion must be summarily denied, without the Court addressing the merits of the Motion because CHH did not present any new or substantially different evidence than what it had the opportunity to present when it filed its Verified Memorandum of Costs and separate Motion for Attorney's Fees on 11/22/21. Further, Plaintiffs contend that CHH's Motion for Reconsideration is "clearly a transparent attempt to bolster a potential appeal by inviting the Court to engage with the merits," because a motion for reconsideration is only appealable if decided on the merits. AA Primo Builders, LLC v. Washington, 126 Nev. 578, 589 (2010).

Further, Plaintiffs argue that CHH falsely claims that it attached evidence to its Motion for Reconsideration that "was originally submitted to this Court." Plaintiffs also state that CHH's Motion lacks any authority showing the Court's denial of costs was clearly erroneous, and it does not even engage with the authorities cited on pages 7 through 9 of the Court's 2/15/22 Order. Plaintiffs argue they should not be liable for CHH's negligence in failing to follow both the statutory and common law requirements for establishing entitlement to costs. Plaintiffs argue that this Court was thus correct in denying CHH costs in their entirety for lack of proper documentation and reliable evidence.

With regard to CHH's request to reconsider the denial of fees, Plaintiffs note that the Court's denial was based upon its finding that (1) Plaintiffs did not act in bad faith or in a grossly unreasonable manner when they rejected CHH zero dollar Offer of

Judgment and (2) the documentation in support of the request for attorney's fees was lacking. While the first finding by itself ends the inquiry into whether fees can be awarded, in this case the Court also found that "[a]lthough the Defendant [CHH] has offered to submit a billing ledger to the Court in camera, it would have been necessary for the Defendant to have submitted such ledger, and disclosed it to the Plaintiffs so that the reasonableness could have been addressed by all parties, and by the Court." Plaintiffs argue that since this never happened, there was no reasonable basis for this Court to assess the reasonableness of fees being claimed by CHH. Plaintiffs argue that CHH merely rehashes the same arguments presented in its original Motion for Fees.

Moreover, Plaintiffs argue that the Court's decision to deny fees was not clearly erroneous because the disposition of this case turned on a legal question, which the Nevada Supreme Court decided, well after the time Plaintiffs rejected the Offer of Judgment. It would be ridiculous to expect Plaintiffs, grieving the death of their mother, to anticipate the legal issue and foresee its resolution by the Nevada Supreme Court when they rejected the Offer of Judgment. CHH itself acknowledges this fact when it admits, "[m]edical malpractice cases are complex and require an in-depth understanding of both unique legal issues as well as the medical care and course that is at issue." VHS' Motion for Reconsideration, p. 21 (lines 1-2).

Finally, Plaintiffs argue that the CHH fails to address the deficiency of withholding a billing ledger when it made its fee request and instead asking the Court to rely only upon the declaration of its counsel.

In Reply, CHH argues that Plaintiff incorrectly asserts CHH "has not presented any new or substantially different evidence than what it had the opportunity to present when it filed its original Verified Memorandum of Costs and separate Motion for Attorneys' Fees..." CHH's instant motion is predicated on this Court's clearly erroneous decision to: (1) refuse to sign a judgment for an undisputed amount of legally awardable cots to which CHH is entitled, and (2) to deny additional costs and attorneys' fees stemming from Plaintiff's commencement and maintenance of an action that the Supreme Court found was not only untimely, but that this Court's decision to deny summary judgment in light of the evidence was a manifest abuse of discretion.

Noting that the Court decided the underlying Motion on the papers and without oral argument, CHH contends that this Court ignored the request for in camera review of any evidence it required, with Plaintiffs' opportunity to review same as well. The Court also denied any request for statutorily permitted costs and fees, which was never opposed by Plaintiffs, and denied the discretionary motion for attorneys' fees and costs predicated on other legal and statutory bases. CHH suggests that these denials were based upon this Court's abuse of its discretion and refusal to accept the underlying findings of the Supreme Court pertaining to the evidence Plaintiffs knowingly possessed which demonstrated clear inquiry notice within one month of the decedent's death.

CHH argues that this Court erroneously concluded that CHH submitted no documentary evidence or explanation of costs attendant to the verified memorandum of costs. However, the verified memorandum of costs contained not only a complete listing of disbursements which are allowable under the law for these purposes, but the declaration explained that the expenses were accurate and were incurred and were reasonable. Moreover, the memorandum explained and justified each of the costs, supported by case authority and an application of the respective factors considered to the specific facts and circumstances of this case. As such, CHH claims there was more than ample evidentiary justification for the costs claimed including court filing fees and the expert fees which were justified by the explanations contained in the verified memorandum. For this Court to somehow assert complete ignorance of the legal and appellate history of this case was clearly erroneous.

Moreover, CHH states that Plaintiffs never disputed, nor to this day dispute, the veracity and accuracy of the costs contained in the verified memorandum of costs. CHH argues that, "There was no absence of evidence justifying the costs. The Court just chose to ignore it and improperly declared they were insufficient, citing to the aforenoted authority." CHH argues that the authority does stand for the proposition for which they are cited or was misapplied by the Court. The authority cited involved no evidence or documentation. CHH not only provided evidence, it justified the costs, especially of the voluminous number of experts needed for retention due to the blunderbuss of allegations.

CHH further states:

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Rather than accepting the Supreme Court's decision and rationale, this Court's denial of CHH's motion and the rationale behind that decision continues to perpetuate the false notion that the action was either brought or maintained in good faith, a fact completely dispelled by the Supreme Court's decision. Thus, denying costs and attorneys' fees in light of the Supreme Court's decision is not only clearly erroneous, it is also a manifest abuse of discretion which the instant motion seeks to redress.

Again, this Court possessed admissible evidence of the work, time and expenses on the original motion. This Court wanted more than that. This motion gives the Court everything it could possibly need. Moreover, all of this could have been obviated by a hearing with an opportunity for all parties to participate to consider the totality of the evidence which has now been submitted, and would have been submitted had the in camera inspection thereof been considered.

FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

Pursuant to EDCR 2.24(a), "[n]o motion once heard and disposed of may be renewed in the same cause, nor may the same matters therein embraced by reheard, unless by leave of the court granted upon motion therefor, after notice of such motion to the adverse parties."

Nevada courts have inherent authority to reconsider their prior orders. See, Trail v. Faretto, 91 Nev. 401 (1975). A party may, "for sufficient cause shown ... request that a court ... amend, correct, resettle, modify, or vacate, as the case may be, an order previously made and entered ... in the case or proceeding. Id. at 403. A court may exercise its discretion to revisit and reverse a prior ruling if any one of five circumstances is present: (1) a clearly erroneous ruling; (2) an intervening change in controlling law; (3) substantially different evidence; (4) other changed circumstances; or (5) that manifest injustice would result if the prior ruling is permitted to stand. United States v. Real Prop_. Located at Incline Village, 976 F. Supp. 1327, 1353 (D.Nev. 1997). A motion for reconsideration should be granted where new issues of fact or law are raised which support a "ruling contrary to the ruling already reached." Moore v. City of Las Vegas, 92 Nev. 402, 405 (1976).

Although the Defendants take offense at the language the Court used in its previous Order, this Court intended nothing negative by indicating that Defendants were able to "convince" the Supreme Court of their position. Such statement was made

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simply to convey the "fact" that the Supreme Court was "convinced" that the Defendant's position was correct. Defendants argue that the Court's denial of fees and costs was somehow a continuation of the Court's position in favor of the Plaintiff, but this is also incorrect. In fact, the Court found that the Beattie and Brunzell factors weighed in favor of the Defense, but since the Defense had not supported its request for fees and costs, as required by the Nevada Supreme Court, this Court was unable to award fees and costs. Beattie v. Thomas, 99 Nev. 579, 588, 668 P.2d 268 (1983); Brunzell v. Golden Gate Nat'l Bank, 85 Nev. 345, 349, 455 P.2d 31 (1969).

Additionally, Defendants argue that because they submitted a Memorandum of Costs, which was not timely objected to, they are "entitled" to whatever they asked for. This is also incorrect. A party is only entitled to costs if they are substantiated, and the Court finds that such costs were reasonable, and incurred in the subject litigation. Frazier v. Drake, 131 Nev. 632, 357 P.3d 365 (NV.Ct.of App., 2015); Bobby Berosini, Ltd. V. People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals, 114 Nev. 1348, 1353, 971 P.2d 383 (1998); Cadle Co. v. Woods & Erickson, LLP, 131 Nev. 114, 121, 345 P.3d 1049 (2015).

Finally, Defendants suggest that the Court would have been able to review the supporting documents, which Defendant failed to initially provide, if the Court had held a "hearing" and allowed the Defendant to present such documents. Part of the Court's previous inability to award fees was based on the Defendant's failure to provide support for the fees requested, although such documentation was offered to the Court "in camera." It is simply not "fair" to an opposing party, to offer supporting documents "in camera," implying that the opposing party will not have the opportunity to challenge such documents. Based on the Defendant's suggestion that they would make billing records available to the Court "in camera," the Court was led to believe that such documents would not be provided to the Plaintiff.

The Defendant has now submitted documentation supporting the claim for attorney's fees. Because the Court has now been presented with substantially different or additional evidence, reconsideration is appropriate.

Defendant has now provided billing records indicating the following:

5/27/20	\$725.00
6/1/20-6/28/20	\$3,510.00
7/1/20-7/31/20	\$10,192.50
8/10/20-8/28/20	\$8,865.00
9/1/20-9/25/20	\$19,642.50

10/1/20-10/29/20	\$12,559.50
11/2/20-11/30/20	\$14,392.80
12/1/20-12/22/20	\$3,690.00
1/5/21-1/21/21	\$4,449.00
2/4/21-2/19/21	\$1,489.50
3/4/21-3/30/21	\$2,150.00
4/2/21-4/30/21	\$11,200.00
5/5/21-5/21/21	\$905.00
6/4/21-6/25/21	\$6,629.50
7/7/21-7/29/21	\$1,026.50
8/3/21-8/31/21	\$5,841.50
9/8/21-9/30/21	\$4,375.00
10/1/21-10/27/21	\$10,700.00
11/9/21-11/23/21	\$2,826.50
12/2/21-12/29/21	\$7,975.00
1/3/22-1/25/22	<u>\$4,925.00</u>
Total:	\$138,069.80

Defendant has now provided documentation supporting the following costs:

_	
American Legal Investigation	\$27.43
Ruffalo & Associates	\$4,350.00
	\$1,800.00
	\$10,350.00
Abraham Ishaaya, M.D.	\$6,710.00
•	\$1,375.00
	\$6,187.50
	\$2,970.00
	\$3,437.50
	\$4,675.00
Cohen Volk Economic Counseling	\$688.50
0	\$3,855.60
JAMS	\$3,000.00
Filing Fees	\$529.50
Total:	\$49,956.03

Defendant argues that it is entitled to \$42,492.03, and \$110,930.85 in attorneys' fees per N.R.C.P. 68 and N.R.S.§§17.117, plus \$58,514.36 in pre-NRCP 68 offer fees and expenses pursuant to N.R.S.§§ 7.085, 18.010(2) and EDCR 7.60.

On August 28, 2020, Defendant served an Offer of Judgment on Plaintiff pursuant to N.R.C.P. 68, N.R.S. 17.1151, and *Busick v. Trainor*, 2019 Nev. Unpub. LEXIS 378, 437 P.3d 1050 (2019) for a waiver of any presently or potentially recoverable costs in full and final settlement of the matter. At the time of the Offer,

Defendants' expended costs and fees totaled \$58,514.36. The Offer was not accepted by Plaintiff and expired on September 11, 2020.

Since the date of the Offer of Judgment, Defendant argues that it incurred \$106,619.85 in attorney's fees, and paralegal's fees in the amount of \$4,230.00. This Court finds and concludes that the fees incurred by Defendant were reasonable and necessarily incurred in the defense of the case. This Court adopts by reference its prior reasoning and analysis relating to the requested attorney's fees, and now that the Court has been provided with the documentary support of such fees, and finds that such fees were reasonable, pursuant to *Beattie* and *Brunzell*, the Court finds and concludes that such fees are appropriate and recoverable. The Court further finds that the Defendant has now met the requirements of *Frazier*, with regard to documenting the costs incurred. The Court is still not convinced that the expert fees, in addition to the \$1,500 recoverable by statute, are necessary or recoverable. Consequently, in reducing each of the expert's fees to \$1,500.00, the above-referenced costs, which have been documented, must be reduced to \$8,056.93.

CONCLUSION/ORDER

Based upon the foregoing, and good cause appearing,

This Court now indicates its intention, pursuant to *Huneycutt v. Huneycutt*, 94 Nev. 79, 575 P.2d 585 (1978); and *Foster v. Dingwall*, 126 Nev. 49, 228 P.3d 453 (2010), that if this Court had jurisdiction to decide this matter, the Court would now award attorney's fees of \$110,849.85, and costs of \$8,056.93.

Because this matter has been decided on the pleadings, any future hearings relating to this matter are taken off calendar. The Court requests that counsel for Defendant prepare and process a Notice of Entry with regard to this matter, and convey this Decision to the Supreme Court, pursuant to *Huneycutt* and *Dingwall*.

Dated this 4th day of May, 2022

0D9 DD7 5826 D5EB Jerry A. Wiese District Court Judge

1	Shady Sirsy	Shady.Sirsy@lewisbrisbois.com	
2	Shelbi Schram	shelbi@paulpaddalaw.com	
4	Maria San Juan	maria.sanjuan@lewisbrisbois.com	
5	Karen Cormier	karen@paulpaddalaw.com	
6	Kimberly DeSario	kimberly.desario@lewisbrisbois.com	
7	Heidi Brown	Heidi.Brown@lewisbrisbois.com	
8	Shelbi Schram	shelbi@paulpaddalaw.com	
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Electronically Filed 06/02/2022 11:14 AM CLERK OF THE COURT

JUDG 1 S. BRENT VOGEL Nevada Bar No. 6858 Brent.Vogel@lewisbrisbois.com ADAM GARTH Nevada Bar No. 15045 Adam.Garth@lewisbrisbois.com LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP 6385 S. Rainbow Boulevard, Suite 600 Las Vegas, Nevada 89118 Telephone: 702.893.3383 Facsimile: 702.893.3789 Attorneys for Defendant Valley Health System, LLC dba Centennial Hills Hospital Medical Center 8 9 DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 10 Case No. A-19-788787-C ESTATE OF REBECCA POWELL, through 11 BRIAN POWELL, as Special Administrator; Dept. No.: 30 DARCI CREECY, individually and as Heir; 12 TARYN CREECY, individually and as an Heir; ISAIAH KHOSROF, individually and as **DEFENDANT VALLEY HEALTH** SYSTEM LLC'S JUDGMENT OF COSTS an Heir; LLOYD CREECY, individually; AND ATTORNEYS' FEES PER NRS 14 18.020, 18.005, 18.110, 17.117, and N.R.C.P. Plaintiffs, 68(f) AS AGAINST PLAINTIFFS 15 VS. 16 VALLEY HEALTH SYSTEM, LLC (doing business as "Centennial Hills Hospital Medical Center"), a foreign limited liability company; UNIVERSAL HEALTH SERVICES, INC., a 18 foreign corporation; DR. DIONICE S. JULIANO, M.D., an individual; DR. CONRADO C.D. CONCIO, M.D., an individual; DR. VISHAL S. SHAH, M.D., an individual: DOES 1-10; and ROES A-Z; 21 Defendants. 22

Pursuant to the Order granting Defendant Valley Health System, LLC's motion for summary judgment dated and entered on November 19, 2021 (Exhibit "A"), the Order granting Defendant Valley Health System, LLC's motion for reconsideration regarding motion for attorneys' fees dated and entered on May 4, 2022 (Exhibit "B"), and pursuant to Defendant Valley Health System, LLC's notice of withdrawal of appeal dated and filed in the Nevada Supreme Court on May 12, 2022

4875-4672-5407.1

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1	(Exhibit "C"),
2	IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED:
3	That the Plaintiffs, take nothing, and that the action be dismissed on the merits.
4	Defendants Valley Health System, LLC shall be awarded their reasonable costs and
5	attorneys' fees pursuant to NRS 18.020, 18.005, 18.110, 17.117, and N.R.C.P. 68(f) in the amounts
6	of \$110,849.85 for attorneys' fees, and costs of \$8,056.93, for a total of \$118,906.78 in accordance
7	with the Court's orders attached hereto as Exhibits "A" and "B" based upon the withdrawal of
8	Defendant's appeal as attached hereto as Exhibit "C".
9	DATED this day of, 2022.
11	DISTRICT COURT JUDGE
12	
13	Respectfully Submitted By: 788 689 6A6B C7E9 LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGA AS A SMILLE LLP
14	District Court Judge
15	By /s/ Adam Garth
16	S. BRENT VOGEL Nevada Bar No. 6858
17	ADAM GARTH
18	Nevada Bar No. 15045 6385 S. Rainbow Boulevard, Suite 600
19	Las Vegas, Nevada 89118 Tel. 702.893.3383
20	Attorneys for Attorneys for Defendant Valley Health System, LLC dba Centennial Hills Hospital
21	Medical Center
22 23	///
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26	111
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20	
	4275 4572 5407 1

Agreed as to form and substance by: Refused to sign Paul S. Padda, Esq. Srilata Shah, Esq. PAUL PADDA LAW, PLLC 4560 S. Decatur Blvd., Suite 300 Las Vegas, NV 89103 Tel: 702.366.1888 Fax: 702.366.1940 psp@paulpaddalaw.com Attorneys for Plaintiffs

4875-4672-5407.1

POWELL APP. 109

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on this _____ day of May, 2022, a true and correct copy of **DEFENDANT**VALLEY HEALTH SYSTEM LLC'S JUDGMENT OF COSTS AND ATTORNEYS' FEES

PER NRS 18.020, 18.005, 18.110, 17.117, and N.R.C.P. 68(f) AS AGAINST PLAINTIFFS was served by electronically filing with the Clerk of the Court using the Odyssey E-File & Serve system and serving all parties with an email-address on record, who have agreed to receive electronic service in this action.

Paul S. Padda, Esq.

An Employee of

LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP

PAUL PADDA LAW, PLLC
4560 S. Decatur Blvd., Suite 300
Las Vegas, NV 89103
Tel: 702.366.1888
Fax: 702.366.1940
psp@paulpaddalaw.com
Attorneys for Plaintiffs

By /s/ Heidi Brown

4875-4672-5407.1

POWELL APP. 110

From:

Paul Padda

To:

Garth, Adam; Srilata Shah

Cc: Subject: Vogel, Brent; Brown, Heldi; San Juan, Maria

(ECT) RE: Powell v Valley - OHH"s Judgment for Costs #2.pdf

Date: Attachments:

Monday, May 16, 2022 1:26:18 PM image001.ong

image002.png pna.c00apsmi image004.png іппаце005, ріпц image006 png

We cannot agree to this. Thanks.

Paul S. Padda, Esq.

PAUL PADDA LAW, PLLC (702) 366-1888 paulpaddalaw.com



Nevada Physical Office: 4560 South Decatur Blvd, Suite 300 Las Vegas, Nevada 89103

Tele: (702) 366-1888

California Physical Office: 300 South Grand Avenue, Suite 3840 Los Angeles, California 90071

Tele: (213) 423-7788

Mailing Address For All Offices: 4030 South Jones Blvd., Unit 30370

Las Vegas, Nevada 89173



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From: Garth, Adam <Adam.Garth@lewisbrisbois.com>

Sent: Thursday, May 12, 2022 12:43 PM

To: Paul Padda <psp@paulpaddalaw.com>; Srilata Shah <sri@paulpaddalaw.com>

Cc: Vogel, Brent <Brent.Vogel@lewisbrisbois.com>; Brown, Heidi <Heidi.Brown@lewisbrisbois.com>; San Juan, Maria

<Maria.SanJuan@lewisbrisbois.com>

Subject: Powell v Valley - CHH's Judgment for Costs #2.pdf

Counsel,

Please see attached. Please advise if we may affix your e-signature to the judgment.

Adam Garth



Partner
Ariam Garth@lewisbrisboils.com

T: 702.693.4335 F: 702.366.9563

6385 South Rainbow Blvd., Suite 600, Las Vegas, NV 89118 | LewisBrisbois.com

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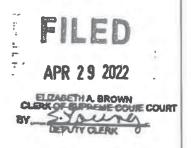
This e-mail may contain or attach privileged, confidential or protected information intended only for the use of the intended recipient. If you are not the intended recipient, any review or use of it is strictly prohibited. If you have received this e-mail in error, you are required to notify the sender, then delete this email and any attachment from your computer and any of your electronic devices where the message stored.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

VALLEY HEALTH SYSTEM, LLC, D/B/A CENTENNIAL HILLS HOSPITAL MEDICAL CENTER, A FOREIGN LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY, Appellant,

vs.
ESTATE OF REBECCA POWELL,
THROUGH BRIAN POWELL, AS
SPECIAL ADMINISTRATOR; DARCI
CREECY, INDIVIDUALLY AND AS AN
HEIR; TARYN CREECY,
INDIVIDUALLY AND AS AN HEIR;
ISAIAH KHOSROF, INDIVIDUALLY
AND AS AN HEIR; AND LLOYD
CREECY, INDIVIDUALLY,

No. 84402



ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

Respondents.

This is an appeal from a postjudgment order denying appellant's motion for attorney fees and costs. Preliminary review of the docketing statement, the documents submitted to this court pursuant to NRAP 3(g), and the district court docket entries reveals a potential jurisdictional defect. Specifically, the notice of appeal appears to be prematurely filed under NRAP 4(a) because it appears that it was filed after the timely filing of a tolling motion for reconsideration and before that motion has been formally resolved. See AA Primo Builders v. Washington, 126 Nev. 578, 245 P.3d 1190 (2010) (a motion for reconsideration may be considered a tolling motion to alter or amend); Lytle v. Rosemere Estates Prop. Owners, 129 Nev. 923, 314 P.3d 946 (2013) (tolling motions directed at an appealable post-judgment order also toll the period to appeal from that order). A timely tolling motion terminates the 30-day appeal period,

SUPPLEME COURT OF NEVADA

D) 1947A

22-13733

and a notice of appeal is of no effect if it is filed after such a tolling motion is filed and before the district court enters a written order finally resolving the motion. See NRAP 4(a)(2).

Accordingly, appellant shall have 30 days from the date of this order within which to show cause why this appeal should not be dismissed for lack of jurisdiction. Failure to demonstrate that this court has jurisdiction may result in this court's dismissal of this appeal. The briefing schedule in this appeal shall be suspended pending further order of this court. Respondents may file any reply within 14 days from the date that appellant's response is served.

It is so ORDERED.

Perago C.J.

cc: Lewis Brisbois Bisgaard & Smith, LLP/Las Vegas Paul Padda Law, PLLC

SUPREME COURT OF NEVADA

(O) 1947A *******

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

VALLEY HEALTH SYSTEM, LLC,

Appellant,

VS.

ESTATE OF REBECCA POWELL, DARCI CREECY, TARYN CREECY, ISAIAH KHOSROF, and LLOYD CREECY,

Respondents.

Supreme Court No.: 84402

Electronically Filed

May 12 2022 10:56 a.m.

District Court Elizabeth As Brown
Clerk of Supreme Court

NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL OF APPEAL

VALLEY HEALTH SYSTEM, LLC, appellant named above, hereby moves to voluntarily withdraw the appeal mentioned above.

I, Adam Garth, Esq., as counsel for the appellant, explained and informed VALLEY HEALTH SYSTEM, LLC of the legal effects and consequences of this voluntary withdrawal of this appeal, including that VALLEY HEALTH SYSTEM, LLC cannot hereafter seek to reinstate this appeal and that any issues that were or could have been brought in this appeal are forever waived. Having been so informed, VALLEY HEALTH SYSTEM, LLC hereby consents to a voluntary dismissal of the above-mentioned appeal.

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4882-2993-7695.1

Docket 84402 Document 2022-15087

VERIFICATION

I recognize that pursuant to N.R.A.P. 3C I am responsible for filing a notice of withdrawal of appeal and that the Supreme Court of Nevada may sanction an attorney for failing to file such a notice. I therefore certify that the information provided in this notice of withdrawal of appeal is true and complete to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.

DATED this 12th day of May, 2022

LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP

By /s/ Adam Garth
S. BRENT VOGEL
Nevada Bar No. 006858
ADAM GARTH
Nevada Bar No. 15045
6385 S. Rainbow Boulevard, Suite 600
Las Vegas, Nevada 89118
Tel. 702.893.3383
Attorneys for Appellant

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on this 12th day of May, 2022, a true and correct copy of **NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL OF APPEAL** was served upon the following parties by electronic service through this Court's electronic service system and also by placing a true and correct copy thereof in the United States Mail in Las Vegas, Nevada with first class postage fully prepaid:

Paul S. Padda, Esq.
PAUL PADDA LAW, PLLC
4560 S. Decatur Blvd., Suite 300
Las Vegas, NV 89103
Tel: 702.366.1888

Fax: 702.366.1940 psp@paulpaddalaw.com Attorneys for Plaintiffs

By /s/ Heidi Brown

An Employee of LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

VALLEY HEALTH SYSTEM, LLC, D/B/A CENTENNIAL HILLS HOSPITAL MEDICAL CENTER, A FOREIGN LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY, Appellant,

vs.
ESTATE OF REBECCA POWELL,
THROUGH BRIAN POWELL, AS
SPECIAL ADMINISTRATOR; DARCI
CREECY, INDIVIDUALLY AND AS AN
HEIR; TARYN CREECY,
INDIVIDUALLY AND AS AN HEIR;
ISAIAH KHOSROF, INDIVIDUALLY
AND AS AN HEIR; AND LLOYD
CREECY, INDIVIDUALLY,

Respondents.

No. 84402

FILED

MAY 16 2022

CLERK OF SUPPLEME COURT
BY OPPUTY CLERK

ORDER DISMISSING APPEAL

Cause appearing, appellant's motion for a voluntary dismissal of this appeal is granted. This appeal is dismissed. NRAP 42(b).

It is so ORDERED

CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT

ELIZABETH A. BROWN

MAH

cc: Hon, Jerry A. Wiese, District Judge Stephen E. Haberfeld, Settlement Judge Lewis Brisbois Bisgaard & Smith, LLP/Las Vegas Paul Padda Law, PLLC Eighth District Court Clerk

SUPREME COURT OF NEVADA

CLERK'S ORDER

10) 1947

22-15332

POWELL APP. 118

EXHIBIT G

Electronically Filed 11/29/2022 9:53 AM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COURT

CASE NO. A-19-788787-C

DEPT. NO. VII

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DISTRICT COURT
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

ESTATE OF REBECCA POWELL,

Plaintiff,

VS.

APPEARANCES:

VALLEY HEALTH SYSTEM, LLC,

Defendant.

BEFORE THE HONORABLE LINDA MARIE BELL,

DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 2022

RECORDER'S TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING:

HEARING FOR EXAMINATION OF JUDGEMENT DEBTOR

For the Distriction

For the Plaintiff: PAUL PADDA, ESQ.,

For the Defendant: ADAM GARTH, ESQ.,

RECORDED BY: KIMBERLY ESTALA, COURT RECORDER

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Las Vegas, Nevada; Wednesday, September 28, 2022 [Hearing commenced at 9:09 a.m.]

THE COURT: What case?

THE COURT RECORDER: The Estate of Rebecca Powel versus Valley Health.

THE COURT: Estate of Rebecca Powell versus Valley Health System case number A788787.

MR. PADDA: Good Morning, Your Honor, Paul Padda on behalf of plaintiffs.

THE COURT: Good Morning.

MR. GARTH: Good Morning, Your Honor, Adam Garth bar number 15045 on behalf of the defendant.

THE COURT: All right so this is on for -- it was set for a hearing on Examination of Judgement Debtor.

MR. GARTH: Yes, Your Honor, if I might put this into some context. You signed an order on the 18th of August. We served it with Notice of Entry on Mr. Padda's office directing that the Judgement Debtors Exam take place today and 14 days prior to today we would receive responses to request for production that were attached to our motion that he also received a copy of. We received no responses whatsoever. At 2:21 yesterday afternoon, my partner and I received an email from Mr. Padda indicating that his clients were not going to show up today. He said that as we well know his clients don't have the funds with which to travel to Nevada. By the way one of those clients is a

Nevada resident. And the -- we understood the purpose of today's hearing was to ascertain what funds these folks actually had. So I can't divine what his clients have or don't have. He indicated that none of his clients would be showing up today and that he would be seeking some protection for them in some way, there was some vague reference in the email. At 5:24 yesterday evening, we received a motion that Mr. Padda filed. I took a brief look at it and recognized that it lacks a lot of the basis that he's claiming it lacks -- he's claiming that it has. And basically saying that today's hearing shouldn't take place. He was on notice of the hearing. He did absolutely nothing until yesterday afternoon to communicate with us about anything that was to happen today. He took no action on behalf of his clients, filed no Order to Show Cause, nothing, no Order on Shortened Time. He had done nothing.

Now, what makes it worse and really to put this into context because you're relatively new to this file, so if you'd allow me about 2 minutes just to give you some context as to why today's breach of a Court order is so egregious it is beyond the pale. This case was started by Mr. Padda quite a long time ago. There were multiple motions, one to dismiss, one for summary judgment. Summary Judgement Motion was one that my firm handled; a predecessor defense counsel firm handled the Motion to Dismiss. Similar issue but we had gotten definitive evidence that Mr. Padda provided, that he and his clients were in the exclusive possession of that demonstrated when inquiry notice began in this case. They filed this action 8 months beyond the latest time to do so for the statute of limitations. We showed Mr. Padda your own records

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demonstrate that your clients knew. Now, I couldn't pick a more textbook example of inquiry notice then this case. The case is specifically told that when you obtain sufficient knowledge that some negligence, some medical negligence, may have occurred it is -- your obligation to investigate further.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. GARTH: Now what did we have in this case --

THE COURT: I got it Mr. Garth. And then the Supreme Court ruled in your favor on the issue of the statute of limitations.

MR. GARTH: That's correct. And they were extremely emphatic. And I haven't seen to many of these on Summary Judgement Motions where they tell the District Court Judge that it was a manifest abuse of discretion in the light of overwhelming evidence to not grant summary judgement. Now Mr. Padda was given a way out. A Rule 60 --

MR. PADDA: What does this have to do with why we're here? THE COURT: I'm not sure Mr. Padda.

MR. GARTH: The Rule 68 offer of judgement was filed. They declined it and now were faced, because they lost, with the judgement debtor's exam after having extensive motion practice on the issue. He is now pursuing an appeal of the *Motion for Reconsideration* that Judge Wiese granted, okay. He didn't substantively oppose the motion before Judge Wiese. He said procedurally Judge, don't consider the substance of defendants motion procedurally don't considerate it this way he can't raise it on appeal. That was disregarded and the Judge granted our *Motion for Reconsideration* and ultimately awarded the costs and fees.

We agreed to withdraw our appeal and pursue the judgement that we're 1 seeking enforcement of here. So his appeal is now limited solely to the 2 issue of whether the judge abused his discretion. 3 MR. PADDA: That's not correct. MR. GARTH: Because --5 THE COURT: I thought the appeal was -- the appeals done 6 right? 7 MR. PADDA: No --8 MR. GARTH: No the appeal -- he's just gotten an extension of time to until November 9th to file his brief. Months have gone by but he 10 11 received a 14 day automatic extension from the Supreme Court. 12 THE COURT: Okay, I mean I only have very limited -- I didn't 13 go and look into the Supreme Court file so I have limited things but the last thing I have was that the an appeal was dismissed at some point. 14 15 MR. PADDA: Yeah. MR. GARTH: Yeah, we dismissed --16 17 THE COURT: Okay. MR. GARTH: -- our appeal of the -- of his initial denial of our 18 Motion for Costs and Fees. 19 MR. PADDA: May I be heard, Your Honor? 20 21 THE COURT: Hang on let him finish. 22 MR. GARTH: So, now what we're faced with, with all of the 23 nonsense that has gone on in this case with a plaintiff who defies a 24 Court Order, says I don't have to show up and based on a quick reading

of their motion the answer basically is, well Mr. Powell as the Special

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Administrator doesn't have to show up because his status is governed by the probate court. So it's good enough for Mr. Powell as the Special Administrator to bring a lawsuit here to pursue the lawsuit not to accept a settlement but somehow if you have an order granted against you now we have to go back to probate court. That's not the way it works. We are also not suing Mr. Powell or seeking enforcement against him in his individual capacity. It is abundantly clear in the Judgement as it is in every other paper file that it is only he as Special Administrator. He is obligated to appear before this Court. He is a Nevada resident. The others subjected themselves to jurisdiction here. They brought the lawsuit. They're out of state residents two of which are in Ohio, one of which is in Massachusetts. We have obtained foreign judgements in those jurisdictions based upon the judgement entered here. And they have been filed and they have been served in those jurisdictions and those judgments are now on file in Ohio, Massachusetts, and here in Nevada.

So what we wanted to ascertain was what assets, if any, do we have to pursue. That was the purpose of today's hearing. To tell us the mid-afternoon the day before we don't care what the Court Order says we're not coming is not only a slap in the face to us but to this Court. And to not provide us with the requisite documentary evidence that they were supposed to provide us 2 weeks ago is a further violation of a Court Order. So now were faced with Mr. Padda's motion that, I mean were obviously going to vigorously oppose it and since its baseless were going -- I'm going to have to do a quick evaluation to see

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whether or not were going to have to counter move for further costs and sanctions. We are racking up huge amounts of money and that's the goal here is to frustrate. Now, what could he have done? We waited the requisite 30 days after the -- after we received the judgement. We did absolutely nothing. My partners in their -- in our other offices before enforcing the judgement did nothing. We waited for him to file an appeal bond for the \$118,000.00 plus now additional interest on the judgement that was awarded against us. He filed no appeal bond. He claims he doesn't have to file an appeal bond because the estate, this is now in his motion of yesterday, the estate could proceed without bond. That doesn't mean -- that means you can proceed as an estate without bond in Probate Court it doesn't mean there's no bond you ever have to post of you lose in the District Court, which is what happened here. But once again he's only giving the Court half a story in his motion. We'll deal with that in the opposition. But the -- the reason why I am sort of giving you a broader context here is that this isn't a one off thing. This isn't something where we missed it on the calendar, we made a mistake, this is a pattern of problems with this very case when they are shown definitive evidence of issues they ignore it. They don't pursue their client's rights. They don't do what they need to do to protect their clients and then they keep coming to the Court expecting a judicial cure for practice failures. And we are racking up huge amounts of money having to keep coming to court filing motions, dealing with appeals for things that are relatively simple issues. And this is not only disrespectful to us it's disrespectful to the Court. Mr. Padda can --

THE COURT: Mr. Padda.

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MR. PADDA: Well since he gave you such a lengthy recitation of what this case is about I would like to address that as well, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Sure, whatever you want to say.

MR. PADDA: Rebecca Powell was a nurse at Nellis Air Force Base. She got sick. She went to Centennial Hills Hospital and she died in their care and custody. After she died the State of Nevada issued a death certificate and the cause of death was listed as suicide. Now that's very odd, you would say well how can a person commit suicide in a hospital when they're under the care and custody of the hospital. That's not a negligent act, that's an intentional act. So what happened was, Brian Powell who was Ms. Powell's ex-husband also a nurse was concerned about how she was treated in the hospital. He filed a complaint with the State of Nevada Department of Health Services which did an investigation and sanctioned and fined Centennial Hills Hospital. Then he also filed a complaint with the nursing board. Now, after a year they came and retained me. I look at the case and I said well wait a minute if the State of Nevada has made a determination that this was a suicide I don't think this inquiry notice issue applies. We brought the case. Judge Wiese agreed with us. Then they made an Offer of Judgement saying let's do a walk away. We'll offer you zero you dismiss your case we won't pursue any fees and costs if we win. At that time there was a pending Writ in the Supreme Court so my clients were in a position of having to decide should we accept or not accept this

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Offer of Judgement anticipating what the Supreme Court may or may not do. Anyways, they rejected that OJ. Their Writ was granted and it was to me, I mean, I think it was a very poorly considered decision because what the Court decided was, well even though the death certificate said suicide the fact that Brian Powell, the ex-husband, the administrator, filed a complaint with the Nursing Board that means he knew or should have known there was negligence and therefore we're dismissing the entire case. The problem with the decision was Mr. Powell is just the administrator he is not the father of Taryn Creecy, Darci Creecy, or Isaiah Khosrof. Isaiah lives in Boston. The two daughters live in Ohio. Lloyd Creecy who's in his late 70's he lives in Ohio. None of those people live here. And so the problem with the Supreme Court decision was, well wait a minute, how can you impute knowledge from one party to all the other plaintiffs in the absence of any evidence put forth by the defense showing that they were on the complaint, they had knowledge of it. But anyways the Supreme Court just chose to bypass that issue and didn't consider it and so the case was dismissed. Now it comes back to Judge Wiese. Judge Wiese says I'm going to deny the request for -- the *Motion for Fees and Costs* because number 1 its preposterous to think that the plaintiffs could have anticipated what the Supreme Court would do, and number 2 they're decision to turn it down was of course under the legal standard not grossly unreasonable or in bad faith especially given the issues involving the death certificate etcetera. They file a *Motion for Reconsideration* and the principle argument put forward by Mr. Garth is that Judge Wiese

you're a pro-plaintiff Judge that's all you ever do is rule in favor of plaintiffs. So the Judge then said okay I'm going to reverse myself and I'm going to now award \$100,000.00 in fees to this multimillion dollar corporation. You have a 70 something year old man, Lloyd Creecy, who's grieving the death of his daughter who just wanted answers. You have -- two plaintiffs Taryn and Darci who are the daughters, both of them are unemployed. Isaiah just turned 21 he got a job. And so these people are now settled with \$100,000.00 award against them. And the Judge didn't change his opinion in the *Motion for Reconsideration* or the order he says I still believe that their decision to reject the OJ was not in bad faith and it wasn't unreasonable but I'm going to award fees under *Brunzell*. Well the problem with that is, you -- he's the analysis is all wrong. So we filed an appeal so that case is now pending in the Nevada Supreme Court.

With respect to this *Motion for Attorney Fees*, or the Judgement I would just note, Your Honor, can see it for yourself is that this was filed as an *Ex Parte Application* for judgement. Ex Parte by definition means we don't get to respond. Okay, and so then Your Honor signed the order and we came in and we looked at the case and I filed a Motion yesterday challenging this Court's jurisdiction. Those are legitimate points, he should brief them. And, Your Honor, can see that the probate laws require that this case actually since it involves a claim against an estate it should actually be litigated in Probate Court and all of the other plaintiffs are derivative beneficiaries under that under our wrongful death statute. There coming in here as heirs. This isn't a case

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24 25 that should be litigated, to the extent that, you know, he wants to enforce his judgement, this should be before the Probate Court. And so as, Your Honor, knows even in the Supreme Court you can always challenge subject matter jurisdiction at any time.

THE COURT: So I understand that there's been very extensive litigation in this case and there's some pretty strong differences of opinions regarding the facts and circumstances. But at this point I issued an order for an examination of judgement debtor on August 18th and there was no response to that until after business hours yesterday.

MR. PADDA: Right.

THE COURT: So can we talk about that issue because that's not really procedurally --

MR. PADDA: So my representation of the Powell's ended when the case ended and perhaps I should have filed a *Motion to* Withdraw. When I saw that order I did contact the Powell's I spoke to Mr. Creecy. He's told me that, look I'm on Social Security Disability. I can't even leave the house. I'm very ill. I have a kidney issue, I can't come to Nevada. And then I said well we have to do another retainer just like they had to do another retainer with me and I'm representing them pro bono in the Supreme Court for the appeal. But the case was technically over, this is now the tail end of once a judgement has already been issued, you're correct perhaps I maybe I should have filed something with respect to your order but I didn't have a chance to respond to the Ex Parte Motion or it's an application. It's Ex Parte --

THE COURT: Well so I mean the -- but that's how that goes, right? There's an application. The order is just saying hey you need to appear and provide these documents and then you have at that point the opportunity to respond with a request for a protective order, a request to --

MR. PADDA: But when?

THE COURT: After the order is filed.

MR. PADDA: But the next day or before the order, I mean there's not a time frame. What would I be filing? I filed a *Motion to Set Aside and Stay the Order* based on lack of jurisdiction of the Court.

THE COURT: Not on an *Order Shortening Time* and I mean within less than 24 hours before -- this hearing, right? So typically you need to file it before there's anything that needs to be done. So this required documents 14 days prior to the examination.

MR. PADDA: Right and I explained to you that I was not representing them and I just recently became retained.

THE COURT: Well I mean you're still counsel of record, right? You're counsel of record until you're not.

MR. PADDA: Right.

THE COURT: So you're still responsible for what's happening in the case until --

MR. PADDA: Well I'm responsible for notifying the client that this is what's happened.

THE COURT: Well as long as you're counsel of record you're still responsible for whatever happens in the case, right? Until you have

side.

formally withdrawn. I mean I'm just -- well --

MR. PADDA: Well we didn't even have a meaningful opportunity to respond to his application because its Ex Parte by definition how would we --

THE COURT: Okay, but Mr. Padda --

MR PADDA: So you're just granting an order based on one

THE COURT: Yes when there's a judgement that's how it works. There's an *Ex Parte Application* for the judgement debtor exam. That Order goes out. You then have the opportunity to take some action to stop that Order from going forward. That's how that works.

MR. PADDA: Would that be through a *Motion for*Reconsideration or a *Motion to Stay*? I mean there's no time limit.

THE COURT: Motion to Stay, Motion to Quash, like --

MR. PADDA: But where in the local rules does it say here's your time frame?

MR. GARTH: Your Honor, if I may?

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. GARTH: The *Ex Parte Motion* was filed in July. We filed it purposely through the Odyssey system so that Mr. Padda, who was counsel of record, would know that it's out there. This wasn't some surprise. So whether he felt he should respond then or not he had plenty of opportunity, months, to develop some theory to contact us, to do something. And you are correct, when you get the order you have multiple avenues open to you. Do something, don't sit on your hands

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and do absolutely nothing. We have no way of knowing whether Mr. Padda's representation of the -- of his clients has terminated based on their retainer agreement. I don't see a copy of it. And it's not my business. If he is counsel of record he's going to get the notice. It's his responsibility to do something about it. Now he keeps asking the Court for legal advice on what he's supposed to do and by when he's supposed to do it. Common sense would dictate before you need to act on something, before a Court Order tells, you know, gives you a deadline to do something you do something to counter act it. But no, that's not what happened here. You pointed out correctly, Your Honor, he had 14 days in advance his clients were obligated to provide materials. They didn't do it. He had the 2 week period before then to do something. But until 5:30 last night he did nothing. And we are now here, I mean, according to his email he wanted to spare us the inconvenience. I don't really understand what the -- what sparing us would be. We had to be here. There's a Court Order for us to be here. So this is not only an enormous inconvenience but this Court has definitive jurisdiction to deal with these issues.

MR. PADDA: Well that's an open question.

MR. GARTH: Because --

MR. PADDA: That's the basis of my whole motion is read the probate laws it couldn't be any clearer.

MR. GARTH: This -- so I guess what I'm trying to figure out,
Your Honor, is that the Probate Court grants a Special Administrator the
right to pursue an action in State Court and to represent the estates

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interest.

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THE COURT OF

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. GARTH: Moreover these other plaintiffs aren't part of the probate court they -- assuming in their individual capacities --

THE COURT: I got it, so hang on Mr. Garth. So what I have right now is I don't have anybody here for the judgement debtor's exam and I have a motion that is not calendared. It is not on for today, and it is not calendared at all because it does not say hearing requested. So I think perhaps the best thing to do at this point is, Mr. Garth, to give you the time that you need to file an opposition and anything else that you want to file in response to all of that. And then I can consider it when I actually have it all in front of me.

So how much time do you need to respond to the motion that was filed yesterday?

MR. GARTH: If I could have 30 days, Your Honor, I'm loaded up with depositions.

THE COURT: Okay. You need 30 days to file your opposition?

MR. GARTH: 30 days I mean I may file it sooner and, you know, if I can get to it I just need a break. I need like a body.

THE COURT: Okay. No, its fine. And then you want me to set it 45 days out then?

MR. GARTH: That sounds fine, Your Honor. He would --

MR. PADDA: That's fine.

MR. GARTH: -- typically get a week to interpose his reply.

1	THE COURT: Yeah that will give Mr. Padda time to reply.
2	We'll set it in 45 days and then we'll
3	MR. PADDA: But I would emphasize, Your Honor, this is
4	purely the jurisdictional issue. If you take a look, I mean there's
5	arguments about superstitious bonds but the law couldn't be any clearer.
6	THE COURT: I am I just don't know the answer to that
7	right, because I haven't had the time
8	MR. PADDA: I understand.
9	THE COURT: to really consider it. My concern is more the
10	procedural way that this went down. All right so
11	MR. GARTH: And we also have the issue, I mean, I mean I
12	have citations for the Court, statutory citations, that I'm permitted to and
13	the Court is allowed to you know issue an arrest warrant for contempt for
14	people who fail to show up. And since they since certainly the
15	individual defendants, plaintiffs, subjected themselves to jurisdiction
16	here then you pay the piper. That's it, they lost.
17	MR. PADDA: You're asking the judge to arrest the man
18	whose daughter died and he sued because he wanted answers?
19	THE COURT: Okay
20	MR. PADDA: Is that what you're asking?
21	MR. GARTH: Well you can of course pay the judgment on
22	their behalf.
23	THE COURT: Mr. Garth if you want
24	MR. PADDA: Somethings wrong with you.
25	THE COURT: to consider that option feel free to include

1	that in any of your response and pleadings and we will talk about it in 45
2	days.
3	MR. PADDA: Thank you, Your Honor.
4	MR. GARTH: Absolutely.
5	THE COURT CLERK: And that will be on November 9 th at
6	9:00 a.m.
7	MR. PADDA: What day is that?
8	THE COURT: November 9 th .
9	MR. PADDA: Okay, thank you.
10	THE COURT: Thank you.
11	MR. GARTH: Thank you. Will that be 9:00, Your Honor?
12	THE COURT CLERK: Yes.
13	MR. GARTH: Okay. Have a nice day.
14	THE COURT: You too.
15	[Hearing concluded at 9:34 a.m.]
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19	* * * * *
20	ATTECT II I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I
21	ATTEST: I do hereby certify that I have truly and correctly transcribed the audio/video proceedings in the above-entitled case to the best of my
22	ability.
23	Link Gertalas
24	Kimberly Estala
25	Court Recorder/Transcriber

EXHIBIT H

Electronically Filed 11/29/2022 9:53 AM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COURT

RTRAN 1 2 3 4 DISTRICT COURT 5 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 6 7 8 **ESTATE OF REBECCA** CASE NO. A-19-788787-C POWELL, 9 DEPT. NO. VII Plaintiff, 10 VS. 11 VALLEY HEALTH SYSTEM, 12 LLC, 13 Defendant. BEFORE THE HONORABLE LINDA MARIE BELL. 14 15 DISTRICT COURT JUDGE 16 WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 2022 17 RECORDER'S TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING: 18 **ALL PENDING MOTIONS** 19 APPEARANCES: 20 For the Plaintiff: PAUL PADDA, ESQ., 21 ADAM GARTH, ESQ., For the Defendant: 22 Appeared by Video 23

RECORDED BY: KIMBERLY ESTALA, COURT RECORDER

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1	Las Vegas, Nevada; Wednesday, November 16, 2022
2	[Hearing commenced at 10:17 a.m.]
3	
4	THE COURT: Page 17 case number A788787.
5	MR. PADDA: Good Morning, Your Honor, Paul Padda on
6	behalf of plaintiffs.
7	MR. GARTH: Good Morning, Your Honor, Adam Garth on
8	behalf of the defendant judgement creditors.
9	THE COURT: So Mr. Garth just because you weren't here
10	because you can't see what happened but Mr. Shetler was fixing Mr.
11	Padda's attire which was
12	MR. PADDA: A bit ironic.
13	THE COURT: Yes. Yeah okay,
14	MR. GARTH: I don't know if I want to know.
15	THE COURT: All right.
16	MR. GARTH: That may be too much information for this
17	morning but.
18	THE COURT: Okay, so we have this on today for a, hold on,
19	a Motion for Stay. All right, so Odyssey's being very uncooperative
20	with me this morning. Mr. Padda, go ahead.
21	MR. PADDA: Thank you, Your Honor. We filed so Mr.
22	Garth, after we filed our Motion to Stay Mr. Garth filed a Countermotion
23	for Contempt or
24	THE COURT: Yeah.
25	MR. PADDA: He asked for all kinds of relief including

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imprisonment of my client. We then filed a reply brief and a lot of the main argument here is in the reply brief and I filed an appendix. And really the record in this case speaks for itself. What happened was Judge Wiese originally denied Valley Health Systems *Motion for Fees* and Costs. Then Valley Health System through Mr. Garth filed an appeal to the Nevada Supreme Court. While that appeal was pending he filed a Motion for Reconsideration with Judge Wiese. Judge Wiese once a again denied his Motion for Fees and Costs, stating I do not have jurisdiction to entertain this matter because it's on appeal. The best I can do is give you a *Huneycutt* Order and you can take this and certify it with the Supreme Court and then they'll give you a limited remand and you can come back here. But I don't have the power to do anything other than that. That's all he did. There was never a decision in this case, of any kind, awarding fees and costs to Mr. Garth's client. Mr. Garth then voluntarily dismissed his appeal in response to a Show Cause Order from the Nevada Supreme Court saying, tell us why we have jurisdiction over this matter. Now he could have said well you have jurisdiction to give me a limited remand based on *Huneycutt* I have a ruling here from Judge Wiese, he chose not to do that. He dismissed his appeal and he put in there, I think it was a declaration or a representation to the Supreme Court that, I realize that by dismissing this appeal my client will waive the right to ever pursue this issue again. So now it comes, the appeal is dismissed. Then what Mr. Garth does is he prepares a judgement. He sends it to me and I refuse to sign it. I said I'm not going to sign this under protest. I said I completely disagree with this. And in

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 his judgement he references the reconsideration order and then sends it to Judge Wiese's chambers. Now, our entire system works on a certain level of trust, right? Judges don't necessarily scrutinize every judgement. If you get something that comes in court staff is going to look at it and what happened here is they affixed Judge Wiese's electronic signature to that judgement awarding \$100,000.00 in fees and costs.

THE COURT: Okay but Mr. Padda that's not -- that order the judgment was entered before the appeal was dismissed. I mean the judgment I have in the file was signed by Judge Wiese on June 2nd of 2022.

MR. PADDA: Well he wouldn't have had jurisdiction to sign it.

And he said in his decision I don't have jurisdiction over this.

THE COURT: I understand what you're saying --

MR. PADDA: So --

THE COURT: -- I'm just telling you what I have in the court file is that he issued the Order regarding the *Motion for Reconsideration* on May 4th and in that it goes through everything in quite a bit of detail but the -- it says in the last paragraph this Court now indicates its indication pursuant to *Huneycutt vs Huneycutt* and *Foster vs Dingwall* that if the Court had jurisdiction to decide the matter the Court would now award attorney's fees and costs and it gives the amounts.

MR. PADDA: But an intent to do something is not --

THE COURT: And there was -- okay so the Court requests counsel prepare a notice -- prepare a *Notice of Entry* and convey the decision to the Supreme Court. So that's May 4th. The -- there is a May

16th *Order Dismissing the Appeal* that was filed in the Nevada Supreme Court. And then following that there was a Judgement for the attorney's fees and costs that was sent to the Court and signed on June 2nd after the appeal was dismissed. I don't --

MR. PADDA: So that makes it procedurally defective.

THE COURT: I don't know if there was a remitter.

MR. PADDA: Absolutely not.

THE COURT: I don't see that I don't know. But that's -- and then there's a new *Notice of Appeal*. So there was a new *Notice of Appeal* from that judgement that you filed on June 2nd but I'm not sure, I mean, there's multiple -- because I don't know what -- I mean one appeal was dismissed and then there's an *Order Dismissing Appeal as Abandoned* but I don't know what--

MR. PADDA: And that was Mr. Garth's appeal by the way.

THE COURT: Okay so what was -- what was voluntarily dismissed?

MR. PADDA: Mr. Garth's appeal.

THE COURT: Okay --

MR. PADDA: So but my basic point is that it's -- its really just is hornbook law 101 that you cannot --

THE COURT: So --

MR. PADDA: You can't have a judgment unless there's a decision.

THE COURT: So then I get -- there's a remitter issued July 20th but what is the status of your appeal? Your June 2nd appeal.

MR. PADDA: It's still live and pending.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. PADDA: And that's what we intend to impart argue in that appeal. Although I have filed -- we filed yesterday because of some technical snafu it didn't get filed so it's going to be -- I think it was filed this morning was a *Motion to Set Aside the Judgement* on the Rule 60.

THE COURT: I've got that.

MR. PADDA: So that's pending and but the point --

THE COURT: Well I don't --

MR. PADDA: Yeah.

THE COURT: I don't know that I can do anything right now.

MR. PADDA: You may not have jurisdiction, Your Honor, but you're in the same position that Judge Wiese was in.

THE COURT: Okay --

MR. PADDA: And what Judge Wiese said is that this is like the Supreme Court decision that's a seminal authority is *Huneycutt* which is a judge -- and under *Foster v Dingwall* a judge does not have authority to grant a motion but a judge does have authority to deny a motion and once that motion is denied then the proper procedure is you take that and you go back to the Supreme Court and you say now Court can you give me a limited remand so I can go, this is what the judge's intention is. That never happened here.

THE COURT: Mr. Garth.

MR. GARTH: Lots to unpack, Judge. Okay, in the first instance let me address several issues that were raised by Mr. Padda's

reply. Not the least of which was a material misrepresentation that our opposition was late. So we were in court before you on September 28th based upon his after business filing the night before of this nonsensical motion. Once that happened I asked the court --

THE COURT: Mr. Garth.

MR. GARTH: -- for 30 days to --

THE COURT: Mr. Garth. Mr. Garth you've got to do me a favor okay. I'm just trying to sort out this issue --

MR. GARTH: Well --

THE COURT: If we can just focus on the facts and you know.

MR. GARTH: Well the facts are as follows.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. GARTH: The issues that Mr. Padda is now raising were not raised until his reply. This is entirely new material that he never addressed on his original motion because what he wanted to do was to sandbag or else he wakes up to gee I didn't --

THE COURT: Okay, Mr. Garth there's not --

MR. GARTH: This was never addressed in his original motion Judge.

THE COURT: Okay, I got that, right, but I don't need the name calling, right. It just doesn't help me. It's very distracting. I want to just try and figure this out. It's very complicated. There's layers of appeals and things that got filed that seem I don't even know if the court had jurisdiction to file. I need to sort that out and when you get upset with Mr. Padda because you disagree with how he handled something

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that's very distracting to the actual issue that I need to decide. So if we could focus on that without getting into our opinions about peoples arguments or whatever it would be very helpful to me.

MR. GARTH: Okay, Your Honor, one of the problems is that all the issues that are being raised here should not even be raised. There's a rule where you are only supposed to be replying to materials that are raised in the opposition. Anything that is new material should have been put into your original motion. So everything, number 1, that Mr. Padda is raising here today is based upon what our -- what we have not been given an opportunity to properly oppose and reply to and other courts have stricken this very -- kind of behavior. So basically what I'm saying is these issues should not even be before you because they weren't raised initially in his motion.

THE COURT: Okay, so --

MR. GARTH: He only came --

THE COURT: So --

MR. GARTH: So that's number 1.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR, GARTH: All right. Then there's a bunch of other things which I can help straighten things out a little bit for you.

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. GARTH: Okay so then we can make a little bit more sense of it. The citations that he is making to *Huneycutt* and its progeny are inaccurate. And the problem there is that he hasn't quoted the appropriate part of the Supreme Court's decision, which is whether or

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not the Supreme Court even has jurisdiction to deal with an appeal when a Motion for Reconsideration is pending. Now it's guite confusing in the statute and in the appellate rules and I checked Rule 4 of the appellate rules to try to ascertain when an appeal can be done. And a *Motion for* Reconsideration is not listed among those. But the Supreme Court never the less is interpreting it that way. And in the Foster vs Dingwell case it states specifically the court has repeatedly held that the timely -- filing of a *Notice of Appeal* divest the District Court of jurisdiction to act and vest jurisdiction in this Court. I will refer you, Your Honor, to the decision or the Order to Show Cause that was issued by the Nevada Supreme Court on April 29th, and it says specifically the *Notice of Appeal* appears to be prematurely filed under NARP 4a because it appears that it was filed after the timely filing of a tolling Motion for Reconsideration and before that motion had been formally resolved. Therefore the Supreme Court was determining that the Notice of Appeal wasn't timely filed because it was prematurely filed. The Supreme Court never had jurisdiction under those circumstances to be dealing with the issue. And even if they did we abandoned the appeal because after receiving Judge Wiese's decision we said okay, he's giving us a hair cut off of what should be over \$200,000.00 in fees but we'll agree to take that and [Indiscernible] take any problems off the table for Judge Wiese we will withdraw our appeal. And we provided Judge Wiese with a copy of the judgement and the prior -- decision that he made. We provided him a copy of the withdrawal notice. There was never at that point, once we withdrew the appeal there was never anything pending in front of the

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Supreme Court. So when he received the judgment for which Mr. Padda did zero to deal with until today's filing this morning. The judgement stood. There wasn't any hoodwinking of anybody. There wasn't any attempt to mislead anybody. In fact there was no misleading anybody. It was all done out in the open. Mr. Padda was given a copy of the judgment to review and agree to sign. He didn't say, and I have a copy of the email, because I save everything from him. I have a copy of the email, all he said was I won't sign it. There wasn't any commentary or anything, I won't sign it. Okay, I submitted his email to the Court along with the judgement indicating that he refused to sign it. There wasn't anything about jurisdictional problems. There wasn't anything about any problem other than the fact that this was a judgement against his clients which presumably he didn't want filed. Oh well. But we took it off the table by withdrawing the appeal and the Supreme Court itself never had jurisdiction. In other words, Judge Wiese always had jurisdiction to render the decision and render the judgement. Because apparently because of the lack of clarification in the appellate rules we wanted to preserve our clients rights to an appeal so we filed the *Notice of Appeal* and we also filed the *Motion for Reconsideration*. Since the Court -- the Supreme Court is now interpreting that rule and expanding it beyond the statutory provisions of those orders that are listed in there under the sections of the Civil Practice Rules that they say stay any, you know, any need to pursue the appeal. We received the Order to Show Cause. I said okay no problem appeal withdrawn, done. So there was no need for the Supreme Court to act. The Supreme Court was indicating that they

themselves had no jurisdiction and therefore if they'd ever had jurisdiction in the first place Judge Wiese always had the jurisdiction. So he was supplied with everything. Then for Mr. Padda to suggest that somehow the judge didn't review any of the paperwork I think is a little ridiculous. He had copies of everything. If Mr. Padda had a proposed judgement or an objection he could have filed it when I filed it with the Court. He was copied on it. The judge could have refused to sign it. He was given a copy of the withdrawal notice --

THE COURT: Mr. Garth.

MR. GARTH: -- a copy of his decision. A copy of the judgement. Everything --

THE COURT: Mr. Garth.

MR. GARTH: -- was there.

THE COURT: Can you explain something to me?

MR. GARTH: Sure.

THE COURT: I'm a little confused by the May 16, 2022 *Order Dismissing Appeal* and then the June 22nd, 2022 *Order Dismissing Appeal as Abandoned*.

MR. GARTH: There were multiple appeals here, Your Honor, I don't -- I haven't to be honest with you I haven't unpacked all of them.

We filed a -- an appeal which you're aware of.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. GARTH: That led to the *Summary Judgement Motion*. That was one thing disposed of. Then we filed a -- we pursued costs subsequent to that.

THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. GARTH: Mr. Padda did not file an appropriate objection to any of that memorandum of costs and therefore Judge Wiese ordered -- said while he wasn't going to grant costs because he wanted to have some kind of hearing which I volunteered to have. I asked for reconsideration of that motion and supplied over 600 pages to him saying this is what I was going to give Mr. Padda and you for the hearing to show all of the time that we spent on the case, all of the expenses we laid out. He said okay, well I didn't know you were going to do that even though I volunteered to do it in my original papers. But he -- I didn't want to trot out all of my clients expenses and our firms time sheets in the public forum. So I said we would have an in camera hearing to make this determination, certainly Mr. Padda could -- appear for, make any objections he wanted to with respect to any costs that he believed were inappropriate, and not an issue. He didn't object to any of the costs either. Judge Wiese came back after seeing the 6, 700 pages worth of timesheets and expenses that we laid out on behalf of the clients and that's where he issued his decision. Beyond that Mr. Padda then filed an appeal. We filed an appeal originally based upon the denial of the -- of our *Motion for Costs*, which we withdrew and was no longer an issue on the table. And then Mr. Padda filed an appeal. And that's the one that's pending which is also concerning because having taken just a brief gander at his motion and then Rule 60 if his appeal is pending there's no, you can't be filing motions that effect a judgement without first getting permission of the Nevada Supreme Court. So the motion he just

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filed today is totally out of order as is all of his commentary on the original motion.

MR. PADDA: So that --

MR. GARTH: So those are I think the 3 appeals that were being handled. One the original one on the summary judgement motion, the second one was based upon our -- appeal which we withdrew, and the third I believe was Mr. Padda's that's now pending with a briefing date of I believe January 9th.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Padda, I'm sorry you were saying something.

MR. PADDA: Let me just start with the argument about the reply. First of all what Mr. Garth filed was an opposition to our *Motion to Stay* and then he combined a counter motion for sanctions in that. We filed a response. We filed a response to his opposition and to his counter motion. He had the opportunity to file a reply up until whenever, he's not done that.

MR. GARTH: Not true.

MR. PADDA: He hasn't filed a reply, there's no reply to his -there's no reply to our opposition to his countermotion. So what you
have before you, what he labels only as a reply was also information
that I think is pertinent to Your Honor, as far as making a ruling whether
there's actually an enforceable judgment in this case and whether you -you were asked here's an *Ex Parte Application* please order all these
things and make these people come here and produce all kinds of
documents and there's a valid order in place, a judgment. If that's at

issue then he could have addressed it in the reply, he didn't do that.

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Anyways, going back to Judge Wiese's decision on the reconsideration I don't think it could be any clearer. He stated right there and its page 96 of the appendix that I filed, he said that Judge entertained the Motion for Reconsideration but did not change his opinion or alter or modify his prior finding that plaintiffs decision to reject the offer of judgement was not grossly unreasonable or in bad faith. And then he went on to say quote I no longer have jurisdiction to address the issue of fees and costs. And so, you know, what Mr. Garth's talking about here as far as well Mr. Padda should -- court doesn't have the jurisdiction to enter a Rule 60b motion, well that's the whole point. That's what Judge Wiese said, he said I can't even grant you any relief all I can do is give you a *Huneycutt* order. If you want to take it in response to the Order to Show Cause present it to the Supreme Court, ask for a limited remand that was Mr. Garth's opportunity. Then come back to Judge Wiese and say Judge the Supreme Court has given me the authority to come back to you under *Huneycutt* and now ask you to make this decision. That never happened.

THE COURT: Well I mean I'm not -- I suppose I'm not commenting any on the procedural merits of what happened but it appears what happened was that after the appeal was dismissed but it's not clear to me which appeal was dismissed. But one of the appeals was dismissed then Judge Wiese entered a judgement based on his decision to award the fees. So --

MR. PADDA: Well again I would say no --

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says --

THE COURT: I mean --

MR. PADDA: Maybe the devils in the details but if a Judge

THE COURT: Right.

MR. PADDA: -- I can't I'm not awarding fees and costs but I might be -- but that might be my intention to do so. And then I should also point out what the Supreme Court said was not that it didn't have jurisdiction it -- that's the whole the clue should have been the title *Order to Show Cause* whether we have jurisdiction or not that was Mr. Garth's opportunity to say hey this is what I want to accomplish and instead his response was he didn't respond at all he just said okay I'm going to dismiss my appeal.

THE COURT: Yeah so this is what I would like to do at this point because I would like to not make things worse than they already are. I am going to grant the *Motion for Stay of Execution* while the appeal is pending. I'm going to deny the *Motion to Set Aside* because I don't think I can do anything while the appeal is pending and I think if I do were going to cause more problems than already exist. So I don't know if there's a hearing date on that but if there is --

MR. PADDA: Well the motion was just filed yesterday.

THE COURT: Yeah there's no hearing date set on that. I'm just going to I'm going to --

MR. PADDA: That's fine.

THE COURT: I'm going to --

MR. PADDA: But in denying it will you give us a *Huneycutt*

decision -- so basically what --

THE COURT: I'm not making any decision at all. I don't think that's going to be helpful at all. I think we need to let the Nevada Supreme Court consider what they have in front of them and make a ruling on that.

MR. PADDA: Well you'll be there soon.

THE COURT: Well I'm not going to be deciding on this lucky for me. So thank you --

MR. PADDA: For many reasons.

THE COURT: -- for having this in front of me today. So and then I am going to deny the *Counter Motion for Sanctions* I just think given the -- I understand everybody is frustrated here and I understand why but, you know, I think there's some procedural concerns with this case that have created frustrations on both sides. So *Motion for Stay* is granted. *Counter Motion* is denied. The *Motion to Set Aside* I'm just going to vacate it, I'm not ruling on it. I'm just going to vacate it I don't believe I have jurisdiction to consider it. And then I am happy to set a status check just to see when we get a ruling on from the Nevada Supreme Court in 90 days or something 120 days.

MR. PADDA: That would be fair.

THE COURT: Or I can just --

MR. GARTH: Your Honor, -- if I may.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. GARTH: One of the things that we have been asking for is an appeal bond or some guarantee as to costs. There has been no

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Honor.

proof whatsoever that he is entitled to proceed without an appeal bond. We've provided ample statutory and case authority indicating that an appeal bond is required.

THE COURT: I show --

MR. GARTH: And Mr. Padda --

THE COURT: -- an appeal bond posted July 7th of 2022.

MR. GARTH: There was no -- I don't see anything, Your

THE COURT: Well you wouldn't see it but I have a receipt for it. It's not -- it's filed as a non-docketable event in -- I have it --

MR. GARTH: Then -- that's probably why we haven't seen it.

Mr. Padda has indicated that he wasn't filing any appeal bond and that he didn't have to file one.

THE COURT: Well I have one, I don't know. I have one that was filed, it was filed July 7th it was \$500.00 so that's what I have.

MR. GARTH: Okay so I guess at this point -- do you have jurisdiction for us to make a motion since we weren't informed about that bond until literally this second to object to the bond and request that it be increased to the amount of the costs that were awarded in the judgment? We need to be able to protect our client's rights here. We have no means of collection. Mr. Padda -- you've already indicated we can't have a hearing to determine what assets these folks have. Mr. Padda has represented that his clients are indigent. So we have no means of collecting on any judgment should it be affirmed. And that is the very purpose of these appeal bonds. And \$500.00 is far shy of

\$120,000.00.

MR. PADDA: There are significant jurisdictional issues here, Your Honor. We filed our appeal bond. If he wanted to make an objection he should -- you can't just come to court unprepared and then say well I'm going to make a motion right now. That's not how it works. That's why we are in the mess we are because he didn't even follow proper procedure. But my point is simply that if you don't have jurisdiction on that I think the time has come and gone for him to make a motion on the appeal bond. It is what it is. Supreme Court's going to make a ruling and I'm very confident they're going to rule in our favor and find that not only did Mr. Garth not follow procedure --

THE COURT: Yeah well --

MR. PADDA: -- but that Judge Wiese the judgement was improperly executed.

THE COURT: There was a bond filed I again I'm happy to set a status check or no as you would prefer. I'm not going to address anything else today.

MR. GARTH: Well Mr. Padda's original appeal was due, the briefing was originally due on November 9th. He asked me as a courtesy to agree to extend it by 60 days due to some apparently some medical issues that he was going to be --

THE COURT: How about -- all right --

MR. GARTH: -- and I agreed to do that.

THE COURT: -- how about I do a status check in about 6 months?

1	MR. PADDA: That sounds great.
2	THE COURT: That way things don't fall through the cracks
3	and it probably won't be done by then but we'll just have it on
4	somebody's radar.
5	MR. PADDA: That makes sense. Judge would you like me to
6	prepare the order?
7	THE COURT: Yes please.
8	MR. PADDA: Thank you
9	THE COURT: Thank you.
10	MR. PADDA: Have a very nice day.
11	THE COURT: Thanks you too.
12	MR. GARTH: Do we have a date for the status check, Your
13	Honor?
14	THE COURT: Yeah hold on just a second the Clerks getting
15	it.
16	THE COURT CLERK: Wednesday, June 7, 2023 at 9:00 a.m.
17	MR. PADDA: I think that's the day my Myers trial starts.
18	THE COURT: All right, well I mean I think it will probably end
19	up getting moved anyway so all right.
20	MR. PADDA: No problem.
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1	THE COURT: Great thank you.
2	MR. PADDA: Thank you, Judge.
3	[Hearing concluded at 10:49 a.m.]
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5	* * * * *
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7	ATTEST: I do hereby certify that I have truly and correctly transcribed the audio/video proceedings in the above-entitled case to the best of my
8	ability. Please note: Technical glitches which resulted in distortion in the
9	Bluejeans audio/video and/or audio cutting out completely were experienced and are reflected in the transcript.
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11	LinibilgEstala
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EXHIBIT I

Electronically Filed 10/28/2022 8:14 AM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COURT

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Attorneys for Defendant Valley Health System,

8 | LLC dba Centennial Hills Hospital Medical

Center

9

DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

10 11

> ESTATE OF REBECCA POWELL, through BRIAN POWELL, as Special Administrator; DARCI CREECY, individually and as Heir; TARYN CREECY, individually and as an Heir; ISAIAH KHOSROF, individually and as an Heir; LLOYD CREECY, individually,

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Plaintiffs.

VS.

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VALLEY HEALTH SYSTEM, LLC (doing business as "Centennial Hills Hospital Medical Center"), a foreign limited liability company; UNIVERSAL HEALTH SERVICES, INC., a foreign corporation; DR. DIONICE S. JULIANO, M.D., an individual; DR. CONRADO C.D. CONCIO, M.D., an individual; DR. VISHAL S. SHAH, M.D., an

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Defendants.

individual; DOES 1-10; and ROES A-Z;,

Case No. A-19-788787-C

Dept. No.: 7

DEFENDANT/JUDGMENT CREDITOR VALLEY HEALTH SYSTEM, LLC'S OPPOSITION TO PLAINTIFFS' MOTION TO STAY EXECUTION ON JUDGMENT FOR ATTORNEYS' FEES AND COSTS INCLUDING STAY OF EXAMINATION OF JUDGMENT DEBTORS AND PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS AND COUNTERMOTION FOR CONTEMPT AND ATTORNEYS' FEES

Hearing Date: November 9, 2022

Hearing Time: 9:00 a.m.

Defendant and Judgment Creditor, VALLEY HEALTH SYSTEM, LLC ("VHS"), by

25 | and through its counsel of record, S. Brent Vogel, Esq. and Adam Garth, Esq. of the Law Firm

26 | LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP, hereby file their Opposition to Plaintiffs' Motion to

27 | Stay Execution on Judgment for Attorneys' Fees and Costs Including Stay of Examination of

Judgment Debtors and Production of Documents and Countermotion for Contempt and Attorneys'

4864-2295-9159.1 1

1	Fees. This opposition and countermotion is based upon the Memorandum of Points and Authorities
2	below, the pleadings and papers on file herein, any oral argument which may be entertained by the
3	Court at the hearing of this matter.
4	DATED this 28 th day of October, 2022
5	
6	LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP
7	
8	By/s/Adam Garth
9	S. BRENT VOGEL Nevada Bar No. 6858
10	ADAM GARTH Nevada Bar No. 15045
11	6385 S. Rainbow Boulevard, Suite 600
12	Las Vegas, Nevada 89118 Tel. 702.893.3383
13	Attorneys for Attorneys for Defendant/Judgment Creditor Valley Health System, LLC dba
14	Centennial Hills Hospital Medical Center
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MEMORANDUM OF LAW

I. <u>INTRODUCTION</u>

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This case has a storied history involving one decision from the Nevada Supreme Court overturning Judge Wiese's denial of summary judgment, and what will be an ill-fated appeal by Plaintiffs to overturn the reconsideration and the award of costs and fees their attorney foisted upon them. It was Plaintiffs' counsel's failure to consider firmly established legal precedent and uncontroverted evidence, in which he was in exclusive possession, demonstrating the commencement of inquiry notice in this case. Plaintiffs were given a graceful means of extricating themselves from this judgment long ago, when they were presented with an offer of judgment for a waiver of all costs and fees in exchange for dismissal of their case after the aforenoted evidence of inquiry notice was presented. They rejected that offer, no doubt on the advice of counsel, and now face the legal consequences of their collective decision.

What is even more concerning is the complete contempt Plaintiffs and their counsel have shown this Court in defying multiple court orders to produce documents and records by a date certain, and a failure to appear as ordered by this Court for a judgment debtors' examination. Plaintiffs' counsel did **absolutely nothing** until the day before the judgment debtors' examination scheduled for September 28. 2022. Plaintiffs' ignoring of legal precedent, ignoring facts within their exclusive possession, failing to present evidence they are required to present, and now defying multiple court orders demonstrates a clear pattern of contempt for not only this process, but of the Court itself. It is Plaintiffs and their counsel's utter disregard for professional courtesy and court orders which has continued throughout this litigation because they have not been appropriately stopped and their behavior punished in the past, driven by their counsel's distilled argument that he was winning until he lost. In other words, he was emboldened by multiple incorrect judicial decisions which completely ignored the uncontroverted evidence and ignored Plaintiffs' counsel's abject failure to come forth with any evidence supportive of their legal position in this case. Plaintiffs and their counsel have been afforded multiple judicial passes and lifelines only to now thumb their nose at the Court when their fortunes have turned. It is time that these Plaintiffs and their counsel reap the harvest they have sown contempt, sanctions, costs and fees.

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II. STATEMENT OF FACTS

On July 19, 2022, VHS filed and served its ex parte application for judgment debtors examination and production of documents¹ on Plaintiffs' counsel of record. Plaintiffs and their counsel did nothing in opposition to said application.

On August 18, 2022, this Court signed an order directing the judgment debtors examination to take place on September 28, 2022 at 9:00 a.m. and to produce all documents requested in the aforenoted ex parte application no later than September 14, 2022 to counsel for VHS. This order was served with notice of entry upon Plaintiffs' counsel of record on August 19, 2022. Once again, Plaintiffs and their counsel did nothing in response to the order. They failed to move for a protective order. The failed to file an appeal bond for the amount of the judgment. They failed to take any legal action whatsoever. Moreover, they defied the Court's order and never produced any of the ordered documents by September 14, 2022. Furthermore, they failed to show as ordered for the judgment debtors examination on September 28, 2022.

On September 27, 2022 at 2:21 p.m., Plaintiffs' counsel sent an email³ notifying our firm that his clients would be defying a court order and not appearing for their court ordered examination, that his clients had limited financial resources⁴ and would be unable to travel to court for the proceedings, and that he was providing this "advanced notice" "to avoid any inconvenience." This was the first and only communication from Plaintiffs or their counsel since the filing of the July 19, 2022 application.

Thereafter, at 5:24 p.m., after the close of business on September 27, 2022, the day before the hearing, and two weeks after their required discovery was due, Plaintiffs' counsel filed this baseless motion.

As the Court is already aware, counsel for VHS and Plaintiffs appeared at 9:00 a.m. on September 28, 2022. When questioned by the Court why his clients failed to appear as ordered, why

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¹ Exhibit A, Ex Parte Application

² Exhibit B, Order Directing Judgment Debtors Examination and Production of Documents

³ **Exhibit C**, Email from Plaintiffs' counsel notifying that Plaintiffs will not show for the court ordered examination.

⁴ The very purpose of these proceedings is to ascertain what, if any assets, the respective Plaintiffs have to pay the judgment entered against them. Their bold refusal to engage in these proceeding by the Court's order defeats the very purpose the proceedings were authorized to determine.

his clients failed to provide the requisite documentation as ordered, and why he did nothing in advance of any deadlines ordered by the Court to challenge same, he responded that the Court lacked jurisdiction (nonsense) and he also stated that he did not know what to do given that the application was made ex parte (despite his having been served and notified when the application was filed). He proceed to ask the Court what steps he was to have taken, further advising the Court that his representation terminated upon the Supreme Court's dismissal of this case. Again, Plaintiffs' counsel took no steps to disassociate himself from this case, filed no notices that he was no longer counsel of record, and then made a claim that he decided to take the appeal of the award of costs and fees pro bono.⁵ When questioned by this Court why Plaintiffs' counsel took no steps to disassociate himself from representing these Plaintiffs, he had no answer. The Court properly noted that all evidence demonstrated he was and remained counsel of record in this case, making him responsible to act on his clients' behalf. He even was so bold as to improperly request legal advice on how he was expected to have proceeded after being served with the orders to produce and appear.

Despite Plaintiffs and their counsel's complete disregard for Court orders or procedure, this Court nonetheless agreed to entertain Plaintiffs late, improper and baseless motion filed literally on the eve of the Court ordered examination in which Plaintiffs so boldly refused to participate or appear. It is presumed that the hearing will be equivalent to an order to show cause as to why an order of contempt and the implications thereof not be imposed upon Plaintiffs for their defiance of multiple court orders.

III. <u>LEGAL ARGUMENT</u>

A. Plaintiffs Are In Contempt

NRS § 21.270(3) states: "A judgment debtor who is regularly served with an order issued pursuant to this section, and who fails to appear at the time and place specified in the order, may be

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⁵ His offer of pro bono representation on appeal is more likely to avoid a potential legal malpractice suit stemming from his placement of his clients in the position of judgment debtors due to his pursuit of a case filed so far beyond the statute of limitations and with such clear evidence of the commencement date for inquiry notice that the Supreme Court took the unusual step of chastising Judge Wiese for a "manifest abuse of discretion" in denying summary judgment in the wake of overwhelming evidence.

punished for contempt by the judge issuing the order." It is uncontroverted that Plaintiffs failed to appear as ordered. It is also uncontroverted that Plaintiffs defied the Court's order and did not produce any materials as ordered by September 14, 2022. It is uncontroverted that Plaintiffs filed no appeal bond, nor did they take any legal steps such as filing a timely and a proper legally supported motion addressed to the Court's order.

Disobedience of an order of the master or court in supplementary proceedings is contempt. See, NRS § 21.340. Disobedience of a subpoena or a court order directing attendance at supplementary proceedings is also contempt. See, NRS § 22.010(3), (4). "Courts have inherent power to enforce their decrees through civil contempt proceedings, and this power cannot be abridged by statute." See S. Fork Band of the Te-Moak Tribe v. State Eng'r (in Re Determination of Relative Rights of Claimants & Appropriators of Waters of the Humboldt River Stream Sys., 118 Nev. 901, 909, 59 P.3d 1226, 1231 (2002).

A court may issue a bench warrant for the arrest of a person guilty of contempt. NRS § 22.040. Moreover, the person guilty of contempt may be imprisoned until he or she performs the ordered act, if it is within his or her power to perform. *See*, NRS § 22.110. If there is danger of the person absconding, NRS § 21.280 also authorizes the arrest of a person to bring the person to court on supplementary proceedings.

A civil contempt order is designed to coerce compliance with a court order and is of a conditional or intermediate nature—ending when the contemnor complies. See S. Fork Band of the Te-Moak Tribe v. State Eng'r (in Re Determination of Relative Rights of Claimants & Appropriators of Waters of the Humboldt River Stream Sys., 118 Nev. at 909, 59 P.3d at 1231.

Arrests may also be used in civil cases in certain limited actions involving fraudulent conduct or concealment of assets. *See*, NRS §§ 31.470–31.550. Specifically, NRS § 31.480 states:

The defendant may be arrested, as hereinafter prescribed, in the following cases:

- 1. In an action for the recovery of money or damages on a cause of action arising upon contract, express or implied, when the defendant is about to depart from the State with intent to defraud the defendant's creditors, or when the action is for libel or slander.
- 2. In an action for a fine or penalty, or for money or property

embezzled, or fraudulently misapplied or converted to his or her own use by a public officer, or an officer of a corporation, or an attorney, factor, broker, agent or clerk in the course of his or her employment as such or by any other person in a fiduciary capacity, or for misconduct or neglect in office, or in professional employment, or for a willful violation of duty.

- 3. In an action to recover the possession of personal property unjustly detained, when the property, or any part thereof, has been concealed, removed, or disposed of so that it cannot be found or taken by the sheriff.
- 4. When the defendant has been guilty of a fraud in contracting the debt or incurring the obligation for which the action is brought, or in concealing or disposing of the property, for the taking, detention or conversion of which the action is brought.
- 5. When the defendant has removed or disposed of the defendant's property, or is about to do so, with intent to defraud the defendant's creditors.

In this case, we have no information whatsoever about the Plaintiffs' assets or whether they are attempting or have disposed of same after learning of the judgment against them, since they defied multiple Court orders to produce information concerning same and refused to appear for their Court ordered examination regarding those very assets. That is contempt on its face. There is more than ample evidence of contempt here, authorizing fines and even justifying a bench warrant for the arrest of the Plaintiffs for their defiance. In anticipation of Plaintiffs' counsel's song and dance about one senior citizen client, he fails to point out that this very senior citizen and his coterie of co-Plaintiff court order defiant ones, demonstrated contempt for this Court and the process, most likely in consultation with their counsel.

Additionally, civil contempt orders can also be used to compensate other parties for costs resulting from the contempt. See, S. Fork Band of the Te-Moak Tribe v. State Eng'r (in Re Determination of Relative Rights of Claimants & Appropriators of Waters of the Humboldt River Stream Sys., 118 Nev. at 909, 59 P.3d at 1231. As noted by the Nevada Supreme Court, the district court is free to exercise its "inherent power to protect dignity and decency in its proceedings, and to enforce its decrees." S. Fork Band of the Te-Moak Tribe v. State Eng'r (in Re Determination of Relative Rights of Claimants & Appropriators of Waters of the Humboldt River Stream Sys., 118 Nev. at 906, 59 P.3d at 1229. It is high time that compensation inure to the benefit of the winning party

here at the expense of the losing parties and their counsel.

A civil contempt order "must be conditional or indeterminate-that is, it must end if the contemnor complies." . . . Here, the district court ordered that the Tribe would have to post a \$ 10,000 bond only if it violated the injunctions in the contempt order. This condition was designed to coerce the Tribe's compliance. Thus, this is a civil contempt order, regardless of the district court's motive.

Courts have inherent power to enforce their decrees through civil contempt proceedings, and this power cannot be abridged by statute. A civil contempt order may be used to compensate the contemnor's adversary for costs incurred because of the contempt.

S. Fork Band of the Te-Moak Tribe v. State Eng'r (in Re Determination of Relative Rights of Claimants & Appropriators of Waters of the Humboldt River Stream Sys.), 118 Nev. 901, 909, 59 P.3d 1226, 1231.

VHS asks that this Court proceed in ordering contempt by the Plaintiffs in this action, or alternatively ordering the posting of a bond in sufficient amount to guarantee the full amount of the judgment (\$118,906.78) plus post judgment interest from June 2, 2022 (\$3,398.62), the date of entry of the judgment up through and including the date of the hearing (November 9, 2022) in the total amount of \$122,305.40. Plaintiffs had this as a remedy and an obligation in the first place.

NRAP 7 states in pertinent part as follows:

- (a) When bond required. In a civil case, unless an appellant is exempted by law, or has filed a supersedeas bond or other undertaking that includes security for the payment of costs on appeal, the appellant <u>shall</u> file a bond for costs on appeal or equivalent security in the district court with the notice of appeal. But a bond shall not be required of an appellant who is not subject to costs.
- (b) Amount of bond. The bond or equivalent security shall be in the sum or value of \$500 unless the district court fixes a different amount. A bond for costs on appeal shall have sufficient surety, and it or any equivalent security shall be conditioned to secure the payment of costs if the appeal is finally dismissed or the judgment affirmed, or of such costs as the Supreme Court or Court of Appeals may direct if the judgment is modified. If a bond or equivalent security in the sum or value of \$500 is given, no approval thereof is necessary.
- (c) **Objections.** After a bond for costs on appeal is filed, a respondent may raise for determination by the district court clerk objections to the form of the bond or to the sufficiency of the surety.

(emphasis supplied).

Plaintiffs filed a notice of appeal and represented they are pursuing an appeal of the judgment

and the underlying decision of Judge Wiese to reconsider and order costs and fees against Plaintiffs.

NRAP 7 <u>requires</u> the filing of an appeal bond. Again, Plaintiffs and their counsel failed to do so in further defiance of court rules and statutes.

Moreover, NRS § 20.037 states in pertinent part:

1. Notwithstanding any other provision of law or court rule, and except as otherwise provided in this section and NRS 20.035, if an appeal is taken of a judgment in a civil action in which an appellant is required to give a bond in order to secure a stay of execution of the judgment during the pendency of any or all such appeals, the total cumulative sum of all the bonds required from all the appellants involved in the civil action must not exceed the lesser of \$50,000,000 or the amount of the judgment.

NRS § 20.037 obligates a party who is otherwise obligated to post a bond for appeal (Plaintiffs so qualify), to post a bond for at least the amount of the judgment entered, which is \$118,906.78 plus post judgment interest from June 2, 2022 (\$3,398.62), the date of entry of the judgment up through and including the date of the hearing (November 9, 2022) for a total amount of \$122,305.40. Plaintiffs defied this statute as well.

Additionally, NRCP 62 states in pertinent part:

- (a) Automatic Stay; Exceptions for Injunctions and Receiverships.
- (1) In General. Except as stated in this rule, no execution may issue on a judgment, nor may proceedings be taken to enforce it, until 30 days have passed after service of written notice of its entry, unless the court orders otherwise.

* * *

- (d) Stay Pending an Appeal.
- (1) By Supersedeas Bond. If an appeal is taken, the appellant may obtain a stay by supersedeas bond, except in an action described in Rule 62(a)(2). The bond may be given upon or after filing the notice of appeal or after obtaining the order allowing the appeal. The stay is effective when the supersedeas bond is filed.
- (2) By Other Bond or Security. If an appeal is taken, a party is entitled to a stay by providing a bond or other security. Unless the court orders otherwise, the stay takes effect when the court approves the bond or other security and remains in effect for the time specified in the bond or other security.

Plaintiffs defied NRCP 62 as well. The judgment was docketed on June 2, 2022. VHS waited the requisite 30 days and did not do anything to seek enforcement during that time. Thereafter, VHS

1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |

sought enforcement in all jurisdictions in which the respective Plaintiffs reside.⁶ To add further insult to injury, Plaintiffs' counsel fails to properly analyze Nelson v. Heer, 121 Nev. 832, 122 P.3d 1252 (2005) upon which he relies in an effort to convince this Court that no bond is required to be posted. In Nelson, Plaintiff, a buyer of a cabin, discovered it had a preexisting broken water pipe which caused severe mold damage. He sued defendant, the seller, and obtained a large judgment against her. The Nevada District Court granted a stay pending appeal and rejected defendant's request to use of alternate security, in lieu of a supersedeas bond. Defendant then filed a motion in the Nevada Supreme in relation to the supersedeas bond issue.

The record showed defendant had difficulty obtaining a supersedeas bond. Further, plaintiff promptly obtained a judgment lien on all of her real property, and he began to execute on the judgment by garnishing her slot route operator income. According to defendant, the garnishment threatened the viability of her businesses, primarily two small bars, for which she had several employees. She asserted that without said income, she would have been unable to pay other creditors and certain mortgages.

The Nevada Supreme Court denied defendant's motion, noting the district court was in the best position to weigh the relevant considerations in determining whether "alternate security" was warranted. However, the Supreme Court clarified its prior opinion of McCulloch v. Jeakins, 99 Nev. 122, 659 P.2d 302 (1983) which allowed for alternate security (other than a supersedeas bond), only in "unusual circumstances." As to when a full supersedeas bond could be waived and/or alternate security substituted, the Supreme Court adopted a five factor analysis set forth by the United States Seventh Circuit Court in Dillon v. City of Chicago, 866 F.2d 902 (7th Cir. 1988). In general, those factors were applied with respect to the unique circumstances of each case.

Specifically, *Nelson* set forth five factors to consider in determining when a full supersedeas bond may be waived and/or alternate security substituted:

(1) the complexity of the collection process; (2) the amount of time required to obtain a judgment after it is affirmed on appeal; (3) the degree of confidence that the district court has in the availability of funds to pay the judgment; (4) whether the defendant's ability to pay

⁶ Exhibit **D**, Judgments filed in respective jurisdictions in which Plaintiffs reside.

the judgment is so plain that the cost of a bond would be a waste of money; and (5) whether the defendant is in such a precarious financial situation that the requirement to post a bond would place other creditors of the defendant in an insecure position.

We conclude that this framework provides a useful analytical tool, and we adopt it for Nevada. Therefore, when confronted with a motion to reduce the bond amount or for alternate security, the district court should apply these factors. In considering the second factor, the district court should take into account the length of time that the case is likely to remain on appeal.

Nelson, supra 121 Nev. at 836, 122 P.3d at 1254 (emphasis supplied). It is significant that *Nelson* refers to when a motion is pending to either reduce the bond amount or provide for alternate security to consider these factors. Plaintiffs are attempting to use the decision to somehow waive a statutorily imposed obligation to obtain an appropriate guarantee that the judgment at issue will be paid.

Taking each point in seriatim, the collection process is incredibly complicated. The Creecy Plaintiffs each reside in Ohio, and in two different counties. The Khosrof Plaintiff resides in Massachusetts. The Estate is a Nevada entity. As evidenced by the judgments in those respective jurisdictions, a considerable effort needed to be employed to authenticate and obtain full faith and credit for the Nevada judgments. Separate enforcement mechanisms in the respective jurisdictions must be employed to obtain judgment enforcement and it is already evident that Plaintiffs have refused to pay the judgments in their respective jurisdictions despite presentment of the judgments for payment. Plaintiffs' nonsensical musings about probate procedures have nothing whatsoever to do with these proceedings to obtain information about assets. Moreover, the claim against the Estate has already been filed in Probate Court.⁷

Second, the amount of time to obtain judgment after appeal is unknown at this time, however, as the *Nelson* Court advised, when considering this factor, the time within which the case is scheduled to be on appeal needs to be factored. Plaintiffs filed their notice of appeal on June 14, 2022. They already sought an extension of their briefing time which is now due on November 9, 2022, the date of the hearing on this motion. At the earliest, the case will not be fully submitted until January 9, 2023, possibly longer, depending upon whether there is motion practice associated with the filing of

⁷ Exhibit E

Plaintiffs' opening brief. It is likely, given the average time for appeals to make their way through the Supreme Court, that an additional 6 months to 1 year from the submission of all briefing would a decision render, extending the execution of any judgment for nearly two years of obtaining same. Such a time period is extreme and endangers the viability of collection without some safeguard to guarantee payment.

Third, the degree of confidence that the district court has in the availability of funds to pay the judgment, is completely unknown. Plaintiffs' counsel has not bothered to interpose **any evidence** of funding sources. The very purpose of this hearing is to ascertain just such information. If Plaintiffs lack the requisite funds to pay a validly obtained judgment, all the more reason to obtain a proper mechanism to secure it. If Plaintiffs' counsel's claims of their virtual "judgment proof" status are correct, the question is raised why bother pursuing a stay and pursuing an appeal. The answer is simple – either Plaintiffs have the resources or posting a bond with the likelihood of a loss by Plaintiffs on appeal will result in the forfeiture of the bond and expenses associated with same.

Fourth, the judgment debtors' ability to pay, is most definitely a question. Again, these proceedings are designed to elicit that very information, not for their counsel to profess his opinions. If Plaintiffs are as destitute, as Plaintiffs' counsel would have this Court believe, this factor weighs astonishingly high in VHS's favor.

Fifth, whether the judgment debtors' financial position is so precarious as to place other creditors at risk, is also an open question. For all of the reasons cited above, this factor weighs heavily in VHS's favor.

Thus, not only was Plaintiffs' counsel's analysis and reference to *Nelson* incomplete, he misconstrued its import, and the factors articulated in that decision so weigh in favor of VHS that to not require a bond or other viable security as a means of collection on the judgment would be tantamount to this Court's overturning of the judgment itself. To agree with Plaintiffs' counsel's assertions, the Plaintiffs cannot pay the judgment and absent some means of enforcing same, it renders a judgment moot.

Had Plaintiffs and their counsel even read the law, certainly as Plaintiffs' counsel is obligated to do, it would be clear that he was obligated to file an appeal bond on behalf of his clients long ago,

thus obviating the need to proceed with these enforcement proceedings. There can be only a limited number of explanations for this "in your face" defiance: (1) Complete ignorance of the law; (2) Complete disregard for the law; (3) A recognition that the Plaintiffs have no means with which to satisfy a judgment, have little to no chance of success on appeal, and by posting an appeal bond, it is more likely than not that the bond will be executed upon once the Plaintiffs lose the appeal. Any of those scenarios are unacceptable reasons for defiance of legal requirements. Plaintiffs offer no legal basis upon which they failed to fulfill the bond posting requirement or comply directly with multiple court orders. Such conduct can be defined as nothing short of contemptuous.

Moreover, as the Supreme Court reminded us in *S. Fork Band of the Te-Moak Tribe v. State Eng'r (in Re Determination of Relative Rights of Claimants & Appropriators of Waters of the Humboldt River Stream Sys.*, 118 Nev. at 909, 59 P.3d at 1231, civil contempt is a mechanism by which a party seeking the contempt may be recompensed for their costs and fees resulting from the contempt. This would include the attorneys fees associated with the civil enforcement proceedings which Plaintiffs so openly defied as well as the costs associated with this unnecessary and improper motion practice by Plaintiffs' counsel in a further attempt to distract from his incompetent and failed attempt to prosecute a case which was dead for nearly a year before he filed it. Plaintiffs' counsel bet and lost. He cost his clients over \$120,000 for his actions and now cries foul to the Court for his own failures. In so doing, he defies Court orders and now seeks a judicial lifeline from the same Court he defied. What more will it take to impose lessons on attorneys in this State who do not comply with rules and orders?

B. Plaintiffs' Motion Is Baseless

In the first place, Plaintiffs' counsel attempts to have this Court reconsider Judge Wiese's reconsideration, which itself is improper. There is no point in rehashing the nonsense in which Plaintiffs' counsel engaged which brought us to this point. The only issue before this Court is discovery attendant to a judgment validly obtained after Plaintiffs rejected the NRCP 68 offer of judgment for a waiver of costs, and after Plaintiffs' case was dismissed upon the granting of summary judgment due to their violation of the statute of limitations. All the rest proffered by Plaintiffs' counsel is a smokescreen and attempt to distract from his multiple legal failures and calculations in

this case which wound up subjecting his clients to a six figure judgment. If he is so concerned about his clients and their ability pay the judgment he caused due to his legal advice, he or his legal malpractice carrier may feel free to pay on his clients behalf at any time. VHS does not care the legitimate source of the funds so long as they are recompensed for Plaintiffs' counsel's legal folly.

1. Claim of Defective Judgment Regarding Apportionment

Plaintiffs' first assertion is that the judgment against them is defective in that is does not indicate whether the Plaintiffs are jointly and severally liable nor did it apportion liability between and among the respective Plaintiffs.

Conspicuously absent from Plaintiffs' motion is reference to the very rule which governs and resulted in the judgment against them, NRCP 68.8 NRCP 68 states in pertinent part:

(a) The Offer. At any time more than 21 days before trial, any party may serve an offer in writing to allow judgment to be taken in accordance with its terms and conditions. Unless otherwise specified, an offer made under this rule is an offer to resolve all claims in the action between the parties to the date of the offer, including costs, expenses, interest, and if attorney fees are permitted by law or contract, attorney fees.

* * *

(c) Joint Unapportioned Offers.

* * *

- (3) Offers to Multiple Plaintiffs. An offer made to multiple plaintiffs will invoke the penalties of this rule only if:
- (A) the damages claimed by all the offeree plaintiffs are solely derivative, such as where the damages claimed by some offerees are entirely derivative of an injury to the others or where the damages claimed by all offerees are derivative of an injury to another; and
- (B) the same entity, person, or group is authorized to decide

⁸ While it may be impossible to definitively ascribe motive for Plaintiffs' counsel's massive failure to reference this rule, when observed in the totality of the actions taken related to these enforcement proceedings and the predicate conduct which resulted in the imposition of the very judgment at issue, this failure cannot be taken as an isolated incident but rather an attempt to either mislead the Court or a complete disregard for his professional obligations. Nev. Rules of Prof'l Conduct 3.3 "(a) A lawyer shall not knowingly: . . . (2) Fail to disclose to the tribunal legal authority in the controlling jurisdiction known to the lawyer to be directly adverse to the position of the client and not disclosed by opposing counsel."

(d) Acceptance of the Offer and Dismissal or Entry of Judgment.

- (1) Within 14 days after service of the offer, the offeree may accept the offer by serving written notice that the offer is accepted.
- (2) Within 21 days after service of written notice that the offer is accepted, the obligated party may pay the amount of the offer and obtain dismissal of the claims, rather than entry of a judgment.
- (3) If the claims are not dismissed, at any time after 21 days after service of written notice that the offer is accepted, either party may file the offer and notice of acceptance together with proof of service. The clerk must then enter judgment accordingly. The court must allow costs in accordance with NRS 18.110 unless the terms of the offer preclude a separate award of costs. Any judgment entered under this section must be expressly designated a compromise settlement.
- (e) Failure to Accept Offer. If the offer is not accepted within 14 days after service, it will be considered rejected by the offeree and deemed withdrawn by the offeror. Evidence of the offer is not admissible except in a proceeding to determine costs, expenses, and fees. The fact that an offer is made but not accepted does not preclude a subsequent offer. With offers to multiple offerees, each offeree may serve a separate acceptance of the apportioned offer, but if the offer is not accepted by all offerees, the action will proceed as to all. Any offeree who fails to accept the offer may be subject to the penalties of this rule.

(f) Penalties for Rejection of Offer.

- (1) **In General.** If the offeree rejects an offer and fails to obtain a more favorable judgment:
- (A) the offeree cannot recover any costs, expenses, or attorney fees and may not recover interest for the period after the service of the offer and before the judgment; and
- (B) the offeree must pay the offeror's post-offer costs and expenses, including a reasonable sum to cover any expenses incurred by the offeror for each expert witness whose services were reasonably necessary to prepare for and conduct the trial of the case, applicable interest on the judgment from the time of the offer to the time of entry of the judgment and reasonable attorney fees, if any be allowed, actually incurred by the offeror from the time of the offer. If the offeror's attorney is collecting a contingent fee, the amount of any attorney fees awarded to the party for whom the offer is made must be deducted from that contingent fee.

(emphasis supplied). Furthermore, under NRS § 17.115, unapportioned offers made to multiple plaintiffs mandate the attorney fees and costs penalties once certain requirements are met. As spelled

- (b) An offer of judgment made to multiple plaintiffs unless the same person is authorized to decide whether to settle the claims of all the plaintiffs to whom the offer is made *and*:
- (1) There is a single common theory of liability claimed by all the plaintiffs to whom the offer is made;
- (2) The damages claimed by one or more of the plaintiffs to whom the offer is made are entirely derivative of an injury to the remaining plaintiffs to whom the offer is made; *or*
- (3) The damages claimed by all the plaintiffs to whom the offer is made are entirely derivative of an injury to another person.

As the Supreme Court noted:

NRS 17.115 includes an alternative requirement that can be met instead of the derivative damages requirement-an unapportioned offer is also proper if there is a single common theory of liability claimed by all plaintiffs. This language does not appear in NRCP 68.

"Apparent conflicts between a court rule and a statutory provision should be harmonized and both should be given effect if possible." We have previously addressed differences between NRCP 68 and NRS 17.115 and concluded that when NRCP 68 is silent with respect to something addressed under NRS 17.115, "it should be interpreted harmoniously with the more specific provisions and legislative policy of NRS 17.115." Additionally, when possible, we construe statutes such that no part of the statute is turned to mere surplusage.

Under NRCP 68, the defendant must show that the plaintiffs' damages are derivative. NRS 17.115, on the other hand, allows the defendant to show that there is a single common theory of liability *or* that the damages are in some way derivative. To construe NRS 17.115 as requiring Horizon to show that the injuries were derivative would render NRS 17.115(9)(b)(1) mere surplusage. Therefore, reading NRCP 68 and NRS 17.115 in harmony and giving effect to both, we conclude that Horizon was required to demonstrate either that the Albioses asserted a single common theory of liability against Horizon *or* that the damages were derivative. Because the Albioses jointly sued Horizon under the same constructional defect liability theory, Horizon satisfied the first requirement necessary for a valid offer of judgment involving multiple plaintiffs.

Albios v. Horizon Cmtys., Inc., 122 Nev. 409, 422, 132 P.3d 1022, 1030-31 (2006).

This offer was an unapportioned offer of judgment made to Plaintiffs. On September 28, 2022, Plaintiffs' counsel acknowledged that this matter is derivative in nature. In other words, Plaintiffs claims for the death of Rebecca Powell were derivative of the decedent's claims (now her estate's claims) for the alleged wrongful death they were not permitted to prosecute due to the late

filing and violation of the statute of limitations. All Plaintiffs in this matter had their fortunes rise and fall together. The offer was made jointly to them. Plaintiffs never responded to the offer and by operation of Rule 68(e), it was deemed rejected collectively within 14 days of its making. The Rule provides for "penalties" for rejection of offers and then a loss upon trial or judgment. That is what occurred here. Rule 68, by its own terms, and NRS § 17.115 specifically provide for this very situation. The plaintiffs jointly pursued a derivative claim against VHS, and jointly rejected the offer to dismiss for a waiver of costs. They jointly rejected the offer. Now, they can be jointly responsible for its payment and can decide between and among themselves how to reimburse one another for their collective miscalculation. However, that is not VHS's concern. That is between the Plaintiffs and their counsel. VHS just wants partial compensation for the costs and fees which they incurred due to Plaintiffs' fools' errand of a late filed lawsuit.

Once again, Plaintiffs' counsel provides no legal authority to support his assertion, just the Music Man's "think system", much the same as his personal belief that his clients were confused by Rebecca Powell's cause of death listed on her death certificate without having interposed one shred of legal evidence to support his personal "out of thin air" conclusion.

As further proof of Plaintiffs' counsel's lack of genuineness in making this motion is his assertion that it is unclear whether VHS seeks enforcement against Brian Powell, the Estate's Special Administrator, in his individual capacity or solely as the Estate's Special Administrator, and therefore only against the Estate. Plaintiffs brought this action on behalf of the Estate and individually named heirs. Brian Powell was named solely in his capacity as the Special Administrator of the Estate. He was not pursuing any personal claim for damages. His participation in enforcement proceedings is solely as the Special Administrator, without his personal liability, but rather as the Estate's representative, as the Estate has the debt, not Mr. Powell. Plaintiffs' counsel's feigning of ignorance on this issue is belied by the clear language of all captions and documents filed in this case. To suggest otherwise is counsel's further attempt at distracting from the simple, core issue here – his mistake and that of his clients resulting in a judgment against the clients.

⁹ Just so there is no confusion, the judgment is against the Estate and the individually named plaintiffs only.

2. Probate Procedures Are Irrelevant to These Proceedings

In yet another attempt to hoodwink this Court, Plaintiffs selectively cite to NRS §147.195 which states in its entirety:

The debts and charges of the estate must be paid in the following order:

- **1.** Expenses of administration.
- **2.** Funeral expenses.
- **3.** The expenses of the last illness.
- **4.** Family allowance.
- **5.** Debts having preference by laws of the United States.
- **6.** Money owed to the Department of Health and Human Services as a result of the payment of benefits for Medicaid.
- 7. Wages to the extent of \$600, of each employee of the decedent, for work done or personal services rendered within 3 months before the death of the employer. If there is not sufficient money with which to pay all such labor claims in full, the money available must be distributed among the claimants in accordance with the amounts of their respective claims.
- **8.** Judgments rendered against the decedent in his or her lifetime, and mortgages in order of their date. The preference given to a mortgage extends only to the proceeds of the property mortgaged. If the proceeds of that property are insufficient to pay the mortgage, the part remaining unsatisfied must be classed with other demands against the estate.
- **9.** All other demands against the estate.

(emphasis supplied). Conspicuously absent from Plaintiffs' citation to this statute is the phrase "The debts and charges of the estate must be paid in the following order:." These proceedings have nothing whatsoever to do with the order of payment of a debt. This judgment debtors' examination is to ascertain the specific assets of the respective judgment debtors including the Estate. At this point, we are not discussing priority of payment. We are discussing what the Estate and the remaining Plaintiffs possess to pay the judgment. Once those assets are identified, enforcement would occur within the respective forums required.

Moreover, Plaintiffs cite no authority to demonstrate that a judgment may not be secured in the district court stemming from a motion pursuant to NRCP 68 and other governing statutes against the Estate or the individual Plaintiffs. In fact, where else, other than district court, was VHS supposed to secure the very judgment against the Estate at issue?¹⁰ The Probate Court lacks any authority to

¹⁰ Out of an abundance of caution, in order to pursue the judgment against the Estate once assets are (footnote continued)

render any Rule 68 penalties against an Estate in proceeding which were not before it which precipitated the penalties themselves. Once again, more misdirection by Plaintiffs' counsel.

Furthermore, Plaintiffs' reliance upon *Jacobson v. Estate of Clayton*, 121 Nev. 518, 119 P.3d 132 (2005) is entirely misplaced as the facts and holding are completely inapplicable to this scenario. In *Jacobson*, plaintiff had a tort action against the decedent's estate. The Nevada Supreme Court revisited its 1969 decision in *Bodine v. Stinson*, 85 Nev. 657, 461 P.2d 868 (1969) in which the Court determined that the probate statutes of NRS Chapter 147 provide the statutory scheme for the administration of estates and must be followed in every case regardless of the existence of insurance. The import of *Jacobson* was the conclusion that *Bodine* was superseded by the Legislature's 1971 amendment of NRS 140.040 to specifically allow suits against a special administrator, in place of probate proceedings, when the estate's sole asset is a liability insurance policy.

Plaintiffs' citation to *Jacobson* as standing for the proposition that probate procedures be followed first by filing a claim with the administrator¹¹ is not only inaccurate, but problematic. In the first place, Plaintiffs' citation within *Jacobson* is actually the *Jacobson* Court's quotation of the now overruled *Bodine* case. Second, this proceeding is not a lawsuit filed against the Estate. This is a penalty imposed upon the Estate by this Court for their rejection of a valid offer of judgment. Third, these proceedings are to ascertain the specific assets of the judgment debtors, nothing more at this point. Plaintiffs cite no authority indicating that this Court lacks jurisdiction to conduct the judgment debtors' examination of any Plaintiff, including the Estate. It is extremely disturbing that Plaintiffs' counsel's improper reliance and mischaracterization of *Jacobson* is being advanced to support his untenable position.

Moreover, counsel's reference to the Special Administrator being authorized to proceed

ascertained in these proceedings, a creditor's claim was filed with the Probate Court along with notice of entry of judgment from this Court (**collectively Exhibit E**). Given that this is a judgment obtained in district court, not subject to payment of an original claim against the Estate based upon the liability of a decedent before death, this filing was extraneous. To the extent that the Probate Court must be aware of any dissipation of Estate assets due to subsequently obtained judgments after death for issues arising after death, the Probate Court has been so notified.

¹¹ Plaintiffs' Motion, pp. 10-11

without bond refers solely to that individual's dispensation as to his personal liability for his actions on the Estate's behalf. The Probate Court's appointment of Mr. Powell without bond did not refer to his posting of an appeal bond on the Estate's behalf before his ability to pursue to that appeal of the motion to reconsider the imposition of Rule 68 penalties which form the basis of the judgment at issue.

3. The Non-Estate Plaintiffs Remain Liable for Judgment

Again, Plaintiffs' counsel employs the "think system" to the notion that the remaining individually named Plaintiffs have no liability here. He spends so much time trying to create a distraction regarding the Estate, he fails to address the simple notion that there are four individually named Plaintiffs against whom judgments have already been entered in their home counties. ¹² For all of the reasons cited hereinabove, there is no excuse nor bar to collection of the judgment against each and every one of the Plaintiffs. Once again, they collectively rejected the offer of judgment made to each of them. As a result, they each remain liable for payment of the entire judgment, jointly and severally.

C. <u>Fees and Costs Should Be Assessed Against Plaintiffs and Their Counsel</u>

EDCR 7.60 states in pertinent part:

- (a) If without just excuse or because of failure to give reasonable attention to the matter, no appearance is made on behalf of a party on the call of a calendar, at the time set for the hearing of any matter, at a pre-trial conference, or on the date of trial, the court may order any one or more of the following:
 - (1) Payment by the delinquent attorney or party of costs, in such amount as the court may fix, to the clerk or to the adverse party.
 - (2) Payment by the delinquent attorney or party of the reasonable expenses, including attorney's fees, to any aggrieved party.
 - (3) Dismissal of the complaint, cross-claim, counterclaim or motion or the striking of the answer and entry of judgment by default, or the granting of the motion.
 - (4) Any other action it deems appropriate, including,

¹² Exhibit D

without limitation, imposition of fines. 1 2 (b) The court may, after notice and an opportunity to be heard, impose upon an attorney or a party any and all sanctions which 3 may, under the facts of the case, be reasonable, including the imposition of fines, costs or attorney's fees when an attorney or a 4 party without just cause: 5 (1) Presents to the court a motion or an opposition to a motion which is obviously frivolous, unnecessary or unwarranted. 6 7 (2) Fails to prepare for a presentation. 8 (3) So multiplies the proceedings in a case as to increase costs unreasonably and vexatiously. 9 (4) Fails or refuses to comply with these rules. 10 (5) Fails or refuses to comply with any order of a judge 11 of the court. 12 (emphasis supplied). 13 NRS § 7.085 states: 14 If a court finds that an attorney has: 15 (a) Filed, maintained or defended a civil action or proceeding in any court in this State and such action or defense is not well-16 grounded in fact or is not warranted by existing law or by an 17 argument for changing the existing law that is made in good faith; 18 (b) Unreasonably and vexatiously extended a civil action or proceeding 19 before any court in this State, 20 the court shall require the attorney personally to pay the additional costs, expenses and attorney's fees reasonably incurred 21 because of such conduct. 22 2. The court shall liberally construe the provisions of this section in favor of awarding costs, expenses and attorney's fees in all 23 **appropriate situations**. It is the intent of the Legislature that the court award costs, expenses and attorney's fees pursuant to this section and 24 impose sanctions pursuant to Rule 11 of the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure in all appropriate situations to punish for and deter frivolous 25 or vexatious claims and defenses because such claims and defenses overburden limited judicial resources, hinder the timely resolution of 26 meritorious claims and increase the costs of engaging in business and providing professional services to the public. 27

(emphasis supplied).

- 1. The compensation of an attorney and counselor for his or her services is governed by agreement, express or implied, which is not restrained by law.
- 2. In addition to the cases where an allowance is authorized by specific statute, the court may make an allowance of attorney's fees to a prevailing party:

* * *

- (b) Without regard to the recovery sought, when the court finds that the claim, counterclaim, cross-claim or third-party complaint or defense of the opposing party was brought or maintained without reasonable ground or to harass the prevailing party. The court shall liberally construe the provisions of this paragraph in favor of awarding attorney's fees in all appropriate situations. It is the intent of the Legislature that the court award attorney's fees pursuant to this paragraph and impose sanctions pursuant to Rule 11 of the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure in all appropriate situations to punish for and deter frivolous or vexatious claims and defenses because such claims and defenses overburden limited judicial resources, hinder the timely resolution of meritorious claims and increase the costs of engaging in business and providing professional services to the public.
- **3.** In awarding attorney's fees, the court may pronounce its decision on the fees at the conclusion of the trial or special proceeding without written motion and with or without presentation of additional evidence

(emphasis supplied).

64-2295-9159.1

In imposing costs and fees on the offending counsel, the Court *in Berberich v. S. Highland Cmty. Ass'n*, 2019 Nev. Dist. LEXIS 130, *11, Case No. A-16-731824-C, (Nev. Dist. Ct. January 29, 2019) stated "NRS 7.085 essentially provides, where an attorney violates NRS 18.010(2), NRCP 11 or EDCR 7.60, the delinquent lawyer may be required to personally pay the additional costs, expenses and/or attorney's fees in all appropriate situations. Notably, as shown above, NRS 18.010(2)(b), EDCR 7.60 and NRS 7.085 do not require Defendants to be "prevailing parties" and attorneys' fees may be awarded without regard to the recovery sought." "The statutes are clear—parties who bring and maintain an action without grounds shall have attorney fees imposed against them. We therefore reverse the district court's decision regarding attorney fees and remand for a determination of attorney fees pursuant to NRS 7.085." *Lopez v. Corral*, Nos. 51541, 51972, 2010 Nev. LEXIS 69, at *24, 2010 WL 5541115 (Dec. 20, 2010). The Nevada Supreme Court also held that:

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[t]he language of NRS 7.085 is straightforward. Subsection 1 of NRS 7.085 provides that district courts "shall" hold attorneys "personally" liable for "additional costs, expenses and attorney's fees" under certain circumstances. If the statutory conditions are met, "the court shall" impose a sanction of taxable fees and costs "reasonably incurred because of such conduct." *Id.* With respect to "such conduct," the statute requires no more than what it states: in relevant part, that "a court find[] that an attorney has" (i) "[brought or] maintained ... a civil action" that (ii) either (a) "is not well-grounded in fact," (b) "is not warranted by existing law," or (c) "is not warranted ... by a[] [good faith] argument for changing the existing law." *See* NRS 7.085(1)(a). Subsection 2 requires Nevada courts to "liberally construe" subsection 1 "in favor of awarding costs, expenses and attorney's fees *in all appropriate situations.*" NRS 7.085(2) (emphasis added).

Washington v. AA Primo Builders, Ltd. Liab. Co., 440 P.3d 49 (Nev. 2019). As noted, NRS 7.085 is non-discretionary. Upon a finding that any of the criteria of NRS 7.085 or EDCR 7.60 have been met, the Court is obligated to impose costs and sanctions.

As demonstrated above, it is uncontroverted that Plaintiffs' and their counsel defied multiple Court orders. They failed to produce materials ordered by September 14, 2022 directed at their respective assets. They failed to appear for a judgment debtors' examination on September 28, 2022 as ordered by this Court. Despite having their counsel served with a copy of the motion for the judgment debtors examination, Plaintiffs and their counsel did absolutely nothing to seek a protective order, nor to stay the proceedings before any of the deadlines by which to comply had elapsed. Plaintiffs' counsel's sole communication in this regard was the aforenoted email at 2:21 the day before the scheduled hearing to advise that his clients would be defying this Court's order and not appear for the hearing, followed by his after business day filing the day before the scheduled hearing, his motion to stay these proceedings. When asked in open Court why he took no action on his clients' behalf, Plaintiffs' counsel had no valid excuse. He supplied no affidavits of his clients regarding their financial circumstances. He provided no evidence of anything. Instead, as he did in opposition to the summary judgment motion, he interposed his own beliefs and interpretations without any evidentiary substantiation whatsoever. As if that failure did not land him in enough trouble by having this case dismissed and subjecting his clients to the judgment now pending, the failure of the Court to impose sanctions, costs and fees on Plaintiffs' counsel emboldened the very behavior which brings this countermotion to bear. By failing to call out this behavior and impose the financial hardship on

Plaintiffs' counsel he so richly deserves by defying Court orders and engaging in baseless and unsupported motion practice, which itself attempts to mislead the Court as to the proper state of the law and the proceedings, it further encourages the very behavior which must be deterred. No longer should this attorney or any other be permitted to operate with impunity and continue to delay, harass and improperly utilize the legal system to the detriment of others. Plaintiffs and their counsel cost VHS money here, multiple times. Their conduct needs to be met with compensation for their actions upon a proper hearing at which evidence of the time spent preparing for the September 28, 2022 hearing, preparing the application for same, and now preparing this opposition and countermotion and further attendance at the hearing of same should be paid for courtesy of Mr. Padda. Once he starts by paying for the trouble he precipitates, he will be deterred from creating it in the future.

The totality of this is conduct not only warrants the imposition of costs and fees, but it is also conduct to which this Court should refer Mr. Padda to Bar Counsel for disciplinary action.

DATED this 28th day of October, 2022

LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP

By	/s/ Adam Garth
	S. BRENT VOGEL
	Nevada Bar No. 6858
	ADAM GARTH
	Nevada Bar No. 15045
	6385 S. Rainbow Boulevard, Suite 600
	Las Vegas, Nevada 89118
	Tel. 702.893.3383
	Attorneys for Attorneys for Defendant Valley
	Health System, LLC dba Centennial Hills Hospital
	Medical Center

1	<u>CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE</u>
2	I hereby certify that on this 28th day of October, 2022, a true and correct copy
3	of DEFENDANT/JUDGMENT CREDITOR VALLEY HEALTH SYSTEM, LLC'S
4	OPPOSITION TO PLAINTIFFS' MOTION TO STAY EXECUTION ON JUDGMENT FOR
5	ATTORNEYS' FEES AND COSTS INCLUDING STAY OF EXAMINATION OF JUDGMENT
6	DEBTORS AND PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS AND COUNTERMOTION FOR
7	CONTEMPT AND ATTORNEYS' FEES was served by electronically filing with the Clerk of the
8	Court using the Odyssey E-File & Serve system and serving all parties with an email-address on
9	record, who have agreed to receive electronic service in this action.
10	Paul S. Padda, Esq. PAUL PADDA LAW, PLLC
11	4560 S. Decatur Blvd., Suite 300
12	Las Vegas, NV 89103 Tel: 702.366.1888
13	Fax: 702.366.1940 psp@paulpaddalaw.com
14	Attorneys for Plaintiffs
15	By /s/ Sue Awe
16	an Employee of LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP
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Electronically Filed 10/28/2022 8:14 AM Steven D. Grierson **CLERK OF THE COURT**

S. BRENT VOGEL 1 Nevada Bar No. 6858 Brent.Vogel@lewisbrisbois.com ADAM ĞARTH Nevada Bar No. 15045 Adam.Garth@lewisbrisbois.com LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP 6385 S. Rainbow Boulevard, Suite 600 5 Las Vegas, Nevada 89118 Telephone: 702.893.3383 Facsimile: 702.893.3789 Attorneys for Defendant Valley Health System, LLC dba Centennial Hills Hospital Medical Center 8 9 DISTRICT COURT 10 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 11 ESTATE OF REBECCA POWELL, through BRIAN POWELL, as Special Administrator; DARCI CREECY, individually and as Heir; TARYN CREECY, individually and as an Heir; ISAIAH KHOSROF, individually and as an Heir; LLOYD CREECY, individually, 15 Plaintiffs. 16 VS. 17 VALLEY HEALTH SYSTEM, LLC (doing 18 business as "Centennial Hills Hospital Medical Center"), a foreign limited liability company; 19 UNIVERSAL HEALTH SERVICES, INC., a foreign corporation; DR. DIONICE S. 20 JULIANO, M.D., an individual; DR. CONRADO C.D. CONCIO, M.D., an 21 individual; DR. VISHAL S. SHAH, M.D., an individual; DOES 1-10; and ROES A-Z;, 22 Defendants. 23 24 /// 25 26 27 28

Case No. A-19-788787-C

Dept. No.: 30

APPENDIX TO **DEFENDANT/JUDGMENT CREDITOR** VALLEY HEALTH SYSTEM, LLC'S OPPOSITION TO PLAINTIFFS' MOTION TO STAY EXECUTION ON JUDGMENT FOR ATTORNEYS' FEES AND COSTS INCLUDING STAY OF **EXAMINATION OF JUDGMENT DEBTORS AND PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS AND COUNTERMOTION** FOR CONTEMPT AND ATTORNEYS' FEES

INDEX TO DEFENDANT'S APPENDIX

Exhibit	Document	Date	Page Nos.
A	Ex Parte Application for Judgment Debtors Examination and Production of Documents	7/19/2022	1-66
В	Notice of Entry of Order on Order Directing Examination of Judgment Debtors and Production of Documents	08/19/2022	67-74
С	Email String Between Paul Padda and Adam Garth – Re: Estate of Rebecca Powell	9/27/2022	75-77
D	Judgments Entered Against Plaintiffs in Respective Jurisdictions	9/27/2022	78-210
Е	Probate Court Claim	10/06/2022	211-213

DATED this 28th day of October, 2022

LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP

By	/s/ Adam Garth
	S. BRENT VOGEL
	Nevada Bar No. 6858
	ADAM GARTH
	Nevada Bar No. 15045
	6385 S. Rainbow Boulevard, Suite 600
	Las Vegas, Nevada 89118
	Tel. 702.893.3383
	Attorneys for Attorneys for Defendant Valley Health System,
	LLC dba Centennial Hills Hospital Medical Center

4879-3925-3563.1

1	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
2	I hereby certify that on this 28 th day of October, 2022, a true and correct copy of APPENDIX
3	TO DEFENDANT/JUDGMENT CREDITOR VALLEY HEALTH SYSTEM, LLC'S
4	OPPOSITION TO PLAINTIFFS' MOTION TO STAY EXECUTION ON JUDGMENT FOR
5	ATTORNEYS' FEES AND COSTS INCLUDING STAY OF EXAMINATION OF
6	JUDGMENT DEBTORS AND PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS AND
7	COUNTERMOTION FOR CONTEMPT AND ATTORNEYS' FEES was served by
8	electronically filing with the Clerk of the Court using the Odyssey E-File & Serve system and serving
9	all parties with an email-address on record, who have agreed to receive electronic service in this
10	action.
11 12	Paul S. Padda, Esq. PAUL PADDA LAW, PLLC 4560 S. Decatur Blvd., Suite 300 Las Vegas, NV 89103 John H. Cotton, Esq. Brad Shipley, Esq. JOHN. H. COTTON & ASSOCIATES 7900 W. Sahara Ave., Suite 200
13	Tel: 702.366.1888 Las Vegas, NV 89117
14	Fax: 702.366.1940 Tel: 702.832.5909 psp@paulpaddalaw.com Fax: 702.832.5910
15	Attorneys for Plaintiffs jhcotton@jhcottonlaw.com bshipleyr@jhcottonlaw.com
16	Attorneys for Defendants Dionice S. Juliano,
17	M.D., Conrado Concio, M.D And Vishal S. Shah, M.D.
18	
19	
20	

By /s/ Sue Awe
an Employee of
LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP

4879-3925-3563.1

EXHIBIT A

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7/19/2022 12:34 PM
Steven D. Grierson
CLERK OF THE COURT

1 **EXPM** S. BRENT VOGEL Nevada Bar No. 6858 Brent.Vogel@lewisbrisbois.com ADAM GARTH Nevada Bar No. 15045 Adam.Garth@lewisbrisbois.com LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP 6385 S. Rainbow Boulevard, Suite 600 Las Vegas, Nevada 89118 Telephone: 702.893.3383 Facsimile: 702.893.3789 Attorneys for Defendant Valley Health System, LLC dba Centennial Hills Hospital Medical Center 9 10 DISTRICT COURT 11 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 12 ESTATE OF REBECCA POWELL, through Case No. A-19-788787-C BRIAN POWELL, as Special Administrator; DARCI CREECY, individually and as Heir; Dept. No.: 7 TARYN CREECY, individually and as an Heir; ISAIAH KHOSROF, individually and as 15 EX PARTE APPLICATION FOR an Heir; LLOYD CREECY, individually, JUDGMENT DEBTORS EXAMINATION 16 AND PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS Plaintiffs. 17 VS. 18 VALLEY HEALTH SYSTEM, LLC (doing business as "Centennial Hills Hospital Medical Center"), a foreign limited liability company; 20 UNIVERSAL HEALTH SERVICES, INC., a foreign corporation; DR. DIONICE S. JULIANO, M.D., an individual; DR. 21 CONRADO C.D. CONCIO, M.D., an individual; DR. VISHAL S. SHAH, M.D., an individual; DOES 1-10; and ROES A-Z;, 23 Defendants. 24 Judgment Creditor, VALLEY HEALTH SYSTEM, LLC, applies to this Court for an Order 25 setting and requiring Judgment Debtors, ESTATE OF REBECCA POWELL, through BRIAN 26 POWELL, as Special Administrator, individually and as the representative or "person most 27

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knowledgeable", DARCI CREECY, TARYN CREECY, ISAIAH KHOSROF, and LLOYD

CREECY, to each appear and answer upon oath or affirmation questions concerning Judgment Debtors' assets, pursuant to NRS Chapter 21 and produce documents attendant thereto.

This Motion is based on the following Points and Authorities, and the pleadings and papers on file herein, and any oral argument permitted by this Court.

DATED this 19th day of July, 2022

LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP

By	/s/ Adam Garth
•	S. BRENT VOGEL
	Nevada Bar No. 6858
	ADAM GARTH
	Nevada Bar No. 15045
	6385 S. Rainbow Boulevard, Suite 600
	Las Vegas, Nevada 89118
	Tel. 702.893.3383
	Attorneys for Attorneys for Defendant Valley
	Health System, LLC dba Centennial Hills Hospital
	Medical Center

<u>DECLARATION OF ADAM GARTH, ESQ. IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR</u> EXAMINATION OF JUDGMENT DEBTORS

I, ADAM GARTH, ESQ. do declare under penalty of perjury as follows:

- 1. I am an attorney and partner with the law firm Lewis Brisbois Bisgaard & Smith LLP and am duly licensed in the State of Nevada.
- 2. I am an attorney of record representing Valley Health System, LLC ("Judgment Creditor") in the above entitled action, before Department 7 of the Eighth Judicial District Court for the State of Nevada, Case No. A-19-788787-C.
- I make this Declaration in support of Judgment Creditor's Motion for Examination of Judgment Debtors.
- 4. I have personal knowledge of the facts contained herein and am competent to testify to these facts.
- 5. A judgment was entered in this action on June 7, 2022 in favor of the Judgment Creditor and against Plaintiffs Estate of Rebecca Powell, through Brian Powell as Special Administrator, Darci Creecy, Taryn Creecy, Isaiah Khosrof, and Lloyd Creecy (collectively "Judgment Debtors"), ordering them to pay the total sum of \$118,906.78 plus statutory interest accruing from the date of the Judgment.
- 6. As of this date, no portion of the Judgment has been satisfied and to my knowledge, Judgment Debtors have taken no action to satisfy the Judgment.
- 7. Attached hereto as **Exhibit A** is a true and correct copy of the June 7, 2022 Judgment with Notice of Entry thereof.
- 8. Attached hereto as **Exhibit B** is a true and correct copy of the proposed Order permitting the requested examination and production of materials.
- 9. This Motion has not been filed in bad faith, for the purpose of undue delay, or to harass the Judgment Debtors or their counsel.

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1	I declare under the penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.
2	Dated this the 19 th day of July, 2022
3	/s/ Adam Garth
4	Adam Garth, Esq.
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MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I. STATEMENT OF FACTS

A Judgment was entered against Judgment Debtors on June 7, 2022, in the amount of \$118,906.78 plus post judgment interest to run at the statutory rate, plus fees and costs in executing the judgment. As of the date of this application, no payments have been made by Judgment Debtors to satisfy this debt and Judgment Debtors have made no effort to pay the Judgment.

II. LEGAL ARGUMENT

A. The Judgment Creditors Should be Permitted to Conduct Examination of the Judgment Debtors.

"Nevada law provides procedures governing execution on a judgment, including proceeding supplementary to execution to aid the judgment creditor in collecting the judgment[.]" *Mona v. Eight Judicial Dist. Court*, 132 Nev. 719, 726, 380 P.3d 836 (2016) (citing NRS 21.010-.340) (citations omitted). "Under these procedures, a judgment creditor may conduct the examination of a judgment debtor at any time after the judgment is entered," subject to certain automatic stay procedures. *Id.* (citations omitted) (internal quotation marks omitted). Pursuant to NRS 21.270, any time after a judgment is entered, a Judgment Creditor is entitled to proceed with a court-ordered Judgment Debtor Examination. Specifically, NRS 21.270 states, in pertinent part, as follows:

- 1. A judgment creditor, at any time after the judgment is entered, is entitled to an order from the judge of the court requiring the judgment debtor to appear and answer upon oath or affirmation concerning his property, before:
 - (a) The judge or a master appointed by him/her; or
 - (b) An attorney representing the judgment creditor.²

The Nevada Supreme Court has explained that a "judgment creditor can, in a summary manner, compel the disclosure of any property belonging to the judgment debtor in the hands or under the control of any other person, and of any indebtedness due to the judgment debtor, and for this

¹ Judgments in Nevada are enforceable for six years. See NRS 11.190(1).

² Although the statute also permits the examination to be conducted by "[a]n attorney representing the judgment creditor," Judgment Creditors request that this Court permit the examination to be conducted before this Court or a master appointed by the Court. *See* NRS 21.270(1)(b).

purpose great latitude is usually allowed." *Hagerman v. Tong Lee*, 12 Nev. 331, 334 (1877); *see also Greene v. Eighth Judicial Dist. Ct.*, 115 Nev. 391, 396, 990 P.2d 184 (1999) ("Nevada law provides proceedings supplementary to execution[]" in order to permit a judgment creditor "to protect and recover on a judgment.") (citations omitted). Indeed, "[t]hese procedures have existed and been largely unchanged since Nevada became a state, and now, as then, '[t]he creditor is always entitled to prosecute the inquiry to such an extent as to enable him to ascertain the true condition of the property and business affairs of the judgment debtor." *Mona*, 132 Nev. at 726-27 (citation omitted); *see also Hagerman*, 12 Nev. at 334-35. "A judgment debtor who is regularly served with an order issued pursuant to [NRS 21.270], and who fails to appear at the time and place specified in the order, may be punished for contempt by the judge issuing the order." NRS 21.270(3).

Pursuant to NRS 21.270, Judgment Creditor respectfully requests that this Court grant this Motion to allow it to determine the identity and extent of property and assets in the possession or control of the Judgment Debtors with which the Judgment may be satisfied. In this case, one judgment has been entered against Judgment Debtors Estate of Rebecca Powell, through Brian Powell as Special Administrator, Darci Creecy, Taryn Creecy, Isaiah Khosrof, and Lloyd Creecy attached hereto as **Exhibit A** with notice of entry thereof. To date, no part of the Judgment has been paid by Judgment Debtors. Accordingly, Judgment Creditor hereby requests this Court's intervention to order the Judgment Debtors to: (1) appear for an examination to answer questions regarding the property and assets of each of the Judgment Debtors and (2) to produce the information and materials identified herein so that Judgment Creditor may identify property and assets so as to satisfy the Judgment. Judgment Creditor further respectfully requests that this Court order precluding the Judgment Debtors from selling, transferring, or otherwise disposing of any property or assets not exempt from execution pursuant to NRS 21.005, et seq. A proposed Order has been attached hereto. **See Exhibit B**.

B. The Judgment Debtor Should be Ordered to Produce Documents and Things in Its Possession Relating to Its Respective Property and Assets Prior to Its Examination.

The Nevada Supreme Court has made clear that "NRCP 69(a) also authorizes the judgment creditor to 'obtain discovery from any person, including the judgment debtor, in the manner provided

in' the NRCP[.]" *Mona*, 132 Nev. at 726 (citations omitted); *see also* NRCP 69(a) ("In aid of the judgment or execution, the judgment creditor . . . may obtain discovery from any person – including the judgment creditor – as provided in these rules or by state law."). Rule 34 of the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure permits a party to serve on another party requests for production of documents, electronically stored information, and tangible things so as to "permit the requesting party or its representative to inspect, copy, test, or sample" such items. NRCP 34(a)(1)(A)-(B). "The party to whom the request is directed must respond in writing within 30 days after bring served[;]" however, "[a] shorter or longer time may be stipulated to under Rule 29 or be ordered by the court." NRCP 34(2)(A).

NRS 21.180 provides that "[a]ll goods, chattel, moneys and other property, real and personal, of the judgment debtor not exempt by law, and all property and rights of property seized and held under attachment in the action, shall be liable to execution."

The Judgment Creditor therefore respectfully requests that this Court enter an Order requiring the Judgment Debtors to provide the following documents, electronically stored information, and tangible things to the Judgment Creditor at the law offices of Lewis Brisbois Bisgaard & Smith LLP, located at 6385 S. Rainbow Boulevard, Suite 600, Las Vegas, Nevada 89118, no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the date of the examinations so as to permit the Judgment Creditors to prepare for such examinations and to conduct them in the most efficient manner possible. Judgment Creditors further respectfully request that the Judgment Debtors be ordered to be prepared to discuss the below-listed documents, electronically stored information, and tangible things at the time of their respective examinations.

Requests for Production to Each Judgment Debtor.

Instructions and Definitions.

- 1. Each Judgment Debtor is instructed to respond to these Requests for Production separately and pursuant to Rule 34 of the Nevada Rule of Civil Procedure.
- 2. "You" and "Your" shall refer to and any past or present agents, attorneys, accountants, employees, representatives, or any other person or persons acting for, on behalf of, or in concert with Estate of Rebecca Powell, through Brian Powell as Special Administrator, Darci Creecy, Taryn

Creecy, Isaiah Khosrof, and/or Lloyd Creecy.

- 3. "Document" or "documents" means any tangible thing upon which any expression, communication, representation, or data has been recorded by any means including, but not limited to, handwriting, typewriting, printing, photostating, photographing, on a computer, instant messages, magnetic impulse, or mechanical or electronic recording and any non-identical copies (whether different from the original because of notes made on such copies, because of indications that said copies were sent to different individuals than were the originals, or because of any other reason), including but not limited to working papers, preliminary, intermediate, or final drafts, correspondence, memoranda, charts, notes, records of any sort of meetings, invoices, financial statements, financial calculations, diaries, reports of telephone or other oral conversations, desk calendars, appointment books, audio or video tape recordings, microfilm, microfiche, computer tape, computer disk, computer printout, computer card, and all other writings and recordings of every kind that are in your actual or constructive possession, custody or control.
- 4. "Referring to" or "relating to" means concerning, reflecting, discussing, referring or relating to, describing, evidencing, or constituting.
- 5. The term "identify" when used with respect to a person, shall mean to provide: (a) his or her full name; (b) present (or last known) business and residence; (c) telephone numbers; (d) the name and address of his or her present (or last known) employer; and (e) his or her title or position with that employer.
- 6. The term "identify" when used with respect to a document, shall mean to state: (a) the identity of each person who authored or prepared the document; (b) the identity of each person who signed it and in whose name it was issued; (c) the identity of each person to whom it was address or distributed; (d) its date; (e) its present location; (f) its substance; and (g) the identity of each person currently having custody or possession of it.
- 7. Wherever used herein, the singular includes the plural and vice versa; the words "and" and "or" shall be both conjunctive and disjunctive; the words "all" and "any" shall mean "any and all"; the word "including" means "including without limitation."

Requests for Production.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 1:

- 2 | Any and all monthly statements, books of account, check books, records of wire transfers, cancelled
- 3 | checks and instruments of deposit and/or withdrawal for any accounts located at any financial or
- 4 | banking institution including, but not limited to, bank, savings and loan association, investment,
- 5 | brokerage, hedge fund, mutual fund, merchant bank, thrift and loan, credit union, mutual thrift, and
- 6 | virtual currency (including cryptocurrency) from January 1, 2017 to the present.

7 | REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 2:

- 8 | Any and all receipts for any and all safe-deposit boxes to which You have access, either directly or
- 9 | indirectly, or which contain property belonging to You our which is under Your control from January
- $10 \| 1$, 2017 to the present.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 3:

- 12 | Any and all deeds or other evidence of an ownership interest either directly, indirectly or beneficially
- 13 | by You in any real property in any location and at any time during the period from January 1, 2017 to
- 14 | the present.

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15 | REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 4:

- 16 | Any and all property tax bills for any real property in which You have an ownership interest or in
- 17 | which You had an ownership interest, either directly or indirectly, at any location and at any time
- 18 | during the period from January 1, 2017 to the present.

19 **REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 5**:

- 20 | Any and all mortgages or deeds of trust conveyed to You from which You derive a benefit of any
- 21 | nature whatsoever, or in which You had an interest, from January 1, 2017 to the present.

22 || REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 6:

- 23 || Any and all promissory notes, security agreements, guarantees, leases or other commercial paper in
- 24 || which You have an interest of any nature whatsoever or had an interest from January 1, 2017 to the
- 25 || present.

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REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 7:

27 || Any contracts or any other agreements entered into by You or in which You have an interest or from

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28 which You derive income from January 1, 2017 to the present.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 8:

- 2 | Any and all stocks, bonds, securities, and security instruments owned by You directly, indirectly or
- 3 | beneficially or in which You have an interest or from which You derive a benefit from January 1,
- $4 \parallel 2017$ to the present.

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5 | REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 9:

- 6 | Any and all Documents that reflect, refer, or relate to any interest, direct, indirect or beneficial You
- 7 have in any corporation, partnership, limited liability company, joint venture or other entity from
- 8 || which You derive gain or expect to derive gain.

9 REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 10:

- 10 | Any and all settlement agreements to which You are a party and which were entered into between
- 11 | January 1, 2017 to the present from which You received or are entitled to receive a benefit between
- 12 | January 1, 2017 and the present.

13 | REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 11:

- 14 Any and all judgments entered in Your favor or in which You have an ownership interest from
- 15 | January 1, 2017 to the present.

16 REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 12:

- 17 || Any and all contracts to which You are a party, including but not limited to, promissory notes, leases,
- 18 | security agreements, guarantees, rental agreements, leases, subleases, assignments, assumption
- 19 | agreements and any modifications thereto from January 1, 2017 to the present.

20 | REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 13:

- 21 | All financial statements either prepared by or for You for the period from January 1, 2017 to the
- 22 || present.

23 | REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 14:

- 24 All applications for credit or loans of any kind either prepared by or for You for the period from
- 25 | January 1, 2017 to the present.

26 | REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 15:

- 27 || Any and all statements for all credit cards, debit cards, and cash cards held in Your name or issued to
- 28 || You or used by You or for Your benefit from January 1, 2017 to the present.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 16:

- 2 | Any and all Documents that evidences any line(s) of credit, certificates of deposit, stocks, bonds or
- 3 other security interests owned or held by You, or in which You have an interest either directly or
- 4 | indirectly from January 1, 2017 to the present.

5 | REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 17:

- 6 Any and all Documents that reflect Your receipt either directly, indirectly or beneficially of rental
- 7 | income, dividend income, interest income, proceeds from sale of real or personal property, proceeds
- 8 | from sale of antiques, artifacts, paintings, jewelry and/or collectibles from January 1, 2017 to the
- 9 || present.

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REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 18:

- 11 | All Documents that reflect, refer or relate to all income received by or which You are entitled to
- 12 | receive from January 1, 2017 to the present, including, but not limited to, all state and federal tax
- 13 | returns (including all schedules and amendments thereto), W2s, K-1s, 1099s, pay stubs, and all
- 14 | Documents provided and received from all personal accountants for your yearly tax preparation and
- 15 || submission.

16 REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 19:

- 17 | All Documents that reflect, refer or relate to any monetary and non-monetary obligations owed to You
- 18 with a value in excess of \$20.00 from January 1, 2017 to the present, regardless of whether such
- 19 obligations have been satisfied.

20 || REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 20:

- 21 | All Documents that reflect, refer or relate to all costs and expenses incurred by You for each month
- 22 | from January 1, 2017 to the present.

23 | REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 21:

- 24 | All insurance policies and other Documents that reflect, refer or relate to any insurance policy that
- 25 || You currently own, previously owned, and/or are or were a named insured or beneficiary from
- 26 | January 1, 2017 to the present.

27 | REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 22:

28 | Any and all information and documentation identifying all automobiles, cars, vans, trucks, sport utility

vehicles (SUVs), airplanes, motorcycles, side-by-sides, personal watercraft, boats, snowmobiles, allterrain vehicles (ATVs), and any other vehicle owned by You, whether individually, jointly, or otherwise, and without regard to any liens or other encumbrances. **REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 23:** All forms, schedules, calculations, summaries, statements, petitions, and other documents submitted by You or on Your behalf to any bankruptcy court, along with any amendments or modification to the

same, from January 1, 2019 to the present.

III. **CONCLUSION**

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Based on the foregoing, Judgment Creditor respectfully request that this Court grant this Motion and enter an Order directing the Judgment Debtors to each appear before this Court (or before a master appointed by this Court) to answer questions under oath regarding their respective property and assets; to each produce the information and materials identified herein no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the examination hearing; and to prohibit the them from selling, transferring, or otherwise disposing of any property or assets not exempt from execution.

DATED this 19th day of July, 2022

LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP

17	By /s/ Adam Garth
18	S. BRENT VOGEL
	Nevada Bar No. 6858
19	ADAM GARTH
•	Nevada Bar No. 15045
20	6385 S. Rainbow Boulevard, Suite 600
21	Las Vegas, Nevada 89118
_1	Tel. 702.893.3383
22	Attorneys for Attorneys for Defendant Valley
	Health System, LLC dba Centennial Hills Hospital
23	Medical Center

12

1	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
2	I hereby certify that on this 19 th day of July, 2022, a true and correct copy of EX PARTE
3	APPLICATION FOR JUDGMENT DEBTORS EXAMINATION was served by electronically
4	filing with the Clerk of the Court using the Odyssey E-File & Serve system and serving all parties with
5	an email-address on record, who have agreed to receive electronic service in this action.
6 7 8 9 10 11	Paul S. Padda, Esq. PAUL PADDA LAW, PLLC 4560 S. Decatur Blvd., Suite 300 Las Vegas, NV 89103 Tel: 702.366.1888 Fax: 702.366.1940 psp@paulpaddalaw.com Attorneys for Plaintiffs John H. Cotton, Esq. Brad Shipley, Esq. JOHN. H. COTTON & ASSOCIATES 7900 W. Sahara Ave., Suite 200 Las Vegas, NV 89117 Tel: 702.832.5909 Fax: 702.832.5910 jhcotton@jhcottonlaw.com bshipleyr@jhcottonlaw.com Attorneys for Defendants Dionice S. Juliano, M.D., Conrado Concio, M.D And Vishal S.
12	Shah, M.D.
13	
14 15	By <u>/s/ Heidi Brown</u> an Employee of
16	LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP
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EXHIBIT A

Electronically Filed 6/7/2022 12:48 PM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COURT

NJUD 1 S. BRENT VOGEL Nevada Bar No. 6858 Brent.Vogel@lewisbrisbois.com ADAM ĞARTH Nevada Bar No. 15045 Adam.Garth@lewisbrisbois.com LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP 5 6385 S. Rainbow Boulevard, Suite 600 Las Vegas, Nevada 89118 Telephone: 702.893.3383 Facsimile: 702.893.3789 Attorneys for Defendant Valley Health System, LLC dba Centennial Hills Hospital Medical 8 Center 9 DISTRICT COURT 10 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 11 Case No. A-19-788787-C ESTATE OF REBECCA POWELL, through BRIAN POWELL, as Special Administrator; DARCI CREECY, individually and as Heir; Dept. No.: 30 TARYN CREECY, individually and as an Heir; ISAIAH KHOSROF, individually and as an Heir; LLOYD CREECY, individually, 15 Plaintiffs. 16 NOTICE OF ENTRY OF JUDGMENT VS. 17 VALLEY HEALTH SYSTEM, LLC (doing 18 business as "Centennial Hills Hospital Medical Center"), a foreign limited liability company; 19 UNIVERSAL HEALTH SERVICES, INC., a foreign corporation; DR. DIONICE S. JULIANO, M.D., an individual; DR. 20 CONRADO C.D. CONCIO, M.D., an 21 individual; DR. VISHAL S. SHAH, M.D., an individual; DOES 1-10; and ROES A-Z;, 22 Defendants. 23 24 25 26 27 28

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PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Defendant Valley Health System LLC' Judgment of Costs and Attorneys' Fees per NRS 18.020, 18.005, 18.110, 17.117, and N.R.C.P. 68(f) as Against Plaintiffs was entered on June 2, 2022, a true and correct copy of which is attached hereto as **Exhibit A**.

DATED this 7th day of June, 2022

LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP

By	/s/ Adam Garth
-	S. BRENT VOGEL
	Nevada Bar No. 6858
	ADAM GARTH
	Nevada Bar No. 15045
	6385 S. Rainbow Boulevard, Suite 600
	Las Vegas, Nevada 89118
	Tel. 702.893.3383
	Attorneys for Attorneys for Defendant Valley
	Health System, LLC dba Centennial Hills Hospital
	Medical Center

4895-1659-3188.1

1	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
2	I hereby certify that on this 7 th day of June, 2022, a true and correct copy of NOTICE OF
3	ENTRY OF JUDGMENT was served by electronically filing with the Clerk of the Court using the
4	Odyssey E-File & Serve system and serving all parties with an email-address on record, who have
5	agreed to receive electronic service in this action.
6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Paul S. Padda, Esq. PAUL PADDA LAW, PLLC 4560 S. Decatur Blvd., Suite 300 Las Vegas, NV 89103 Tel: 702.366.1888 Fax: 702.366.1940 psp@paulpaddalaw.com Attorneys for Plaintiffs John H. Cotton, Esq. Brad Shipley, Esq. JOHN. H. COTTON & ASSOCIATES 7900 W. Sahara Ave., Suite 200 Las Vegas, NV 89117 Tel: 702.832.5909 Fax: 702.832.5910 jhcotton@jhcottonlaw.com Attorneys for Defendants Dionice S. Juliano, M.D., Conrado Concio, M.D And Vishal S. Shah, M.D.
14 15	
16	By /s/ Maria T. San Juan an Employee of
17	LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP
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EXHIBIT A

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		CLERK OF THE COURT
1	JUDG	
2	S. BRENT VOGEL Nevada Bar No. 6858	
-	Brent.Vogel@lewisbrisbois.com	
3	ADAM GARTH	
4	Nevada Bar No. 15045 Adam.Garth@lewisbrisbois.com	
	LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP	
5	6385 S. Rainbow Boulevard, Suite 600	
6	Las Vegas, Nevada 89118 Telephone: 702.893.3383	
_	Facsimile: 702.893.3789	
7	Attorneys for Defendant Valley Health System, LLC dba Centennial Hills Hospital Medical	
8	Center	
	DICTRIC	TCOLDT
9	DISTRIC	T COURT
10	CLARK COUN	NTY, NEVADA
11	ESTATE OF REBECCA POWELL, through	Case No. A-19-788787-C
	BRIAN POWELL, as Special Administrator;	
12	DARCI CREECY, individually and as Heir; TARYN CREECY, individually and as an	Dept. No.: 30
13	Heir; ISAIAH KHOSROF, individually and as	DEFENDANT VALLEY HEALTH
	an Heir; LLOYD CREECY, individually;	SYSTEM LLC'S JUDGMENT OF COSTS
14	Plaintiffs,	AND ATTORNEYS' FEES PER NRS 18.020, 18.005, 18.110, 17.117, and N.R.C.P.
15	Tidinenis,	68(f) AS AGAINST PLAINTIFFS
16	vs.	
16	VALLEY HEALTH SYSTEM, LLC (doing	
17	business as "Centennial Hills Hospital Medical	
18	Center"), a foreign limited liability company; UNIVERSAL HEALTH SERVICES, INC., a	
	foreign corporation; DR. DIONICE S.	
19	JULIANO, M.D., an individual; DR.	
20	CONRADO C.D. CONCIO, M.D., an individual; DR. VISHAL S. SHAH, M.D., an	
	individual; DOES 1-10; and ROES A-Z;	
21	Defendants.	
22		
22		
23	Pursuant to the Order granting Defendant	Valley Health System, LLC's motion for summary
24		
25	Juagment dated and entered on November 19, 20	021 (Exhibit "A"), the Order granting Defendant
	Valley Health System, LLC's motion for reconsid	deration regarding motion for attorneys' fees dated
26	and entered on May A 2022 (Eyhihit "R") and m	ursuant to Defendant Valley Health System, LLC's
27	and emercu on way 4, 2022 (Eximult b), and po	ursuant to Detenuant vancy Heatin System, LLC 8

notice of withdrawal of appeal dated and filed in the Nevada Supreme Court on May 12, 2022

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1	(Exhibit "C"),
2	IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED:
3	That the Plaintiffs, take nothing, and that the action be dismissed on the merits.
4	Defendants Valley Health System, LLC shall be awarded their reasonable costs and
5	attorneys' fees pursuant to NRS 18.020, 18.005, 18.110, 17.117, and N.R.C.P. 68(f) in the amounts
6	of \$110,849.85 for attorneys' fees, and costs of \$8,056.93, for a total of \$118,906.78 in accordance
7	with the Court's orders attached hereto as Exhibits "A" and "B" based upon the withdrawal of
8	Defendant's appeal as attached hereto as Exhibit "C" .
9	DATED this day of, 2022.
10	
11	DISTRICT COURT JUDGE
12	Respectfully Submitted By:7B8 6E9 6A6B C7E9
13	LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD, & SMITTE LLP
14	District Court Judge
15	By /s/ Adam Garth
16	S. BRENT VOGEL Nevada Bar No. 6858
17	ADAM GARTH
18	Nevada Bar No. 15045 6385 S. Rainbow Boulevard, Suite 600
19	Las Vegas, Nevada 89118 Tel. 702.893.3383
20	Attorneys for Attorneys for Defendant Valley Health System, LLC dba Centennial Hills Hospital
21	Medical Center
22	
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1	Agreed as to form and substance by:
2	
3	Refused to sign
4	Paul S. Padda, Esq. Srilata Shah, Esq.
2 3 4 5 6	PAUL PADDA LAW, PLLC 4560 S. Decatur Blvd., Suite 300
	Las Vegas, NV 89103 Tel: 702.366.1888
7	Fax: 702.366.1940
7 8	psp@paulpaddalaw.com Attorneys for Plaintiffs
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4875-4672-5407.1 3

1	<u>CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE</u>
2	I hereby certify that on this day of May, 2022, a true and correct copy of DEFENDAN1
3	VALLEY HEALTH SYSTEM LLC'S JUDGMENT OF COSTS AND ATTORNEYS' FEES
4	PER NRS 18.020, 18.005, 18.110, 17.117, and N.R.C.P. 68(f) AS AGAINST PLAINTIFFS was
5	served by electronically filing with the Clerk of the Court using the Odyssey E-File & Serve system
6	and serving all parties with an email-address on record, who have agreed to receive electronic service
7	in this action.
8 9 10 11 12	Paul S. Padda, Esq. PAUL PADDA LAW, PLLC 4560 S. Decatur Blvd., Suite 300 Las Vegas, NV 89103 Tel: 702.366.1888 Fax: 702.366.1940 psp@paulpaddalaw.com Attorneys for Plaintiffs
13	
14	
15	By /s/ Heidi Brown
16	An Employee of LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP
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From: Paul Padda

To: Garth, Adam; Srilata Shah

Vogel, Brent; Brown, Heidi; San Juan, Maria

[EXT] RE: Powell v Valley - CHH"s Judgment for Costs #2.pdf Subject:

Date: Monday, May 16, 2022 1:26:18 PM

Attachments: image001.png

image002.png image003.png image004.png image005.png image006.png



We cannot agree to this. Thanks.

Paul S. Padda, Esq.

PAUL PADDA LAW, PLLC (702) 366-1888 paulpaddalaw.com





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From: Garth, Adam < Adam. Garth@lewisbrisbois.com>

Sent: Thursday, May 12, 2022 12:43 PM

To: Paul Padda <psp@paulpaddalaw.com>; Srilata Shah <sri@paulpaddalaw.com>

Cc: Vogel, Brent <Brent.Vogel@lewisbrisbois.com>; Brown, Heidi <Heidi.Brown@lewisbrisbois.com>; San Juan, Maria

<Maria.SanJuan@lewisbrisbois.com>

Subject: Powell v Valley - CHH's Judgment for Costs #2.pdf

Counsel,

Please see attached. Please advise if we may affix your e-signature to the judgment.

Adam Garth



Adam Garth

Partner Adam.Garth@lewisbrisbois.com

6385 South Rainbow Blvd., Suite 600, Las Vegas, NV 89118 | LewisBrisbois.com

Representing clients from coast to coast. View our locations nationwide.

This e-mail may contain or attach privileged, confidential or protected information intended only for the use of the intended recipient. If you are not the intended recipient, any review or use of it is strictly prohibited. If you have received this e-mail in error, you are required to notify the sender, then delete this email and any attachment from your computer and any of your electronic devices where the message is stored.

EXHIBIT A

Electronically Filed 11/19/2021 4:28 PM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COURT

1	NEOJ	Etemp.
٦	S. BRENT VOGEL	
2	Nevada Bar No. 06858 Brent.Vogel@lewisbrisbois.com	
3	ADAM GARTH	
	Nevada Bar No. 15045	
4	Adam.Garth@lewisbrisbois.com	
_	LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP	
5	6385 S. Rainbow Boulevard, Suite 600 Las Vegas, Nevada 89118	
6	T: 702.893.3383	
	F: 702.893.3789	
7	Attorneys for Defendant Valley Health System,	
6	LLC dba Centennial Hills Hospital Medical	
8	Center	
9		
	DISTRIC	T COURT
10	CL A DV. COAD	
11	CLARK COUR	NTY, NEVADA
**	ESTATE OF REBECCA POWELL, through	Case No. A-19-788787-C
12	BRIAN POWELL, as Special Administrator;	0430 1.00 11 13 700707 0
	DARCI CREECY, individually and as Heir;	Dept. No. 30
13	TARYN CREECY, individually and as an Heir; ISAIAH KHOSROF, individually and as	NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER
14	an Heir; LLOYD CREECY, individually;	NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER
-	an field, 220 12 Chebe 1, mary ladarly,	
15	Plaintiffs,	
16	110	
10	VS.	
17	VALLEY HEALTH SYSTEM, LLC (doing	
	business as "Centennial Hills Hospital Medical	
18	Center"), a foreign limited liability company;	
19	UNIVERSAL HEALTH SERVICES, INC., a foreign corporation; DR. DIONICE S.	
_	JULIANO, M.D., an individual; DR.	
20	CONRADO C.D. CONCIO, M.D., an	
21	individual; DR. VISHAL S. SHAH, M.D., an	
21	individual; DOES 1-10; and ROES A-Z;,	
22	Defendants.	
23		
24	PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that an ORI	DER was entered with the Court in the above-
	d doth t cox	001
25	captioned matter on the 19 th day of November 20	U21, a copy of which is attached hereto.
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LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP ATTORNEYS AT LAW

4848-5891-8909.1 Page 1 of 3 338

1	DATED this 19 th day of November, 2021.		
2			
3	LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP		
4			
5	By <u>/s/ Adam Garth</u> S. BRENT VOGEL		
6	Nevada Bar No. 06858		
7	ADAM GARTH Nevada Bar No. 15045		
8	6385 S. Rainbow Boulevard, Suite 600 Las Vegas, Nevada 89118		
9	702.893.3383 Attorneys for Attorneys for Defendant Valley		
10	Health System, LLC dba Centennial Hills Hospital		
11	Medical Center		
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on this 19th day of November, 2021, a true and correct copy of **NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER** was served by electronically filing with the Clerk of the Court using the Odyssey E-File & Serve system and serving all parties with an email-address on record, who have agreed to receive electronic service in this action.

Paul S. Padda, Esq.

PAUL PADDA LAW, PLLC

4560 S. Decatur Blvd., Suite 300

Las Vegas, NV 89103

Tel: 702.366.1888

John H. Cotton, Esq.

Brad Shipley, Esq.

JOHN. H. COTTON & ASSOCIATES

7900 W. Sahara Ave., Suite 200

Las Vegas, NV 89117

Fax: 702.366.1940

psp@paulpaddalaw.com

Attorneys for Plaintiffs

Tel: 702.832.5909

Fax: 702.832.5910

jhcotton@jhcottonla

jhcotton@jhcottonlaw.com bshipleyr@jhcottonlaw.com Attorneys for Defendants Dionice S. Juliano,

Attorneys for Defendants Dionice S. Juliano, M.D., Conrado Concio, M.D And Vishal S. Shah, M.D.

By <u>/s/ Roya Rokni</u>

An Employee of

LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP

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4848-5891-8909.1

Electronically Filed 11/19/2021 8:22 AM CLERK OF THE COURT

1 2 3 4 5 6 7	ORDR S. BRENT VOGEL Nevada Bar No. 6858 Brent.Vogel@lewisbrisbois.com ADAM GARTH Nevada Bar No. 15045 Adam.Garth@lewisbrisbois.com LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP 6385 S. Rainbow Boulevard, Suite 600 Las Vegas, Nevada 89118 Telephone: 702.893.3383 Facsimile: 702.893.3789 Attorneys for Defendant Valley Health System, LLC dba Centennial Hills Hospital Medical		
8	Center		
9 10 11	DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA		
12 13 14	ESTATE OF REBECCA POWELL, through BRIAN POWELL, as Special Administrator; DARCI CREECY, individually and as Heir; TARYN CREECY, individually and as an Heir; ISAIAH KHOSROF, individually and as	Case No. A-19-788787-C Dept. No.: 30 ORDER VACATING PRIOR ORDER	
15	an Heir; LLOYD CREECY, individually;,	DENYING DEFENDANT VALLEY HEALTH SYSTEM, LLC DBA	
16 17	Plaintiffs, vs.	CENTENNIAL HILLS HOSPITAL MEDICAL CENTER'S MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT AND	
18 19	VALLEY HEALTH SYSTEM, LLC (doing business as "Centennial Hills Hospital Medical Center"), a foreign limited liability company;	GRANTING SAID DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT PER MANDAMUS OF NEVADA SUPREME COURT	
20	UNIVERSAL HEALTH SERVICES, INC., a foreign corporation; DR. DIONICE S. JULIANO, M.D., an individual; DR.		
21	CONRADO C.D. CONCIO, M.D., an individual; DR. VISHAL S. SHAH, M.D., an		
22	individual; DOES 1-10; and ROES A-Z;,		
23	Defendants.		
24 25	This matter coming before this Honoral	ble Court on November 18, 2021 at 10:30 a.m.	

This matter, coming before this Honorable Court on November 18, 2021 at 10:30 a.m. in accordance with the order granting the petition for a writ of mandamus issued by the Nevada Supreme Court dated October 18, 2021, directing that this Court vacate its order of October 29, 2020, which previously denied Defendant VALLEY HEALTH SYSTEM, LLC's motion for

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BISGAARD & SMITH LLP, appearing on behalf of the Defendant VALLEY HEALTH SYSTEM,
LLC and John H. Cotton, Esq. and Brad Shipley, Esq. of JOHN H. COTTON AND ASSOCIATES,
appearing on behalf of DR. CONRADO C.D. CONCIO, M.D. and DR. VISHAL S. SHAH, M.D,
with the Honorable Court having reviewed the order of the Nevada Supreme Court, finds and orders
as follows:

THE COURT FINDS that Defendants argued that undisputed evidence demonstrated

THE COURT FINDS that Defendants argued that undisputed evidence demonstrated Plaintiffs were on inquiry notice of their alleged professional negligence, wrongful death, and negligent infliction of emotional distress claims by June 11, 2017, at the latest, and

summary judgment and co-defendants Concio and Shah's joinder thereto (collectively

"Defendants"), and ordering this Court to issue an order entering summary judgment in favor of

said Defendants due to the expiration of the statute of limitations, with Paul S. Padda, Esq. and

Srilata Shah, Esq. of PAUL PADDA LAW, PLLC, appearing on behalf of Plaintiffs, Adam Garth,

Esq., S. Brent Vogel, Esq. and Shady Sirsy, Esq., of the Law Offices of LEWIS BRISBOIS

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Defendants contended that Plaintiffs' February 4, 2019 complaint was time-barred under NRS 41A.097(2) (providing that plaintiffs must bring an action for injury or death based on the negligence of a health care provider within three years of the date of injury and within one year of discovering the injury, whichever occurs first), and

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that the term injury in NRS 41A.097 means "legal injury." *Massey v. Litton*, 99 Nev. 723, 726, 669 P.2d 248, 251 (1983). A plaintiff "discovers his legal injury when he knows or, through the use of reasonable diligence, should have known of facts that would put a reasonable person on inquiry notice of his cause of action." *Id.* at 728, 669 P.2d at 252. A plaintiff "is put on 'inquiry notice' when he or she should have known of facts that 'would lead an ordinarily prudent person to investigate the matter further." *Winn v. Sunrise Hosp. & Med. Ctr.*, 128 Nev. 246, 252, 277 P.3d 458, 462 (2012) (quoting *Inquiry Notice*, *Black's Law Dictionary* (9th ed. 2009)), and

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that while the accrual date for NRS 41A.097(2)'s one-year period is generally a question for the trier of fact, this Court may decide the accrual date as a matter of law when the evidence is irrefutable. *Winn*, 128 Nev. at 251, 277 P.3d at 462, and

THIS COURT FURTHER FINDS that here, irrefutable evidence demonstrated that Plaintiffs were on inquiry notice by June 11, 2017, at the latest, when Plaintiff Brian Powell, special administrator for the estate, filed a complaint with the State Board of Nursing. There, Brian alleged that the decedent, Rebecca Powell, "went into respiratory distress" and her health care providers did not appropriately monitor her, abandoning her care and causing her death, and

THIS COURT FURTHER FINDS that Brian Powell's own allegations in the aforesaid Board complaint demonstrate that he had enough information to allege a prima facie claim for professional negligence-that in treating Rebecca Powell, her health care providers failed "to use the reasonable care, skill or knowledge ordinarily used under similar circumstances by similarly trained and experienced providers of health care." NRS 41A.015 (defining professional negligence); *Winn*, 128 Nev. at 252-53; 277 P.3d at 462 (explaining that a "plaintiffs general belief that someone's negligence may have caused his or her injury" triggers inquiry notice), and

THIS COURT FURTHER FINDS that the evidence shows that Plaintiff Brian Powell was likely on inquiry notice even earlier than the aforesaid Board complaint, wherein Plaintiffs alleged they had observed in real time, following a short period of recovery, the rapid deterioration of Rebecca Powell's health while in Defendants' care, and

THIS COURT FURTHER FINDS that Plaintiff Brian Powell filed a complaint with the Nevada Department of Health and Human Services (NDHHS) on or before May 23, 2017. Similar to the Nursing Board complaint, this complaint alleged facts, such as the Defendants' failure to upgrade care, sterilize sutures properly, and monitor Rebecca Powell, all of which suggest he already believed, and knew of facts to support his belief, that negligent treatment caused Rebecca Powell's death by the time he made these complaints to NDHHS and the Nursing Board, and

THIS COURT FURTHER FINDS that even though Plaintiffs received Rebecca Powell's death certificate 17 days later, erroneously listing her cause of death as suicide, that fact did not change the conclusion that Plaintiffs received inquiry notice prior to that date, and

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Plaintiffs did not adequately address why tolling should apply under NRS 41A.097(3) (providing that the limitation period for a professional negligence claim "is tolled for any period during which the provider of health care has concealed

any act, error or omission upon which the action is based"), and

THIS COURT FURTHER FINDS that even if Plaintiffs did adequately address the tolling issue, such an argument would be unavailing, as the medical records provided were sufficient for their expert witness to conclude that petitioners were negligent in Rebecca Powell's care. *See Winn*, 128 Nev. at 255, 277 P.3d at 464 (holding that tolling under NRS 41A.097(3) is only appropriate where the intentionally concealed medical records were "material" to the professional negligence claims), and

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that the doctrine of equitable tolling has not been extended to NRS 41A.097(2), and

THIS COURT FURTHER FINDS that Plaintiffs did not adequately address whether such an application of equitable tolling is appropriate under these facts. *See Edwards v. Emperor's Garden Rest.*, 122 Nev. 317, 330 n.38, 130 P.3d 1280, 1288 n.38 (2006) (refusing to consider arguments that a party did not cogently argue or support with relevant authority), and

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Plaintiffs had until June 11, 2018, at the latest, to file their professional negligence claim, making Plaintiffs' February 4, 2019 complaint untimely, and

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that given the uncontroverted evidence demonstrating that Defendants were entitled to judgment as a matter of law because the complaint was time-barred under NRS 41A.097(2), see NRCP 56(a); Wood, 121 Nev. at 729, 121 P.3d at 1029 (recognizing that courts must grant summary judgment when the pleadings and all other evidence on file, viewed in a light most favorable to the nonmoving party, "demonstrate that no genuine issue as to any material fact [remains] and that the moving party is entitled to a judgment as a matter of law" (internal quotations omitted));

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that this Court's prior order of October 29, 2020 denying VALLEY HEALTH SYSTEM, LLC's motion for summary judgment and co-defendants' joinder thereto is vacated in its entirety, and

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4890-8211-2258.1 4

1 IT IS HEREBY FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that Defendant VALLEY HEALTH SYSTEM, LLC's motion for summary judgment and co-defendants' joinders 3 thereto are granted in their entirety due to the untimely filing of this action by Plaintiffs. 4 Dated this 19th day of November, 2021 5 Dated: _____. 6 DISTRICT COURT JUDGE 7 DATED this ____day of November, 2021. DATED this 8 2 to decorate Three rember, 2021 8 Jerry A. Wiese District Court Judge 9 *UNSIGNED* 10 /s/ Adam Garth S. Brent Vogel, Eso. Paul S. Padda, Esq. 11 Nevada Bar No. 6858 Srilata Shah, Esq. ADAM GARTH, ESO. PAUL PADDA LAW, PLLC 12 Nevada Bar No. 15045 4560 S. Decatur Blvd., Suite 300 13 Las Vegas, NV 89103 SHADY SIRSY, ESO. Nevada Bar No. 15818 Tel: 702.366.1888 14 LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH Fax: 702.366.1940 LLP psp@paulpaddalaw.com 15 6385 S. Rainbow Boulevard, Suite 600 Attorneys for Plaintiffs Las Vegas, Nevada 89118 16 Attorneys for Defendant Valley Health DATED this 18th day of November, 2021 System, LLC dba Centennial Hills Hospital 17 Medical Center 18 _/s/Brad Shipley__ John H. Cotton, Esq. 19 Brad Shipley, Esq. JOHN H. COTTON & ASSOCIATES 20 7900 W. Sahara Ave., Suite 200 21 Las Vegas, NV 89117 Tel: 702.832.5909 22 Fax: 702.832.5910 jhcotton@jhcottonlaw.com 23 bshipley@jhcottonlaw.com Attorneys for Defendants Dionice S. Juliano, 24 M.D., Conrado Concio, M.D And Vishal S. 25 Shah. M.D. 26

4890-8211-2258.1 5

27

From: Brad Shipley

To: <u>Garth, Adam; Srilata Shah; Paul Padda</u>

Cc: <u>Vogel, Brent; Rokni, Roya; Sirsy, Shady; San Juan, Maria</u>

Subject: [EXT] RE: Adam Garth sent you "Powell v Valley - Proposed Order Vacating Prior MSJ and Ordering SJ on SOL"

Date: Friday, November 12, 2021 10:00:14 AM

Attachments: <u>image001.png</u>

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Adam.

I believe the bracketed word [proposed] in the title caption should be removed before submission to the court, but please use my e-signature with or without making that change. Thank you for taking the time to draft the order.

Brad Shipley, Esq.
John H. Cotton & Associates, Ltd.
7900 W. Sahara ave. #200
Las Vegas, NV 89117
bshipley@jhcottonlaw.com
702 832 5909

From: Garth, Adam < Adam. Garth@lewisbrisbois.com>

Sent: Friday, November 12, 2021 8:50 AM

To: Srilata Shah <sri@paulpaddalaw.com>; Paul Padda <psp@paulpaddalaw.com>; Brad Shipley

 <bshipley@jhcottonlaw.com>

Cc: Vogel, Brent <Brent.Vogel@lewisbrisbois.com>; Rokni, Roya <Roya.Rokni@lewisbrisbois.com>; Sirsy, Shady

<Shady.Sirsy@lewisbrisbois.com>; San Juan, Maria <Maria.SanJuan@lewisbrisbois.com>; John Cotton

<jhcotton@jhcottonlaw.com>

Subject: FW: Adam Garth sent you "Powell v Valley - Proposed Order Vacating Prior MSJ and Ordering SJ on SOL"

Importance: High

Counsel,

As a reminder, we have not heard from any party with respect to an agreement on submitting the proposed order to the Court. Given that the hearing is scheduled for 11/18, we previously indicated that if we did not hear from all parties by 12:00 noon today, we would proceed to submit this order to the court indicating no agreement between the parties. Please advise your position on this proposed order. Many thanks.

Adam Garth

~



Adam Garth

Partner

Adam.Garth@lewisbrisbois.com

T: 702.693.4335 F: 702.366.9563

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From: Garth, Adam < Adam.Garth@lewisbrisbois.com >

Sent: Tuesday, November 9, 2021 10:33 AM

To: Srilata Shah <sri@paulpaddalaw.com>; Paul Padda <psp@paulpaddalaw.com>; Brad Shipley

bshipley@jhcottonlaw.com>

 $\label{lem:cc:} \textbf{Cc: Vogel, Brent } < \underline{\textbf{Rrent.Vogel@lewisbrisbois.com}}; \textbf{San Juan, Maria} < \underline{\textbf{Maria.SanJuan@lewisbrisbois.com}}; \textbf{Sirsy, Shady } < \underline{\textbf{Shady.Sirsy@lewisbrisbois.com}}; \textbf{jhcotton@jhcottonlaw.com} > \underline{\textbf{Sirsy.Shady.Sirsy@lewisbrisbois.com}}; \textbf{Sirsy.Shady.Sirsy@lewisbrisbois.com}}; \textbf{Sirsy.Shady.Sirsy.Bhady.Bhady.Sirsy.Bhady.Si$

Subject: Adam Garth sent you "Powell v Valley - Proposed Order Vacating Prior MSJ and Ordering SJ on SOL"

Importance: High

Counsel:

Attached is a proposed order reflecting the Supreme Court's ruling on the writ petition for Judge Wiese's consideration and signature. In accordance with the Supreme Court's order, Judge Wiese was directed to vacate his order denying the respective summary judgment motions and issuing a new order granting said motions. This proposed order does exactly that and reflects the rationale utilized by the Supreme Court in its decision. It is our intention to submit this proposed order to Judge Wiese in advance of the hearing he scheduled for November 18, 2021. Please respond whether we have your consent to use your e-signature on the proposed order prior to submission. If you have proposed changes, please advise accordingly and we can see whether they can be incorporated. We would like to submit the order on or before Friday, November 12, 2021, so please indicate your agreement to the order or if you have an objection. If we do not hear from you by before 11/12 by 12:00 noon, we will submit the order with a letter of explanation as to those parties unwilling to sign and they will have an opportunity to submit any competing order to the Court. Many thanks for your attention to this matter.

Adam Garth

Adam Garth

From: Garth, Adam

To: Paul Padda; Srilata Shah; Brad Shipley

Vogel, Brent; Rokni, Roya; Sirsy, Shady; San Juan, Maria; jhcotton@jhcottonlaw.com

RE: Adam Garth sent you "Powell v Valley - Proposed Order Vacating Prior MSJ and Ordering SJ on SOL" Subject:

Friday, November 12, 2021 9:59:40 AM Date:

Attachments: image001.png image002.png

We are not willing to do that. As you were unwilling to stay anything at our request, we will return the courtesy.

From: Paul Padda <psp@paulpaddalaw.com> Sent: Friday, November 12, 2021 9:56 AM

To: Garth, Adam <Adam.Garth@lewisbrisbois.com>; Srilata Shah <sri@paulpaddalaw.com>; Brad Shipley

<bshipley@jhcottonlaw.com>

Cc: Vogel, Brent <Brent.Vogel@lewisbrisbois.com>; Rokni, Roya <Roya.Rokni@lewisbrisbois.com>; Sirsy, Shady <Shady.Sirsy@lewisbrisbois.com>; San Juan, Maria <Maria.SanJuan@lewisbrisbois.com>; jhcotton@jhcottonlaw.com Subject: [EXT] RE: Adam Garth sent you "Powell v Valley - Proposed Order Vacating Prior MSJ and Ordering SJ on SOL"

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As you know, there is a motion for rehearing pending in the Supreme Court. Given that fact, and the lack of prejudice to Defendants, please advise if Defendants are willing to stay enforcement of the Supreme Court's decision which is the subject of a motion for rehearing? Thanks.

Paul S. Padda, Esq. PAUL PADDA LAW, PLLC Websites: paulpaddalaw.com

Nevada Office:

4560 South Decatur Blvd., Suite 300 Las Vegas, Nevada 89103 Tele: (702) 366-1888

California Office:

One California Plaza 300 South Grand Avenue, Suite 3840 Los Angeles, California 90071

Tele: (213) 423-7788



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From: Garth, Adam < Adam. Garth@lewisbrisbois.com >

Sent: Friday, November 12, 2021 8:50 AM

To: Srilata Shah <sri@paulpaddalaw.com>; Paul Padda <psp@paulpaddalaw.com>; Brad Shipley

<bshipley@jhcottonlaw.com>

Cc: Vogel, Brent Royalewisbrisbois.com; Rokni, Royalewisbrisbois.com; Rokni, Royalewisbrisbois.com; Sirsy, Shady <Shady.Sirsy@lewisbrisbois.com>; San Juan, Maria <Maria.San Juan@lewisbrisbois.com>; jhcotton@jhcottonlaw.com

Subject: FW: Adam Garth sent you "Powell v Valley - Proposed Order Vacating Prior MSJ and Ordering SJ on SOL"

Importance: High

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Adam Garth



Adam Garth

: 702.693.4335 F: 702.366.9563

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From: Garth, Adam < <u>Adam.Garth@lewisbrisbois.com</u>>

Sent: Tuesday, November 9, 2021 10:33 AM

To: Srilata Shah < sri@paulpaddalaw.com; Paul Padda < psp@paulpaddalaw.com; Brad Shipley

bshipley@jhcottonlaw.com>

Cc: Vogel, Brent <a href="mailto:Specific Specific Specif <Maria.SanJuan@lewisbrisbois.com>; Sirsy, Shady <Shady.Sirsy@lewisbrisbois.com>; ihcotton@ihcottonlaw.com

Subject: Adam Garth sent you "Powell v Valley - Proposed Order Vacating Prior MSJ and Ordering SJ on SOL"

Importance: High

Counsel:

Attached is a proposed order reflecting the Supreme Court's ruling on the writ petition for Judge Wiese's consideration and signature. In accordance with the Supreme Court's order, Judge Wiese was directed to vacate his order denying the respective summary judgment motions and issuing a new order granting said motions. This proposed order does exactly that and reflects the rationale utilized by the Supreme Court in its decision. It is our intention to submit this proposed order to Judge Wiese in advance of the hearing he scheduled for November 18, 2021. Please respond whether we have your consent to use your e-signature on the proposed order prior to submission. If you have proposed changes, please advise accordingly and we can see whether they can be incorporated. We would like to submit the order on or before Friday, November 12, 2021, so please indicate your agreement to the order or if you have an objection. If we do not hear from you by before 11/12 by 12:00 noon, we will submit the order with a letter of explanation as to those parties unwilling to sign and they will have an opportunity to submit any competing order to the Court. Many thanks for your attention to this matter.

Adam Garth

Adam Garth

Partner - - R - 7 6 3 4 3 3 7 7 7 4 3 3

1 **CSERV** 2 DISTRICT COURT 3 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 4 5 Estate of Rebecca Powell, CASE NO: A-19-788787-C 6 Plaintiff(s) DEPT. NO. Department 30 7 VS. 8 Valley Health System, LLC, 9 Defendant(s) 10 11 **AUTOMATED CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE** 12 This automated certificate of service was generated by the Eighth Judicial District 13 Court. The foregoing Order was served via the court's electronic eFile system to all recipients registered for e-Service on the above entitled case as listed below: 14 Service Date: 11/19/2021 15 16 Paul Padda psp@paulpaddalaw.com 17 S. Vogel brent.vogel@lewisbrisbois.com 18 Jody Foote jfoote@jhcottonlaw.com 19 Jessica Pincombe jpincombe@jhcottonlaw.com 20 John Cotton jhcotton@jhcottonlaw.com 21 Paul Padda civil@paulpaddalaw.com 22 **Brad Shipley** bshipley@jhcottonlaw.com 23 24 Tony Abbatangelo Tony@thevegaslawyers.com 25 Adam Garth Adam.Garth@lewisbrisbois.com 26 Roya Rokni roya.rokni@lewisbrisbois.com 27

1	Diana Escobedo	diana@paulpaddalaw.com
2 3	Srilata Shah	sri@paulpaddalaw.com
4	Shady Sirsy	Shady.Sirsy@lewisbrisbois.com
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6	Karen Cormier	karen@paulpaddalaw.com
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EXHIBIT B

Electronically Filed 5/4/2022 10:35 AM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COURT

S. BRENT VOGEL 1 Nevada Bar No. 6858 Brent.Vogel@lewisbrisbois.com ADAM ĞARTH Nevada Bar No. 15045 Adam.Garth@lewisbrisbois.com LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP 6385 S. Rainbow Boulevard, Suite 600 5 Las Vegas, Nevada 89118 Telephone: 702.893.3383 Facsimile: 702.893.3789 Attorneys for Defendant Valley Health System, LLC dba Centennial Hills Hospital Medical Center 8 9 DISTRICT COURT 10 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 11 Case No. A-19-788787-C ESTATE OF REBECCA POWELL, through BRIAN POWELL, as Special Administrator; DARCI CREECY, individually and as Heir; Dept. No.: 30 TARYN CREECY, individually and as an Heir; ISAIAH KHOSROF, individually and as NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER an Heir; LLOYD CREECY, individually, 15 Plaintiffs. 16 VS. 17 VALLEY HEALTH SYSTEM, LLC (doing 18 business as "Centennial Hills Hospital Medical Center"), a foreign limited liability company; 19 UNIVERSAL HEALTH SERVICES, INC., a foreign corporation; DR. DIONICE S. 20 JULIANO, M.D., an individual; DR. CONRADO C.D. CONCIO, M.D., an 21 individual; DR. VISHAL S. SHAH, M.D., an individual; DOES 1-10; and ROES A-Z;, 22 Defendants. 23 24 PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Order Regarding Valley Health System's Motion for 25 Reconsideration Regarding Motion for Attorneys' Fees was entered on May 4, 2022, a true and 26 correct copy of which is attached hereto. 27 28

DATED this 4th day of May, 2022

LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP

By	/s/ Adam Garth
	S. BRENT VOGEL
	Nevada Bar No. 6858
	ADAM GARTH
	Nevada Bar No. 15045
	6385 S. Rainbow Boulevard, Suite 600
	Las Vegas, Nevada 89118
	Tel. 702.893.3383
	Attorneys for Attorneys for Defendant Valley
	Health System, LLC dba Centennial Hills Hospital
	Medical Center

4888-1785-8846.1

1	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
2	I hereby certify that on this 4 th day of May, 2022, a true and correct copy of NOTICE OF ENTRY
3	OF ORDER was served by electronically filing with the Clerk of the Court using the Odyssey E-
4	File & Serve system and serving all parties with an email-address on record, who have agreed to
5	receive electronic service in this action.
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	Paul S. Padda, Esq. PAUL PADDA LAW, PLLC 4560 S. Decatur Blvd., Suite 300 Las Vegas, NV 89103 Tel: 702.366.1888 Fax: 702.366.1940 psp@paulpaddalaw.com Attorneys for Plaintiffs John H. Cotton, Esq. Brad Shipley, Esq. JOHN. H. COTTON & ASSOCIATES 7900 W. Sahara Ave., Suite 200 Las Vegas, NV 89117 Tel: 702.832.5909 Fax: 702.832.5909 Fax: 702.832.5910 jhcotton@jhcottonlaw.com Attorneys for Defendants Dionice S. Juliano, M.D., Conrado Concio, M.D And Vishal S. Shah, M.D.
16	By /s/ Heidi Brown
17	an Employee of LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP
18	ELWIS BRISBOIS BISOTURE & SIMITI ELI
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4888-1785-8846.1

Electronically Filed 05/04/2022 8:48 AM CLERK OF THE COURT

DISTRICT COURT
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA
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Heir; LLOYD CREECY, individually, Plaintiffs. VS. VALLEY HEALTH SYSTEM, LLC (doing Business as "Centennial Hills Hospital Medical Center"), a foreign limited liability **ORDER RE: VALLEY** Company; UNIVERSAL HEALTH SERVICES, **HEALTH SYSTEM'S** INC., a foreign corporation; DR. DIONICE MOTION FOR S. JULIANO, M.D., an individual; DR. **RECONSIDERATION RE** CONRADO C.D. CONCIO, M.D., an individual;) **MOTION FOR** DR. VISHAL S. SHAH, M.D., an individual; **ATTORNEYS' FEES** DOES 1-10; and ROES A-Z, Defendants.

INTRODUCTION

4/1/22

CASE NO.: A-19-788787-C

DEPT. NO.: XXX

The above-referenced matter was scheduled for a hearing on 3/30/22, with regard to Defendant, Valley Health System (Centennial Hospital's) Motion for Reconsideration of the Court's Order re: Defendant's Motion for Attorneys' Fees. Pursuant to the Administrative Orders of the Court, as well as EDCR 2.23, this matter may be decided with or without oral argument. This Court has determined that it would be appropriate to decide this matter on the pleadings, and consequently, this Order issues.

FACTUAL AND PROCEDURAL HISTORY

ESTATE OF REBECCA POWELL, through BRIAN POWELL, as Special Administrator;

ISAIAH KHOSROF, individually and as an

DARCI CREECY, individually and as an Heir; TARYN CREECY, individually and as an Heir;

On May 3, 2017, Rebecca Powell ("Plaintiff") was taken to Centennial Hills Hospital, a hospital owned and operated by Valley Health System, LLC ("Defendant") by EMS services after she was discovered with labored breathing and vomit on her face. Plaintiff remained in Defendant's care for a week, and her condition improved.

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However, on May 10, 2017, her condition began to deteriorate and on May 11, 2017, she suffered an acute respiratory failure, resulting in her death.

Plaintiffs brought suit on February 4, 2019 alleging negligence/medical malpractice, wrongful death pursuant to NRS 41.085, and negligent infliction of emotional distress. Defendants filed Motions to Dismiss and for Summary Judgment, which this Court denied. After a recent remand from the Nevada Supreme Court, on 11/19/21, the Court entered an Order Vacating Prior Order Denying Defendant Valley Health System, LLC DBA Centennial Hills Hospital Medical Center's Motion for Summary Judgment and Granting Said Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment Per Mandamus of Nevada Supreme Court. A Notice of Entry of Order was entered that same day. On 11/22/21, Defendant Valley Health Systems filed a Motion for Attorneys Fee and Verified Memorandum of Costs. On 12/3/21, Plaintiffs filed a Motion to Extend Time to Respond to Defendants' Valley Health Systems, Dr. Dionice S. Juliano, Dr. Conrado Concio, and Dr. Vishal Shah's Memorandums of Costs. Plaintiffs received an Order Shortening Time on 12/10/21. Following briefing, the Court entered an Order denying Plaintiffs' Motion to Extend Time to Respond, because of a lack of diligence on part of the Plaintiffs. On 12/20/21, Valley filed an Opposition to Plaintiff's Motion to Extend Time to Retax Costs, and Countermotion for Fees and Costs. This Court entered an Order on 2/15/22 denying Valley's Motion for Fees and Countermotion for Fees and Costs. Thereafter, Valley filed an Appeal dealing specifically with the Court's denial of fees and costs. Consequently, this Court no longer has jurisdiction to address the issue of fees and costs. If the Court were inclined to reconsider its previous decision, the most it could do would be to enter a *Honeycutt* Order (See *Huneycutt v.* Huneycutt, 94 Nev. 79, 575 P.2d 585 (1978); and Foster v. Dingwall, 126 Nev. 49, 228 P.3d 453 (2010)), indicating its intention.

SUMMARY OF LEGAL AND FACTUAL ARGUMENTS

Valley Health System, d/b/a Centennial Hills Hospital (CHH) requests that the Court reconsider its 2/15/22 Order denying attorneys' fees and costs and award it \$110,930.85 in attorneys' fees per N.R.C.P. 68 and NRS § 17.117, plus \$58,514.36 in pre-NRCP 68 offer fees and expenses pursuant to N.R.S.§§ 7.085, 18.010(2) and EDCR 7.60. Additionally, CHH requests this Court sign the judgment already submitted for the undisputed \$42,492.03.

CHH contends that this Court conflated two issues- (1) the memorandum of costs and disbursements previously submitted totaling \$42,492.038, "an amount which is undisputed, and for which this Court has refused to sign a judgment," and (2) the additional costs, disbursements and attorneys' fees addressed by CHH's instant motion and the initial motion which sought \$110,930.85 in attorneys' fees per N.R.C.P. 68 and N.R.S.§§ 17.117, plus \$58,514.36 in pre-NRCP 68 offer fees and expenses pursuant to N.R.S.§§ 7.085, 18.010(2) and EDCR 7.60.

With regard to first "issue," CHH argues that because the Court denied Plaintiff's Motion to Extend Time to Retax Costs, the \$42,492.03 claimed in CHH's Verified Memorandum of Costs is undisputed and therefore judgment must be signed and entered. CHH stated that, "[t]his Court cannot revisit an issue which has been finally decided and therefore, at a minimum, a judgment for the unchallenged \$42,492.03 in statutory costs and disbursements must be signed.

The majority of CHH's Motion for Reconsideration concentrates on the second "issue," that this Court's decision to deny CHH's request for an additional \$169,445.21 in costs, disbursements and attorneys' fees was clearly erroneous. See *Masonry & Tile Contractors v. Jolley, Urga & Wirth Ass'n*, 113 Nev. 737, 741, 941 P.2d 486, 489 (1997). As a preliminary matter, CHH is concerned by the Court's comparison to the Motion for Fees filed by Drs. Concio and Shaw. Further, CHH contends it is "more concerning," that the Court's prior order stated, "Finally, in considering the result, the Court notes that although the Court found insufficient evidence to establish irrefutably that the statute of limitations had expired, Defense counsel was successful in convincing the Supreme Court of that, and consequently, Defendants prevailed." According to CHH, "the record needs to be corrected here- there was no convincing the Supreme Court of anything."

CHH argues that although the Court correctly found that CHH's offer of judgment was made in good faith and its timing was proper, it erroneously found "Plaintiffs' decision to reject the offer and proceed to trial was not grossly unreasonable or in bad faith. Plaintiffs believed they had a valid claim, and the Court cannot find that wanting some recovery, as opposed to \$0.00, to be 'grossly unreasonable' or in 'bad faith'." CHH contends that this finding is unreasonable in light of the Nevada Supreme Court's determination that Plaintiffs were on notice of any alleged malpractice

no more than one month after decedent's death. Similarly, CHH argues that this Court incorrectly found Plaintiffs' decision to reject the Offer of Judgment was not made in bad faith and was not grossly unreasonable.

As for the reasonableness of the attorneys' fees requested pursuant to NRCP 68, CHH states that it offered to present the Court supporting documentation for in camera review, but, "instead of granting a hearing to which Plaintiffs could interpose whatever opposition they may have had, the Court rejected this offer and suggestion." In addition, Plaintiffs did not oppose the amount of costs and fees incurred in the original motion, even without the attached bills. Additionally, CHH provides that, "[s]ince this Court insisted that the bills be attached, CHH has provided the entirety thereof for judicial review and review by Plaintiffs."

In Opposition, Plaintiffs argue that CHH's Motion must be summarily denied, without the Court addressing the merits of the Motion because CHH did not present any new or substantially different evidence than what it had the opportunity to present when it filed its Verified Memorandum of Costs and separate Motion for Attorney's Fees on 11/22/21. Further, Plaintiffs contend that CHH's Motion for Reconsideration is "clearly a transparent attempt to bolster a potential appeal by inviting the Court to engage with the merits," because a motion for reconsideration is only appealable if decided on the merits. *AA Primo Builders, LLC v. Washington*, 126 Nev. 578, 589 (2010).

Further, Plaintiffs argue that CHH falsely claims that it attached evidence to its Motion for Reconsideration that "was originally submitted to this Court." Plaintiffs also state that CHH's Motion lacks any authority showing the Court's denial of costs was clearly erroneous, and it does not even engage with the authorities cited on pages 7 through 9 of the Court's 2/15/22 Order. Plaintiffs argue they should not be liable for CHH's negligence in failing to follow both the statutory and common law requirements for establishing entitlement to costs. Plaintiffs argue that this Court was thus correct in denying CHH costs in their entirety for lack of proper documentation and reliable evidence.

With regard to CHH's request to reconsider the denial of fees, Plaintiffs note that the Court's denial was based upon its finding that (1) Plaintiffs did not act in bad faith or in a grossly unreasonable manner when they rejected CHH zero dollar Offer of

Judgment and (2) the documentation in support of the request for attorney's fees was lacking. While the first finding by itself ends the inquiry into whether fees can be awarded, in this case the Court also found that "[a]Ithough the Defendant [CHH] has offered to submit a billing ledger to the Court in camera, it would have been necessary for the Defendant to have submitted such ledger, and disclosed it to the Plaintiffs so that the reasonableness could have been addressed by all parties, and by the Court." Plaintiffs argue that since this never happened, there was no reasonable basis for this Court to assess the reasonableness of fees being claimed by CHH. Plaintiffs argue that CHH merely rehashes the same arguments presented in its original Motion for Fees.

Moreover, Plaintiffs argue that the Court's decision to deny fees was not clearly erroneous because the disposition of this case turned on a legal question, which the Nevada Supreme Court decided, well after the time Plaintiffs rejected the Offer of Judgment. It would be ridiculous to expect Plaintiffs, grieving the death of their mother, to anticipate the legal issue and foresee its resolution by the Nevada Supreme Court when they rejected the Offer of Judgment. CHH itself acknowledges this fact when it admits, "[m]edical malpractice cases are complex and require an in-depth understanding of both unique legal issues as well as the medical care and course that is at issue." VHS' Motion for Reconsideration, p. 21 (lines 1-2).

Finally, Plaintiffs argue that the CHH fails to address the deficiency of withholding a billing ledger when it made its fee request and instead asking the Court to rely only upon the declaration of its counsel.

In Reply, CHH argues that Plaintiff incorrectly asserts CHH "has not presented any new or substantially different evidence than what it had the opportunity to present when it filed its original Verified Memorandum of Costs and separate Motion for Attorneys' Fees..." CHH's instant motion is predicated on this Court's clearly erroneous decision to: (1) refuse to sign a judgment for an undisputed amount of legally awardable cots to which CHH is entitled, and (2) to deny additional costs and attorneys' fees stemming from Plaintiff's commencement and maintenance of an action that the Supreme Court found was not only untimely, but that this Court's decision to deny summary judgment in light of the evidence was a manifest abuse of discretion.

Noting that the Court decided the underlying Motion on the papers and without oral argument, CHH contends that this Court ignored the request for in camera review of any evidence it required, with Plaintiffs' opportunity to review same as well. The Court also denied any request for statutorily permitted costs and fees, which was never opposed by Plaintiffs, and denied the discretionary motion for attorneys' fees and costs predicated on other legal and statutory bases. CHH suggests that these denials were based upon this Court's abuse of its discretion and refusal to accept the underlying findings of the Supreme Court pertaining to the evidence Plaintiffs knowingly possessed which demonstrated clear inquiry notice within one month of the decedent's death.

CHH argues that this Court erroneously concluded that CHH submitted no documentary evidence or explanation of costs attendant to the verified memorandum of costs. However, the verified memorandum of costs contained not only a complete listing of disbursements which are allowable under the law for these purposes, but the declaration explained that the expenses were accurate and were incurred and were reasonable. Moreover, the memorandum explained and justified each of the costs, supported by case authority and an application of the respective factors considered to the specific facts and circumstances of this case. As such, CHH claims there was more than ample evidentiary justification for the costs claimed including court filing fees and the expert fees which were justified by the explanations contained in the verified memorandum. For this Court to somehow assert complete ignorance of the legal and appellate history of this case was clearly erroneous.

Moreover, CHH states that Plaintiffs never disputed, nor to this day dispute, the veracity and accuracy of the costs contained in the verified memorandum of costs. CHH argues that, "There was no absence of evidence justifying the costs. The Court just chose to ignore it and improperly declared they were insufficient, citing to the aforenoted authority." CHH argues that the authority does stand for the proposition for which they are cited or was misapplied by the Court. The authority cited involved no evidence or documentation. CHH not only provided evidence, it justified the costs, especially of the voluminous number of experts needed for retention due to the blunderbuss of allegations.

CHH further states:

Rather than accepting the Supreme Court's decision and rationale, this Court's denial of CHH's motion and the rationale behind that decision continues to perpetuate the false notion that the action was either brought or maintained in good faith, a fact completely dispelled by the Supreme Court's decision. Thus, denying costs and attorneys' fees in light of the Supreme Court's decision is not only clearly erroneous, it is also a manifest abuse of discretion which the instant motion seeks to redress.

Again, this Court possessed admissible evidence of the work, time and expenses on the original motion. This Court wanted more than that. This motion gives the Court everything it could possibly need. Moreover, all of this could have been obviated by a hearing with an opportunity for all parties to participate to consider the totality of the evidence which has now been submitted, and would have been submitted had the in camera inspection thereof been considered.

FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

Pursuant to EDCR 2.24(a), "[n]o motion once heard and disposed of may be renewed in the same cause, nor may the same matters therein embraced by reheard, unless by leave of the court granted upon motion therefor, after notice of such motion to the adverse parties."

Nevada courts have inherent authority to reconsider their prior orders. See, *Trail v. Faretto*, 91 Nev. 401 (1975). A party may, "for sufficient cause shown ... request that a court ... amend, correct, resettle, modify, or vacate, as the case may be, an order previously made and entered ... in the case or proceeding. *Id.* at 403. A court may exercise its discretion to revisit and reverse a prior ruling if any one of five circumstances is present: (1) a clearly erroneous ruling; (2) an intervening change in controlling law; (3) substantially different evidence; (4) other changed circumstances; or (5) that manifest injustice would result if the prior ruling is permitted to stand. *United States v. Real Prop_. Located at Incline Village*, 976 F. Supp. 1327, 1353 (D.Nev. 1997). A motion for reconsideration should be granted where new issues of fact or law are raised which support a "ruling contrary to the ruling already reached." *Moore v. City of Las Vegas*, 92 Nev. 402, 405 (1976).

Although the Defendants take offense at the language the Court used in its previous Order, this Court intended nothing negative by indicating that Defendants were able to "convince" the Supreme Court of their position. Such statement was made

simply to convey the "fact" that the Supreme Court was "convinced" that the Defendant's position was correct. Defendants argue that the Court's denial of fees and costs was somehow a continuation of the Court's position in favor of the Plaintiff, but this is also incorrect. In fact, the Court found that the *Beattie* and *Brunzell* factors weighed in favor of the Defense, but since the Defense had not supported its request for fees and costs, as required by the Nevada Supreme Court, this Court was unable to award fees and costs. *Beattie v. Thomas*, 99 Nev. 579, 588, 668 P.2d 268 (1983); *Brunzell v. Golden Gate Nat'l Bank*, 85 Nev. 345, 349, 455 P.2d 31 (1969).

Additionally, Defendants argue that because they submitted a Memorandum of Costs, which was not timely objected to, they are "entitled" to whatever they asked for. This is also incorrect. A party is only entitled to costs if they are substantiated, and the Court finds that such costs were reasonable, and incurred in the subject litigation. Frazier v. Drake, 131 Nev. 632, 357 P.3d 365 (NV.Ct.of App., 2015); Bobby Berosini, Ltd. V. People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals, 114 Nev. 1348, 1353, 971 P.2d 383 (1998); Cadle Co. v. Woods & Erickson, LLP, 131 Nev. 114, 121, 345 P.3d 1049 (2015).

Finally, Defendants suggest that the Court would have been able to review the supporting documents, which Defendant failed to initially provide, if the Court had held a "hearing" and allowed the Defendant to present such documents. Part of the Court's previous inability to award fees was based on the Defendant's failure to provide support for the fees requested, although such documentation was offered to the Court "in camera." It is simply not "fair" to an opposing party, to offer supporting documents "in camera," implying that the opposing party will not have the opportunity to challenge such documents. Based on the Defendant's suggestion that they would make billing records available to the Court "in camera," the Court was led to believe that such documents would not be provided to the Plaintiff.

The Defendant has now submitted documentation supporting the claim for attorney's fees. Because the Court has now been presented with substantially different or additional evidence, reconsideration is appropriate.

Defendant has now provided billing records indicating the following:

5/27/20	\$725.00
6/1/20-6/28/20	\$3,510.00
7/1/20-7/31/20	\$10,192.50
8/10/20-8/28/20	\$8,865.00
9/1/20-9/25/20	\$19,642.50

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10/1/20-10/29/20	\$12,559.50
11/2/20-11/30/20	\$14,392.80
12/1/20-12/22/20	\$3,690.00
1/5/21-1/21/21	\$4,449.00
2/4/21-2/19/21	\$1,489.50
3/4/21-3/30/21	\$2,150.00
4/2/21-4/30/21	\$11,200.00
5/5/21-5/21/21	\$905.00
6/4/21-6/25/21	\$6,629.50
7/7/21-7/29/21	\$1,026.50
8/3/21-8/31/21	\$5,841.50
9/8/21-9/30/21	\$4,375.00
10/1/21-10/27/21	\$10,700.00
11/9/21-11/23/21	\$2,826.50
12/2/21-12/29/21	\$7,975.00
1/3/22-1/25/22	\$4,925.00
Total:	\$138,069.80

Defendant has now provided documentation supporting the following costs:

Total:	\$49,956.03
Filing Fees	\$529.50
JAMS	\$3,000.00
_	\$3,855.60
Cohen Volk Economic Counseling	\$688.50
	\$4,675.00
	\$3,437.50
	\$2,970.00
	\$6,187.50
	\$1,375.00
Abraham Ishaaya, M.D.	\$6,710.00
	\$10,350.00
	\$1,800.00
Ruffalo & Associates	\$4,350.00
American Legal Investigation	\$27.43

Defendant argues that it is entitled to \$42,492.03, and \$110,930.85 in attorneys' fees per N.R.C.P. 68 and N.R.S.§§17.117, plus \$58,514.36 in pre-NRCP 68 offer fees and expenses pursuant to N.R.S.§§ 7.085, 18.010(2) and EDCR 7.60.

On August 28, 2020, Defendant served an Offer of Judgment on Plaintiff pursuant to N.R.C.P. 68, N.R.S. 17.1151, and *Busick v. Trainor*, 2019 Nev. Unpub. LEXIS 378, 437 P.3d 1050 (2019) for a waiver of any presently or potentially recoverable costs in full and final settlement of the matter. At the time of the Offer,

Defendants' expended costs and fees totaled \$58,514.36. The Offer was not accepted by Plaintiff and expired on September 11, 2020.

Since the date of the Offer of Judgment, Defendant argues that it incurred \$106,619.85 in attorney's fees, and paralegal's fees in the amount of \$4,230.00. This Court finds and concludes that the fees incurred by Defendant were reasonable and necessarily incurred in the defense of the case. This Court adopts by reference its prior reasoning and analysis relating to the requested attorney's fees, and now that the Court has been provided with the documentary support of such fees, and finds that such fees were reasonable, pursuant to *Beattie* and *Brunzell*, the Court finds and concludes that such fees are appropriate and recoverable. The Court further finds that the Defendant has now met the requirements of *Frazier*, with regard to documenting the costs incurred. The Court is still not convinced that the expert fees, in addition to the \$1,500 recoverable by statute, are necessary or recoverable. Consequently, in reducing each of the expert's fees to \$1,500.00, the above-referenced costs, which have been documented, must be reduced to \$8,056.93.

CONCLUSION/ORDER

Based upon the foregoing, and good cause appearing,

This Court now indicates its intention, pursuant to *Huneycutt v. Huneycutt*, 94 Nev. 79, 575 P.2d 585 (1978); and *Foster v. Dingwall*, 126 Nev. 49, 228 P.3d 453 (2010), that if this Court had jurisdiction to decide this matter, the Court would now award attorney's fees of \$110,849.85, and costs of \$8,056.93.

Because this matter has been decided on the pleadings, any future hearings relating to this matter are taken off calendar. The Court requests that counsel for Defendant prepare and process a Notice of Entry with regard to this matter, and convey this Decision to the Supreme Court, pursuant to *Huneycutt* and *Dingwall*.

Dated this 4th day of May, 2022

0D9 DD7 5826 D5EB Jerry A. Wiese District Court Judge

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2	CSERV		
3	DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA		
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6	Estate of Rebecca Powell,	CASE NO: A-19-788787-C	
7	Plaintiff(s)	DEPT. NO. Department 30	
8	VS.		
9	Valley Health System, LLC, Defendant(s)		
10			
11	AUTOMA	TED CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE	
12	AUTOMATED CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE		
13	This automated certificate of service was generated by the Eighth Judicial District Court. The foregoing Order was served via the court's electronic eFile system to all		
14	recipients registered for e-Service on the above entitled case as listed below:		
15	Service Date: 5/4/2022		
16	Paul Padda	psp@paulpaddalaw.com	
17	S. Vogel	brent.vogel@lewisbrisbois.com	
18	Jody Foote	jfoote@jhcottonlaw.com	
19	Jessica Pincombe	jpincombe@jhcottonlaw.com	
20 21	John Cotton	jhcotton@jhcottonlaw.com	
22	Brad Shipley	bshipley@jhcottonlaw.com	
23	Tony Abbatangelo	Tony@thevegaslawyers.com	
24	Adam Garth	Adam.Garth@lewisbrisbois.com	
25	Paul Padda	civil@paulpaddalaw.com	
26	Srilata Shah	sri@paulpaddalaw.com	
27			
28			

1	Shady Sirsy	Shady.Sirsy@lewisbrisbois.com
2 3	Shelbi Schram	shelbi@paulpaddalaw.com
4	Maria San Juan	maria.sanjuan@lewisbrisbois.com
5	Karen Cormier	karen@paulpaddalaw.com
6	Kimberly DeSario	kimberly.desario@lewisbrisbois.com
7	Heidi Brown	Heidi.Brown@lewisbrisbois.com
8	Shelbi Schram	shelbi@paulpaddalaw.com
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EXHIBIT C

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

VALLEY HEALTH SYSTEM, LLC,

Appellant,

VS.

ESTATE OF REBECCA POWELL, DARCI CREECY, TARYN CREECY, ISAIAH KHOSROF, and LLOYD CREECY,

Respondents.

Supreme Court No.: 84402

Electronically Filed May 12 2022 10:56 a.m.

District Court No. A-15-788787-Co

NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL OF APPEAL

VALLEY HEALTH SYSTEM, LLC, appellant named above, hereby moves to voluntarily withdraw the appeal mentioned above.

I, Adam Garth, Esq., as counsel for the appellant, explained and informed VALLEY HEALTH SYSTEM, LLC of the legal effects and consequences of this voluntary withdrawal of this appeal, including that VALLEY HEALTH SYSTEM, LLC cannot hereafter seek to reinstate this appeal and that any issues that were or could have been brought in this appeal are forever waived. Having been so informed, VALLEY HEALTH SYSTEM, LLC hereby consents to a voluntary dismissal of the above-mentioned appeal.

VERIFICATION

I recognize that pursuant to N.R.A.P. 3C I am responsible for filing a notice of withdrawal of appeal and that the Supreme Court of Nevada may sanction an attorney for failing to file such a notice. I therefore certify that the information provided in this notice of withdrawal of appeal is true and complete to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.

DATED this 12th day of May, 2022

LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP

By /s/ Adam Garth

S. BRENT VOGEL
Nevada Bar No. 006858
ADAM GARTH
Nevada Bar No. 15045
6385 S. Rainbow Boulevard, Suite 600
Las Vegas, Nevada 89118
Tel. 702.893.3383
Attorneys for Appellant

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on this 12th day of May, 2022, a true and correct copy of **NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL OF APPEAL** was served upon the following parties by electronic service through this Court's electronic service system and also by placing a true and correct copy thereof in the United States Mail in Las Vegas, Nevada with first class postage fully prepaid:.

Paul S. Padda, Esq. PAUL PADDA LAW, PLLC 4560 S. Decatur Blvd., Suite 300 Las Vegas, NV 89103

Tel: 702.366.1888 Fax: 702.366.1940

psp@paulpaddalaw.com
Attorneys for Plaintiffs

By /s/ Heidi Brown

An Employee of LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP

1 **CSERV** 2 DISTRICT COURT 3 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 4 5 Estate of Rebecca Powell, CASE NO: A-19-788787-C 6 Plaintiff(s) DEPT. NO. Department 30 7 VS. 8 Valley Health System, LLC, 9 Defendant(s) 10 11 **AUTOMATED CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE** 12 This automated certificate of service was generated by the Eighth Judicial District 13 Court. The foregoing Judgment was served via the court's electronic eFile system to all recipients registered for e-Service on the above entitled case as listed below: 14 Service Date: 6/2/2022 15 16 Paul Padda psp@paulpaddalaw.com 17 brent.vogel@lewisbrisbois.com S. Vogel 18 Jody Foote jfoote@jhcottonlaw.com 19 Jessica Pincombe jpincombe@jhcottonlaw.com 20 John Cotton jhcotton@jhcottonlaw.com 21 Paul Padda civil@paulpaddalaw.com 22 **Brad Shipley** 23 bshipley@jhcottonlaw.com 24 Tony Abbatangelo Tony@thevegaslawyers.com 25 Adam Garth Adam.Garth@lewisbrisbois.com 26 Srilata Shah sri@paulpaddalaw.com 27

1	Shady Sirsy	Shady.Sirsy@lewisbrisbois.com
2 3	Shelbi Schram	shelbi@paulpaddalaw.com
4	Maria San Juan	maria.sanjuan@lewisbrisbois.com
5	Karen Cormier	karen@paulpaddalaw.com
6	Kimberly DeSario	kimberly.desario@lewisbrisbois.com
7	Shelbi Schram	shelbi@paulpaddalaw.com
8	Heidi Brown	Heidi.Brown@lewisbrisbois.com
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EXHIBIT B

- 1		
1	ORDJ S. BRENT VOGEL	
2	Nevada Bar No. 6858	
3	Brent.Vogel@lewisbrisbois.com ADAM GARTH Nevada Bar No. 15045	
4	Nevada Bar No. 15045 Adam.Garth@lewisbrisbois.com	
5	LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP 6385 S. Rainbow Boulevard, Suite 600	
6	Las Vegas, Nevada 89118 Telephone: 702.893.3383	
7	Facsimile: 702.893.3789 Attorneys for Defendant Valley Health System,	
8	LLC dba Centennial Hills Hospital Medical Center	
9	DISTRIC	T COLIDT
10		
11	CLARK COUP	NTY, NEVADA
12	ECTATE OF DEDECCA DOWELL (1	C N- A 10 700707 C
13	BRIAN POWELL, as Special Administrator;	Case No. A-19-788787-C
14	DARCI CREECY, individually and as Heir; TARYN CREECY, individually and as an	Dept. No.: 7
15	Heir; ISAIAH KHOSROF, individually and as an Heir; LLOYD CREECY, individually,	ORDER DIRECTING EXAMINATION OF JUDGMENT DEBTORS AND PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS
16	Plaintiffs,	FRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS
17	vs.	
18	VALLEY HEALTH SYSTEM, LLC (doing business as "Centennial Hills Hospital Medical	
19	Center"), a foreign limited liability company; UNIVERSAL HEALTH SERVICES, INC., a	
20	foreign corporation; DR. DIONICE S. JULIANO, M.D., an individual; DR.	
21	CONRADO C.D. CONCIO, M.D., an individual; DR. VISHAL S. SHAH, M.D., an	
22	individual; DOES 1-10; and ROES A-Z;,	
23	Defendants.	
24		
25	After having reviewed the Judgment C	Creditor's Motion for Examination of Judgment
26	Debtors and good cause otherwise appearing:	
27	IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Judgmen	at Debtors Estate of Rebecca Powell, through Brian
28	Powell as Special Administrator, Darci Creecy, T	Γaryn Creecy, Isaiah Khosrof, and Lloyd Creecy

BRISBOIS
BISGAARD
& SMITH LLP
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

4858-6833-9498.1

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1	shall each appear before this Court located at on
2	beginning at and on such further days as the Court shall determine, if
3	necessary, to then and there answer upon oath concerning their respective property and assets as
4	identified in the Judgment Creditor's Ex Parte Examination of Judgment Debtors. The Judgment
5	Debtors are hereby forbidden in the meantime from selling, transferring, or otherwise disposing of
6	any property or assets not exempt from execution pursuant to NRS 21.005, et seq.
7	IT IS HEREBY FURTHER ORDERED that Judgment Debtors Estate of Rebecca Powell,
8	through Brian Powell as Special Administrator, Darci Creecy, Taryn Creecy, Isaiah Khosrof, and
9	Lloyd Creecy shall each individually respond to each of the Requests for Production set forth in
10	Judgment Creditor's Ex Parte Application for Examination of Judgment Debtors and shall produce
11	the requested information, documents, and other materials no later than fourteen (14) days prior
12	to the date of the examination as set forth herein. The information, documents, and other materials
13	shall be produced to the law offices of Lewis Brisbois Bisgaard & Smith LLP, located at 6385 S.
14	Rainbow Boulevard, Suite 600, Las Vegas, Nevada 89118.
15	Failure to produce the requested materials or failure to appear for the examination at the
16	dates and times specified above may result in an Order to Show Cause being issued.
17	DATED this day of
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19	DISTRICT COURT JUDGE
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LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP ATTORNEYS AT LAW

EXHIBIT B

Electronically Filed 8/19/2022 2:08 PM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COURT

1 S. BRENT VOGEL Nevada Bar No. 6858 Brent.Vogel@lewisbrisbois.com ADAM ĞARTH Nevada Bar No. 15045 Adam.Garth@lewisbrisbois.com LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP 6385 S. Rainbow Boulevard, Suite 600 5 Las Vegas, Nevada 89118 Telephone: 702.893.3383 Facsimile: 702.893.3789 Attorneys for Defendant Valley Health System, LLC dba Centennial Hills Hospital Medical Center 8 9 DISTRICT COURT 10 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 11 Case No. A-19-788787-C ESTATE OF REBECCA POWELL, through BRIAN POWELL, as Special Administrator; DARCI CREECY, individually and as Heir; Dept. No.: 30 TARYN CREECY, individually and as an Heir; ISAIAH KHOSROF, individually and as an Heir; LLOYD CREECY, individually, 15 Plaintiffs. 16 NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER VS. 17 VALLEY HEALTH SYSTEM, LLC (doing 18 business as "Centennial Hills Hospital Medical Center"), a foreign limited liability company; 19 UNIVERSAL HEALTH SERVICES, INC., a foreign corporation; DR. DIONICE S. JULIANO, M.D., an individual; DR. 20 CONRADO C.D. CONCIO, M.D., an 21 individual; DR. VISHAL S. SHAH, M.D., an individual; DOES 1-10; and ROES A-Z;, 22 Defendants. 23 24 25 26 27 28

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Order Directing Examination of Judgment Debtors and Production of Documents was entered on August 18, 2022, a true and correct copy of which is attached hereto. DATED this 19th day of August, 2022 LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP /s/ Adam Garth By S. BRENT VOGEL Nevada Bar No. 6858 ADAM GARTH Nevada Bar No. 15045 6385 S. Rainbow Boulevard, Suite 600 Las Vegas, Nevada 89118 Tel. 702.893.3383 Attorneys for Attorneys for Defendant Valley Health System, LLC dba Centennial Hills Hospital Medical Center

4895-1659-3188.1

1	<u>CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE</u>		
2	I hereby certify that on this 19 th day of August, 2022, a true and correct copy of NOTICE		
3	OF ENTRY OF ORDER was served by electronically filing with the Clerk of the Court using the		
4	Odyssey E-File & Serve system and serving all parties with an email-address on record, who have		
5	agreed to receive electronic service in this action.		
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	Paul S. Padda, Esq. PAUL PADDA LAW, PLLC 4560 S. Decatur Blvd., Suite 300 Las Vegas, NV 89103 Tel: 702.366.1888 Fax: 702.366.1940 psp@paulpaddalaw.com Attorneys for Plaintiffs	John H. Cotton, Esq. Brad Shipley, Esq. JOHN. H. COTTON & ASSOCIATES 7900 W. Sahara Ave., Suite 200 Las Vegas, NV 89117 Tel: 702.832.5909 Fax: 702.832.5910 jhcotton@jhcottonlaw.com bshipleyr@jhcottonlaw.com Attorneys for Defendants Dionice S. Juliano, M.D., Conrado Concio, M.D And Vishal S. Shah, M.D.	
15 16	D	/a/ Haidi Duonya	
17 18	БУ	an Employee of LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP	
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4895-1659-3188.1

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Electronically Filed 08/18/2022 3:33 PM CLERK OF THE COURT

		CLERK OF THE COURT	
1	ORDJ		
2	S. BRENT VOGEL Nevada Bar No. 6858		
2	Brent.Vogel@lewisbrisbois.com		
3	ADAM GARTH Nevada Bar No. 15045		
4	Adam.Garth@lewisbrisbois.com LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP		
5	6385 S. Rainbow Boulevard, Suite 600		
6	Las Vegas, Nevada 89118 Telephone: 702.893.3383		
7	Facsimile: 702.893.3789		
	Attorneys for Defendant Valley Health System, LLC dba Centennial Hills Hospital Medical		
8	Center		
9	DIGMDIG	T. COLUBTI	
10	DISTRICT COURT		
11	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA		
12	ESTATE OF REBECCA POWELL, through	Case No. A-19-788787-C	
13	BRIAN POWELL, as Special Administrator;		
14	DARCI CREECY, individually and as Heir; TARYN CREECY, individually and as an	Dept. No.: 7	
15	Heir; ISAIAH KHOSROF, individually and as an Heir; LLOYD CREECY, individually,	ORDER DIRECTING EXAMINATION OF JUDGMENT DEBTORS AND	
		PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS	
16	Plaintiffs,		
17	VS.		
18	VALLEY HEALTH SYSTEM, LLC (doing		
19	business as "Centennial Hills Hospital Medical Center"), a foreign limited liability company;		
20	UNIVERSAL HEALTH SERVICES, INC., a foreign corporation; DR. DIONICE S.		
	JULIANO, M.D., an individual; DR.		
21	CONRADO C.D. CONCIO, M.D., an individual; DR. VISHAL S. SHAH, M.D., an		
22	individual; DOES 1-10; and ROES A-Z;,		
23	Defendants.		
24			
25	After having reviewed the Judgment Creditor's Motion for Examination of Judgment		
26	Debtors and good cause otherwise appearing:		
27	IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Judgment Debtors Estate of Rebecca Powell, through Brian		
28	Powell as Special Administrator, Darci Creecy, Taryn Creecy, Isaiah Khosrof, and Lloyd Creecy		

LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP ATTORNEYS AT LAW

1	in Courtroom 5B of the September 28, 2022 shall each appear before this Court located at Regional Justice Center on
$\frac{1}{2}$	
2	beginning at and on such further days as the Court shall determine, if
3	necessary, to then and there answer upon oath concerning their respective property and assets as
4	identified in the Judgment Creditor's Ex Parte Examination of Judgment Debtors. The Judgment
5	Debtors are hereby forbidden in the meantime from selling, transferring, or otherwise disposing of
6	any property or assets not exempt from execution pursuant to NRS 21.005, et seq.
7	IT IS HEREBY FURTHER ORDERED that Judgment Debtors Estate of Rebecca Powell,
8	through Brian Powell as Special Administrator, Darci Creecy, Taryn Creecy, Isaiah Khosrof, and
9	Lloyd Creecy shall each individually respond to each of the Requests for Production set forth in
0	Judgment Creditor's Ex Parte Application for Examination of Judgment Debtors and shall produce
1	the requested information, documents, and other materials no later than fourteen (14) days prior
2	to the date of the examination as set forth herein. The information, documents, and other materials
3	shall be produced to the law offices of Lewis Brisbois Bisgaard & Smith LLP, located at 6385 S.
4	Rainbow Boulevard, Suite 600, Las Vegas, Nevada 89118.
5	Failure to produce the requested materials or failure to appear for the examination at the
6	dates and times specified above may result in an Order to Show Cause being issued.
7	DATED this day of, 2022. Dated this 18th day of August, 2022
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9	DISTRICT COURT JUNCE
20	FC8 154 0748 30FD
21	Linda Marie Bell District Court Judge
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LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LIP ATTORNEYS AT LAW 28

1 **CSERV** 2 DISTRICT COURT 3 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 4 5 Estate of Rebecca Powell, CASE NO: A-19-788787-C 6 Plaintiff(s) DEPT. NO. Department 7 7 VS. 8 Valley Health System, LLC, 9 Defendant(s) 10 11 **AUTOMATED CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE** 12 This automated certificate of service was generated by the Eighth Judicial District 13 Court. The foregoing Order for Examination of Judgment Debtor was served via the court's electronic eFile system to all recipients registered for e-Service on the above entitled case as 14 listed below: 15 Service Date: 8/18/2022 16 Paul Padda psp@paulpaddalaw.com 17 brent.vogel@lewisbrisbois.com S. Vogel 18 Jody Foote 19 jfoote@jhcottonlaw.com 20 Jessica Pincombe jpincombe@jhcottonlaw.com 21 John Cotton jhcotton@jhcottonlaw.com 22 **Brad Shipley** bshipley@jhcottonlaw.com 23 Paul Padda civil@paulpaddalaw.com 24 Tony Abbatangelo Tony@thevegaslawyers.com 25 Adam Garth Adam.Garth@lewisbrisbois.com 26 Srilata Shah 27 sri@paulpaddalaw.com

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2	Maria San Juan	maria.sanjuan@lewisbrisbois.com
3		
4	Karen Cormier	karen@paulpaddalaw.com
5	Kimberly DeSario	kimberly.desario@lewisbrisbois.com
6	Shelbi Schram	shelbi@paulpaddalaw.com
7	Heidi Brown	Heidi.Brown@lewisbrisbois.com
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EXHIBIT C

From: <u>Paul Padda</u>

To: <u>Garth, Adam; Srilata Shah; Vogel, Brent</u>

Cc: <u>Lani Esteban-Trinidad</u>

Subject: [EXT] Re: Estate of Rebecca Powell
Date: Tuesday, September 27, 2022 2:21:00 PM

Attachments: <u>image001.png</u>



Dear Messrs. Vogel and Garth,

I am writing to advise that none of the respondents in your Judgment Debtor proceeding will be able to appear tomorrow. As you know, they have very limited financial means and are unable to travel to Las Vegas. In fact, to my knowledge, they haven't stepped foot in Nevada since the passing of Rebecca Powell. I am providing this in advance to avoid any inconvenience. I will also be seeking relief from the Court regarding the same.

Regards, Paul Padda

Paul S. Padda, Esq.

PAUL PADDA LAW, PLLC (702) 366-1888 paulpaddalaw.com

Nevada Physical Office:

4560 South Decatur Blvd, Suite 300 Las Vegas, Nevada 89103 Tele: (702) 366-1888

California Physical Office:

300 South Grand Avenue, Suite 3840 Los Angeles, California 90071 Tele: (213) 423-7788

Mailing Address For All Offices: 4030 South Jones Blvd., Unit 30370

Las Vegas, Nevada 89173



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destroy this communication, any attachments, and all copies thereof. Thank you for your cooperation.

EXHIBIT D

NOTICE TO JUDGMENT DEBTOR PURSUANT TO OH. REV. CODE § 2716.031

TO:	Lloyd Creecy		
	(Name of Judgment Debtor)		

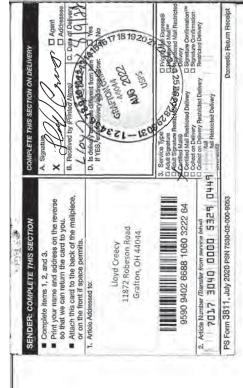
You are hereby notified that the judgment creditor in this proceeding has issued an affidavit of current balance due on garnishment order in the above-referenced case in the Lorain County Court of Common Pleas. The "Affidavit Of Current Balance Due" on the proceeding page shows the original amount of the judgment that was the basis of the garnishment order, the accrued interest to date, the court costs assessed to date, all moneys paid the judgment creditor and the judgment creditor's attorney on the judgment to date, and the current balance due on the judgment.

If you dispute the judgment creditor's determination of these amounts or if you believe that this affidavit is improper for any other reason, you may request a hearing before this court by disputing the affidavit in the Request for Hearing Form, contained in this packet, and delivering the Request for Hearing Form to this court at the address listed on the Form no later than the end of the fifth business day after you receive this notice. You may state your reasons for disputing the judgment creditor's determination of the amounts shown in the affidavit of current balance due in the space provided on the Form; however, you are not required to do so. If you do state your reasons for disputing the judgment creditor's determination, you are not prohibited from stating any other reason at the hearing. If you do not state your reasons, it will not be held against you by the court, and you can state your reasons at the hearing. NO OBJECTIONS TO THE JUDGMENT ITSELF WILL BE HEARD OR CONSIDERED AT THE HEARING. The hearing will be limited to a consideration of the amount currently due on the judgment you owe to the judgment creditor.

If you request a hearing by delivering your request for hearing not later than the end of the fifth business day after you receive this notice, the court will conduct the hearing no later than twelve days after your request is received by the court, and the court will send you notice of the date, time, and place. You may indicate in the form that you believe that the need for the hearing is an emergency and that it should be given priority by the court. If you do so, the court will schedule the hearing as soon as practicable after your request is received and will send you notice of the date, time, and place. If you do not request a hearing by delivering your request for hearing not later than the end of the fifth business day after you receive this notice, some of your personal earnings will continue to be paid to the judgment creditor until the judgment is satisfied.

If you have any questions concerning this matter, you may contact the office of the clerk of this court. However, be advised that the clerk's office cannot provide you with legal advice. If you want legal representation, you should contact your lawyer immediately. If you need the name of a lawyer, you should contact the lawyer referral service through the local bar association.

Emily Davis	September 27, 2022	
(Attorney for Judgment Creditor or Judgment Creditor)	(Date)	







Emily Davis 1375 E. 9th Street, Suite 2250 Cleveland, Ohio 44114 Emily.Davis@lewisbrisbois.com Direct: 216.586,8823

August 9, 2022

Lloyd Creecy 11872 Robson Road Grafton, OH 44044-9162

Re:

Valley Health System, LLC v. Darci Creecy

Our File No.: 28094.190

Dear Mr. Creecy:

Enclosed is the Notice of Court Proceeding to Collect debt for your signature. Please review and complete the second page, Payment to Avoid Garnishment and sign.

Once completed and signed on the line stating (Signature of Judgment Debtor), and kindly return to me in the self-addressed stamped envelope.

Thank you for your assistance. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact me at (216) 586-8823 or Emily.Davis@lewisbrisbois.com.

Very truly yours,

Emily H. Davis for

1s/ Emily H. Davis

LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP

EHD:js Enclosures

....

Adam Garth, Esquire

NOTICE OF COURT PROCEEDING TO COLLECT DEBT

To: Lloyd Cree	су		
(Name of Judg	gment Debtor)		
11872 Robeson R	load, Grafton, OH 4404	4	
(Last Known Residence A	ddress of Judgment Debtor)		
You owe the undersigned	Valley Health System, LLC	118,906.78 \$, including interest and court costs, for which a judgment was obtained against you or certified in the
Court on (Date)	(Name of Judgment Creditor) , payment of which is hereby d	emanded.	

If you do not do one of the three things listed below within fifteen days of the date of the mailing of this notice or of its service by the court, we will go to court, unless we are otherwise precluded by law from doing so, and ask that your employer be ordered to withhold money from your earnings until the judgment is paid in full or, if applicable, is paid to a certain extent and to pay the withheld money to the court in satisfaction of your debt. This is called garnishment of personal earnings.

It is to your advantage to avoid garnishment of personal earnings because the placing of the extra burden on your employer possibly could cause you to lose your job,

YOU CAN AVOID THE GARNISHMENT BY DOING ONE OF THESE THREE THINGS WITHIN THE FIFTEEN-DAY PERIOD:

- (1) Pay to us the amount due;
- (2) Complete the attached form entitled "Payment to Avoid Garnishment" and return it to us with the payment, if any, shown due on it; or
- (3) Apply to your local municipal or county court or, if you are not a resident of Ohio, to the municipal or county court in whose jurisdiction-your place of employment is located, for the appointment of a trustee to receive the part of your earnings that is not exempt from garnishment, and notify us that you have applied for the appointment of a trustee. You will be required to list your creditors, the amounts of their claims, and the amounts due on their claims, and the amount you then will pay to your trustee each payday will be divided among them until the debts are paid off. This can be to your advantage because in the meantime none of those creditors can garnish your wages.

You also may contact a budget and debt counseling service described in division (D) of section 2716.03 of the Revised Code for the purpose of entering into an agreement for debt scheduling. There may not be enough time to set up an agreement for debt scheduling in order to avoid a garnishment of your wages based upon this demand for payment, but entering into an agreement for debt scheduling might protect you from future garnishments of your wages. Under an agreement for debt scheduling, you will have to regularly pay a portion of your income to the service until the debts subject to the agreement are paid off. This portion of your income will be paid by the service to your creditors who are owed debts subject to the agreement. This can be to your advantage because these creditors cannot garnish your wages while you make your payments to the service on time.

Valley Health System, LLC

(Name of Judgment Creditor)

(Signature of Judgment Creditor or Agent

367 South Gulph Road, King of Prussia, PA 19406

(Address of Judgment Creditor)

PAYMENT TO AVOID GARNISHMENT

To:				
367 S	y Health System, LLC South Gulph Road, King ussia, PA 19406	Judgment Creditor Name and Address		
		_		
		which you have given me notice, I enclose \$ _	to apply toward m	y indebtedness to you. The amount of the
payment (1)	was computed as follows: Total amount of indebtedness demande	ad: \$ 118,906.78		
(2)		ings, after deductions required by law, earned by	you during the current pay period (th	nat is, the pay period in which this demand
-,	is received by you): \$	191, 210, 22, 22, 24, 25, 24, 25, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27	yes served me server bed bennes (o	
(3)				
	a. Enter your pay period (circle one)			
	OWee	kly Biweekly	Semimonthly	Monthly
	b. Enter the date when your present	pay period ends:		
(4)	Enter an amount equal to 25% of the an	nount on line (2); \$		
1480				
(5)		ly wage is \$(to be filled in by J enter thirty times the current federal minimum hou sixty-five times the current federal minimum ho	urly wage; if paid biweekly, enter sixt	
	b. Enter the amount by which the an	nount on line (2) exceeds the amount on line 5(A):	\$	
(6)	Enter the smallest of the amounts on lin	e (1), (4), or 5(B). Send this amount to the judgm	ont craditor plane with this form after	r you have connect it.
(0)	Enter the smallest of the amounts of the	s (1), (4), or 3(b). Send this amount to the judgm	ent dealtor along with this form after	you have aighed it. \$
I certify th	nat the statements contained above are tru	e to the best of my knowledge and belief.		
(Signature	re of Judgment Debtor)			
		7		
		Judgment Debtor Name and Residence Add	ress	
		1		
THAT TH		NE (2) IS A TRUE STATEMENT OF YOUR EA TRUE STATEMENT OF YOUR EARNINGS OR IVING THIS NOTICE,		
	nat the amount shown on line (2) is a ment of the judgment debtor's earnings.		attached copies of my pay stubs for mediately prior to my receiving this r	
(Print Nan	me of Employer)	(Signature of Judgr	ment Debtor)	
(Signature	e of Employer or Agent)			
1-10-1-10	The state of the s			

Lorain County Court of Common Pleas, Lorain County Justice Center, 225 Court Street, Elyria, OH 44035

NOTICE TO JUDGMENT DEBTOR PURSUANT TO OH. REV. CODE § 2716.06 (DELIVERED BY EMPLOYER TO EMPLOYEE)

TO THE JUDGMENT DEBTOR:	Lloyd Creecy	CASE NUMBER:	22CV206538
You are hereby notified tha	t this court has issued	an order in the above case	in favor of:
Valley Health Syste	em, LLC, 367 South (Gulph Road, King of Pruss	sia, PA, 19406
	(Name and ac	ddress of judgment creditor)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	being paid to you. The	is order was issued on the b	gs be used in satisfaction of your debtoasis of the judgment creditor's judg-
Clark County District Co	urt of Nevada	in case no	A-19-788787-C
on June 7, 2022			
claims of creditors. Additionally, we documents entitled "ORDER AND that are enclosed with this notice she by your employer.	vages under a certain a NOTICE OF GARNI now the amount p	amount may never be used SHMENT AND ASNWER roposed to be taken out of	our personal earnings free from the to satisfy the claims of creditors. The A OF EMPLOYER (GARNISHEE)" your personal earnings was calculated
possession of the personal earnings you may request a hearing before the or in a substantially similar form, at the clerk of this court, no later than reasons for disputing the judgment of however, you are not required to do not prohibited from stating any other by the court, and you can state your	because they are exemples court by disputing the delivering the requestive end of the fifth bust creditor's right to garresso. If you do state your reason at the hearing reasons at the hearing HE HEARING. The left is court of the state of	mpt, or you feel that this ore the claim in the request for est for hearing to this court isiness day after you receive hish your personal earnings our reasons for disputing the g. If you do not state your g. NO OBJECTIONS TO thearing will be limited to a	in the space provided on the form; e judgment creditor's right, you are reasons, it will not be held against you THE JUDGMENT ITSELF WILL BE consideration of the amount of your
after you receive this notice, it will the court will send you notice of the for the hearing is an emergency and	be conducted no later e date, time, and place I that it should be give your request is receive ng your request for he	than twelve days after your. You may indicate on the en priority by the court. If yed and will send you notice earing form no later than the	you do so, the court will schedule the of the date, time, and place. If you e end of the fifth business day after
be advised that the clerk's office car	nnot provide you with	legal advice. If you want	e of the clerk of this court. However, legal representation, you should o contact the lawyer referral service
		TOM ORLANDO,	CLERK OF COURT
		BY:	
DATE			DEPUTY CLERK

CUYAHOGA COUNTY AFFIDAVIT & ORDER & NOTICE OF GARNISHMENT OF PERSONAL EARNINGS & ANSWER OF EMPLOYER CUYAHOGA COUNTY CLERK OF COURTS OFFICE, CIVIL DIVISION, 1^{6T} FLOOR, JUSTICE CENTER, 1200 ONTARIO STREET, CLEVELAND, OH 44113, (216) 443-3764, http://coc.cuyahogacounty.us/

Valley Health System, LLC 367 South Gulph Road King of Prussia, PA 19406	CREDITOR (ADDRESS)	CASE NO. <u>CV22966476</u> DOCKET NO.	
King of Frasala, FA 19400			
Darci Creecy 13613 Woodward Boulevard Garfield Hts., OH 44125	V. DEBTOR (ADDRESS)		
recovered or certified a judgment in this court ag- personal earnings owing to the judgment debtor. Payment demanded in the written demand has n Affiant has no knowledge if the judgment debtor i judgment debtor's personal earnings.	sinst above named ju Written demand on ji ot been made, nor ha has applied for truste	adgment debtor. The garnishee named below udgment debtor, per § 2716.02 ORC, has be as a sufficient portion been made to prevent seship or is the subject of a debt scheduling a	according to law, says that I am attorney/judgment creditor who w may be an employer of the judgment debtor and may have sen made at least 15 and not more than 45 days before this date, the garnishment of personal earnings described in such section, agreement, either of which precludes the garnishment of
Emily Davis, Esq. (0100237) Lewis Brisbots Bisgaard & Smith 1375 E 9th Street, Suite 2250 Cleveland, OH 44114	JUDGMENT CI (INCLUDE FIR		Signature: Judgment Creditor/Attorney
	—		8 에 루스 (* 1935년 - 1935년 - 그런 시간에 보고 1945년 (1954년 1937년 1937년 - 1954년 1937년 1937년 1937년 1937년 1937년 1937년 1937년 1887년 - 1일 - 1938년 - 1938년
Sworn to & Subscribed to me on			Signature: Notary Public
			Signature. Notiny Fabric
S	ECTION A. COL	URT ORDER AND NOTICE OF GA	ARNISHMENT
Gamishee:	The hydernest e	enditor in the above once has find as affide.	
		reditor in the above case has filed an affidav dgment debtor money for personal earnings.	it, satisfactory to the undersigned, in this court stating that you
	You are therefo	ore ordered to complete the "ANSWER O	F EMPLOYER (GARNISHEE)" in section B of this form.
receive this order of garnishment. Deliver one DEBTOR" and "REQUEST FOR HEARING" to to	Return one con completed and sig	mpleted and signed copy of this form to t med copy of this form and the accompany	he clerk of this court within five (5) business days after you ying documents entitled "NOTICE TO THE JUDGMENT
The UNPAID PORTION OF THE JUDGMENT	amounts to:	\$	
2. Plus INTEREST TO DATE (interest rate =		+\$	
3. Plus UNPAID COURT COSTS amount to:		+ \$	
4. Minus AMOUNT PAID on judgment, costs, and		-\$	
5. AMOUNT NOW DUE		= \$	
the debtor's personal disposable earnings as dete during each pay period beginning with the first full pay that specified amount, calculated each pay debtor. You must include with that specified a photocopy with each payment. You are permitted	ermined in accordance I pay period after you y period at the statu mount an Interim/Fi to deduct a processi Id, You are not requi	ce with the Interim/Final Report & Answer of a receive the order, until the judgment, court utory percentage, to the clerk of this cour inal Report & Answer of Garnishee in the ing fee (not part of the court costs) of up to \$ ired to file with the court the Interim/Final Re	alculated during each pay period at the statutory percentage, of Garnishee, from the debtors personal, disposable earnings costs, and all applicable interest has been paid in full. You must rt within 30 days after the end of each pay period of the form set forth in 2716.07 ORC (form enclosed). Use a new \$3.00 from the debtor's personal, disposable earnings for any pay port and Answer of Garnishee for any pay period in which an
The creditor/attorney files with this country and release this garnishment order, re A municipal or county court appoints a A federal bankruptcy court issues to y	judgment is paid in f urt a written notice the eleasing you from the a trustee for the debte ou an order that stay as court issues to you	full due to your withholding of the specified a lat the total probable amount due on the judg mandate of this garnishment. or and issues to you an order that stays this as this garnishment order of personal earnings or a garnishment order of personal earnings	gment has been satisfied; or files a written request to terminate garnishment order.
			that relates to the debtor and a different creditor that does not
Under any of the circumstances listed, you are re 5 & 6 above, you must cease processing this gam	ishment after the exp	piration of the full pay period within which the	Sarnishee per § 2716.08 ORC, Under the circumstances listed in the 182nd day after you began processing it falls, Special stacking the respect to the same debtor. Familiarize yourself with the rules
Witness My Hand & Seal of This Court On Today	s Date	A DA AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	
		ADMINISTRATIVE AND PRESID	DING JUDGE BRENDAN J. SHEEHAN

REVISED 02/2014

CUYAHOGA COUNTY AFFIDAVIT & ORDER & NOTICE OF GARNISHMENT OF PERSONAL EARNINGS & ANSWER OF EMPLOYER CUYAHOGA COUNTY CLERK OF COURTS OFFICE, CIVIL DIVISION, 1⁶¹ FLOOR, JUSTICE CENTER, 1200 ONTARIO STREET, CLEVELAND, OH 44113, (216) 443-3764, http://coc.cuyahogacounty.us/

V " 11 W 6 /		Case No. CV22966476
Valley Health System, I	LLC CREDITOR	
VS.		
7525 19752N		
Darci Creecy	DEBTOR	
		THIS COMMUNICATION IS FROM A DEBT COLLECTOR
SECTION B. ANSWER OF EMPLO	YER (GARNISHEE). ANSWER	ALL PERTINENT QUESTIONS. An employer is one who is required to withhold payroll plete and return a signed copy of this page to the above listed address.
and out of payments of personal carmings	to the judgment debtor.	price and retain a signed copy or any page to the most and and and
Now comes, the en	nployer (garnishee) herein, who says:	
1. This order of garnishment of personal earning	ogs was received on	
	Many every and the such	MIDED OF OCCUPANTS AND THE INTERMEDIAL DEPOSIT FORMS
If answer is "No," give date of last employm		INDER OF SECTION B AND THE INTERIM/FINAL REPORT FORM) If never employed here check here:
3 (A) is the debt to which this order of garniss	hment of nersonal earnings pertains	the subject of an existing agreement for debt scheduling between the judgment debtor and a
budget and debt counseling service and	has the judgment debtor made every	payment that was due under the agreement for debt scheduling no later than forty-five days
after the date on which the payment was	due?	
		0
		OYES ONO
If the answer to both parts of this qu	uestion is "Yes," give all available detr	ils of the agreement, sign this form, and return it to the court.
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		
		onal earnings, withholding moneys from the judgment debtor's personal disposable earnings
pursuant to another order of garnishme (such as a support order or Internal Rev		federal law provides with a higher priority than this order of garnishment of personal earnings
famous and a deplete or det of a finding to	Total activities and the same	
		OYES ONO
With a service to this south in the SV		
	he relevant judgment creditor under the	sued the higher priority order, the associated case number, the date upon which you received at order.
	SWEE	
(C) Did you receive prior to the date that you	u received this order of garnishment of	f personal earnings one or more other orders of garnishment of personal earnings that are not
described in question 3(B), and are you	currently processing one or more of	those orders for the statutorily required time period or holding one or more of those orders for
processing for a statutorily required peri	od in the sequence of their receipt by	you?
		O VEG
		O'res O'no
		sued each of those previously received orders, the associated case numbers, the date upon evant judgment creditor under each of those orders. List first the previously received order(s)
		reived orders in the sequence that you are required to process them.
I certify that the statements above are true.		
(Print Name of Employer)		(Print Name and Title of Person Who Completed Form on behalf of the Employer)
usten ar sellusta penengua tutta penengua tu		
Dated		
		(Signature of Employer or Employer's Agent)

CUYAHOGA COUNTY AFFIDAVIT & ORDER & NOTICE OF GARNISHMENT OF PERSONAL EARNINGS & ANSWER OF EMPLOYER CUYAHOGA COUNTY CLERK OF COURTS OFFICE, CIVIL DIVISION, 1^{5T} FLOOR, JUSTICE CENTER, 1200 ONTARIO STREET, CLEVELAND, OH 44113, (216) 443-3764,

http://coc.cuyahogacounty.us/ Valley Health System, LLC CASE NO. CV22966476 367 South Gulph Road CREDITOR DOCKET NO. (ADDRESS) King of Prussia, PA 19406 V. Taryn Creecy DEBTOR 5305 Northfield Road, Apt 315 (ADDRESS) Bedford Hts., OH 44146 STATE OF OHIO, COUNTY OF CUYAHOGA, ss: The undersigned, being first duly cautioned, sworn or affirmed according to law, says that I am attorney/judgment creditor who recovered or certified a judgment in this court against above named judgment debtor. The gamishee named below may be an employer of the judgment debtor and may have personal earnings owing to the judgment debtor. Written demand on judgment debtor, per § 2716.02 ORC, has been made at least 15 and not more than 45 days before this date. Payment demanded in the written demand has not been made, nor has a sufficient portion been made to prevent the garnishment of personal earnings described in such section. Affiant has no knowledge if the judgment debtor has applied for trusteeship or is the subject of a debt scheduling agreement, either of which precludes the garnishment of judgment debtor's personal earnings. Emily Davis, Esq. (0100237) ATTORNEY FOR Lewis Brisbois Bisgaard & Smith 1375 E 9th Street, Suite 2250 Cleveland, OH 44114 JUDGMENT CREDITOR (INCLUDE FIRM ADDRESS AND REGISTRATION NO.) Signature: Judgment Creditor/Attorney Sworn to & Subscribed to me on ___ Signature: Notary Public SECTION A, COURT ORDER AND NOTICE OF GARNISHMENT Garnishee: The judgment creditor in the above case has filed an affidavit, satisfactory to the undersigned, in this court stating that you may owe the judgment debtor money for personal earnings. You are therefore ordered to complete the "ANSWER OF EMPLOYER (GARNISHEE)" in section B of this form. Return one completed and signed copy of this form to the clerk of this court within five (5) business days after you receive this order of garnishment. Deliver one completed and signed copy of this form and the accompanying documents entitled "NOTICE TO THE JUDGMENT DEBTOR" and "REQUEST FOR HEARING" to the judgment debtor. Keep the other completed and signed copy of this form for your files. 1. The UNPAID PORTION OF THE JUDGMENT amounts to: 2. Plus INTEREST TO DATE (interest rate = ___%) 3. Plus UNPAID COURT COSTS amount to: 4. Minus AMOUNT PAID on judgment, costs, and interest 5. AMOUNT NOW DUE =\$ This garnishment order of personal earnings is a continuous order requiring you to withhold a specified amount, calculated during each pay period at the statutory percentage, of the debtor's personal disposable earnings as determined in accordance with the Interim/Final Report & Answer of Garnishee, from the debtors personal, disposable earnings during each pay period beginning with the first full pay period after you receive the order, until the judgment, court costs, and all applicable interest has been paid in full. You must pay that specified amount, calculated each pay period at the statutory percentage, to the clerk of this court within 30 days after the end of each pay period of the debtor. You must include with that specified amount an Interim/Final Report & Answer of Garnishee in the form set forth in 2716.07 ORC (form enclosed). Use a new photocopy with each payment. You are permitted to deduct a processing fee (not part of the court costs) of up to \$3,00 from the debtor's personal, disposable earnings for any pay period of the debtor where an amount was withheld. You are not required to file with the court the Interim/Final Report and Answer of Garnishee for any pay period in which an amount from the debtor's personal, disposable earnings was not withheld. This garnishment of personal earnings will remain in effect until one of the following occur: The total probable amount due on the judgment is paid in full due to your withholding of the specified amount.

The creditor/attorney files with this court a written notice that the total probable amount due on the judgment has been satisfied; or files a written request to terminate (2) and release this garnishment order, releasing you from the mandate of this garnishment.

A municipal or county court appoints a trustee for the debtor and issues to you an order that stays this garnishment order. A federal bankruptcy court issues to you an order that stays this garnishment order of personal earnings. A municipal, county, or a common pleas court issues to you a garnishment order of personal earnings that relates to the debtor and a different creditor, and Ohio or federal law provides the other order with a higher priority than this order. A municipal, county, or a common pleas court issues to you a garnishment order of personal earnings that relates to the debtor and a different creditor that does not have a higher priority than this order. Under any of the circumstances listed, you are required to file with this court an Interim/Final Report & Answer of Garnishee per § 2716.08 ORC. Under the circumstances listed in 5 & 6 above, you must cease processing this garnishment after the expiration of the full pay period within which the 182nd day after you began processing it falls. Special stacking, priority of payment, and manner of payment rules apply when a garnishee receives multiple garnishment orders with respect to the same debtor. Familiarize yourself with the rules are set forth in § 2716.041 ORC. Witness My Hand & Seal of This Court On Today's Date ADMINISTRATIVE AND PRESIDING JUDGE BRENDAN J. SHEEHAN

CUYAHOGA COUNTY AFFIDAVIT & ORDER & NOTICE OF GARNISHMENT OF PERSONAL EARNINGS & ANSWER OF EMPLOYER CUYAHOGA COUNTY CLERK OF COURTS OFFICE, CIVIL DIVISION, 1⁵¹ FLOOR, JUSTICE CENTER, 1200 ONTARIO STREET, CLEVELAND, OH 44113, (216) 443-3764, http://coc.cuyahogacounty.us/

Valley Health System, LLC CREDITOR	Case No. CV22966476
vs.	
Taryn Creecy DEBTOR	
	THIS COMMUNICATION IS FROM A DEBT COLLECTOR
	*5
	WER ALL PERTINENT QUESTIONS. An employer is one who is required to withhold payroll Complete and return a signed copy of this page to the above listed address.
Now comes, the employer (garnishee) herein, who sa	nys:
This order of garnishment of personal earnings was received on	_
2. The judgment debtor is in my/our employ: YES/NO (IF "YES" COMPLETE RE If answer is "No," give date of last employment:	EMAINDER OF SECTION B AND THE INTERIM/FINAL REPORT FORM) If never employed here check here:
	ains the subject of an existing agreement for debt scheduling between the judgment debtor and a avery payment that was due under the agreement for debt scheduling no later than forty-five days
	O-150
	OYES NO
If the answer to both parts of this question is "Yes," give all available of	details of the agreement, sign this form, and return it to the court.
pursuant to another order of garnishment of personal earnings that Ohio (such as a support order or Internal Revenue service Service levy)?	personal earnings, withholding moneys from the judgment debtor's personal disposable earnings or federal law provides with a higher priority than this order of garnishment of personal earnings ONO at issued the higher priority order, the associated case number, the date upon which you received ler that order.
	ent of personal earnings one or more other orders of garnishment of personal earnings that are not e of those orders for the statutorily required time period or holding one or more of those orders for t by you?
	YES NO
which you received each of those orders, and the balance due to the	hat issued each of those previously received orders, the associated case numbers, the date upon the relevant judgment creditor under each of those orders. List first the previously received order(s) they received orders in the sequence that you are required to process them.
certify that the statements above are true.	
Print Name of Employer)	(Print Name and Title of Person Who Completed Form on behalf of the Employer)
Dated	(Signature of Employer or Employer's Agent)

NOTICE TO JUDGMENT DEBTOR

PERSONAL EARNINGS GARNISHMENT
CUYAHOGA COUNTY CLERK OF COURTS OFFICE, CIVIL DIVISION, 1st FLOOR, JUSTICE CENTER, 1200 ONTARIO STREET, CLEVELAND, OH 44113, (216) 443-3764, http://coc.cuyahogacounty.us/

Valley Health Systems, LLC 367 South Gulph Road, King of Prussia, PA 19406	CASE NO. CV22966476 CREDITOR (ADDRESS)
Darci Creecy 13613 Woodward Blvd Garfield Heights, OH 44125	V. DEBTOR (ADDRESS)
directing that some of your personal earnings be u judgment creditor's judgment against you that was	an order in the above case in favor of Valley Health Systems, LLC (Creditor's Name). Sed in satisfaction of your debt to the judgment creditor instead of being paid to you. This order was issued on the basis of the obtained in the Cuyahoga County Court of Common Pleas on July 26, 2022.
never be used to satisfy the claims of creditors. Th	sep a certain amount of your personal earnings free from the claims of creditors. Additionally, wages under a certain amount may e documents entitled "ORDER AND NOTICE OF GARNISHMENT AND ANSWER OF EMPLOYER" that are enclosed with this out of your personal earnings was calculated by your employer.
you feel that this order is improper for any other results substantially similar form, and delivering the request day after you receive this notice. You may state yo however, you are not required to do so. If you do so	sh your personal earnings and believe that you are entitled to possession of the personal earnings because they are exempt or if ason, you may request a hearing before this court by disputing the claim in the request for hearing form, appearing below, or in a set for hearing to this court at the above address, at the office of the clerk of this court, no later than the end of the fifth business ur reasons for disputing the judgment creditor's right to garnish your personal earnings in the space provided on the form; tate your reasons for disputing the judgment creditor's right, you are not prohibited from stating any other reason at the hearing. Against you by the court, and you can state your reasons at the hearing. NO OBJECTIONS TO THE JUDGMENT ITSELF WILL
BE HEARD OR CONSIDERED AT THE HEARING of the judgment you owe to the judgment creditor.	3. The hearing will be limited to a consideration of the amount of your personal earnings, if any, that can be used in satisfaction
days after your request is received by the court, an hearing is an emergency and that it should be give	for hearing no later than the end of the fifth business day after you receive this notice, it will be conducted no later than twelve and the court will send you notice of the date, time, and place. You may indicate in the form that you believe that the need for the in priority by the court. If you do so, the court will schedule the hearing as soon as practicable after your request is received and you do not request a hearing by delivering your request for hearing no later than the end of the fifth business day after you swill be paid to the judgment creditor.
If you have any questions concerning this matter, y If you need the name of a lawyer, contact the local	rou may contact the office of the clerk of this court. If you want legal representation, you should contact your lawyer immediately. bar association.
by, Deputy Clerk	Date

PAGE 1 REVISED 04/2014

REQUEST FOR HEARING

PERSONAL EARNINGS GARNISHMENT
CUYAHOGA COUNTY CLERK OF COURTS OFFICE, CIVIL DIVISION, 1ST FLOOR, JUSTICE CENTER, 1200 ONTARIO STREET, CLEVELAND, OH 44113, (216) 443-3764, http://coc.cuyahogacounty.us/

Valley Health Systems, LLC 367 South Gulph Road, King of Prussia, PA 19406	V.	Darci Creecy 13613 Woodward Blvd Garfield Heights, OH 44125		
CREDITOR CASE NO. CV22966476		DEBTOR		
I dispute the judgment creditor's right to garnish my pers this request to the court. Ifeel that the need for the I(insert "Do" or "Do Not") I dispute the judgment creditor's right to garnish my pers	hearing is an	emergency.		lve days after delivery o
I UNDERSTAND THAT NO OBJECTIONS TO THE JUD	OGMENT ITS	ELF WILL BE CONSIDERED AT THE HEARING.		
WARNING: IF YOU DO NOT DELIVER SIMILAR FORM TO THE OFFICE OF TO OF IT, YOU WAIVE YOUR RIGHT TO	THE CLE	RK OF THIS COURT WITHIN FIVE E	BUSINESS DAYS OF	YOUR RECEIPT
Valley Health Systems, LLC (Name of Judgment Creditor)		IN SATISFACTION OF YOUR DEB		
(Name of Judgment Debtor-Print)				
(Signature)		Date: _		

PAGE 2 REVISED 04/2014

NOTICE TO JUDGMENT DEBTOR

PERSONAL EARNINGS GARNISHMENT
CUYAHOGA COUNTY CLERK OF COURTS OFFICE, CIVIL DIVISION, 1st FLOOR, JUSTICE CENTER, 1200 ONTARIO STREET, CLEVELAND, OH 44113, (216) 443-3764, http://coc.cuyahogacounty.us/

Valley Health Systems, LLC 367 South Gulph Road, King of Prussia, PA 19406	CREDITOR (ADDRESS)
Taryn Creecy	V. DEBTOR
5305 Northfield Rd, Apt. 315 Bedford Heights, OH 44146	(ADDRESS)
You are hereby notified that this court has issued a	an order in the above case in favor of Valley Health Systems, LLC, the judgment creditor in this proceeding, (Creditor's Name)
directing that some of your personal earnings be us	sed in satisfaction of your debt to the judgment creditor instead of being paid to you. This order was issued on the basis of the
judgment creditor's judgment against you that was	obtained in the Cuyahoga County Court of Common Pleas on
The law of Ohio provides that you are entitled to ke	eep a certain amount of your personal earnings free from the claims of creditors. Additionally, wages under a certain amount may
never be used to satisfy the claims of creditors. The	e documents entitled "ORDER AND NOTICE OF GARNISHMENT AND ANSWER OF EMPLOYER" that are enclosed with this
notice show how the amount proposed to be taken	out of your personal earnings was calculated by your employer.
If you dispute the judgment creditor's right to garnis	sh your personal earnings and believe that you are entitled to possession of the personal earnings because they are exempt or if
you feel that this order is improper for any other rea	ason, you may request a hearing before this court by disputing the claim in the request for hearing form, appearing below, or in a
substantially similar form, and delivering the reques	st for hearing to this court at the above address, at the office of the clerk of this court, no later than the end of the fifth business
day after you receive this notice. You may state yo	our reasons for disputing the judgment creditor's right to garnish your personal earnings in the space provided on the form;
however, you are not required to do so. If you do s	tate your reasons for disputing the judgment creditor's right, you are not prohibited from stating any other reason at the hearing.
If you do not state your reasons, it will not be held a	against you by the court, and you can state your reasons at the hearing. NO OBJECTIONS TO THE JUDGMENT ITSELF WILL
BE HEARD OR CONSIDERED AT THE HEARING	3. The hearing will be limited to a consideration of the amount of your personal earnings, if any, that can be used in satisfaction
of the judgment you owe to the judgment creditor.	
If you request a hearing by delivering your request	for hearing no later than the end of the fifth business day after you receive this notice, it will be conducted no later than twelve
days after your request is received by the court, an	nd the court will send you notice of the date, time, and place. You may indicate in the form that you believe that the need for the
hearing is an emergency and that it should be give	en priority by the court. If you do so, the court will schedule the hearing as soon as practicable after your request is received and
	you do not request a hearing by delivering your request for hearing no later than the end of the fifth business day after you
receive this notice, some of your personal earnings	s will be paid to the judgment creditor.
If you have any questions concerning this matter, y	you may contact the office of the clerk of this court. If you want legal representation, you should contact your lawyer immediately.
If you need the name of a lawyer, contact the local	bar association.
by,	
Deputy Clerk	Date

REVISED 04/2014 PAGE 1

REQUEST FOR HEARING

PERSONAL EARNINGS GARNISHMENT
CUYAHOGA COUNTY CLERK OF COURTS OFFICE, CIVIL DIVISION, 1ST FLOOR, JUSTICE CENTER, 1200 ONTARIO STREET, CLEVELAND, OH 44113, (216) 443-3764, http://coc.cuyahogacounty.us/

	, , , ,		
Valley Health Systems, LLC 367 South Gulph Road, King of Prussia, PA 19406	Taryn Creecy 5305 Northfield Rd, Bedford Heights, Oh		
CREDITOR	DEBTOR		
CASE NO. CV22966476			
I dispute the judgment creditor's right to garnish my per	onal earnings in the above case and request that	a hearing in this matter be held no later than tw	elve days after delivery o
this request to the court.			
(insert "Do" or "Do Not") feel that the need for the	learing is an emergency.		
I dispute the judgment creditor's right to garnish my per	onal earnings for the following reasons:	(0	OPTIONAL)
		,,	<u>.</u> ,
I UNDERSTAND THAT NO OBJECTIONS TO THE JU	GMENT ITSELF WILL BE CONSIDERED AT TH	HE HEARING.	
WARNING: IF YOU DO NOT DELIVE			
SIMILAR FORM TO THE OFFICE OF OF IT, YOU WAIVE YOUR RIGHT TO			
Valley Health Systems, LLC			
(Name of Judgment Creditor)	IN SATISFACTION OF	YOUR DEBT TO THE JUDGMEN	NI-CREDITOR.
(Name of Judgment Debtor-Print)			
(Name of eddyment bester 1 mil)			
(Signature)		Date:	
. •			

PAGE 2 REVISED 04/2014

Cuyahoga County Court of Common Pleas

Date:

July 26, 2022

Case Number: CV 22 966476

Judgment Creditor: Valley Health System, LLC 367 South Gulph Road King of Prussia, PA 19406

VS.

Judgment Debtor: Taryn Creecy 5305 Northfield Road Apt 315 Bedford Hts., OH 44146

Notice: A foreign judgement has been filed in this court by

Judgment Creditor against <u>Taryn Creecy</u> Section 2329.022 of the Ohio Revised Code. Judgment Creditor's Attorney: Emily Davis, Esq. Lewis Brisbois Bisgaard & Smith 1375 E 9th Street, Suite 2250 Cleveland, OH 44114

Valley Health System, LLC

, Judgment Debtor pursuant to

Nailah K. Byrd Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas

CUEAHOGA COUNTY, CLERK OF COURTS



Cuyahoga County Court of Common Pleas

Date:

July 26, 2022

Case Number: CV 22 966476

Judgment Creditor: Valley Health System, LLC 367 South Gulph Road King of Prussia, PA 19406

> Judgment Creditor's Attorney: Emily Davis, Esq. Lewis Brisbois Bisgaard & Smith 1375 E 9th Street, Suite 2250 Cleveland, OH 44114

VS.

Judgment Debtor: Darci Creecy 13613 Woodward Boulevard Garfield Hts., OH 44125

Notice: A foreign judgement has been filed in this court by

Valley Health System, LLC

Judgment Creditor against <u>Darci Creecy</u> Section 2329.022 of the Ohio Revised Code. , Judgment Debtor pursuant to

Nailah K. Byrd Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas

CUYAHOGA COUNTY, CLERK OF COURTS

RECEIPT



LORAIN COUNTY Court of Common Pleas

TOM ORLANDO, Clerk

LORAIN COUNTY JUSTICE CENTER 225 COURT STREET ELYRIA, OHIO 44035

Cashier/Bookkeeping (440) 329-5625

RECEIPT INFORMATION		
Receipt Number: 22-0017066	Receipt Date/Time Jul 22 2022 12:39PM	
Receipt Type: Civil Case Receipt		

/ CASE INFORMATION		
Case Number: 22CV206538	Judge: Hon. Judge Raymond J. Ewers	
Case Caption: VALLEY HEALTTI	H SYSTEM LLC VS LLOYD CREECY	

PAYMENT INFORMATION		
Paid By: LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD &	Paid For:	
Payment Type: Check	Paid To: C.H.	
Amount Tendered: \$300.00	Balance Due: \$0.00	
Description: NEW CASE		



www.LorainCounty.us/Clerk

Electronically Filed 6/7/2022 12:48 PM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COUR

FILED NJUD S. BRENT VOGEL 2022 JUL 22 P 2: 23 Nevada Bar No. 6858 Brent. Vogel@lewisbrisbois.com ADAM GARTH CLERK OF COURTS CLERK OF COUNTY
CLYAHOMINGE: ANDREW J. SANTOLI Nevada Bar No. 15045 Adam.Garth@lewisbrisbois.com LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH 6385 S. Rainbow Boulevard, Suite 600 CV 22 966476 Las Vegas, Nevada 89118 Telephone: 702,893.3383 Facsimile: 702.893.3789 Attorneys for Defendant Valley Health System, LLC dba Centennial Hills Hospital Medical 8 Center 9 DISTRICT COURT 10 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 11 Case No. A-19-788787-C 12 ESTATE OF REBECCA POWELL, through BRIAN POWELL, as Special Administrator; DARCI CREECY, individually and as Heir; TARYN CREECY, individually and as an Dept. No.: 30 13 Heir; ISAIAH KHOSROF, individually and as an Heir; LLOYD CREECY, individually, 15 Plaintiffs, NOTICE OF ENTRY OF JUDGMENT 16 VS. 17 VALLEY HEALTH SYSTEM, LLC (doing 18 business as "Centennial Hills Hospital Medical Center"), a foreign limited liability company; UNIVERSAL HEALTH SERVICES, INC., a 19 foreign corporation; DR. DIONICE S. JULIANO, M.D., an individual; DR. 20 CONRADO C.D. CONCIO, M.D., an 21 individual; DR. VISHAL S. SHAH, M.D., an individual; DOES 1-10; and ROES A-Z;, 22 Defendants. 23 24 25

> FOREIGN JUDGMENT 2329.022 O.R.C.

4895-1659-3188.1

26

27

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Defendant Valley Health System LLC' Judgment of Costs and Attorneys' Fees per NRS 18.020, 18.005, 18.110, 17.117, and N.R.C.P. 68(f) as Against Plaintiffs was entered on June 2, 2022, a true and correct copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit

LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP

/s/ Adam Garth By S. BRENT VOGEL Nevada Bar No. 6858 ADAM GARTH Nevada Bar No. 15045 6385 S. Rainbow Boulevard, Suite 600 Las Vegas, Nevada 89118 Tel. 702.893.3383 Attorneys for Attorneys for Defendant Valley Health System, LLC dba Centennial Hills Hospital Medical Center

JUN - 8 2022

CERTIFIED COPY DOCUMENT ATTACHED IS A TRUE AND CORRECT COPY

CLERK OF THE COURT

4895-1659-3188.1

27

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on this 7th day of June, 2022, a true and correct copy of **NOTICE OF ENTRY OF JUDGMENT** was served by electronically filing with the Clerk of the Court using the Odyssey E-File & Serve system and serving all parties with an email-address on record, who have agreed to receive electronic service in this action.

Paul S. Padda, Esq.
PAUL PADDA LAW, PLLC
4560 S. Decatur Blvd., Suite 300
Las Vegas, NV 89103
Tel: 702.366.1888
Fax: 702.366.1940
psp@paulpaddalaw.com

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JOHN. H. COTTON & ASSOCIATES
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John H. Cotton, Esq.

bshipleyr@jhcottonlaw.com
Attorneys for Defendants Dionice S. Juliano,
M.D., Conrado Concio, M.D And Vishal S.
Shah, M.D.

By /s/ Maria T. San Juan

an Employee of

LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP

4895-1659-3188.1

EXHIBIT A

4895-1659-3188.]

ELECTRONICALLY SERVED 6/2/2022 11:14 AM

Electronically Iffied
06/02/2022 11:14 AM

CLERK OF THE COURT

JUDG S. BRENT VOGEL Nevada Bar No. 6858 Brent. Vogel@lewisbrisbois.com ADAM GARTH Nevada Bar No. 15045 Adam.Garth@lewisbrisbois.com LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP 6385 S. Rainbow Boulevard. Suite 600 Las Vegas, Nevada 89118 Telephone: 702.893.3383 Facsimile: 702.893.3789 Attorneys for Defendant Valley Health System, LLC dba Centennial Hills Hospital Medical Center 9 DISTRICT COURT 10 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA Case No. A-19-788787-C 11 ESTATE OF REBECCA POWELL, through BRIAN POWELL, as Special Administrator; 12 DARCI CREECY, individually and as Heir; Dept. No.: 30 TARYN CREECY, individually and as an 13 Heir; ISAIAH KHOSROF, individually and as DEFENDANT VALLEY HEALTH SYSTEM LLC'S JUDGMENT OF COSTS an Heir; LLOYD CREECY, individually; 14 AND ATTORNEYS' FEES PER NRS Plaintiffs, 18.020, 18.005, 18.110, 17.117, and N.R.C.P. 15 68(f) AS AGAINST PLAINTIFFS VS. 16 VALLEY HEALTH SYSTEM, LLC (doing business as "Centennial Hills Hospital Medical Center"), a foreign limited liability company; UNIVERSAL HEALTH SERVICES, INC., a 18 foreign corporation; DR. DIONICE S. 19 JULIANO, M.D., an individual; DR. CONRADO C.D. CONCIO, M.D., an individual; DR. VISHAL S. SHAH, M.D., an 20 individual; DOES 1-10; and ROES A-Z; 21 Defendants. 22 23 Pursuant to the Order granting Defendant Valley Health System, LLC's motion for summary 24 judgment dated and entered on November 19, 2021 (Exhibit "A"), the Order granting Defendant 25 Valley Health System, LLC's motion for reconsideration regarding motion for attorneys' fees dated 26 and entered on May 4, 2022 (Exhibit "B"), and pursuant to Defendant Valley Health System, LLC's 27 notice of withdrawal of appeal dated and filed in the Nevada Supreme Court on May 12, 2022 28

4875-4672-5407.1

(Exhibit "C"), 2 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED: 3 That the Plaintiffs, take nothing, and that the action be dismissed on the merits. 4 Defendants Valley Health System, LLC shall be awarded their reasonable costs and attorneys' fees pursuant to NRS 18.020, 18.005, 18.110, 17.117, and N.R.C.P. 68(f) in the amounts of \$110,849.85 for attorneys' fees, and costs of \$8,056.93, for a total of \$118,906.78 in accordance 6 with the Court's orders attached hereto as Exhibits "A" and "B" based upon the withdrawal of 8 Defendant's appeal as attached hereto as Exhibit "C". Dated this 2nd day of June, 2022 9 DATED this day of , 2022. 10 11 DISTRICT COURT JUDGE 12 Respectfully Submitted By 7B8 6E9 13 LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGA JULY A SWIESE LLP District Court Judge 14 15 Isl Adam Garth By 16 S. BRENT VOGEL Nevada Bar No. 6858 17 ADAM GARTH Nevada Bar No. 15045 18 6385 S. Rainbow Boulevard, Suite 600 19 Las Vegas, Nevada 89118 Tel. 702.893.3383 20 Attorneys for Attorneys for Defendant Valley Health System, LLC dba Centennial Hills Hospital 21 Medical Center 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

Agreed as to form and substance by:

Refused to sign

Paul S. Padda, Esq. Srilata Shah, Esq.

PAUL PADDA LAW, PLLC 4560 S. Decatur Blvd., Suite 300

Las Vegas, NV 89103 Tel: 702.366.1888

Fax: 702.366.1940

psp@paulpaddalaw.com Attorneys for Plaintiffs

4875-4672-5407.1

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on this _____ day of May, 2022, a true and correct copy of DEFENDANT VALLEY HEALTH SYSTEM LLC'S JUDGMENT OF COSTS AND ATTORNEYS' FEES PER NRS 18.020, 18.005, 18.110, 17.117, and N.R.C.P. 68(f) AS AGAINST PLAINTIFFS was served by electronically filing with the Clerk of the Court using the Odyssey E-File & Serve system and serving all parties with an email-address on record, who have agreed to receive electronic service in this action.

Paul S. Padda, Esq.
PAUL PADDA LAW, PLLC
4560 S. Decatur Blvd., Suite 300
Las Vegas, NV 89103
Tel: 702.366.1888
Fax: 702.366.1940
psp@paulpaddalaw.com
Attorneys for Plaintiffs

By /s/ Heidi Brown

An Employee of LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP

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4875-4672-5-107.1