### Case No. 85850

# In the Supreme Court of Nevadalectronically Filed

A CAB SERIES LLC, f/k/a A CAB, LLC,

Elizabeth A. Brown Clerk of Supreme Court

Jan 26 2024 05:02 PM

Appellant,

US.

MICHAEL MURRAY; and MICHAEL RENO, individually and on behalf of others similarly situated,

Respondents.

#### APPEAL

from the Eighth Judicial District Court, Clark County The Honorable MARIA GALL, District Judge District Court Case No. A-12-669926-C

## APPELLANT'S APPENDIX VOLUME 8 PAGES 1751-2000

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| 168 | Order Denying Motion Without Prejudice<br>and with Leave to Renew   | 07/08/22 | 19 | 4667–4670 |
| 181 | Order Granting Motion to Lift Stay and<br>Regarding Additional Briefing and<br>Motion Practice  | 09/19/22 | 20 | 4984–4989 |
| 198 | Order Granting Motion to Stay, Offset,<br>or Apportion Award of Cost  | 11/17/22 | 22 | 5399–5403 |
| 144 | Plaintiffs' Motion for an Award of<br>Attorney's Fees on Appeal   | 02/17/22 | 14 | 3302–3316 |
| 145 | Plaintiffs' Motion for an Award of<br>Attorney's Fees on Appeal of Order<br>Denying Receiver, Opposing Mooted<br>Motion for Attorney's Fees, and for Costs<br>on Appeal | 02/22/22 | 14 | 3317–3332 |

| 99  | Plaintiffs' Motion for an Award of<br>Attorneys Fees and Costs as per NRCP<br>Rule 54 and the Nevada Constitution                                | 10/12/18 | 9        | 2017–2041              |
|-----|--|----------|----------|------------------------|
| 141 | Plaintiffs' Motion for Entry of a Modified<br>Judgment as Provided for by Remittitur   | 02/14/22 | 13       | 3065–3221              |
| 142 | Plaintiffs' Motion for Entry of Modified<br>Award of Pre-Judgment Attorney's Fees<br>as Provided for by Remittitur                               | 02/16/22 | 13<br>14 | 3222–3250<br>3251–3272 |
| 102 | Plaintiffs' Motion to File a Supplement<br>in Support of an Award of Attorneys<br>Fees and Costs Per NRCP Rule 54 and<br>the Nevada Constitution | 10/29/18 | 9        | 2143-2155              |
| 176 | Plaintiffs' Motion to Lift Stay and Have<br>Pending Motions Decided  | 08/12/22 | 20       | 4868–4882              |
| 164 | Plaintiffs' Motion to Reconsider Award of Costs  | 06/16/22 | 17<br>18 | 4202–4250<br>4251–4356 |
| 159 | Plaintiffs' Motion to Stay, Offset, or<br>Apportion Award of Costs and/or<br>Reconsider Award of Costs   | 05/31/22 | 16<br>17 | 3934–4000<br>4001–4089 |
| 184 | Plaintiffs' Omnibus Brief Pursuant to<br>the Court's Order of September 19, 2022   | 09/30/22 | 22       | 5301-5309              |
| 187 | Plaintiffs' Opposition to Defendants'<br>Motion for Costs  | 11/04/22 | 22       | 5330–5333              |
| 180 | Plaintiffs' Reply to Defendant's<br>Opposition to Plaintiffs' Motion to Lift<br>Stay and Have Pending Motions Decided                            | 09/13/22 | 20       | 4967–4983              |
| 86  | Plaintiffs' Reply to Defendants' Opposition to Plaintiffs' Motion to Amend Judgment  | 09/20/18 | 7        | 1681–1737              |
| 104 | Plaintiffs' Reply to Defendants' Opposition to Plaintiffs' Motion for an Award of Attorneys Fees and Costs as                                    | 11/08/18 | 10       | 2295–2303              |

|     | Per NRCP Rule 54 and the Nevada<br>Constitution  |          |          |                        |
|-----|--|----------|----------|------------------------|
| 106 | Plaintiffs' Reply to Defendants' Opposition to Plaintiffs' Motion to File a Supplement in Support of an Award of Attorneys Fees and Costs Per NRCP Rule 54 and the Nevada Constitution                     | 11/28/18 | 10       | 2317–2323              |
| 167 | Plaintiffs' Reply to Defendants' Opposition to Plaintiffs' Motion to Stay, Offset, or Apportion Award of Costs and/or Reconsider Award of Costs  | 07/01/22 | 18<br>19 | 4488–4500<br>4501–4666 |
| 170 | Plaintiffs' Reply to Defendants' Opposition to Plaintiffs' Motion to Reconsider Award of Costs and Response to Defendants' Counter-Motion  | 07/21/22 | 19       | 4677–4716              |
| 172 | Plaintiffs' Reply to Defendants' Opposition to Plaintiffs' Motion for Entry of Modified Judgment as Provided for by Remittitur   | 08/12/22 | 20       | 4767–4835              |
| 173 | Plaintiffs' Reply to Defendants' Opposition to Plaintiffs' Motion for Entry of Modified Award of Pre-Judgment Attorney's Fees and Provided for by Remittitur   | 08/12/22 | 20       | 4836–4840              |
| 174 | Plaintiffs' Reply to Defendants'<br>Opposition to Plaintiffs' Motion for an<br>Award of Attorney's Fees on Appeal  | 08/12/22 | 20       | 4841–4845              |
| 175 | Plaintiffs' Reply to Defendants' Opposition to Plaintiffs' Motion for an Award of Attorneys' Fees on Appeal of Order Denying Receiver, Opposing Mooted Motion for Attorney's Fees, and for Costs on Appeal | 08/12/22 | 20       | 4846–4867              |

| 90  | Plaintiffs' Response and Counter-motion<br>to Defendants Motion on OST to Quash   | 09/24/18 | 8  | 1770–1845 |
|-----|---|----------|----|-----------|
| 136 | Plaintiffs' Response to Defendants' Motion for Costs & Counter Motion to Offset Costs Against Judgment  | 02/03/22 | 12 | 2811–2825 |
| 147 | Plaintiffs' Response to Defendants'<br>Motion for Declaratory Order & Counter-<br>Motion for Award of Attorney's Fees   | 02/25/22 | 14 | 3337–3384 |
| 152 | Plaintiffs' Response to Defendants' Motion for Stay on Order Shortening Time and Counter-Motion for Award of Attorney's Fees                                    | 03/04/22 | 16 | 3818–3859 |
| 107 | Recorder's Transcript of Hearing on All<br>Pending Motions  | 12/04/18 | 10 | 2324–2405 |
| 205 | Recorder's Transcript of Hearing on<br>Argument re Post Judgment Receiver<br>Motion to Distribute Funds Held by<br>Class Counsel on an Order Shortening<br>Time | 12/15/22 | 23 | 5527–5530 |
| 124 | Recorder's Transcript of Hearing re All<br>Pending Motions  | 05/21/19 | 11 | 2570–2617 |
| 126 | Recorder's Transcript of Hearing re All<br>Pending Motions  | 12/03/19 | 11 | 2624–2675 |
| 143 | Recorder's Transcript of Hearing re All<br>Pending Motions  | 02/16/22 | 14 | 3273–3301 |
| 155 | Recorder's Transcript of Hearing re<br>Defendant's Motion to Stay on OST  | 03/09/22 | 16 | 3902–3916 |
| 63  | Recorder's Transcript of Proceeding re<br>Discovery Conference  | 08/08/17 | 5  | 1093–1110 |
| 64  | Recorder's Transcript of Proceeding re<br>Discovery Conference – Referred by<br>Judge   | 10/04/17 | 5  | 1111–1123 |

| 20  | Recorder's Transcript of Proceedings for<br>All Pending Motions   | 11/18/15 | 2      | 346–377            |
|-----|---|----------|--------|--------------------|
| 23  | Recorder's Transcript of Proceedings for<br>Discovery Production/Deferred Ruling –<br>Defendant's Rule 37 Sanctions | 01/13/16 | 2      | 392–412            |
| 32  | Recorder's Transcript of Proceedings for<br>Further Proceedings on Discovery<br>Production/Deferred Ruling          | 04/08/16 | 2<br>3 | 485–500<br>501–520 |
| 13  | Recorder's Transcript of Proceedings<br>Notice of Plaintiffs' Motion to Compel the<br>Production of Documents       | 03/18/15 | 1      | 88–107             |
| 42  | Recorder's Transcript of Proceedings re<br>Plaintiffs' Motion to Compel the<br>Production of Documents              | 01/25/17 | 3<br>4 | 742–750<br>751–787 |
| 43  | Recorder's Transcript of Proceedings re<br>Plaintiffs' Motion to Compel Compliance<br>with Subpoena                 | 02/08/17 | 4      | 788–806            |
| 39  | Recorder's Transcript of Proceedings re<br>Status Check Compliance  | 11/18/16 | 3      | 647–671            |
| 188 | Reply in Support of Defendants' Motion for Costs  | 11/07/22 | 22     | 5334–5337          |
| 137 | Reply in Support of Defendants' Motion<br>for Costs and Opposition to<br>Countermotion                              | 02/09/22 | 12     | 2826–2846          |
| 154 | Reply in Support of Defendants' Motion<br>to Stay on Order Shortening Time  | 03/08/22 | 16     | 3887–3901          |
| 177 | Response to Plaintiffs' Motion to Lift<br>Stay and Have Pending Motions Decided                                     | 08/26/22 | 20     | 4883–4936          |
| 16  | Second Amended Complaint and<br>Supplemental Complaint  | 08/19/15 | 1      | 145–162            |
| 119 | Second Amended Notice of Appeal   | 03/06/19 | 11     | 2550–2553          |
|     |   |          |        |                    |

| 179 | Second Supplement to Defendants'<br>Response to Plaintiffs' Motion to Lift<br>Stay and Have Pending Motions Decided                                | 09/09/22 | 20       | 4962–4966              |
|-----|--|----------|----------|------------------------|
| 58  | Stipulation and Order  | 07/11/17 | 5        | 1073–1078              |
| 122 | Stipulation and Order to Continue<br>Hearings  | 05/17/19 | 11       | 2564-2566              |
| 123 | Stipulation and Order to Continue<br>Hearings  | 05/20/19 | 11       | 2567–2569              |
| 178 | Supplement to Defendants' Response to<br>Plaintiffs' Motion to Lift Stay and Have<br>Pending Motions Decided                                       | 08/29/22 | 20       | 4937–4961              |
| 138 | Supplement to Plaintiffs' Response to Defendants' Motion for Costs   | 02/10/22 | 12       | 2847–2850              |
| 19  | Transcript of Proceedings of All Pending<br>Motions  | 11/03/15 | 1<br>2   | 177–250<br>251–345     |
| 171 | Transcript of Proceedings re Case<br>Management Conference   | 07/25/22 | 19<br>20 | 4717–4750<br>4751–4766 |
| 41  | Transcript of Proceedings re Motion to<br>Compel Interrogatory Responses on<br>Status Check Compliance - Report and<br>Recommendation              | 12/09/16 | 3        | 678–741                |
| 38  | Transcript of Proceedings re Motions<br>Status Check, Compliance Status Check,<br>and Production Status Check                                      | 10/12/16 | 3        | 597–646                |
| 37  | Transcript of Proceedings re Plaintiff's Motion to Compel the Production of Documents and Interrogatory Responses - Status Check on Status of Case | 09/07/16 | 3        | 554–596                |
| 165 | Transcript of Proceedings re Plaintiffs' Motion for Turnover of Property Pursuant to NRS 21.320 or Alternative Relief                              | 06/29/22 | 18       | 4357–4379              |

| 54  | Transcript re All Pending Motions   | 05/18/17 | 4<br>5 | 881–1000<br>1001–1011  |
|-----|---|----------|--------|------------------------|
| 101 | Transcript Re All Pending Motions   | 10/22/18 | 9      | 2046–2142              |
| 77  | Transcript re Appointment of Special<br>Master  | 02/15/18 | 6      | 1346–1376              |
| 91  | Transcript re Defendant's Ex-Parte<br>Motion to Quash Writ of Execution and,<br>in the Alternative, Motion for Partial<br>Stay of Execution on Order Shortening   | 09/26/18 | 8      | 1846–1913              |
| 92  | Transcript re Defendant's Ex-Parte Motion to Quash Writ of Execution and, in the Alternative, Motion for Partial Stay of Execution on Order Shortening, and Plaintiffs' Response to Defendant's Ex-Parte Motion to Quash Writ of Execution on OST and Countermotion for Appropriate Judgment Enforcement Relief | 09/28/18 | 8      | 1914–1980              |
| 69  | Transcript re Defendant's Motion for<br>Summary Judgment  | 01/02/18 | 5<br>6 | 1199–1250<br>1251–1261 |
| 2   | Transcript re Defendant's Motion to<br>Dismiss Complaint  | 01/17/13 | 1      | 9–31                   |
| 82  | Transcript re Plaintiff's Motion for<br>Partial Summary Judgment  | 06/05/18 | 7      | 1509–1580              |
| 57  | Transcript re Plaintiff's Motion on Order<br>Shortening Time and Extend Damages<br>Class Certification and for Other Relief   | 06/13/17 | 5      | 1051–1072              |
| 55  | Transcript re Plaintiff's Re-Notice of<br>Motion for Partial Summary Judgment   | 05/25/17 | 5      | 1012–1032              |
| 109 | Transcript re Plaintiffs Ex Parte Motion<br>for a Temporary Restraining Order and<br>Motion on an Order Requiring the<br>Turnover of Certain Property of the  | 12/13/18 | 10     | 2424–2475              |

|     | Judgment Debtor Pursuant to NRS 21.320   |          |        |                        |
|-----|--|----------|--------|------------------------|
| 80  | Transcript re Plaintiffs' Motion for<br>Miscellaneous Relief   | 05/23/18 | 6      | 1387–1463              |
| 44  | Transcript re Plaintiffs' Motion on OST to Expedite Issuance of Order Granting Motion Filed on 10/14/16 to Enjoin Defendants from Seeking Settlement of any Unpaid Wage Claims Involving any Class Members Except as Part of this Lawsuit and for Other Relief and for Sanctions | 02/14/17 | 4      | 807–826                |
| 14  | Transcript re Plaintiffs' Motion to Certify<br>This Case as a Class Action Pursuant to<br>NCRP Rule 23 and Appoint a Special<br>Master Pursuant to NRCP Rule 53  | 08/11/15 | 1      | 108–140                |
| 81  | Transcript re Plaintiffs' Motion to Hold<br>Defendants in Contempt; Strike Their<br>Answer   | 06/01/18 | 6<br>7 | 1464–1500<br>1501–1508 |
| 73  | Transcript re Plaintiffs' Omnibus Motion<br>in Limine 1-25, Defendants' Motion in<br>Limine to Exclude the Testimony of<br>Plaintiffs' Experts   | 01/25/18 | 6      | 1276–1311              |
| 108 | Transcript Re Resolution Economics' Application for Order of Payment of Special Master's Fees and Motion for Contempt  | 12/11/18 | 10     | 2406–2423              |
| 74  | Transcript re Status Check on<br>Appointment of Special Master   | 02/02/18 | 6      | 1312–1332              |
| 68  | Transcript Re: Plaintiff's Motion for<br>Partial Summary Judgment and Motion<br>to Place Evidentiary Burden on<br>Defendants to Establish Lower Tier   | 12/14/17 | 5      | 1140–1198              |

|    | Minimum Wage and Declare NAC 608.102(2)(b) Invalid  |          |   |         |
|----|---|----------|---|---------|
| 29 | Transcript Re: Plaintiffs' Motion to Impose Sanctions Against Defendants for Violating this Court's Order of February 10, 2016 and Compelling Compliance with that Order on OST; and Defendant's Opposition to Motion to Impose Sanctions on Order Shortening Time and Countermotion for Sanctions Against Plaintiffs | 03/16/16 | 2 | 461–476 |

#### **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I certify that on the 26th day of January, 2024, I submitted the foregoing "Appellant's Appendix" for e- filing and service via the Court's eFlex electronic filing system. Electronic service of the forgoing documents shall be made upon all parties listed on the Master Service List.

LEON GREENBERG
RUTHANN DEVEREAUX-GONZALEZ
LEON GREENBERG
PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION
2965 South Jones Blvd., Suite E3
Las Vegas, Nevada 89146

CHRISTIAN GABROY GABROY LAW OFFICES 170 S. Green Valley Parkway, Suite 280 Henderson, Nevada 89012

Attorneys for Respondents

/s/ Jessie M. Helm
An Employee of Lewis Roca Rothgerber Christie LLP

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writ has held funds of \$233,619.54 from the following accounts:

Wells Fargo Account ending #0133 – A Cab Series, LLC, Maintenance Company Wells Fargo Account ending #0158 - A Cab Series, LLC, Administration Company Wells Fargo Account ending #0158 – A Cab Series, LLC, Administration Company Wells Fargo Account ending #5755 – A Cab Series, LLC, Taxi Leasing Company Wells Fargo Account ending #4896 – A Cab Series, LLC, Employee Leasing Company Two

Wells Fargo Account ending #0510 – A Cab Series, LLC, CCards These accounts are not those of A Cab LLC, and should not be withheld, levied or garnished. Rather the funds should be accessible to their owners so they can be used to facilitate operations, pay employees and conduct business.

Wells Fargo Account ending #0635 - A Cab Series, LLC, Medallion Company

Further, while a claim of exemption would result in these funds being returned to the proper parties, the fact that there is a withholding of these funds causes real and substantial harm to these third parties. For example in Account Ending 4896, for A Cab Series, LLC, Employee Leasing Company Two, there are employee payroll checks which will not clear if the funds are not released. Moreover, \$22,441.58 of the funds withheld are payroll taxes due the IRS which are held in escrow, including both the employer and employee portion of Social Security and Medicare taxes.

Additionally, a substantial liability exists if these entities are presented from remitting taxes which belong to the state. Of the funds taken \$47,088.60 belongs to the State of Nevada for the 3% Passenger Tax collected on behalf of the State. Another \$30,822.00 belongs to Clark County Department of Aviation. A portion of these funds are due to the State and County by September 30, 2018. 7

These funds are not "Bank Accounts or monies on deposit with Wells Fargo Bank that are owned by judgment debtors A Cab LLC or A Cab Taxi Service LLC", but are being withheld because of the instruction of Plaintiffs' counsel. Upon information and belief, Plaintiffs' counsel has advised that any accounts referencing "A Cab" should be subject to the writ.

There is a real and immediate risk of harm, and a delay in hearing this matter will cause an abiding, substantial and irreparable harm. Again, this issue could have been avoided if Plaintiffs had performed as required, but in their rush caused unreasonable, unnecessary and avoidable harm. The Court should hear this issue immediately, and quash the current and pending writ.

#### **ARGUMENT**

# I. DEFENDANT WAS DEPRIVED OF DUE PROCESS BY PLAINTIFFS' FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THE NOTICE REQUIREMENTS OF NRS 21.075 .

In Nevada, writs of execution of judgments are governed by Nevada Revised Statute § 21.010, et seq. Section 21.075 prescribes the form, content, and services that is required for a writ of execution. Subsection 1 states:

Execution on the writ of execution by levying on the property of the judgment debtor may occur only if the sheriff serves the judgment debtor with a notice of the writ of execution pursuant to NRS 21.076 and a copy of the writ. The notice must describe the types of property exempt from execution and explain the procedure for claiming those exemptions in the manner required in subsection 2. The clerk of the court shall attach the notice to the writ of execution at the time the writ is issued.

NEV. REV. STAT. § 21.075(1).

Subsection 2 provides an exemplar of a writ of execution that complies with subsection 1, stating that "[t]he notice required pursuant to subsection 1 must be substantially in the following form . . . ." NEV. REV. STAT. § 21.075(2). In turn, section 21.076 governs the manner and time

of service of a writ of execution of judgment. In pertinent part, it states that "[t]he service must be mailed by the next business day after the day the writ of execution was served." NEV. REV. STAT. § 21.076

Here, the Sherriff served the writ at the latest on September 17, 2018. As of the date of this motion, Defendant has not received the Notice of Writ of Execution or the other statutorily required items, and proof of service has not been made. Correspondingly, the writ must be quashed for failure to comply with NRS 21.075 and 21.076.

## II. PLAINTIFFS ARE NOT ENTITLED TO EXECUTE AGAINST INDEPENDENT ENTITIES IN VIOLATION OF NRS 86,296.

In 2005 the Nevada Legislature revised the limited liability statute (Nevada Revised Statutes ("NRS") Chapter 86) in to allow for the creation of Series LLCs. A Series LLC creates multiple "cells" or "series," each of which operates as its own LLC. Accordingly, each series has different assets, liabilities, members, managers and rights. The commonality is that for purposes of filing fees there is only one LLC. The statute explicitly provides that the "debts, liabilities, obligations and expenses" of one series "are enforceable against the assets of that series only, and not against the assets of the company generally or any other series". NRS 86.296(2)(b). Thus the assets of "A Cab Series, LLC, Maintenance Company" or any other entity cannot be executed to satisfy the liabilities of "A Cab LLC". This rule of separation, well known and understood when distinguishing between two ordinary Limited Liability corporations, is the same for two series Limited Liability corporations. Here, the funds belonging to all entities other than A Cab LLC should be returned. As the most expeditious way to do this is to quash the writ, Defendant asks that the Court do so immediately.

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#### **CONCLUSION**

For the foregoing reasons, Defendants request that this Court to quash the Writ of Execution attached to this motion as Exhibit A. Alternatively Defendants request that this Court stay execution without the requirement of a bond.

DATED this 19th day of September, 2018.

#### PREMIER LEGAL GROUP

| By: _/s / Jay A. Shafer             |
|-------------------------------------|
| JAY A. SHAFER, ESQ.                 |
| Nevada Bar No. 9184                 |
| 1333 North Buffalo Drive, Suite 210 |
| Las Vegas, Nevada 89128             |
| Telephone: (702) 794-4411           |
| Fax: (702) 794-4421                 |
| jshafer@premierelegalgroup.com      |
| Counsel for Defendants              |

# 

#### **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I HEREBY CERTIFY on this 218 day of September, 2018, I electronically filed the foregoing with the Eighth Judicial District Court Clerk of Court using the E-file and Serve System which will send a notice of electronic service to the following:

Leon Greenberg, Esq.
Leon Greenberg Professional Corporation
2965 South Jones Boulevard, Suite E4
Las Vegas, Nevada 89146
Co-Counsel for Plaintiffs

Christian Gabroy, Esq.
Gabroy Law Offices
170 South Green Valley Parkway # 280
Henderson, Nevada 89012
Co-Counsel for Plaintiffs

A Representative of PREMIER LEGAL GROUP

## EXHIBIT A

**EXHIBIT A** 

### Legal Order Processing Confirmation Email Cover Sheet

To: Levy/Writ Processing Email to: WRIT\_LEVY@wellsfargo.com

From: Georges Bourtrisian (ad-ent\u535847)

Phone: (702) 464-3138

Fax:

AU: 0001947 State: NV

Email: Georges.Bourtrisian@wellsfargo.com

The information was successfully submitted on 9/17/2018 at 1:26 PM. Your reference number is

71819.

Customer / Served Name: A Cab Taxi Service LLC, A Cab LLC

Type of Order: Levy/Writ/Garnishment

Batch:

Number of Documents:

Please write the following on the upper right hand corner of the legal order before sending:

Reference number: 71819

Date and time the legal order was served AU the legal order was served upon

How the legal order was served - either by mail or in person

Your signature Your printed name

Hee amount received at time of service if applicable

NAME CTCUTOCO COUNTO SOON
TITLE PERSONAL BOOMER
AU
DATE 91705 AV
TIME
HOW SERVED IN PARSON 20FZ 9 \$5

Use the scan-to-email function on your multi-function printer (MFP) to email the order with this cover page to WRIT\_LEVY@wellsfargo.com



|    | WRIT  |  |
|----|---|--|
| 1  | Leon Greenberg, Esq.                                | •  |
| 2  | Attorney for Michael Murray and Michael (Name)      | Reno   |
| 3  | 2965 South Jones Blvd., Ste: E3 (Address)           | -  |
| 4  | Las Vegas, NV 89146 (Clty, State, Zip Code)         | _  |
| 5  | 702.383.6085  |  |
| 6  | (Telephone Number) leongreenberg@overtimelaw.com    | •  |
| 7  | (B-mail Address) Plaintiff                          | ,  |
| 8  |   |  |
| 9  | EIGHTH JUDIC  | TAL DISTRICT COURT   |
| 10 | CLARK C   | OUNTY, NEVADA  |
| 11 | MICHAEL MURRAY and MICHAEL RENO, indivi             | duality and  |
| 12 | on behalf of all others similarly situa             |  |
| ·  | on benefit of all deficis stillaterly steas         | Case No.: A-12-669926-C Dept. No.:   |
| 13 | Plaintiff(s),                                       | 1  |
| 14 | vs,   |  |
| 15 | A CAB TAXI SERVICE LLC, A CAB LLC, and C            | REIGHTON WRIT OF GARNISHMENT   |
| 16 | J. NADY,,   | wat of Garnishment   |
| 17 | Defendant(s).                                       |  |
| 18 | THE STATE OF NEVADA TO:                             | and the second and an area of the second and the se |
| 19 | WELL FARGO Bank 1121 Las Vegas Boulevard Sou        | th, Las Vegas, NV 89104 , Garnishee.   |
| 20 | You are hereby notified that you are attac          | ched as garnishee in the above-entitled action, and you  |
| 21 | are commanded not to pay any debt from yoursel      | f to A CAB LLC or A CAB TAXI SERVICE LLC   |
| 22 | , Defenda   | nt(s), and that you must retain possession and control of  |
| 23 | all personal property, money, credits, debts, effec | ts, and choses in action of said Defendant(s) that do not  |
| 24 | exceed \$960,000 in order that the same may be de   | ealt with according to law; where such property consists   |
| 25 | of wages, salaries, commissions or bonuses, the     | unount you shall retain shall be in accordance with 15   |
| 26 | U.S. Code 1673 and Nevada Revised Statutes 31.      | 295,   |
| 27 | Plaintiff believes that you have property,          | money, credits, debts, effects, and choses in action in  |
| 28 |   |  |

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|                 | ·   |
|                 | WRIT  |
| 1               | LEON GREENBERG PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION   |
| 2               | (Name and Bar Number (if any))  |
| 3               | 2965 South Jones Blvd, Suite E3 (Address)   |
| 4               | Las Vegas, Nevada 89146 (City, State, Zip Code)   |
| 5               | 702-383-6085 (Tel)<br>702-385-1827 (Fax)  |
| 6               | (Telephone and Pacsimile Number)  leongreenberg@overtimelaw.com   |
| 7               | (B-mail Address) Attorney for Michael Murray and Michael Reno   |
| 8               | Plaintiffs  |
| 9               | EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT<br>CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA  |
| 10              |   |
| 11              | MICHAEL MURRAY and MICHAEL RENO, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated , Case No.: A-12-669926-C  |
| 12              | Plaintiff(s),  Dept. No.:   1   |
| 13              | vs. Writ of execution on bank   |
| 14              | A CAB TAXI SERVICE LLC, A CAB LLC, and CREIGHTON  ACCOUNT  NADY,  |
| 15              | The first date of the state of |
| 16              | Defendant(s).   |
| 17              | THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA:  |
| 18              | To the Sheriff of Clark County or the Constable for the Township of   |
|                 | Greetings: To Well Fargo Bank, 1121 Las Vegas Boulevard South, Las Vegas, NV 89104  |
| 19              | To Financial Institutions: This judgment is for the recovery of money.  |
| 20              | On August 21 , 2018 , a judgment was entered by the above-entitled court in the   |
| 21              | above-entitled action in favor of Michael Murray , as Judgment  |
| 22              | , as Judgment Debtors, creditor and against A CAB LLC and A CAB TAXI SERVICE LLC for:   |
| 23              | \$900,317.34 Principal,   |
| 24              | \$132,710.47 Pre-Judgment Interest,   |
| 25              | \$ Attorney's Fees, and   |
| 26              | \$ Costs, making a total amount of  |
| 27              | S 1,033,027.81 The judgment as entered, and   |
| 28 <sup> </sup> |   |

|        | 1)   |
|--------|--|
|        | WHEREAS, according to an affidavit or a memorandum of costs after judgment, or both, filed   |
| 1      | herein, it appears that further sums have accrued since the entry of judgment, to wit:   |
| 2      | \$ Accrued Interest, and   |
| 3      | \$ 0.00 Accrued Costs, together with   |
| 4      | \$ 10.00 Fee, for the issuance of this writ, making a total of   |
| 5      | \$ 10.00 As accrued costs, accrued interest and fees.  |
| 6      | Credit must be given for payments and partial satisfactions in the amount of   |
| 7      | \$ zero  |
| 8      | is to be first credited against the total accrued costs and accrued interest, with any excess credited against the judgment as entered, leaving a net balance of |
| 9      | \$ 1,033,027.81  |
| 10     | actually due on the date of the issuance of this writ, of which  |
| 11     | \$900,317.34   |
| 12     | bears interest at 7.00 percent per annum, in the amount of \$ 172.55 per day, from the date  |
| 13     | of judgment to the date of levy, to which must be added the commissions and costs of the officer executing   |
| 14     | this writ.   |
| 15     | NOW, THEREFORE, SHERIFF or CONSTABLE, you are hereby commanded to satisfy this   |
| 16     | judgment with interest and costs as provided by law, out of the following personal property of the   |
| 17     | judgment debtor, except that for any workweek, 75 percent of the disposable earnings of the debtor   |
| 18     | during that week or 50 times the minimum hourly wage prescribed by section 6(a)(1) of the federal Pair   |
| 19     | Labor Standards Act of 1938, 29 U.S.C. § 206(a)(1), and in effect at the time the earnings are payable,  |
| 20     |  |
| 21     | whichever is greater, is exempt from any levy of execution pursuant to this writ, and if sufficient personal   |
| 22     | property cannot be found, then out of the real property belonging to the debtor in the aforesaid county.   |
| 23     | Any bank account or funds on deposit with Well Fargo Bank belonging to judgment  |
| 24     | debtor A Cab LLC or A Cab Taxi Service LLC but only to the extent of \$960,000 you are   |
| 25     | not to levy or collect any funds in excess of \$960,000.   |
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| 2  | You are required to return this Writ from date of issuance not less than  | 10 dose on many                        |
| 3  | 14  | t to days or more                      |
| 4  | than 60 days with the results of your levy endorsed thereon.  |  |
| 5  | STEVEN D. GRÜFRSÖN OF   |  |
|  | CLERK OF COURT OF   | 1                                      |
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| 7  | By: 7 Designs Office  | Date                                   |
| 8  | Issued at the direction of  | 8 Date                                 |
| 9  | (Signature) (Signature)   |  |
| 10   | Attorney for Michael Murray and Michael Reno Plaintiffs   |  |
| 10   | Name: Leon Greenberg, Esq.  | •,                                     |
| 11   | Address: 2965 South Jones Blvd., Sta. E3 City, Smip, Zip: Las Vegas, Nevada 89346.  |  |
| 12   | Phons: 702,383.6088 E-mail: leongreenberg@overtimelaw.com   |  |
| 13   |   |  |
| -1   | SHERIFF OR  | CIONICIO I TAT TO                      |
| 14   | INFORMATION   | CONSTABLE                              |
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| 14<br>15   | INFORMATION  AMOUNTS TO BE COLLECTED BY LEVY: RETURN:   | CORSTABLE                              |
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| 15<br>16<br>17<br>18<br>19<br>20<br>21                               | INFORMATION  AMOUNTS TO BE COLLECTED BY LEVY: RETURN:  NET BALANCE: 1, 037, 027.51 Not satisfied  Satisfied in sum of  Costs retained  Mileage: Commission retained  Levy Fee: 30.00 Costs incurred  Sub-Total: 1, 033, 064.81 Commission incurred  Commission: 5, 217.83 Costs received  TOTAL LEVY: 1, 038, 222.64  REMITTED TO JUDGMENT CREDITOR   | \$\$\$\$                               |
| 15<br>16<br>17<br>18<br>19<br>20<br>21<br>22                         | INFORMATION  AMOUNTS TO BE COLLECTED BY LEVY: RETURN:  NET BALANCE: 1, 037, 027.51 Not satisfied  Satisfied in sum of  Costs retained  Mileage: Commission retained  Levy Fee: 30.00 Costs incurred  Sub-Total: 1, 033, 064.81 Commission incurred  Commission: 5, 217.83 Costs received  TOTAL LEVY: 1, 038, 282.64  REMITTED TO JUDGMENT CREDITOR   | \$\$\$\$                               |
| 15<br>16<br>17<br>18<br>19<br>20<br>21<br>22<br>23<br>24             | INFORMATION  AMOUNTS TO BE COLLECTED BY LEVY: RETURN:  NET BALANCE: 1,037,027.81 Not satisfied Satisfied in sum of Costs retained Mileage: 2.00 Costs incurred Levy Fee: 30.00 Costs incurred Sub-Total: 1,033,064.81 Commission incurred Commission: 5,217.83 Costs received TOTAL LEVY: 1,038,222.64 REMITTED TO JUDGMENT CREDITOR  1 hereby certify that I have this date returned the foregoing Writ of Execution with the rendorsed thereon.   | \$\$\$\$                               |
| 15<br>16<br>17<br>18<br>19<br>20<br>21<br>22<br>23<br>24<br>25       | INFORMATION  AMOUNTS TO BE COLLECTED BY LEVY: RETURN:  NET BALANCE: 1,037,027.81 Not satisfied  Satisfied in sum of  Costs retained  Mileage: 2.00 Commission retained  Levy Fee: 30.00 Costs incurred  Sub-Total: 1,033,064.81 Commission incurred  Commission: 5,217.83 Costs received  TOTAL LEVY: 1,038.,222.64  REMITTED TO JUDGMENT CREDITOR  I hereby certify that I have this date returned the foregoing Writ of Execution with the received with the received the control of | \$\$\$\$                               |
| 15<br>16<br>17<br>18<br>19<br>20<br>21<br>22<br>23<br>24<br>25<br>26 | INFORMATION  AMOUNTS TO BE COLLECTED BY LEVY:  NET BALANCE: 1, 037, 027.81  Not satisfied  Satisfied in sum of  Costs retained  Mileage: 2.00  Levy Fee: 30.00  Sub-Total: 1,033,064.81  Commission retained  Commission: 5, 217.83  Costs received  TOTAL LEVY: 1,038, 222.67  REMITTED TO JUDGMENT CREDITOR  \$   | \$\$\$\$                               |
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your hands and under your custody and control belonging to said Defendant(s), more particularly described as:

Bank Accounts or monies on deposit with Wells Fargo Bank that are owned by

judgment debtors A Cab LLC or A Cab Taxi Service LLC

YOU ARE REQUIRED within 20 days from the date of service of this Writ of Garnishment to answer the interrogatories set forth herein and forward such answer to the office of the Sheriff or Constable which issued the Writ of Garnishment. In case of your failure to answer the interrogatories within 20 days, a Judgment by Default will be entered against you for:

- (a) The amount demanded in the Writ of Garnishment or the value of the property described in the writ, as the case may be; or
- (b) If the garnishment is pursuant to NRS 31.291, the amount of the lien created pursuant to that section, which amount or property must be clearly set forth in the Writ of Garnishment.

Defendant(s), this Writ of Garnishment shall be deemed to CONTINUE FOR 120 DAYS or until the amount demanded in the attached Writ of Execution is satisfied, whichever occurs earlier.

YOU ARE FURTHER DIRECTED to forward all funds due to the Defendant(s) each payday in the future, UP TO 120 DAYS, less any amount which is exempt and less \$3.00 per pay period (not to exceed \$12.00 per month) which you may retain as a fee for compliance. The \$3.00 fee does not apply to the first pay period covered by this Writ of Garnishment.

YOU ARE FURTHER REQUIRED to serve a copy of your answers to the interrogatories on Plaintiff and Defendant(s) at the addresses listed below.

Title

Issued a direction of sign and check one):

SHERIFF/CONSTABLE - CLARK COUNTY S. ROBB P#9580

Date

Leon Greenberg, Attorney for Plaintiff

Michael Murray c/o Leon Greenberg Esq.,

2965 S. Jones Blvd. Sulte E3 Las Vegas, NV 89146

Name and address of Plaintiff

A Cab LLC and A Cab Taxi Service LLC c/o Esther Rodriguez, Attorney at Law

10161 Park Run Drive, Suite 150, Las Vegas, Nevada 89145

Name and address of Defendant(s)

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| STATE OF NEVADA  |  |
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| COUNTY OF CLARK  | Y <b>89:</b>   |
| The undersigned bein   | ng duly sworn states that I received the within WRIT OF GARNISHMENT  |
|  | , 20, and personally served the same on theday   |
|  | 20 in the same manner as provided by rule of court or law of this  |
|  | mons in a civil action, and I tendered the statutory fee of \$5.00 to  |
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| Philiphila de la la companya de la companya del companya del companya de la compa | , City of, County of   |
| , State of N   |  |
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|  | By:  |
| NTERROGATORIES TO<br>ENALTY OF PERJURY:  | BE ANSWERED BY THE GARNISHEE AND SIGNED UNDER  |
| Are you in one manner ind  | ebted to the Defendant(s) A CAB LLC or A CAB TAXI SERVICE LLC  |
|  | , either in property or money, and is the  |
|  | when is the debt to become due? State fully all particulars.   |
|  | when is the deal to become tide? State fully all particulars.  |
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|  | - The second sec |
|  | session, in your charge or under your control, on the date the Writ of   |
|  | pon you, any money, property, effects, goods, chattels, rights, credits or   |
|  | fendants A CAB LLC or A CAB TAXI SERVICE LLC or in which such  |
| Defendants are/is intereste  | ed? If so, state its value, and state fully all particulars.   |
| Answer:  |  |
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| 3. | Are you a financial institution with an account held by A CAB LLC or A CAB TAXI SERVICE LLC?            |
|    | If so, state the account number and the amount of money in the account which is subject to              |
|    | garnishment. As set forth in section 3 of Assembly Bill 223 (76th Sess. 2011), \$2,000 or the entire    |
|    | amount in the account, whichever is less, is not subject to garnishment if the financial institution    |
|    | reasonably identifies that an electronic deposit of money has been made into the account within the     |
|    | immediately preceding 45 days which is exempt from execution, including, without limitation,            |
|    | payments of money described in section 3 of Assembly Bill 223 or, if no such deposit has been made      |
|    | \$400 or the entire amount in the account, whichever is less, is not subject to garnishment, unless the |
|    | garnishment is for the recovery of money owed for the support of any person. The amount which is        |
|    | not subject to garnishment does not apply to each account of the judgment debtor, but rather is an      |
|    | aggregate amount that is not subject to garnishment.  |
|    | Answer:   |
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|    |   |
| 4. | Are you a financial institution that previously maintained an account held by A CAB LLC or A CAB        |
|    | TAXI SERVICE LLC that was active on or after January I, 2013 but is now closed? If so, state the        |
|    | account number of all such closed accounts and whether, when such account was closed, the               |
|    | remaining funds in that account were transferred to any different account, either at your financial     |
|    | institution or another institution, and all particulars known to you about such account the funds were  |
|    | transferred to, including the account number, institution name and address, and the name of the         |
|    | account holder.   |
|    | Answer:   |
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| Answer:  |  |  |
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| eciare unuer penal<br>subscribed are tru   | ty of perfury that the answers to the and correct.   | the foregoing interrogatories by me  |
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| NOTE: Under 31.297   | , if an employer, without legal justifion  | tion, refuses to withhold the carnings of a  |
| Defendant demanded i   | n a WRIT OF GARNISHMENT or k   | nowingly misrepresents the earnings of the   |
|  | •  | ow cause why he should not be subject to the   |
|  | my areas are empto) as to appear and as  | ow vacas with the another trot de subject to me  |
| following penalties:   |  |  |
| (1) If the Plaintiff h   | ias received a judgment against the Def  | fendant, an order to the employer to pay the   |
| Plaintiff the amount of  | arrearages caused by the employer's re   | fusal to withhold or his misrepresentation of the  |
| Defendant's earnings.  |  |  |
| _  | marrie mare medar file amentarias to mar. 12   | e Plaintiff punitive damages in an amount not t  |
|  | 4,   | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·  |
| exceed \$1,000 for each  | pay period in which the employer has,  | without legal justification, refused to withhold   |
|  |  |  |
| the Defendant's earning  | gs or has misrepresented the carnings.   |  |

### **EXHIBIT B**

**EXHIBIT B** 

## <u>DECLARATION OF STEVE BECK IN SUPPORT OF</u> <u>MOTION TO QUASH</u>

| STATE OF NEVADA | ) |    |
|-----------------|---|----|
|                 | ) | SS |
| COUNTY OF CLARK | ) |    |

Steve Beck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that Declarant is makes this affidavit of my own personal knowledge.

- 1. That I am an employee of A Cab Series LLC, Employee Leasing Company Two.
- 2. That presently I keep the books and records of A Cab Series, LLC, Maintenance Company; A Cab Series, LLC, Administration Company; and many others of the A Cab Series LLCs.
- 3. That I have personal knowledge of the facts contained in this Motion and am competent to testify thereto.
- 4. I submit this Affidavit in Support of Defendants' Ex-parte Application for TRO and Motion to Quash Writ of Execution and, in the Alternative, Motion for Partial Stay of Execution on Order Shortening Time.
- 5. On September 17, 2018, I received notice that Wells Fargo had received a Writ of Garnishment and had frozen funds belonging to various Series LLCs. On August 21, 2018, this Court entered judgment in favor of Plaintiffs.
- 6. Here, Plaintiffs' writ has caused funds of \$233,619.54 to be held from the following accounts:
  - a. Acct ending #0133 A Cab Series, LLC, Maintenance Company
  - b. Acct ending #0158 A Cab Series, LLC, Administration Company
  - c. Acct ending #5755 A Cab Series, LLC, Taxi Leasing Company

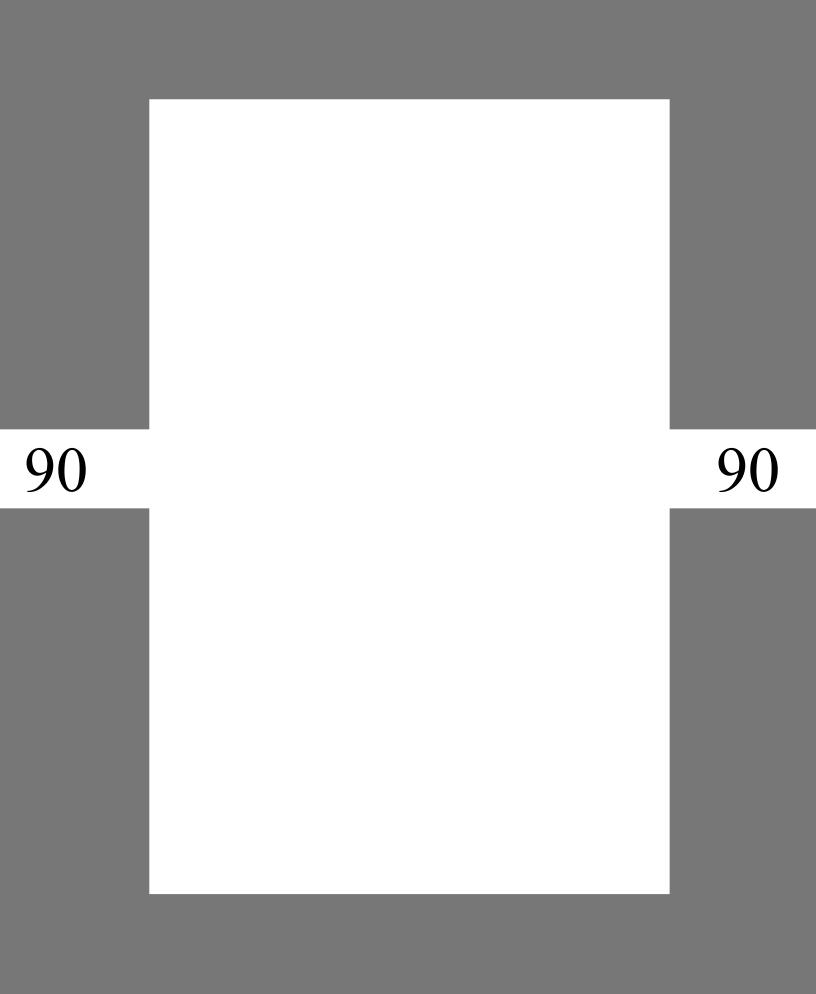
- d. Acct ending #4896 A Cab Series, LLC, Employee Leasing Company Two
- e. Acct ending #0635 A Cab Series, LLC, Medallion Company
- f. Acct ending #0510 A Cab Series, LLC, CCards
- 7. These accounts are not those of A Cab LLC.
- 8. In account Ending 4896, for A Cab Series, LLC, Employee Leasing Company Two, there are employee payroll checks which will not clear if the funds are not released. Moreover, \$22,441.58 of the funds withheld are payroll taxes due the IRS which are held in escrow, including both the employer and employee portion of Social Security and Medicare taxes.
- 9. Of the funds taken, \$47,088.60 belongs to the State of Nevada for the 3% Passenger Tax collected on behalf of the State. Another \$30,822.00 belongs to Clark County Department of Aviation. A portion of these funds are due to the State and County by September 30, 2018.
- 10. I have not received or seen any Notice of Execution accompanying the writ. The only notice I received was that received from Wells Fargo to explain the hold.
- 11. Wells Fargo has refused to lift the hold or return access to the funds absent direction from the Court.
- 12. Under the authority of this judgment, Plaintiffs obtained a writ of execution on September 11, 2018 seeking execution against:
- "Bank Accounts or monies on deposit with Wells Fargo Bank that are owned by judgment debtors A Cab LLC or A Cab Taxi Service LLC"
  - 13. Plaintiff did not serve a copy of this writ upon counsel for Defendant A Cab LLC.
  - 14. Upon information and belief a copy of the writ was received by Wells Fargo on

September 17, 2018, who immediately put a hold on funds at Wells Fargo for all entities affiliated with "A Cab LLC" or who bore a name which was similar to that name.

- 15. On September 17, 2018, Defendant A Cab LLC became aware of the hold and made inquiries to Wells Fargo.
- 16. The funds being held by Wells Fargo represent the operational funds of related but distinct entities, whose operation is being harmed by having these funds withheld. This includes a maintenance company employed to maintain the cabs, a management company and other separate legal entities who will be prevented from paying their employees and be forced to cease operations, such that the entire enterprise will be permanently and irreparably harmed.

I DECLARE UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY THAT THE FOREGOING IS TRUE AND CORRECT ON THIS 19th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 2018.





RESP
LEON GREENBERG, ESQ., SBN 8094
DANA SNIEGOCKI, ESQ., SBN 11715
Leon Greenberg Professional Corporation
2965 South Jones Blvd- Suite E3
Las Vegas, Nevada 89146
(702) 383-6085
(702) 385-1827(fax)

leongreenberg@overtimelaw.com

leongreenberg@overtimelaw.com Attorneys for Plaintiffs

### DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

MICHAEL MURRAY, and MICHAEL RENO, Individually and on behalf of others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

VS.

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A CAB TAXI SERVICE LLC, A CAB, LLC, and CREIGHTON J. NADY,

Defendants.

Case No.: A-12-669926-C

Dept.: I

PLAINTIFFS' RESPONSE TO DEFENDANTS' EX-PARTE MOTION TO QUASH WRIT OF EXECUTION ON AN OST and COUNTER-MOTION FOR APPROPRIATE JUDGMENT ENFORCEMENT RELIEF

Hearing Date: Sept. 26, 2018 Hearing Time: 9:00 A.M.

Plaintiffs, through their attorneys, Leon Greenberg Professional Corporation, hereby submit this response to defendants' ex-parte motion to quash on an OST and counter-motion for appropriate judgment enforcement relief, including a judgment debtor examination, the appointment of a receiver and an order directing the transfer of property to plaintiffs' counsel, as the Court deems appropriate.

#### **SUMMARY OF RESPONSE**

### The funds seized are assets of the judgment debtor A Cab LLC.

Nevada's statutes authorizing the operation of "series" limited liability corporations do not protect assets titled to an "individual series" (cell or subsidiary) LLC from a judgment secured against its "master" (operating or parent) LLC. That the assets of the master LLC may be beyond the reach of a judgment entered against one of its series LLC (in the same fashion a parent corporation's assets cannot be attached based on a judgment against one its subsidiary corporations) is irrelevant to this case. The judgment was rendered against A Cab LLC, the master LLC, not one of

its series, and is fully enforceable against its assets, which include those allegedly held in the name its individual series LLCs (all of which use the same tax identification number as A Cab LLC and operate as co-dependent departments of A Cab LLC, not as independent businesses).

### Defendants proffer no evidence that the funds belong to a series LLC in the manner required by Nevada law to place them beyond the judgment's reach.

Even if defendants' interpretation of Nevada's LLC law is correct (they present that interpretation to the Court as an unexplained conclusion), and assets titled to an individual series LLC can be placed beyond the reach of a judgment against its master LLC, they present no competent proof the funds at issue are so held. NRS 86.296(3) limits a judgment's enforcement against an individual series LLC to that series' individual assets only when (1) The master LLC's articles of organization or operating agreement specify such a limitation exists; and (2) Appropriate "separate and distinct" records for that individual series and its assets are maintained. Defendants present no proof establishing either of those things. No do they even allege either of those conditions are met.

### Defendants have no standing to seek the relief they are requesting if they are correct on the facts and the law.

This motion is brought by defendants who allege the levied funds do not belong to the judgment debtor A Cab LLC but six different "entities" who are not judgment debtors or parties to this litigation. Assuming, *arguendo*, defendants are correct, and A Cab LLC has no interest in those funds that can be attached to satisfy the judgment, they also have no standing to ask this Court to do anything with those funds and those six entities must appear (presumably by way of a motion for intervention) and seek the return of their property. They have not done so. Defendants are not free to insist on respect for what they claim is the independent legal status of these six entities when shielding their assets from the judgment but ignore that same status when seeking relief from this Court.

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### Defendants present substantial evidence that the funds at issue actually belong to A Cab LLC even if held by separate "entities" as they claim.

Defendants confirm in their motion that certain portions of the funds at issue are being held to pay taxes owed to the State of Nevada, Clark County and the IRS to pay employee wages. Those tax liabilities are owed by A Cab LLC, not any of its series LLCs. That is because all such liabilities arise from revenue generated from, and activities made possible by and carried out under, A Cab LLC's "Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity" (its "CPCN"). That CPCN authorizes A Cab LLC, not any of its subordinate series LLCs, to operate a taxi business. A Cab LLC, not any of its series LLCs, as the holder and operator of that CPCN (and as an employer with a specific EIN number, unemployment insurance account, and so forth) is directly responsible for making the tax payments and wages owed. Funds possessed by any its series LLCs to pay those taxes and wages are, as admitted in defendants' moving papers, being held for the benefit of A Cab LLC to pay its tax and wage liabilities. As a result, such property (at least in respect to beneficial and equitable interest, if not in nominal title) is that of judgment debtor A Cab LLC. Such property was properly seized to satisfy the judgment even if that property was held in nominal title by one or more of the series LLCs, as they were only acting as custodians, bailees, of such property, and had no actual interest in such property.

#### Equitable considerations compel a denial of the requested relief, at least at this time and upon the record before the Court.

Pursuant to this Court's Order of August 21, 2018, the monies seized under the writ must be placed in plaintiffs' counsel's IOLTA account until a further Order of this Court is issued. They should proceed to be so placed in trust. As discussed, *supra* and *infra*, there is no record (only uncorroborated assertions by defendants) supporting the motion's claim that the seized funds are not properly subject to the Court's judgment. There also exist substantial reasons to believe these funds are properly subject to execution on the judgment. The Court can allow defendants to raise their

objections to the disposition of these funds, and seek their return, at some future date, upon a proper record and in a manner that will allow plaintiffs an adequate opportunity to marshal their counter-arguments. The Court should not proceed to allow defendants to dissipate such funds, and place them beyond the reach of plaintiffs, given the essentially non-existent record before the Court at this time.

#### **SUMMARY OF COUNTER MOTION**

Defendant judgment-debtor A Cab LLC has filed a notice of appeal of the Court's judgment but has, so far, declined to post the necessary bond to stay enforcement of the judgment. It refuses to do so because its prospects on appeal are uncertain. Its principal, defendant Nady, does not want to use his assets or pledge the revenue of A Cab LLC (instead of personally receiving that business's current profits) to post a bond for over \$1,000,000 to will be paid to the plaintiffs if the appeal fails.

A Cab LLC cannot be allowed to continue to operate, and place the fruits of its key (and presumably only significant) sustaining asset, its CPCN to operate a taxi business, beyond the reach of the judgment. It cannot be allowed to assign the revenue derived from its operation of that taxi business to its "series" LLCs and have them, in turn, pay the liabilities it incurs and that are necessary to run that business all while avoiding having any of that revenue dedicated to paying the judgment (and passing handsome profits through the "series" LLCs to Nady personally). Nevada's series LLC statutes do not authorize ongoing consolidated businesses, such as A Cab LLC, to function in such a fashion and mint a limitless number of series LLCs willy nilly to avoid having their assets available to satisfy their debts. This Court has several tools available to it, and it is requested it use them (or a combination of them) in an appropriate fashion to remedy such injustice, including as it sees fit:

(a) Ordering a Judgment-Debtor examination as per NRS 21.270 and an examination of all the series LLCs issued by A Cab LLC

| including the six such series claimed to have title to the funds in |  |  |
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| dispute) as per NRS 21.300 in respect to the property they possess  |  |  |
| of A Cab LLC, their business dealings with A Cab LLC or any of      |  |  |
| its series LLCs, or the debts they owe it. Defendant Nady, who has  |  |  |
| full control of the same as the sole manager of A Cab LLC and its   |  |  |
| series LLCs, shall also produce for examination at such time all    |  |  |
| business agreements, accounting and financial records for A Cab     |  |  |
| LLC, including all agreements among or entered into by its series   |  |  |
| LLCs; all quarterly tax returns of any nature including             |  |  |
| unemployment tax returns filed by the same since the                |  |  |
| commencement of this lawsuit; and all contracts, documents and      |  |  |
| agreements identifying parties that have promised to pay A Cab      |  |  |
| LLC or any of its series LLCs money or are indebted to the same     |  |  |
| for any reason;   |  |  |

- Ordering property in the possession of the series LLCs belonging to (b) A Cab LLC, including all funds that they have pledged to pay to satisfy A Cab LLC's liabilities (including tax liabilities), be deposited with plaintiffs' counsel to satisfy the judgment, as per NRS 21.320;
- Enjoining any transfer of funds from A Cab LLC and any of its (c) series LLCs to defendant Nady or any of his family members without further order of the Court;

(d) Issuing an Order of attachment for A Cab LLC, and all of its assets including its CPCN, and a sale of the same as per NRS Chapter 31 for the purpose of satisfying the judgment;

(e) Appointing a receiver of A Cab LLC and all of its assets, including its CPCN, as per NRS Chapter 32, for the purpose of conducting such business as long as necessary to satisfy the judgment from the profits of that business and then returning it to control by defendant Nady or, in the alternative, for the purpose of selling the business and applying the available proceeds from such sale to the judgment.

#### RELEVANT FACTUAL BACKGROUND

A Cab LLC, not any of its series LLCs, holds a privileged license to conduct a taxi cab business and all revenue, profits, and liabilities of that business are ultimately attributable to it and its responsibility.

A Cab LLC is the holder of a "Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity" (a "CPCN")¹ to operate a taxi cab business in Clark County issued under the rigorous conditions of NRC 706.8827 *et seq.* That CPCN authorizes A Cab LLC, not any of its subordinate series LLCs, to operate a taxi business. A Cab LLC, directly, as the holder and operator of that CPCN, is responsible for making the tax payments owed arising out its operation of that CPCN and in complying with all of the other regulations of the Taxicab Authority. Similarly, it is A Cab LLC that has employed the class members as taxi drivers. This was evidenced at the start of this litigation in

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> To the extent facts are stated herein that are not completely verified by reference to submissions to the record now being made, the Court is asked to excuse those deficiencies given the extremely short time frame available to prepare this submission. If any referenced facts are disputed or the Court seeks greater verification of the same, leave is requested to gather and submit the relevant supporting material within a reasonable time period.

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the W-2 forms issued to taxi drivers (Ex. "A") bearing EIN number 88-0470590.<sup>2</sup> The Wells Fargo accounts that were attached were all levied upon based upon them bearing that EIN number.

A Cab LLC is an integrated business operation and none of its alleged "series" LLCs operate an independent business, they are, if non-existent, merely sham departments of A Cab constructed to defeat the collection of the judgment rendered in this case.

All of the revenue derived from the operation of the series LLCs of A Cab LLC exists solely by virtue of A Cab LLC's possession of a CPCN. Without A Cab's LLC's possession of that CPCN none of those series LLCs could conduct a taxi business in Clark County and generate any revenue. Defendant Nady, when examined about the operations of A Cab LLC (deposition excerpts Ex. "F") variously states that the "the business A Cab conducts" is "a single company" (p. 38, 1. 24 - p. 39, 1. 4); that he estimates there are 237 different series (which he calls "cells") of A Cab LLC each holding a single taxi medallion or vehicle, but he is not really sure of all of them, though he insists separate records exist for each even though they file a "single tax return" (p. 43, 1. 11-25); Nady is the only owner and member of each series LLC (p. 44, 1. 2 - 8); he is unclear about whether the "cells" he identifies actually have title to the medallions or vehicles also describing the relationship as "a bailiff relationship" with 100% of the income for that "cell" derived from the vehicle's operation (p. 45, 1. 16 - p. 47, l. 23); that there is also an "employee leasing" cell that "leases" the drivers to the cells that generate the revenue from the taxis' operations (p. 48, 1.1 - p. 49, 1.9); while he insists the revenue generated by each "cell" is attributed to that cell, it has no separate tax identification number and that revenue becomes part of a consolidated tax return which is Nady's personal Form 1040 return (p. 52, l. 11 - p. 53). After much obfuscation, Nady also admits that these "cells" which generate revenue from the taxi

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> This W-2 also bears the name of "A Cab Taxi Service LLC" that has never answered in this case and for which no registration has ever existed with the Nevada Secretary of State. It is a non-entity or just a business name used by A Cab LLC.

cabs' operations never transfer any funds to any outside parties, only to other "cells" of A Cab LLC or Nady personally (p. 70-74). He also admits that those "cells" cannot function as independent businesses (p. 75-78).

Nady also testified extensively his reason for using "cells" for A Cab LLCs operations is to prevent this litigation from resulting in any collectable judgment and that he has used at least three different such cells as A Cab LLCs "employee leasing" cell. Similarly, he insists plaintiffs have sued the wrong entity and they must presumably sue each of the hundreds of "series" LLCs he claims exist. He also admits A Cab LLC is the "employer" of all of A Cab's taxi drivers in filings with the Nevada Department of Employment Security, for unemployment tax purposes, even though he insists all of the employees are employed by "Employee Leasing Company II" (p. 65, l. 1-7.)

#### **ARGUMENT**

- I. THE ASSETS AT ISSUE ARE PROPERLY SUBJECT TO THE JUDGMENT AGAINST A CAB LLC AND DEFENDANTS DO NOT SHOW THEY HAVE MET THE REQUIREMENTS OF OF THEIR CONTRARY UNDERSTANDING OF NEVADA LAW
- A. The judgment is against A Cab LLC, the "master" (or parent or operating) LLC, that has changed its name to "A Cab Series LLC."

The judgment rendered in this case is against A Cab LLC. That entity, years after it was sued and appeared in this case, changed its name to "A Cab Series LLC." Ex. "B" certificate of change of name, filed January 5, 2017. A fully briefed motion on this issue, requesting that the judgment be amended to include the name "A Cab Series LLC" as the current name of the judgment debtor "A Cab LLC" (to obviate any judgment enforcement obstacles created by such name change) is on the Court's Chambers' calendar for September 27, 2018.

## 

## B. Nevada's LLC statute does not authorize the creation of series LLCs that can hold assets beyond the reach of a judgment against against the master LLC that created them.

There are no decisions by the Nevada Supreme Court or the Nevada Court of Appeals interpreting NRS 86.296 which authorizes the creation of series LLCs. That statute says nothing indicating that a series LLC can place its assets beyond the reach of a judgment secured against its creating "master" LLC. A copy of the statute is annexed, in full, at Ex. "C." While it confers great flexibility on a series LLC, in respect to what it can do, affording it the ability to conduct a completely independent business as if it was a separately incorporated subsidiary of the master LLC, it does *not* provide a means to insulate the assets held by a series LLC from judgments against the master LLC under its asset protection provisions set forth in subsection 3, which states:

The debts, liabilities, obligations and expenses incurred, contracted for or otherwise existing with respect to a particular series are enforceable against the assets of that series only, and not against the assets of the company generally or any other series, if: [detailing prerequisites to be met to create such a limitation of liability]

This language of 86.296(3) is clear: it allows a series LLC to limit its (that individual series LLC's) creditor's rights to the assets of that series LLC only, and not the assets of "the company generally or any other series." By enacting 86.296(3) Nevada afforded a series LLC the same rights of a wholly owed subsidiary of a traditional corporation, to assume liabilities limited by it, the subsidiary's assets, and not the assets of its parent corporation. It did not place the assets of a series LLC beyond the reach of a judgment against its parent master LLC. Rather, it created an option for a series LLC to enjoy the same sort of "one way" or "no upstream" liability limitation enjoyed by a subsidiary of a conventional corporation. The series LLC itself remains an asset of the master LLC, to which it owes its existence, and its assets can

be reached by a judgment against the master LLC, just like a judgment against a parent corporation can be satisfied against the assets of its wholly owed subsidiary.<sup>3</sup>

Although unnecessary given the clear language of NRS 86.296, the Court may also care to observe that certain states, in their series limited liability corporation laws, authorize a series LLC to hold assets immune from a judgment against their master LLC. For example, Texas, in its series LLC law, takes the same form of statute as NRS 86.296(3) but add an additional subsection expressly allowing the series LLC to place its assets beyond the reach of its master LLC's creditors. Texas Business Organization Code § 101.602(a)(2) (copy in full at Ex. "D") states:

[N]one of the debts, liabilities, obligations, and expenses incurred, contracted for, or otherwise existing with respect to the limited liability company generally or any other series shall be enforceable against the assets of a particular series.

There is no basis to find that Nevada allows a series LLC to hold assets that are immune from judgment execution when the judgment was rendered against the master LLC of the series LLC. Nevada could have, as have other states, created such an immunity. It did not do so.

C. Even if Nevada's LLC law authorizes a series LLC to hold assets that are immune from a judgment against its master LLC, defendants fail to present the necessary evidence that the series LLCs at issue complied with the statutory prerequisites to invoke such immunity.

Assuming, *arguendo*, that the defendants are correct, and despite the foregoing discussed language of NRS 86.296, a series LLC may hold assets immune from a judgment against its master LLC, such immunity does not arise automatically. It requires compliance with the provisions of NRS 86.296(3)(a) and (b), which limit the enforcement of judgments against the assets of a series LLC only when:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> In the conventional parent/subsidiary corporation situation there would be a mechanical middle step of seizing the stock of the subsidiary corporation to access its actual assets. That step is not necessary in the series LLC situation since no stock certificates exist.

(a) Separate and distinct records are maintained for the series and the assets associated with the series are held, directly or indirectly, including through a nominee or otherwise, and accounted for separately from the other assets of the company and any other series; and

(b) The articles of organization or operating agreement provides that the debts, liabilities, obligations and expenses incurred, contracted for or otherwise existing with respect to a particular series are enforceable against the assets of that series only, and not against the assets of the company generally or any other series.

Defendants present no proof that either of these prerequisites have been met.

The Articles of Organization of A Cab LLC (Ex. "E") at Article 2 only state it "may" issue series LLCs that in turn "may" invoke the various limitations of liability afforded by the NRS. It does not "provide" that all such series LLCs shall enjoy such limitations, it only authorizes A Cab LLC, at its option, to structure them in such a fashion. This means the actual "operating agreement" for each series LLC must "provide" for such a limitation of liability. Yet defendants produce no such operating agreements. Nor do they even allege any such operating agreements, providing for that limitation of liability by the six allegedly interested series LLCs, exist.

Defendants, have failed to present any evidence that any series LLC exists that "provides" for their assets to be beyond the reach of a judgment against their master LLC, A Cab LLC. Defendants' motion must be denied on that basis.

D. Ample evidence exists that the funds at issue are the property of A Cab LLC and defendants admit that *some* of those funds are monies that the alleged "series" LLCs have promised to pay for A Cab LLC's benefit, *e.g.*, they are debts owed to A Cab LLC by those series LLCs.

Defendants' moving papers claim funds that have been attached are funds the series LLCs have been entrusted to use for the following purposes: (1) Employee paychecks (of an unspecified amount); (2) Payroll taxes of \$22,441.58 that are payroll taxes owed to the IRS; (3) Passenger Tax due Nevada from taxicab operations in the amount of \$47,088.50; and (4) Funds owed to the Clark County Department of Aviation (these are for airport taxi operations) in the amount of \$30,822.

All of the foregoing obligations are those of A Cab LLC. It, not any of the series LLCs, is the employer of the taxi drivers for IRS purposes and, as admitted by Nady at his deposition, as registered with the State of Nevada. It is also the employer of the taxi drivers under Nevada's "economic realities" test of employment for minimum wage purposes from which this judgment arises, notwithstanding defendants' contrary conviction. *See*, *Terry v. Sapphire Gentleman's Club*, 336 P.3d 951 (Nev. Sup. Ct. 2014). Similarly, it is A Cab LLC, as the holder of a taxi cab CPCN, that is responsible for paying the taxes to Clark County and the State of Nevada associated with the operations of that CPCN. Defendants' moving papers admit that these funds are actually held by them as bailees for A Cab LLC's benefit, to satisfy these obligations of A Cab LLC. Accordingly, those funds are properly subject to execution by the judgment.

That the series LLCs have pledged the seized funds to pay A Cab LLC's tax liabilities, or other debts, and not pay them to A Cab LLC, is irrelevant. Such funds in the possession of the series LLCs are properly levied upon. See, NRS 21.080(1) ("Albert goods, chattels, money and other property, real and personal, of the judgment debtor, or any interest therein of the judgment debtor not exempt by law, and all property and rights of property seized and held under attachment in the action, are liable to execution.") (Emphasis added). While defendants' motion states these funds are held in "escrow" for the purposes listed, they not subject to any "escrow" protections (and defendants point to none or any other "exemption by law" affording them protection from judgment executions). Indeed, their presence in Well Fargo bank accounts bearing the same EIN (tax identification) number confirms that they are actually funds of A Cab LLC.

## II. DEFENDANTS' SUBMISSIONS ARE FACTUALLY INCOMPETENT AND CONCLUSORY

Setting aside the particular legal issues raised, defendants' application provides no basis for finding any claimed single or group of "series" LLC exists or that they actually function as legally distinct entities possessing the disputed funds. The declaration of Steve Beck, the lone evidentiary submission in support of the motion, simply states as paragraph 7 "These accounts are not those of A Cab LLC." He further avers at paragraph 16 that the "funds being held by Wells Fargo represent the operational funds of related but distinct entities." Nowhere does he explain, or even allege in any form, how these alleged series LLCs actually exist as "distinct entities" as he claims. Nor is any other evidence submitted confirming his conclusions in paragraphs 7 and 16 of his declaration.

Denoting a certain bank account as belonging to a "company" of A Cab LLC, when that "company" has no independent registration with the Nevada Secretary of State, no separate tax identification number, no business license (either from Clark County, the City of Las Vegas, or the State of Nevada), and not even a presented written operation agreement, is meaningless. The Court cannot, upon this record, accept the claims that these funds belong to any of the asserted "distinct entities" claimed by defendants. There is no basis to so conclude except defendants' vague, conclusory, undetailed, and unsupported assertions that such is the case.

## III. IF DEFENDANTS' AVERMENTS ARE TRUE THEY HAVE NO STANDING TO SEEK RELIEF

It is axiomatic that one seeking relief as to the disposition of a particular *res* or piece of property must have an interest in that property. Defendants insist they have no interest in the property which is solely possessed by various separate series LLC "entities." If true, and they are complete strangers to the seized property without any attachable interest in the property, they also have no standing to ask this Court to

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release that property to its allegedly true owners. The current motion is improper and, by establishing their foundation for relief (that these funds belong solely to someone besides A Cab LLC) defendants will also, as a matter of law, establish they have no basis to seek any relief in respect to such funds. The Court cannot hear the motion or 4 grant the requested relief, it has no subject matter jurisdiction to do so until the proper 6 parties, as claimed by the defendants, actually appear to seek such relief (which can be by way of intervention). See, NRS 86.296(2)(d) (authorizing series LLCs to seek judicial relief in their own name).

### **DEFENDANTS' CLAIM IT WAS DENIED DUE PROCESS** IV. NOT SUBSTANTIATED NOR DISPOSITIVE OF ANYTHING

Defendants, based on the Beck declaration, sworn only two days after the **Sheriff served the execution**, avers that the execution notice, as per NRS 21.075, was not properly served by the Sheriff. The Beck declaration provides no support for that assertion and is also, in respect to timing, not competent. Such notice was to be serve by mail by the Sheriff. It may well have been timely and properly mailed, but not yet received in the mail, by the date, two days later, of the Beck declaration.<sup>4</sup>

In any event, the duty to serve notice under NRS 21.075 is imposed upon the Sheriff, not the plaintiffs. If the defendants have any actual injury from a failure to comply with NRS 21.075 their remedy is a claim against the Sheriff, not a voiding of the otherwise properly served execution. Such damages (whatever they may be) are the responsibility of that official, not the plaintiffs.

#### V. EOUITABLE CONSIDERATIONS WEIGH AGAINST THE HASTY GRANTING OF THE RELIEF SOUGHT

As discussed, the record before the Court, outside of Nady's deposition testimony, is extremely sparse. There exists ample reason to doubt defendants'

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> As of the date of this memorandum plaintiffs' counsel has not received the Sheriff's affidavit or declaration of service on the execution. It can provide the same to the Court when received.

entitlement to the release and use of the seized funds. Indeed, defendant Nady, at his deposition, has averred that he is using the series LLC form to render A Cab LLC's operations beyond the reach of any judgment rendered in this case. He will continually change the "series" LLCs it uses to operate, so even if they are joined as parties in a litigation (as he insists they must be) he will just transfer their assets and operations to a new "series" LLC. That process will go on *ad infinitum*. Nevada did not enact its series LLC statute to accommodate such an evasion of its laws, and certainly not in a case like this involving a judgment for minimum wages due under Nevada's Constitution. The alter ego claims against Nady, personally, are still pending before this Court, though currently stayed. If these funds are not reachable under the currently configured judgment, they would certainly be reachable if the Court were to render a future judgment against Nady as an alter ego. The Nevada Supreme Court has recently held that Nevada's LLC statute does *not* shield the owner of an LLC, such as Nady, from alter ego liability. *See*, *Gardner v. Eighth Jud. Dist.* (Ct., 405 P.3d 651 (2017).

The Court should, at a minimum, maintain the *status quo* in respect to these funds and allow them to be placed in plaintiffs' counsel's IOLTA account until a further Order is issued by this Court, as required by the Court's judgment in any event (they can also be placed in an interest bearing trust account if so directed by the Court). Their proper disposition, whether to the plaintiffs or to the alleged "non-party" series LLCs, should be determined at an appropriate future date upon a proper record and in a non-hurried manner.

#### IN SUPPORT OF THE COUNTER-MOTION

The Court is too familiar with this litigation. Defendant Nady is now undertaking to continue the operations of the judgment debtor A Cab LLC without posting an appeal bond. He is doing so because he hopes to keep drawing profits from its operations, for his personal enrichment, for as long as he can forestall any cessation of its business or payment of the judgment.

As discussed at pages 4-6 this Court has a number of very effective tools available to it to render justice and see that its judgment is appropriately enforced. It should avail itself of those tools. At this point it is suggested that the Court, at a minimum, direct a judgment debtor examination of A Cab LLC either by the Court or by a Master appointed for that purpose and paid for by that defendant. While that may not be the normal course, any failure to do so, and relegate such an examination to supervision only by plaintiffs' counsel, is certain to result in a non-compliance by defendants and a further application to the Court.

Plaintiffs' counsel understands that the Court may not wish to issue any relief on the counter-motion at the scheduled hearing given the short notice. It is urged, as an alternative, to schedule a further hearing in the not too distant future on the same if it elects to not grant any immediate relief on the counter-motion.

#### **CONCLUSION**

For all the foregoing reasons, defendants' motion should be denied and the counter motion granted.

Dated: September 24, 2018

LEON GREENBERG PROFESSIONAL CORP.

/s/ Leon Greenberg
Leon Greenberg, Esq.
Nevada Bar No. 8094
2965 S. Jones Boulevard - Ste. E-3
Las Vegas, NV 89146
Tel (702) 383-6085
Attorney for the Class

### PROOF OF SERVICE

The undersigned certifies that on September 24, 2018, she served the within:

Plaintiffs' Response and Counter-motion to Defendants' Motion on OST to Quash

by court electronic service to:

TO: 

Esther C. Rodriguez, Esq. RODRIGUEZ LAW OFFICES, P.C. 10161 Park Run Drive, Suite 150 Las Vegas, NV 89145 

Jay A. Shafer, Esq. PŘEMIER LÉGAL GROUP 1333 North Buffalo Drive, Suite 210 Las Vegas, NV 89128

/s/ Dana Sniegocki

Dana Sniegocki

# EXHIBIT "A"

For Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction

Act Notice, see separate instructions.

FDWA0105 10/10/12

| a Employee's S\$N                                       |                            | Copy D For         | Employer.                                  |  |
|---|----------------------------|--------------------|--|--|
| b Employer identification number (EIN)<br>88-0470590    | 1010                       | Ono 180. 1545-0006 | 1 Wages, tips, other compensation 1.3440.4 | 2 Federal income tax withheld 94 1.0     |
| C Employer's name, address, and ZIP code                |                            |                    | 3 Social security wages                    | 4 Social security tax withheld           |
| A CAB TAXI SERVICE LLC<br>A CAB, LLC                    |                            |                    | 5 Medicare wages and tips<br>13440.4       | 6 Medicare tax withheld                  |
| 1500 SEARLES AVENUE                                     |                            |                    | 7 Social security tips                     | 8 Allocated tips                         |
| LAS VEGAS d Control number                              | NV 89101                   | -1123              | 9<br>11 Nonqualified plans                 | 10 Dependent care benefits               |
| e Employee's name, address, and ZIP code MICHAEL A RENO | /                          | Suff.              | 13 Statutory Retirement Third-party        | © DØ 2311/8                              |
| 811 E. BRIDGER AVE. #36                                 | / /                        | ,                  | 14 Other                                   | C 12c                                    |
| 5 State Employer's state ID number                      | NW 89/101                  | 17 State income    | 10.  | e la |
|   | To State wages, tips, etc. |                    | tax 18 Local wages, tips, etc.             | 19 Local income tax 20 Locality name     |
| Wage and Tax Form W-2 Statement                         | 2012                       | 1                  |  | easury — Internal Revenue Servic         |

## EXHIBIT "B"





BARBARA K. CEGAVSKE Secretary of State 202 North Carson Street Carson City, Nevada 89701-4201 (775) 684-5708 Website: www.nvsos.gov

### Amendment to Articles of Organization

(PURSUANT TO NRS 86.221)

| Filed in the office of<br>Ballou K. (gaste                   | Document Number 20170006122-61          |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|
| Barbara K. Cegavske<br>Secretary of State<br>State of Nevada | Filing Date and Time 01/05/2017 8:54 AM |  |  |
|  | Entity Number<br>LLC7610-2000           |  |  |

USE BLACK INK ONLY - DO NOT HIGHLIGHT

ABOVE SPACE IS FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Certificate of Amendment to Articles of Organization
For a Nevada Limited-Liability Company
(Pursuant to NRS 86.221)

| 1. Name of limited-liability company:   |  |
|---|--|
| A CAB, LLC  | an entre of the second that second residence is the first of the second of the second dense, the second of the sec |
| 2. The company is managed by: X Man   | agers OR Members   |
| 3. The articles have been amended as follows: (   |  |
| THE NAME IS NOW   | The second secon |
| A CAB, SERIES L.L.C   | · e  |
|   |  |
|   |  |
| 4. Effective date and time of filing: (optional)  | Pate: Time:  (must not be later than 90 days after the certificate is filed)   |
| 5. Signature (must be signed by at least one man  | lager or by a managing member)   |
| x C/1/16 (  |  |
| Signature /5/2017  1) If amending company name, it must contain the words "Light appropriations" to the appropriations "I be a "" to the appropriations of the appropriation | imited-Liability Company," "Limited Company," or "Limited,"  |
| If adding managers, provide names and addresses.  | "LC." The word "Company" may be abbreviated as "Co."   |
|   |  |

FILING FEE: \$175.00

IMPORTANT: Failure to include any of the above information and submit with the proper fees may cause this filing to be rejected.

This form must be accompanied by appropriate fees.

Neveda Secretary of State 86.221 DLLC Amendment Revised: 1-5-15

# EXHIBIT "C"

### Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 86.296

This document is current through all 608 Chapters of the Seventy-Ninth Regular Session (2017).

Nevada Revised Statutes Annotated > Title 7. Business Associations; Securities; Commodities. (Chs. 75 — 92A) > Chapter 86. Limited-Liability Companies. (§§ 86.010 — 86.590) > Operation (§§ 86.281 — 86.351)

### 86.296. Classes of members or managers; series of members.

- 1. The articles of organization or operating agreement of a limited-liability company may create classes of members or managers, define their relative rights, powers and duties, and may authorize the creation, in the manner provided in the operating agreement, of additional classes of members or managers with the relative rights, powers and duties as may from time to time be established, including, without limitation, rights, powers and duties senior to existing classes of members or managers. The articles of organization or operating agreement may provide that any member, or class or group of members, has voting rights that differ from other classes or groups.
- 2. The articles of organization or operating agreement of a limited-liability company may authorize the creation of one or more series of members, or vest authority in one or more members or managers of the company or in other persons to create one or more series of members, including, without limitation, rights, powers and duties senior to existing series of members. A series may be created as a limited-liability company, without the filing of articles of organization with the Secretary of State, by the adoption of an operating agreement by the members of the series. The operating agreement of the series may provide that any member associated with the series has voting rights that differ from other members or series, or no voting rights at all. A series may:
  - (a) Have separate powers, rights or duties with respect to specified property or obligations of the company or profits and losses associated with specified property or obligations;
  - **(b)**Have a separate business purpose or investment objective;
  - (c)Sue and be sued, complain and defend, in its own name;
  - (d)Make contracts in its own name;

- (e)Purchase, take, receive, lease or otherwise acquire, own, hold, improve, use and otherwise deal in and with real or personal property, or an interest in it, wherever situated; and
- (f)Sell, convey, mortgage, pledge, lease, exchange, transfer and otherwise dispose of all or any part of its property and assets.
- The debts, liabilities, obligations and expenses incurred, contracted for or otherwise existing with respect to a particular series are enforceable against the assets of that series only, and not against the assets of the company generally or any other series, if:
  - (a) Separate and distinct records are maintained for the series and the assets associated with the series are held, directly or indirectly, including through a nominee or otherwise, and accounted for separately from the other assets of the company and any other series; and
  - (b) The articles of organization or operating agreement provides that the debts, liabilities, obligations and expenses
  - incurred, contracted for or otherwise existing with respect to a particular series are enforceable against the assets of that series only, and not against the assets of the company generally or any other series.
- **4.**Unless otherwise provided in the articles of organization or operating agreement, any event described in this chapter or in the articles of organization or operating agreement that causes a manager to cease to be a manager with respect to a series does not, in itself, cause the member to cease to be a manager with respect to the company or with respect to any other series. Unless otherwise provided in the articles of organization or operating agreement, any event described in this chapter or in the articles of organization or operating agreement that causes a member to cease to be associated with a series does not, in itself, cause the member to cease to be associated with any other series, terminate the continued membership of a member in the company or cause the termination of the series, regardless of whether the member was the last remaining member associated with the series.

### **History**

<u>2001, ch. 296,</u> § 56, p. 1385; <u>2001, ch. 601,</u> § 59, p. 3199; <u>2005, ch. 459,</u> § 27, p. 2193; 2017, ch. 419, § 9, p. 2780.

Annotations

#### **Notes**

#### **Editor's Notes**

Acts 2017, ch. 419, § 23 provides: "The amendatory provisions of sections 4, 5, 7, 9 and 10 of this act:

- 1. Apply to any transfer or conveyance of property occurring before, on or after October 1, 2017; and
- 2. Apply to any administrative or judicial proceedings:
- (a) Commenced on or after October 1, 2017; or
- (b) Commenced before October 1, 2017, if the proceedings are pending or otherwise unresolved on October 1, 2017."

In 2017, the Legislative Counsel substituted "member" for "manager" in the last sentence of (4).

### **Amendment Notes**

The 2017 amendment by ch. 419, effective October 1, 2017, rewrote the section.

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End of Document

## EXHIBIT "D"

### Tex. Business Organizations Code § 101.602

This document is current through the 2017 Regular Session and 1st C.S., 85th Legislature

Texas Statutes & Codes Annotated by LexisNexis® > Business Organizations Code > Title 3 Limited Liability Companies (Ch. 101) > Chapter 101 Limited Liability Companies (Subchs. A — M) > Subchapter M Series Limited Liability Company (§§ 101.601 — 101.622)

## Sec. 101.602. Enforceability of Obligations and Expenses of Series Against Assets.

- (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter or any other law, but subject to Subsection (b) and any other provision of this subchapter:
  - (1) the debts, liabilities, obligations, and expenses incurred, contracted for, or otherwise existing with respect to a particular series shall be enforceable against the assets of that series only, and shall not be enforceable against the assets of the limited liability company generally or any other series; and
  - (2) none of the debts, liabilities, obligations, and expenses incurred, contracted for, or otherwise existing with respect to the limited liability company generally or any other series shall be enforceable against the assets of a particular series.
- **(b)**Subsection (a) applies only if:
  - (1) the records maintained for that particular series account for the assets associated with that series separately from the other assets of the company or any other series;
  - (2)the company agreement contains a statement to the effect of the limitations provided in Subsection (a); and
  - (3)the company's certificate of formation contains a notice of the limitations provided in Subsection (a).
- **(c)**Subsection (a) or any provision contained in a limited liability company agreement or certificate of formation pursuant to Subsection (a) does not restrict:
  - (1)a particular series or a limited liability company on behalf of a particular series from expressly agreeing in the company agreement or other written agreement that any or all of the debts, liabilities, obligations, and

expenses incurred, contracted for, or otherwise existing with respect to the company generally or any other series of the company shall be enforceable against the assets of that particular series; or

(2)a limited liability company from expressly agreeing in the company agreement or other written agreement that any or all of the debts, liabilities, obligations, and expenses incurred, contracted for, or otherwise existing with respect to a particular series shall be enforceable against the assets of the company generally.

### **History**

Enacted by Acts 2009, 81st Leg., ch. 84 (S.B. 1442), § <u>45</u>, effective September 1, 2009; am. <u>Acts 2017, 85th Leg., ch. 74 (S.B. 1517), § 12</u>, effective September 1, 2017.

**Annotations** 

### **Notes**

### **Amendment Notes**

2017 amendment, added (c).

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End of Document

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# EXHIBIT "E"



**ROSS MILLER** Secretary of State 204 North Carson Street, Suite 1 Carson City, Nevada 89701-4520 (775) 684-5708 Website: www.nvsos.gov





20120111194-52 Filing Date and Time

02/16/2012 1:38 PM

Entity Number

LLC7610-2000

### **Certificate to Accompany Restated Articles or** Amended and Restated Articles

(PURSUANT TO NRS)

USE BLACK INK ONLY - DO NOT HIGHLIGHT

ABOVE SPACE IS FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

This Form is to Accompany Restated Articles or Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation (Pursuant to NRS 78.403, 82.371, 86.221, 87A, 88.355 or 88A.250)

(This form is also to be used to accompany Restated Articles or Amended and Restated Articles for Limited-Liability Companies, Certificates of Limited Partnership, Limited-Liability Limited Partnerships and Business Trusts)

| A CAB, LLC   |                                |  |                                      |     |
|--|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|-----|
| The articles are: (mark only one box)  Please entitle your attached articles "Restated" (  | Restated<br>or "Amende         | Amended and R d and Restated," according |                                      |     |
| 3. Indicate what changes have been made by   | checking                       | the appropriate box:*                    |                                      |     |
| No amendments; articles are restated of the certificate by resolution of the board.  The certificate correctly sets forth the to the certificate correctly sets forth the to the certificate correctly sets forth the total certificate correctly sets for the certifica | d of director<br>ext of the an | s adopted on:                            |                                      |     |
| ☐ The registered agent has been change   |                                | Certificate of Acceptance t              | from new registered agent)           |     |
| ☐ The purpose of the entity has been a   |                                | •  | <b>.</b>                             |     |
| The authorized shares have been an   | nended.                        |  |                                      |     |
| The directors, managers or general p   | artners ha                     | ve been amended.                         |                                      |     |
| IRS tax language has been added.   |                                |  |                                      |     |
| Articles have been added.  |                                |  |                                      |     |
| Articles have been deleted.  |                                |  |                                      |     |
| Other. The articles or certificate have  | been ame                       | nded as follows: (provid                 | e article numbers, if availab        | le) |
|  |                                |  |                                      | ·   |
| 4. Effective date and time of filing: (optional)   | Date:                          |  | Time:  90 days after the certificate |     |

\* This form is to accompany Restated Articles or Amended and Restated Articles which contain newly altered or amended articles. The Restated Articles must contain all of the requirements as set forth in the statutes for amending or altering the articles for certificates.

IMPORTANT: Failure to include any of the above information and submit with the proper fees may cause this filling to be rejected.

This form must be accompanied by appropriate fees.

Nevada Secretary of State Restated Articles Revised: 8-31-11

### AMENDED AND RESTATED ARTICLES OF ORGANIZATION OF A CAB, LLC

The Member of A CAB, LLC, a Nevada limited-liability company (the "Company"), hereby certifies:

That the Company's Articles of Organization were filed with the Secretary of State on August 10, 2000.

That pursuant to the execution of these Amended and Restated Articles of Organization of the Company, the Members consent to the adoption of the following amendments to and restatement of the Company's Articles of Organization, which shall now read as follows:

ARTICLE I. NAME OF LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY; The name of this limited liability company (the "Company") is:

### A CAB, LLC

ARTICLE 2. SERIES LLC: This is a Series Limited Liability Company that may establish designated series of members, managers, company interests having separate rights, powers or duties with respect to specified property or obligations of the Company or profits and losses associated with specified property or obligations, and, to the extent provided in the Operating Agreement of the Company, any such series may have a separate business purpose or investment objective and/or limitation on liabilities of such series in accordance with the provisions of Section 86.161(e) of the Nevada Revised Statutes.

## ARTICLE 3. REGISTERED AGENT FOR SERVICE OF PROCESS:

Creighton J. Nady 3730 Pama Lane Las Vegas, Nevada 89120

ARTICLE 4. <u>DISSOLUTION DATE</u>: The Company shall have perpetual existence unless dissolved pursuant to the Company's Operating Agreement or applicable law.

ARTICLE 5. MANAGEMENT: The Company and each series shall be managed by the Manager designated in Article 5 until such time as said Manager fails to qualify or ceases to serve as Manager pursuant to the Operating Agreement of the Company. When the Manager fails to qualify or ceases to serve as Manager for any reason, one or more Managers shall then serve as provided in the Operating Agreement of the Company. The Operating Agreement may contain any provision for the management of the affairs of the Company not inconsistent with applicable laws or these Articles of Organization.

ARTICLE 6. MEMBERS: Except when these Articles of Organization or applicable law requires the unanimous vote of the Members, the right of any Member to vote shall be as provided in the Operating Agreement of the Company. No Member who is not also a Manager shall have the right to contract debts or incur liability on behalf of the Company except as authorized by the Managers under Article 5 above.

ARTICLE 7. <u>AMENDMENTS</u>: The Articles of Organization of the Company may from time to time be restated, amended or altered in the manner set forth in the Company's Operating Agreement or, if none or if such agreement fails to set forth such a provision, by the consent of a majority of the Members of the Company.

ARTICLE 8. <u>LIABILITY</u>: Unless otherwise provided in an agreement signed by the Member of Manager to be charged, the Members and Managers of the Company are not liable for a debt, obligation or liability of the Company. The Company may indemnify any Member, Manager, employee or agent of the Company to the fullest extent permitted by law.

ARTICLE 9. <u>DISTRIBUTIONS</u>: Subject to the terms of these Articles of Organization and to the fullest extent permitted by the Nevada Revised Statutes, the Company shall be expressly permitted to make distributions, with respect to its Members' interests in all circumstances other than where doing so would cause the Company to be unable to pay its debts as they become due in the usual course of business.

The foregoing Amended and Restated Articles of Organization of A CAB, LLC are hereby duly adopted and approved by the Company's Member in accordance with the applicable provisions of Chapter 86 of the Nevada Revised Statutes.

Dated this /54kday of Elbruck 2012

19 M/19

By: Greighton J. Rady

Its: Manager

# EXHIBIT "F"

### DISTRICT COURT

### CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

```
MICHAEL MURRAY, and MICHAEL ) Case No.: A-12-669926-C
RENO, individually and on ) Dept. No.: I
Behalf of others similarly )
Situated, )
Plaintiffs, )
vs )
A CAB TAXI SERVICE LLC, A CAB,)
LLC and CREIGHTON J. NADY, )
Defendants. )
```

RECORDED DEPOSITION OF CREIGHTON J. NADY

Taken on June 16, 2017

At 1:10 p.m.

Evolve Downtown

400 South 4th Street, 3rd Floor Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

```
Page 38
                        It's clear on the record.
 1
                    0:
                                                    Thank
          What are the Series LLCs that have been issued
 2
    you.
 3
    by A Cab?
 4
                        There's only one.
                   Α:
                        Which is?
 5
                    0:
                        A Cab Series LLC.
 6
                   Α:
                        A Cab Series LLC is an entity that
 7
                    Q:
    issues Series LLCs or is it a Series LLC itself?
 9
                        Mr. Greenberg, you're asking legal
                   Α:
10
    advice.
11
                             Mr. Nady, I'm asking you what
                   0:
                        No.
12
    you know about the business structure of A Cab.
13
    Cab is a taxi business, Mr. Nady.
                                        There is a single
14
    LLC registered with the Nevada Secretary of State as
    a Series LLC - A Cab Series LLC - that is the legally
15
    registered entity. Do you understand that?
16
17
                   A:
                        I do.
                               I did it.
18
                        Okay.
                              Now, the Series LLC can in
                    0:
19
    turn establish other separate LLCs of the Series.
    you understand that?
20
21
                        I don't know.
                                       That sounds like
                   Α:
22
    you`re giving me legal advice or at least telling me
23
    what it is. I don't agree with you.
24
                        Okay. Well, can you tell me
                    Q:
```

whether the business that A Cab conducts is conducted

25

```
Page 39
   through a single entity or is it conducted through a
 1
    series of LLC entities?
 3
                   Α:
                       It's a single company, a Series
 4
   LLC.
 5
                   0:
                       Okay. Then, what is a Series LLC?
 6
                       That's definitely a legal question.
                   Α:
 7
                   0:
                       Mr. Nady, a Series LLC is an LLC
    that has the authority, the power, okay, to establish
 8
    separate LLCs of a Series which can be treated as
 9
10
    separate entities. Do you understand that?
                       I understand something similar to
11
                   Α:
    that or at least I think I do similar to that but not
12
13
    in the way you described it, but I don't want to tell
14
    you what my counselor said, so I'll --
15
                   Q: Mr. Nady, I'm not asking you to
    tell me what your counselor told you. I'm asking you
16
17
    to tell me what you're understanding is.
18
                       Then I disagree with you. I
19
    disagree with you, Mr. Greenberg.
20
                       Okay. What series LLCs has A Cab
                   Q:
21
    Series LLC established?
22
                   A:
                       What?
23
                       A Cab Series LLC is the registered
24
    entity with the Nevada Secretary of State. Do you
25
    understand that?
```

```
Page 40
                       I did it like I said earlier.
 1
                   Α:
 2
                             That is the legal name of the
                       Yes.
                   Q:
    entity that has paid a filing fee, corporation
    document... well, it's an LLC, so it's probably
 4
    called something different on file with the Nevada
 5
    Secretary of State. As part of its powers as an LLC,
 6
    it can issue Series LLCs; meaning other legal
 7
    entities, they would be similar in concept to a
 8
    subsidiary of a parent corporation, Mr. Nady. You
 9
10
    understand what a subsidiary is of a parent
    corporation?
11
12
                       I understand what subsidiary is,
                   Α:
13
    Mr. Greenberg.
14
                       It's a similar concept, Mr. Nady.
                   0:
15
                   Α:
                       No, it's not.
16
                       Okay. Well, then tell me how it's
                   Q:
17
   not.
18
                   MS. RODRIGUEZ: Well, no. I'm going to
19
    object. Hold on, hold on --
20
                   A:
                       It's not. There's no such thing.
    I don't want to give you legal advice, Mr. Greenberg.
21
22
                   MS. RODRIGUEZ: Let me make my
23
    objection, okay, because I think you're just asking
    for the same issue that we've asserted the attorney-
24
25
    client privilege on. You're just coming at it from a
```

```
Page 41
1 different angle by asking him to explain what other
```

- 2 counsel has explained to him, Mr. Greenberg, so
- 3 that`s why we`re at a stalemate here.
- 4 Q: Mr. Nady's knowledge of his
- 5 business activities is at issue in this case. There
- 6 are allegations in this case, counsel, that he is
- 7 conducting the business activities of A Cab as an
- 8 alter ego that he's not properly respected the
- 9 independent corporate and legal status of the
- 10 business. So his knowledge as to how the business is
- 11 run, how it is structured --
- MS. RODRIGUEZ: That's fine.
- Q: Well, that's what we're trying to
- 14 determine. He's understanding of those is germane,
- 15 counsel. I'm not asking him to tell me anything --
- 16 MS. RODRIGUEZ: Well no. Hold on, hold
- 17 on.
- 18 MR. HELLMAN: Please, one at a time.
- 19 0: I'm not --
- 20 MS. RODRIGUEZ: What you're doing is
- 21 you are misrepresenting what a series LLC is and what
- 22 the statutes are. And then you're telling him,
- 23 ``Well, then why am I wrong?`` So you're basically
- 24 asking him to explain it all over again.
- Q: Okay. We're going to need to get

```
Page 42
   the discovery commissioner on the phone.
 1
 2
                   MS. RODRIGUEZ: Okay.
 3
                       It seems pretty clear, although let
    us continue for a little while and see if we can
 4
    perhaps resolve our problems. I don't think it's
    likely. Mr. Nady, --
 6
 7
                   A: Mr. Greenberg.
                       -- has A Cab Series LLC, again, is
 8
    the legal entity that is registered with the Nevada
 9
    Secretary of State, you agreed, correct?
10
                   MS. RODRIGUEZ: You've asked him that
11
12
    three times, so I'm going to object that it's been
13
   asked and answered.
14
                       I agree with that, Mr. Greenberg.
15
                       Okay. Has that entity issued any
                   0:
   other LLCs?
16
                       I don't think what you're --
17
                   A:
18
                   MS. RODRIGUEZ: That's a ''yes' or
    ``no`` question.
19
20
                   A: Hasn't issued anything, Mr.
21
   Greenberg.
22
                   Q: Okay. Does it register or maintain
23
    records relating to any separate companies or
24
   businesses that it has made part of its series?
25
                   A:
                       Yes.
```

Page 43

1 Q: Could you tell me what those

- 2 companies or businesses are?
- 3 A: There is a separate series and all
- 4 of the series, Mr. Greenberg, none are subordinate to
- 5 another. There is no such thing is subordination in
- 6 a series LLC. You should learn about these before
- 7 you try to crack it. There's no such thing as
- 8 subordination and they simply file consolidated
- 9 returns, but there is no one head. There are just a
- 10 series of cells.
- 11 Q: Please tell me what they are.
- 12 Identify them.
- 13 A: I don't know what they all are, Mr.
- 14 Greenberg. We have one for each medallion. We have
- 15 on for each taxi cab. We have one for the
- 16 maintenance company. One for the Employee Leasing
- 17 Company. We have one for an administration company
- 18 and some other that I can't remember. We have one
- 19 for the car maintenance company. I think we have 135
- 20 cells for the medallions, and a hundred for the taxi
- 21 cabs or 102 for the taxi cabs and bank account for
- 22 every darn one of them. They keep separate records
- 23 and those records are produced, and they consolidate
- 24 it at the yearend for a single tax return, and that`s
- 25 a lesson for you Mr. Greenberg in series LLCs.

```
Page 44
    You're welcome.
 1
 2
                       And who are the members or owners
    of each of those cells that you've described of a
    Series LLC?
 4
 5
                   Α:
                       There's only one member for all of
    them. It's a single-member LLC.
 6
                   O: And who is that?
 7
 8
                   A:
                       Me.
 9
                       Why were they created?
                   0:
10
                       It's a good business decision, Mr.
                   Α:
11
    Greenberg.
12
                       And why do you believe that's a
                   Q:
13
    good business decision?
14
                   A: Counselor told me.
15
                       And when were they created?
                   0:
16
                       As they came on board.
                   Α:
17
                       What do you mean by ``as they came
                   Q:
    on board'?
18
19
                       Mr. Greenberg, it's pretty simple.
20
    I wouldn't have an LLC for a car I didn't own. So as
    when the car was put in service, it was added.
21
                                                     I got
2.2
    a new medallion, it was added.
23
                       Have any of the operations that are
24
    conducted by those cells been transferred since they
```

were created?

```
Page 45
                       Just explain ``transfer,`` Mr.
 1
                   A:
 2
   Greenberg.
 3
                   Q: Well, you mentioned that certain of
    the cells you identified - administration, employee
 4
 5
    leasing, I think maybe you said something about
   maintenance, - those are operations.
                                          Those are
    individual units of property such as a car and
   medallion. Do you understand?
 9
                       No. I don't understand what you're
                   A:
10
    trying to say.
                       Well, your prior testimony, you
11
    referred to 135 cells - each of which was for a
12
13
    medallion. A 102 cells, each of which was for a car.
14
    Is that correct?
15
                   A: Yes, I did.
16
                       So the cell that you described in
17
    each of those instances is the owner of the medallion
    or the car.
                 Is that correct?
18
19
                       I think your choice of words is
20
    incorrect.
21
                       Well, how would you describe the
                   0:
    cells' relationship to the medallion or the car?
22
23
                       It's a bailiff relationship.
24
                       It's a bailiff relationship. So it
25
    is the custodian of that property?
```

```
Page 46
                        I think that's a better choice of
 1
                   Α:
    words, but bailiff is the term that was given to me.
 2
    Now, you're getting in my legal advice.
 4
                   Q: Well, then who is actually the
 5
    titleholder of that property?
 6
                   A:
                       Each cell I think is considered its
 7
    own title. And as you know, Mr. Greenberg, if you've
    read the Series LLC, that no cell will be responsible
 8
 9
    for the obligations or omissions or deaths of another
10
    cell.
11
                       Well, Mr. Nady, you're telling me
    that each cell of the 102 cells for each of the cars
12
13
    you mentioned holds the title to the car?
                       Pretty much so, I think, that each
14
                   Α:
15
    one is registered differently. Each car has - on the
    registration - is called by that name.
16
17
                       Besides their ownership of that
                   0:
18
    car, does that cell that owns the car have any other
19
    assets?
20
                   Α:
                       Have any what?
21
                       Any other assets.
                   0:
22
                   A:
                       Sure.
23
                       What are they?
                   0:
24
                   Α:
                       It's income. It's revenue.
```

It has a complete balance sheet, Mr.

25

Expenses.

```
Page 47
   Greenberg.
 1
 2
                       And where does it get income from?
                   Q:
 3
                   A:
                       When the car's used by the driver.
 4
                       What is the income?
                   0:
 5
                   A:
                       The revenue provided by the driver,
   Mr. Greenberg.
 6
                       When you say ``the revenue, ``
 7
                   0:
    there's different kinds of revenue the car can
    generate. Can you tell me --
 9
10
                       I'm sorry?
                   Α:
11
                       The car could generate different
                   0:
12
    kinds of revenue.
                       It could generate revenue from
13
   passengers. It could generate revenue from
14
    advertising. Perhaps it could generate revenue from
15
    something else. Can you tell me what kind of revenue
    the car generates that goes on the balance sheet of
16
    the cell that owns the car?
17
18
                       All of them. You just named them
                   Α:
19
    all pretty well.
20
                       There is no other revenue that the
                   Q:
    car would generate besides advertising and passenger
21
22
    fares?
23
                   A:
                       I don't think so.
24
                       What are the expenses of the cell
25
    that owns the car?
```

```
Page 48
 1
                       Mr. Greenberg, you want to get a
                   Α:
    lesson here in management or I don't know if I want
 2
    to explain my whole record keepings you, but what
    would you have in any business are the same, Mr.
 4
 5
    Greenberg. You're a businessman. You own a company.
    So it would have the cost of driving the car, the
 6
    maintenance. It would rent the medallion from the
 7
    medallion company. It would have the driver expense
 8
    and fees, and it would have its own insurance.
 9
10
    would have its own depreciation and it has a complete
    set of records, financial statements, every car.
11
12
                       Now, you've described to me some of
13
    the operation of the cell that owned or the cells
14
    that owned the cars. You also mentioned a cell that
    is the employee leasing series. That's an operation
15
    that is not confined to a single car, correct?
16
17
                   Α:
                       I don't know if you'd call it an
18
    operation or not.
                       I wouldn't call it that.
19
                       Well, what does the employee
20
    leasing cell do?
21
                       It leases the cars.
                   A:
22
                       It lease the cars --
                   0:
23
                       The companies, it leases the
24
    employees to the cars. It provides employees for
```

those cars.

```
Page 49
 1
                               And what is its source of
                   Q:
                        Okay.
 2
    income?
 3
                   A:
                        It would be the revenue from the
 4
    meter, Mr. Greenberg.
 5
                   0:
                        You had mentioned that the revenue
    from the meter was part of the passenger fares -
    revenue from the meter - was revenue to the cell that
 7
    owned the car?
 8
 9
                        Yeah, I did.
                   Α:
10
                        Yes, you did.
                   Q:
11
                        Mr. Greenberg, I don't feel like I
                   Α:
12
    have to give you a complete lesson in how a company
13
           I think you should know better and one might
    go through the other to get there, but I will not sit
14
15
    here and tell you how a company - any company - would
          It's so simple that it doesn't need an
16
    run.
17
    explanation, Mr. Greenberg.
18
                       Well, you mentioned that there's
19
    balance sheets, and financial books, and records that
20
    are maintained for each cell independently and those
    records accurately record all revenue and expenses of
21
22
    each cell, correct?
23
                        They do.
                   Α:
24
                        Okay.
                               The revenue from the meter
                   Q:
    you had testified a little while ago was recorded as
25
```

```
Page 50
   revenue to the cell that owned the car where the
 1
   meter was in?
                   Is that correct?
 3
                   Α:
                       The money from the meter goes into
 4
    the cell that owns the car. That car has the revenue
 5
    from their end and from that, we deduct the wages, we
    deduct the mileage, a percentage of the mileage for
 6
    the maintenance and we deduct what the employee makes
    from that.
 8
 9
                       Okay. So the revenue first appears
                   0:
    on the balance sheet of the car with the meter?
10
                            The revenue does never go on a
11
                   Α:
                       No.
    balance sheet, Mr. Greenberg.
12
13
                       It gets recorded on a ledger.
14
    gets --
15
                   Α:
                       It's not on a balance sheet. A
    balance sheet has nothing to do with income, Mr.
16
17
    Greenberg. A balance sheet is simply assets,
18
    liabilities and capital. It's not on the balance
19
    sheet.
20
                       Okay. Well, yes. But a record is
                   Q:
```

- 22 A: It's not kept on the balance sheet
- 23 through.

kept of revenue --

21

- MS. RODRIGUEZ: Hold on. Wait for the
- 25 question.

```
Page 51
                        Mr. Nady --
 1
                    Q:
 2
                   Α:
                        Well, he's asking me a question
    that he doesn't know anything about accounting and it
    just --
 4
 5
                        Mr. Nady, --
                   Q:
 6
                   Α:
                        Mr. Greenberg.
 7
                    Q:
                        A record is kept of revenue that
    each cell that owns each car receives, correct?
 8
 9
                              It's not kept on the balance
                   Α:
                        Yes.
10
    sheet, Mr. Greenberg.
11
                   0:
                       Okay.
                              And that record of revenue
12
    includes the taxi fares from the meter that is in the
13
    car, correct?
14
                        That's correct, Mr. Greenberg.
                   Α:
15
                    0:
                        So that revenue in the first
16
    instance is property of the cell that the meter of
17
    the... that owns the car the meter is in, correct?
18
                    Α:
                        Yes.
19
                        And from that revenue then is
    deducted or paid over to the Employee Leasing Company
20
    for the employee who was driving the car?
21
22
                        A portion of it, Mr. Greenberg.
23
                        A portion of it. So except for
                    0:
24
    that portion that you just described to me that is
    paid to the employee leasing cell, does the employee
25
```

```
Page 52
    leasing cell receive any other revenue?
 1
 2
                   A:
                       No, Mr. Greenberg.
 3
                       Does the employee leasing cell have
                   0:
    any assets?
 4
 5
                   A:
                       It keeps all the cells maintained
    and balanced in their own checking account.
 6
                       You know how much that balance is?
 7
                       Mr. Greenberg, I have about 500 of
 8
    my... I could tell you. Which one do you want to
 9
10
    talk about?
11
                       Does each one operate with a
                   0:
    separate tax ID number?
12
13
                   A:
                       You have no clue what a Series LLC
14
    is, Mr. Greenberg, and I'm sorry. The answer to the
   question is no.
15
16
                       It is correct that all of the
                   0:
    series LLCs as you testified previously are reported
17
    or processed for tax purposes under a single tax
18
    identification number or employer identification
19
20
   number. Is that correct?
21
                       As I said earlier twice before,
                   A:
2.2
    they file a consolidated return, Mr. Greenberg.
                   Q: When you say ``consolidated
23
24
    return, `` are we talking about an 1120 return, a
```

corporate lever return, what kind of return?

```
Page 53
 1
                       It's a 1040.
                   A:
 2
                       And is it correct that that 1040 is
                   0:
 3
    Schedule C?
 4
                       Exactly.
                   Α:
 5
                       Okay. And that is your personal
                   0:
    1040 return?
 6
                       It certainly is. Do you remember
 7
                   Α:
    when I told you in the hallway that you were suing
    the wrong entities --
 9
10
                   MS. RODRIGUEZ: Jay, there is no
11
    question pending.
12
                   A:
                       Thank you.
13
                       Okay. Mr. Nady, you believe that
                   Q:
    having individual cells of A Cab LLC will protect
14
15
    your business from having to pay judgment against in
16
    this case?
17
                   A:
                       No.
18
                       Then why were you telling me that
    we had sued the wrong entity in this lawsuit?
19
20
                       Because you have not sued any of
                   Α:
    the cells directly because a Series LLC is a series
21
    of cells and you haven't sued each one of them.
2.2
23
    just threw a piece of mud up against the wall.
24
                       So what will happen in your view if
    this case proceeds to a judgment against A Cab LLC
25
```

```
Page 54
  with none of the cells named in the case? What do
 1
   you think will happen?
 3
                   Α:
                       I think you're asking me for legal
    advice, Mr. Greenberg, and I won't answer.
 4
                                                 This, I
   will refuse to answer because you're asking for legal
   advice
 6
 7
                   Q: Mr. Nady, I'm asking you to tell me
   what you belief. I'm not asking you to advise me
 8
    about anything.
 9
10
                       I think they re the same.
                   A:
11
                       You think what are the same?
                   0:
12
                       Me giving you legal advice and what
13
    I think is going to happen. I can't separate the
14
    two.
15
                   Q: Well, Mr. Nady, you can --
16
                       Mr. Greenberg.
                   Α:
17
                       -- you can answer this question
                   Q:
    ``yes`` or ``no:`` do you believe that if this case
18
19
    proceeds to a judgment against A Cab, the assets that
    are titled to the cells of A Cab will be subject to
20
    that judgment?
21
2.2
                   MS. RODRIGUEZ: I'm going to object to
23
    the form of the question. A Cab has not been named
24
    as a defendant.
                       A Cab's LLC is the defendant in
25
                   0:
```

```
Page 55
   this case.
 1
 2
                   MS. RODRIGUEZ: That's not what you
    said in your question.
 4
                   Q: Mr. Nady, there is a corporate
    defendant that is named a LLC defendant.
                                               A single
 5
    identified entity that is identified by name in this
    case as defendant. You are aware of that?
 8
                                   And that, I'm going to
                   MS. RODRIGUEZ:
    object that that misstates the record.
 9
10
                       Are you aware of that, Mr. Nady?
                   Q:
11
                       I forgot the question.
                   Α:
12
                       Mr. Nady, are you aware that A Cab
    LLC is named as a defendant in this case?
13
14
                   Α:
                       I think it is.
15
                   0:
                       And if a judgment in this case is
    rendered against A Cab LLC, do you believe that the
16
17
    various assets that are titled to the cells you've
    described such as the 102 vehicles, each of which is
18
    titled to a separate cell, will be subject to that
19
20
    judgment?
21
                   MS. RODRIGUEZ: Objection. Calls for a
2.2
    legal conclusion.
23
                       It sure does.
24
                       Mr. Nady, you need to answer my
```

question as to your belief. I'm not asking you to

```
Page 56
   tell me what the law is. What do you believe will
 1
   happen in that situation?
 3
                   MS. RODRIGUEZ:
                                   Same objection.
 4
                       I think you've sued the wrong
                   Α:
 5
    entities, Mr. Greenberg.
 6
                       And I've sued the wrong entities
                   Q:
   because?
 7
 8
                       I don't know why you did it.
                   Α:
 9
                   MS. RODRIGUEZ: Object to the form of
10
    the question.
11
                       Okay.
                   Q:
12
                       You did it because you don't know
13
    what an LLC is, that's why.
14
                       Okay. What would be the right
                   0:
15
   entities to sue, Mr. Nady?
16
                       I wouldn't want to give you legal
17
    advice, Mr. Greenberg.
18
                       Well, you say you believe that the
19
   wrong entities are sued. Is that because a judgment
    against A Cab LLC in this case will not be
20
21
    enforceable against the property of the cells you've
22
    described such as the 102 cars?
23
                   MS. RODRIGUEZ: Objection. Calls for a
24
    legal conclusion, and calls for speculation, and
```

lacks foundation.

```
Page 57
 1
                        Should I answer it?
                   A:
 2
                        You need to answer the question,
                   Q:
    Mr. Nady.
 4
                   Α:
                        Yeah, that's what I think.
 5
                   0:
                        Has the cell that is the Employee
    Leasing Company you described changed over time?
 6
 7
                   Α:
                        Yes.
                       When?
 8
                   0:
 9
                        I don't recall when, Mr. Greenberg.
10
                       What were the names that were used
    for the Employee Leasing Company's cell?
11
12
                        I think we had Employee Leasing
                   A:
13
    Company and then Employee Leasing Company II... I
14
    think we've got three of them over the years.
15
                   0:
                       And why did the name change?
16
                        To a legal advice.
                   A:
17
                       And what was that legal advice?
                   Q:
18
                   MS. RODRIGUEZ: Objection. Calls for
19
    attorney-client information.
20
                       Mr. Greenberg, I don't think that I
    have to give you my legal advice.
21
22
                        I just want to be clear on the
23
    record, counsel, he --
24
                   Α:
                        I'm invoking my legal counsel.
25
                        Okay. The witness is invoking an
                   Q:
```

```
Page 58
   attorney-client privilege to not answer that
 1
 2
    question.
 3
                       Thank you.
                   Α:
 4
                       And please, Mr. Nady, if you're
                   Q:
 5
    going to invoke that privilege, just state so, so
    it's clear on the record that you're invoking the
    privilege. I'm not going to argue with you about it.
 8
                       Well, thank you. That would be a
 9
    nice change of tone.
10
                      Was the advice you were given...
                   Q:
    no, I withdraw that question. When did those changes
11
12
    take place?
13
                       I said I don't know about it three
14
                  I don't recall.
    minutes ago.
15
                   Q: Are you familiar with a cell of A
    Cab called A Cab Taxi Service, LLC?
16
17
                   A:
                       It's no.
18
                       Excuse me?
                   Q:
19
                       I`m not.
                   A:
20
                       You're not?
                   Q:
21
                   Α:
                       No.
22
                       Okay. Has A Cab Taxi Service, LLC
                   Q:
23
    ever been the name of a cell of A Cab?
24
                   Α:
                       No, has not.
25
                       Has that name ever been used in A
                   0:
```

```
Page 59
   Cab's business, A Cab Taxi Service, LLC?
 1
 2
                   A:
                       What was the question again?
    it ever been used --
                   Q: Has that name - A Cab Taxi Service,
 4
 5
   LLC - ever been used by A Cab in its business?
                       Not my A Cab, but some people just
 6
                   Α:
    pull it out. They think that's the name and
 7
    sometimes I don't disagree with them.
 8
                       This is plaintiff's one. Counsel.
9
10
                   MS. RODRIGUEZ: Thank you.
                       Sometimes it looks like you're
11
                   Α:
12
    wearing no shoes because they're about the same color
13
    as your feet.
14
                   Q: Mr. Nady, if you could please take
15
    a look at what's been marked as plaintiff's Exhibit
        I draw your attention to the bottom of that page.
16
17
    Do you see where it says ``A Cab, LLC, `` and then
    following on that line, it says, ``A Cab Taxi
18
    Service, LLC``?
19
20
                       I do.
                   A:
21
                       Now, can you tell me anything
    further about A Cab's use of the name A Cab Tax
22
23
    Service, LLC, now that you've looked at this
24
    document?
```

I didn't put it on there.

Α:

```
Page 60
    check printing company did that or the group that did
 1
    this put it in there, but that's never been our name.
 3
                       Has that ever been the name of a
    cell used by A Cab?
 4
                       It's never been our name in
 5
                   A:
               I don't know how. I think the check
 6
    anything.
    company just printed them incorrectly.
                       So this is a pay stub of a check
 8
                   0:
 9
    that was issued on pay date 10/5/2012 it says on the
10
    top. Who issued this paycheck?
11
                   A:
                       A Cab, LLC.
12
                       So it was issued by A Cab, LLC, and
13
    not any cell of A Cab, correct?
14
                   Α:
                       That`s correct.
15
                   0:
                       When this check was issued in 2012,
    was A Cab issuing all payroll checks to the drivers
16
17
    directly and not through any cell?
18
                       I don't know.
19
                       Did A Cab at any point changed a
20
    policy of issuing checks directly to its drivers and
21
    instead issued those checks through one of the cells?
22
                   Α:
                       A Cab changed this entity from an
23
    LLC, a single-member LLC, to a single-member Series
24
    LLC sometime along the way.
                       Was it sometime after October of
```

0:

```
Page 61
 1
    2012?
 2
                       I don't know. I think it was.
                   A:
 3
                       And why did it do that?
                   0:
 4
                       Liability.
                   Α:
 5
                   0:
                       What liability?
 6
                       The one we're doing right now.
                   Α:
 7
    Mainly for insurance of vehicle damage and accident
    insurance.
 8
 9
                       When you refer to liability, you're
                   0:
10
    also including the liability represented by this
    lawsuit, correct?
11
12
                       I sure do.
                   A:
13
                       Was it the intention when A Cab
14
    changed its operation to a series LLC to make the
15
    taxi drivers all employees of one of the cells?
16
                   Α:
                       Yes.
17
                       And was the intention of that being
                   0:
18
    that if those taxi drivers were owed any money, their
19
    ability to collect any money for their work that they
20
    hadn't been paid, their ability to collect that money
21
    would be limited to the assets of that cell?
22
                   Α:
                       No.
23
                       And what was the intent of that?
24
                   Α:
                       We did this in the beginning to
    avoid a lawsuit for an accident where the driver was
25
```

Page 62 at fault. 1 2 How would placing all of the Q: drivers as employees of a single cell --4 You're about to ask for a legal Α: 5 advice, Mr. Greenberg. Q: Mr. Nady, you told me the 6 7 motivation for this was because of a liability posed by an accident, correct? 8 9 I did and you can extrapolate from **A**: there, but you're asking me for legal advice, Mr. 10 I'm going to tell you no. 11 Greenberg. 12 Well, Mr. Nady, you took that Q: action because you believed it would be beneficial, 13 14 correct? 15 **A**: Of course. 16 Why did you believe that it would be beneficial in avoiding a liability? 17 18 MS. RODRIGUEZ: I'm going to object. 19 It calls for attorney-client privileged information. I think you discontinue to asking him for the advice 20 he's received from counsel, Mr. Greenberg, on this 21 22 So if you can restate your question in some 23 manner that's not invading the privilege, then we'll 24 be fine.

Q:

I don't want to argue with you

```
Page 63
   about his invocation of the privilege. I just want
 1
    it to be clear on the record. I think it might be
 2
   helpful if you just very briefly said, ``Mr. Nady,
   you may wish to invoke the privilege. ` Mr. Nady can
 4
    say, ``I`m invoking the attorney-client privilege.``
 5
    It's clear on the record and then we can take it from
 6
    there.
 7
 8
                   MS. RODRIGUEZ: I think we're doing
 9
    that. We're just speaking over each other because
    I'm trying to get my objection on the record and he's
10
    invoking it at the same time.
11
12
                   Α:
                       Sorry.
13
                       Mr. Nady, who made the decision to
                   Q:
14
    change A Cab into a Series LLC?
15
                   A:
                       Mr. Greenberg, I did.
16
                   Q:
                       This is two. Mr. Nady, I'd like
17
    you to look at Exhibit 2.
18
                   MS. RODRIGUEZ: Give me an extra copy,
19
   Mr. Greenberg, please.
20
                       I'm sorry.
                   Q:
21
                   MS. RODRIGUEZ:
                                   Thank you.
22
                       At the bottom of this page, you
                   Q:
23
    will see last printed full line. It says, ``A Cab,
```

LLC, ` and then at the end of that line, it says, ``A

24

25

Cab Taxi Service, LLC. ``

```
Page 64
 1
                       And at the top, you'll see where it
                   Α:
    says, ``A Cab, Series LLC, Employee Leasing
 2
    Company. ``
 4
                       That is correct. So this
                   0:
    represents a check that was issued --
 5
 6
                   A:
                       7/24/14.
                       Right, in 2014 in August or July it
 7
    looks like.
                 Two checks in July of 2014. Were these
    checks issued by a cell of A Cab?
 9
10
                   Α:
                       Yes, sir.
11
                       And that cell is identified as
                   0:
12
    Employee Leasing Company?
13
                   Α:
                       Yes, sir.
14
                       And that cell has a separate bank
15
    account?
16
                       Yes, sir.
                   A:
                       Does it file a separate report with
17
                   Q:
    Nevada Unemployment Division to pay unemployment
18
19
    insurance contributions?
20
                       It probably does. I don't know for
                   Α:
21
    sure. We only pay one. So a check comes out --
22
                       Excuse me?
                   0:
23
                       I said we only pay one
24
    unemployment, but we break it down by cell
    afterwards.
25
```

```
Page 65
 1
                       Well, is the account with Nevada
                   0:
    Department of Employment Security in the name of this
 2
    cell, Employee Leasing Company, or is it in the name
    of A Cab, LLC?
 5
                       A Cab, LLC, but we break it down
                   Α:
    afterwards, Mr. Greenberg, by cell.
 6
 7
                   0:
                       Are there any employees of any of
    the cells of A Cab or all of the employees of the
    Employee Leasing Company's cell?
 9
10
                       All employees are employees of the
                   Α:
11
    Employee Leasing Company II.
12
                       Now, you mentioned Employee Leasing
13
    Company II.
                 You're speaking currently?
14
                       Yes, sir.
                   Α:
15
                       When was that cell established?
                   0:
16
                       I told you earlier, Mr. Greenberg,
                   Α:
17
    I don't recall.
18
                       Okay. And why was that cell
19
    established instead of simply continuing with the
    prior Employee Leasing Company cell?
20
21
                                    Objection. Asked and
                   MS. RODRIGUEZ:
2.2
    answered.
23
                       Upon legal advice, Mr. Greenberg.
                   Α:
24
                       Again, you need to state on the
                   Q:
```

record that you are refusing to answer the question

Page 66 because you're invoking an attorney-client privilege. 1 2 Α: Mr. Greenberg, I'm invoking the attorney-client privilege and you're trying to be combative when you say I'm refusing to answer. I'm 4 5 just saying that the attorney has given me advice on this in his office --6 7 That's enough, Mr. Nady. -- and I think that I don't need to 8 9 Your choice of words is argumentative, tell you why. not that you really care I'm sure. 10 Q: Are any of the cells of A Cab 11 12 holders of any licenses from any government agencies? 13 Α: Interesting question. 14 thought about it before. 15 Do you know? 0: 16 I would say that the medallions which are the license issued by the taxicab authority 17 are in fact the holders of those licenses, the 18 19 medallion cells. 20 Is there a record with the taxi cab Q: authority showing that each of those medallions is 21 22 held as owned by a separate cell? 23 Α: I think that when we went before 24 the taxicab authority and created the LLC, and other

companies have also now, the Series LLCs, that we

```
Page 67
    identified the cells as being the owners of
 1
 2
    medallions and I only say that because... never mind.
    I'll disregard. I'll stop the conversation there.
 4
                       Besides the taxis and the
 5
    medallions, does A Cab or any of the A Cab cells own
 6
    any property?
                       Define ``property,`` Mr. Greenberg,
 7
                   Α:
    please.
 8
                       By ``property,`` I mean anything -
 9
                   0:
    in terms of my question - I mean anything besides
10
    money that is tangible such as equipment, we
11
    mentioned cars, you mentioned medallions, real
12
13
    estate, anything of that sort.
14
                       So would you ask the question again
15
    now please?
16
                       Besides the medallions and the
                   0:
17
    cars, do any of the cells that you've been discussing
    own any property?
18
19
                       The medallion company will actually
    own the physical medallions.
20
21
                   0:
                       Yes.
22
                       I suppose that the Employee Leasing
                   Α:
23
    Company would have some and it has paid for some of
24
    the payroll programs like QuickBooks for payroll,
```

it`s also used for consolidation of all them so I

```
Page 68
   can`t say that for sure.
 1
 2
                       So is your testimony then that
                   Q:
    besides the medallions and the vehicles, you are not
    aware of any property that is owned by any of the
 4
 5
    cells?
 6
                   MS. RODRIGUEZ: Objection. Misstates
 7
    prior testimony.
                       Well, that's not what I said and
 8
    it`s not what you asked, sir. Would you call a bank
 9
    account property?
10
11
                   Q: Well, tell me about the bank
12
    account.
13
                       Does that mean yes or no?
                   Α:
14
                       Well, yes, that is property of a
                   0:
15
    different form than my question, but please tell me
    what bank account property would be owned by the
16
17
    cells?
18
                       The cells each have a checking
                   Α:
19
    account?
20
                       Is there a single bank where those
                   Q:
21
    are maintained on?
22
                   A:
                       Yes.
23
                       What bank is that?
                   0:
24
                   Α:
                       Wells Fargo.
```

Q:

And each has a separate account

```
Page 69
 1
    number?
 2
                   A:
                       Yes, sir.
 3
                       Do they actually issue payments to
    vendors each of the cells?
 4
 5
                   Α:
                       No.
                       Who pays vendors?
 6
                   Q:
                       Depends on which one. If it's for
 7
    maintenance, it's paid out of the maintenance
 8
 9
    account. It was paid for a payroll. It goes on a
    payroll account. If it's submitted to administration
10
    or the supplies in the office, they would pay out
11
12
    those accounts.
13
                       So the accounts that the cells that
                   0:
14
    hold the medallions and the vehicles could that those
15
    things, they don't actually engage in any financial
    transactions except with the other cells of A Cab.
16
17
    Is that true?
18
                   MS. RODRIGUEZ: Objection.
                                                Assumes
19
    facts not in evidence, misstates prior testimony and
20
    lacks foundation.
21
                       And that`s exactly what I just
                   Α:
2.2
    said. I didn't have...
23
                       Well, let me rephrase the question.
24
    They don't engage in any payments to any other
```

outside entities. Any monies that pass out of the

Page 70

cells that have title to the vehicles and to the 1

- medallions pass out of the cells to one of the other
- cells. Is that correct?
- 4 MS. RODRIGUEZ: Same objections.
- 5 Α: That's not correct, Mr. Greenberg.
- It's very complicated and I don't really want to 6
- teach you a lesson on how to do this. I think I
- stated earlier and maybe you forgotten, but I said 8
- that monies are transferred from one account to the 9
- 10 other.
- 11 Right. 0:
- 12 And at the end of the day, all of
- 13 those cells go... is most of the money. The cells
- 14 all have money on them all the time, but most of the
- 15 money gets transferred out of the company into a
- personal account of mine and then the next day, it 16
- 17 goes back into the administration company or the
- 18 payroll company as it's required.
- 19 Okay. 0:
- 20 At any particular night, there
- would be no money in most of the accounts or a 21
- 2.2 minimum balance which we require just because we
- 23 don't want to have no money in there.
- 24 Right. So the transfers out of the
- 25 cells are in the first instance to your account?

```
Page 71
 1
                       No, sir. I didn't say that.
                   Α:
 2
                       Okay. No. Please, I don't want to
                   Q:
    get anything wrong here, okay.
 4
                       You're asking an awful lot of very
                   Α:
 5
    complicated questions.
 6
                       Let me try to make it simple, Mr.
                   Q:
 7
    Nady.
 8
                       You can't.
                   Α:
 9
                       The transfer is out of the cells
10
    that have the medallions and the cars. Are either to
11
    one of the other cells or to you? Is that correct?
12
                       There`s three different questions
                   Α:
13
    there, Mr. Greenberg. Which one do you want me to
14
    answer?
15
                   0:
                       If you think they`re three, then
    please answer all three.
16
17
                   MS. RODRIGUEZ: I'm going to object to
18
    the form of the question.
19
                       I don't understand the question
                   A:
    here because you've made it three questions in one,
20
21
    and you can --
22
                       The various --
                   0:
23
                   A:
                       Be specific, please.
24
                       You had mentioned --
                   Q:
                       Pick one.
25
                   Α:
```

```
Page 72
                       -- 135 cells that held medallions.
 1
                   0:
 2
    You had mentioned 102 cells that held the cars.
 3
                   Α:
                       Pick a transaction, I'll tell you
 4
    how it goes.
 5
                   0:
                       Okay. You had mentioned that the
    revenue generated by the meters in the first instance
 6
 7
    goes to the cells that have the cars after a certain
             It goes --
 8
    amount.
 9
                       No, I didn't say that.
10
                       Okay. Well, the revenue that comes
11
    in the meter, what happens to it?
12
                   Α:
                        It goes into the cars.
13
                        It goes into the cells that have
                   Q:
14
    the cars?
15
                   A:
                       Yes, sir.
16
                       Okay.
                   Q:
17
                       Every day.
                   Α:
18
                       Every day, okay. And is a portion
                   Q:
19
    then directly transferred from the cells that have
20
    the cars to the cell that has the employee leasing
21
    corporation?
22
                   Α:
                       Some of it goes into there.
23
    of it goes into maintenance based on the miles and
24
    some of it goes into administration.
                                           The rest of it
25
    goes into administration.
```

```
Page 73
 1
                       Does any of it go directly to you?
                   Q:
 2
                   Α:
                       Not yet, no.
 3
                       Not yet, okay. Does any of it go
                   Q:
    to any account that is any outside entity or person
 4
    that's not a cell?
 5
                   A: After all the cells take their
 6
 7
    respective amounts, that then goes into... it goes
    out of the company into my personal account which is
 8
 9
    then all put back in the next day.
10
                   Q:
                       You are --
11
                       ``All`` is the operative word
                   Α:
12
    there.
13
                       Okay.
                              So there is no direct
                   Q:
14
    transaction between the cell... by ``transaction,`` I
    mean money paid out of the cell to anything outside
15
    of A Cab.
               It's not a cell of A Cab, except you?
16
17
                   MS. RODRIGUEZ: Objection. Asked and
18
    answered.
19
                       Mr. Greenberg, that's ludicrous
                   Α:
              And the fact that we have vendors, we have
20
    question.
    employees, we have electricity and rent, and of
21
22
    course, we paid outside there is.
23
                       Okay. Are not those expenses paid
                   0:
24
    out of the administration cell?
25
                   A:
                       Yeah.
```

```
Page 74
 1
                        Okay.
                   Q:
 2
                   Α:
                        The money goes back into the
    administration cell in the morning.
 4
                        So what I'm trying to understand,
    Mr. Nady, is from the cell that has the car where the
    meter is and the money comes in from the meter --
 7
                   Α:
                        You want to read what she's writing
    because it's just kind of distracting.
 9
                       Mr. Nady, --
10
                        It's just kind of distracting when
    she's trying to stuff that to you.
11
12
                       Well, Mr. Nady, --
13
                        Mr. Greenberg, it is distracting.
                   Α:
14
                       Well, you can listen to my
15
    question.
16
                        I have a hard time when she's
                   Α:
    distracting you and you're trying to talk to me.
17
18
                   Q: Well, then I suggest you don't look
19
    over there.
20
                        Well, I can't help it. She's right
                   Α:
    beside you.
21
22
                       Mr. Nady, --
                   Q:
23
                        Yes, Mr. Greenberg.
24
                        -- the funds that go out of the
                   Q:
    cell that owns the car, they go to the administration
25
```

```
Page 75
 1 cell, they go to the employee leasing cell or other
 2 cells of A Cab, correct?
 3
                   MS. RODRIGUEZ: I'm going to object.
    It's been asked and answered several times.
 4
 5
                   Α:
                       Yeah.
 6
                   Q: Okay. Do they ever go to anything
   besides the cell of A Cab?
 7
 8
                   MS. RODRIGUEZ: Same objections.
                                                     It`s
 9
   been asked and answered several times.
10
                   A:
                       You said ``they`` --
11
                   Q: Directly from
                   A: -- ``they.`` What`s ``they``?
12
13
    said do they.
14
                       The funds that are received by the
                   0:
15
   cells that have the cars, the funds from the meter
    that we were discussing, they go into the cell with
16
17
    the car and then those funds go out of that cell. Do
    they get transferred out of that cell as the first
18
19
    stop to any place else besides another cell?
20
                   A:
                       No.
21
                       Okay. Thank you. Could any of the
                   0:
22
    cells of A Cab operate independently without their
23
    relationship with the other cells to provide
24
    employees, to provide administration, to provide
25
   maintenance?
```

```
Page 76
                       I think that's a legal question,
 1
                   Α:
 2
    Mr. Greenberg.
 3
                            I'm saying from a business, in
                   0:
                       No.
    terms of how the business is set up. Could a cell
    that has one vehicle as its asset conduct business
    without assistance from the other cells?
 7
                   Α:
                       If it only had one cell. You are
    kind of confusing me again.
 9
                       Well, each vehicle is in a separate
10
    cell, correct?
11
                   Α:
                       Correct.
12
                       Okay. And each cell that has a
13
    vehicle only has on vehicle on it, correct?
14
                   Α:
                       That`s correct.
15
                       Okay. Now, and that vehicle has a
                   0:
    meter in it, correct?
16
17
                   Α:
                       The vehicle has a meter in it,
18
    correct.
19
                       Okay. And that vehicle could go
20
    out on the road and collect passenger fares, correct?
21
                       That's the purpose.
                   Α:
22
                       Yes. Could that cell operate that
                   0:
23
    business of sending the taxi out to go and collect
24
    passenger fares without assistance from the other
25
    cells?
```

```
Page 77
                       That`s what it does.
 1
                   A:
 2
                       It does it without assistance from
                   0:
    the other cells?
 4
                   A:
                       What assistance would you need?
 5
    You still need an employee.
 6
                       Right.
                   Q:
 7
                       So we have an Employee Leasing
    Company that provides the drivers. So the answer to
 8
 9
    your question, I quess, would be no.
10
                       Thank you. When A Cab changed to a
                   Q:
    Series LLC, did it transfer assets into the cells?
11
12
                       I don't recall. I think it did.
                                                          Τ
13
    think it had to have.
14
                   Q: You had mentioned previously in
15
    your testimony about how money that is received in
    each cell each day is transferred out. It goes to
16
    you and then it goes into, I think you said, the
17
    administration cell. Was that correct?
18
19
                   A:
                       Yes, sir.
20
                       Okay. So is that transfer directly
                   Q:
21
    from each individual cell to you and then to the
22
    administration cell?
23
                   Α:
                       Yes.
24
                       Okay. You mentioned that the tax
25
    reporting for A Cab is in a form of a consolidated
```

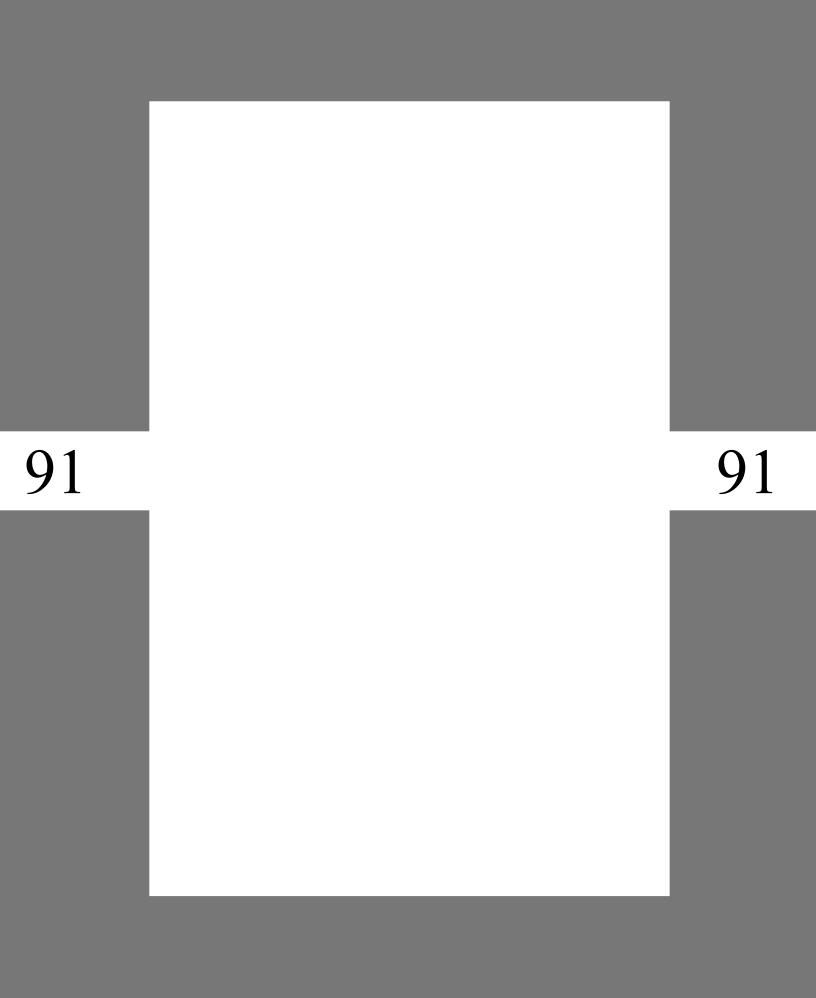
Page 78 filing for various cells of the LLC that is on a 1 Schedule C of your 1040, correct? Do you recall 2 3 that? 4 Α: I do. 5 Can you tell me how much income or loss was listed on that Schedule C from that consolidated filing? 8 I gave it to you I think there, Mr. 9 Greenberg. 10 Q: When you say you gave it to me, you're referring to some pages you gave me earlier? 11 12 I am. I don't know if there were A: 13 changes in the original one we gave you. It could 14 have been because everyone once a while, we amend the 15 return; but I don't think it might be. I don't know, but that's what it was as of today. We may have made 16

- 18 Q: We can mark this as three.
- MR. HELLMAN: Exhibit 3.

some changes but nothing major.

- 20 Q: Thank you. Okay. I'm showing you
- 21 plaintiff's three. Now, Mr. Nady, just looking at
- 22 the first page of this document, it says income
- 23 statement for year ending 12/21/15 A Cab, LLC. Now,
- 24 please correct me if I`m wrong, but the amounts that
- 25 appear here as income: we have net ordinary income,

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        1
                               CERTIFICATE OF RECORDER
           STATE OF NEVADA
        3
            COUNTY OF CLARK
           NAME OF CASE:
                               MICHAEL MURRAY VS A CAB TAXI SERVICE LL
        5I, Peter Hellman, a duly commissioned
   Notary Public, Clark County, State of Nevada, do hereby
6
    certify: That I recorded the taking of the
7
   deposition of the witness, Creighton Nday,
8
    commencing on 06/16/2017.
10That prior to being examined the witness was
   duly sworn to testify to the truth. That I thereafter
12 transcribed or supervised transcription from Recorded
13 Audio-and-Visual Record and said deposition is a complete,
14 true and accurate transcription.
15I further certify that I am not a relative or
    employee of an attorney or counsel of any of the
16
17
   parties, nor a relative or employee of an attorney or
18 counsel involved in said action, nor a person
   financially interested in the action.
20IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my
21 hand in my office in the County of Clark, State of
22 Nevada, this 06/16/2017.
        23
24
25Peter J. Hellman Notary (12-9031-1)
```



4/22/2019 10:22 AM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COURT

**TRAN** 1 2 **EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT** 3 CIVIL/CRIMINAL DIVISION 4 **CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA** 5 6 MICHAEL MURRAY, et al, CASE NO. A-12-669926 Plaintiffs, DEPT. NO. I 7 8 VS. 9 A CAB TAXI SERVICE, LLC, et al, Defendants. 10 11 BEFORE THE HONORABLE KENNETH CORY, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE 12 WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 2018 13 TRANSCRIPT RE: DEFENDANT'S EX-PARTE MOTION TO QUASH WRIT OF EXECUTION 14 AND, IN THE ALTERNATIVE, MOTION FOR PARTIAL STAY OF EXECUTION ON ORDER SHORTENING TIME 15 16 APPEARANCES: 17 For the Plaintiffs: LEON GREENBERG, ESQ. DANA SNIEGOCKI, ESQ. 18 19 For the Defendants: ESTHER C. RODRIGUEZ, ESQ. MICHAEL K. WALL, ESQ. JAY A. SHAFER, ESQ. 20 For Non-party Wells Fargo Bank: KELLY H. DOVE, ESQ. 21 22 ALSO PRESENT: CREIGHTON J. NADY 23 24 RECORDED BY: Lisa Lizotte, Court Recorder

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| 1  | LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 2018, 11:11 A.M.                              |
|----|---|
| 2  | * * * *   |
| 3  | THE CLERK: Page 10, Michael Murray versus A Cab Taxi Service. Case                        |
| 4  | Number A669926.   |
| 5  | (Briefly off the record while the Court handles another matter)                           |
| 6  | THE COURT: Good morning.  |
| 7  | MR. SHAFER: Good morning.   |
| 8  | THE COURT: My, we have a full house today. Have counsel already                           |
| 9  | entered their appearances?  |
| 10 | MR. GREENBERG: Leon Greenberg and Dana Sniegocki for plaintiffs,                          |
| 11 | Your Honor.   |
| 12 | MS. SNIEGOCKI: Good morning.  |
| 13 | MS. DOVE: And, Your Honor, Kelly Dove on behalf of Wells Fargo Bank.                      |
| 14 | We're not a party.  |
| 15 | THE COURT: Good morning.  |
| 16 | MS. DOVE: Good morning.   |
| 17 | MR. SHAFER: Good morning. Jay Shafer for defendants.                                      |
| 18 | MS. RODRIGUEZ: Esther Rodriguez, good morning, for the defendants.                        |
| 19 | MR. WALL: And Michael Wall for the defendants. Good morning, Your                         |
| 20 | Honor.  |
| 21 | THE COURT: Good morning. There are two matters that are at issue or                       |
| 22 | partly at issue, only one of which is calendared and that's the defendants' motion to     |
| 23 | quash the writ of execution or for a partial stay of execution. In response the plaintiff |
| 24 | has filed not only a response to that motion but a countermotion for appropriate          |

judgment enforcement relief in which any number of tools are suggested. This has all happened very quickly. The defense motion is on an order shortening time. The countermotion for appropriate judgment enforcement relief is even quicker. I don't know exactly when that was filed. My chambers copy is not a file-stamped copy. But at any rate, perhaps recognizing that, the timing here, the plaintiff has suggested that we may need to have a different date for hearing on the countermotion, which I agree with, and suggests -- well, much of what was said in the motion itself is just taking what was said in opposition to the defense motion and taking it from a shield to a sword.

It seems to me -- I mean, I recognize the gravity of the situation for the defendant's business. I think that we must deal with the motion to quash the writ of execution, and to the extent possible it seems to me that we should put the plaintiffs' countermotion off, allow an opportunity to respond and then have a hearing on that.

Does anybody think differently?

MR. SHAFER: No.

MR. GREENBERG: Your Honor, my concern with the pending motion to quash is the record before the Court being inadequate. This is discussed in my brief, Your Honor. So I don't disagree with the Court's concern about the gravity of the situation and the need to, of course, fairly resolve defendant's request for relief, but I do believe that standing here today there clearly is an inadequate record before the Court to grant the relief they're requesting. And this is discussed in my response, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SHAFER: I have no qualms in continuing the countermotion. I think

that's appropriate. This is obviously somewhat of a confusing issue that needs to be addressed according to due process. And I think that's the crux of our motion and I'm happy to --

THE COURT: All right.

MR. SHAFER: -- answer your questions or go ahead if the Court is ready.

THE COURT: Yeah, go ahead. This is not one where I'm prepared to say, well, this is the way I'm leaning and I'll just tell you what I'm thinking because this -- I don't -- well, at any rate, go ahead.

MR. SHAFER: Yeah. No, I appreciate that. And I'm glad that the Court recognizes the gravity of the situation. This writ, which was executed upon separate series LLCs has withheld the capital, the lifeblood of these companies. If the writ is not quashed and the funds are not returned, payroll will not be met. The company will fold. Because of its nature as a taxicab licensee, it cannot borrow against its license. It cannot declare bankruptcy. It cannot take the appropriate remedies that might otherwise be appropriate in this circumstance to try to protect against these issues. If the writ --

THE COURT: Now you've raised something that I'm not familiar with. They cannot declare bankruptcy, either?

MR. SHAFER: That's my understanding is that if it declared bankruptcy, it forfeits its license.

THE COURT: Ahh. I see. Okay.

MR. SHAFER: So while it technically can --

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. SHAFER: -- it would cease to be as an operating entity.

THE COURT: You know, I do not know that much about bankruptcy. I always referred those questions to my brother. But it strikes me, knowing how all powerful the bankruptcy judges tend to be, it strikes me as odd that they would allow that in the estate before them, you know. But, whatever, that's perhaps a question for a different day.

MR. SHAFER: Yeah. And I think that's an interesting question. Obviously it's a statutory issue because it's a privilege license. But the matter is that if -- even if the license were not forfeited, employees would go elsewhere, the company would fold. But it's really a simple issue. Nevada has enacted a statutory regimen for the issuance of Series Limited Liability Corporations. The only distinction that's set out in the statute, it's NRS 86.296 and some of the corresponding records, the only difference between a series LLC and a normal LLC is the lack of requirement to register that LLC with the Nevada Secretary of State and pay the additional filing fee. That is the only difference. The statute clearly provides that it can have one or multiple members, that they can have one or no voting rights or differential voting rights. They are separate LLCs. The only restriction is that it has to have the same registered agent and if it conducts business it needs to register as a dba with the appropriate licensing authority if it's conducting business with the public. But it is a separate statue and the statute is very clear that --

THE COURT: Did you -- I think one of you submitted a copy of the statute with it. Was that yours?

MR. SHAFER: Yeah. And I -- I think that was the defense -- or plaintiff's counsel that submitted the statute.

MR. GREENBERG: Yes, I did, Your Honor. At Exhibit B, I believe, you

have -- or Exhibit C you have a copy of the Nevada statute for comparison and Exhibit D is a copy of the Texas statute, and the difference is important to discuss. But let me not interrupt.

MR. SHAFER: But the issue here is that the debts, liabilities of one series are enforceable against that series only, just like any other LLC. They are separate and distinct entities. While it is possible to pierce the corporate veil to go from one entity to the other or from a member to an entity, there's due process that has to be involved in that. It's not enough to say that because they share a name that they are involved or that they are connected. If I have a judgment against myself, Jay Shafer, they can't go to my brother, Tim Shafer, and try to collect against him because we're related and share the same name. We are distinct individuals.

Now, there is a process for piercing the corporate veil. There is a process for amending. There is a process for dealing with all these issues. We are not at that step. What they have done is collared somebody, a random third party, and are shaking them down for their money and saying prove to me that you don't have to pay me the money. That is not the way our due process works and it's not the way the statute works. NRS 86.296 says that they are a separate company and it has -- the series LLC has the same rights as any other.

Plaintiff tends to argue that this is kind of an umbrella subsidiary relationship and that because A Cab owns the series that they are entitled to get the assets of the subsidiary company. First, that's incorrect. They can't execute on the stock because this an LLC, which has membership interest. Second, A Cab does not own the sub series LLCs. It does not have an ownership interest. It is not a member in those series LLCs. It is complete and distinct from those two.

The remedy that might be --

THE COURT: Well, then let me go ahead and throw one hand grenade that Mr. Greenberg lobbed, and that is then what is the standing of any of the named defendants to raise objection on behalf of an entirely separate corporate entity?

MR. SHAFER: We are here to try to protect the business relationships of the series LLC and because this was the quickest way we knew how to do that, because justice delayed in this situation is justice denied.

THE COURT: Who would be the -- for example, I guess the members, who would be the managing member, for example, of any of the series LLCs?

MR. SHAFER: Well, I think that's been clearly developed in the record and that's one of the issues of concern here. During the deposition of Mr. Creighton J. Nady --

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. SHAFER: -- last July, it was clearly disclosed to the Court the corporate organization of this business entity and that he was the member of the series LLCs. So that is -- he is the member of the different series LLCs. But a co-membership interest or having the same member doesn't conflate the two LLCs. You can be a member of multiple LLCs without piercing the corporate veil as long as you maintain the corporate books and records and do all of the things that you're supposed to do, which they have done in this instance.

THE COURT: Is the -- am I correct -- I don't recall, frankly, if this was argued by Mr. Greenberg, but the way the series LLCs appear to be set up is it takes portions or aspects of the LLC that is in this case of our defendant LLC and

divides the business of that LLC off into separate entities, separate series.

MR. SHAFER: That is incorrect in that it takes the business of the LLC and divides them up, because it assumes that an enterprise or an LLC can only be one business, it has to do the entire thing. It is correct, as I understand it, that the series LLCs are engaged in different businesses. One business owns the cabs.

One business --

THE COURT: And these are the cabs that are used by the defendant corporation or defendant LLC here?

MR. SHAFER: Yeah. So there is a different -- and those are all -- the accounting is there. They are leased or otherwise there is a financial arrangement, and I can defer to counsel about how those are set up, but there is an appropriate accounting to where the financial records of those entities are set up. For example, I, as an attorney, can subcontract to do contract work or do something for somebody else. I don't have to take on the entire representation if I contract with another firm. It doesn't make me the attorney of record if I, you know, draft a brief under somebody else's license. It doesn't separate these out. We have the same separation here. We have different parts, different entities that are set up to allocate this. The reason for the series LLC is not provide for a limitation of liability. It's not taking advantage of the plaintiff to engage with these -- you know, what the statute provides, any more than it would be for them to set up 150 separate LLCs or to set up a trust or to engage in the other statutory established remedies for corporate organizations that are established by statute.

THE COURT: Was this reorganization, I believe it was in this case -- I don't know, maybe reorganization is the wrong word, but the series LLCs were formed

and registered, is that the right word, with the Secretary of State sometime in 2012, is that correct?

MR. SHAFER: It is my understanding that this set of series LLCs were established in February of 2012; sometime early in 2012.

THE COURT: And was that before this lawsuit was started?

MR. SHAFER: I believe that's correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. All right.

MR. SHAFER: And obviously that goes to another issue which is pending before the Court regarding the amendment to the judgment's name, A Cab versus A Cab Series LLC. But that's really not what we're here for.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. SHAFER: We are not here to contest the writ of execution as it goes to A Cab. That is a separate issue and a bond and the issue before the Court. We are asking really for the Court to quash the writ of execution as it relates to third parties. It is long-established case law going back to the 1900s that when you seek to obtain assets of a third party which are claimed belong to the judgment debtor, that you have to initiate a separate legal action to bring those third parties into the jurisdiction of the Court. I mean, we can go back to -- I think it was <a href="Hagerman v.">Hagerman v.</a></a>
<a href="Tong Lee">Tong Lee</a> in 1877, <a href="Persing v. Reno Board of Trade">Persing v. Reno Board of Trade</a>, 30 Nev. 342, and as recently as <a href="Greene v Eighth Judicial">Greene v Eighth Judicial</a>. That has been a very clear black letter law that you must file a separate action against a third party in possession of property of the judgment debtor.

So if they're claiming this money belongs to A Cab or should be A Cab's or whatever their claim is, they have to initiate a separate legal action. It's not enough

to send a writ of execution and bamboozle the garnishee or somehow mislead them in a way that causes them to hold the funds and then somehow convince the Court to bypass the exemption process and other things to get them to transmit them to plaintiff's trust account where they can be held. One, that isn't what the law says, and two, that causes significant harm, as we've addressed with the Court.

There really is no basis to conflate it. I know there was some argument about Tax ID's or other governmental identifications. That doesn't separate them.

If I have an LLC that I elect to be taxed as an individual representative, I don't have a separate Tax ID for my LLC, but that doesn't mean that they aren't separate entities from myself personally, as long as I provide the appropriate accounting.

As we know, the Federal Government does not always recognize series LLCs. That doesn't change the fact that the Nevada statute --

THE COURT: So does that mean that there are separate tax returns for each of the series LLCs?

MR. SHAFER: I don't know that, the answer to that, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I see Mr. Nady shaking his head.

MR. SHAFER: I'm being advised that there probably are not. And of course that is one of the advantages to the series LLC, in addition to not having to file and pay the couple hundred dollars per series LLC with the Nevada Secretary of State, but then you also can account for or only file one separate tax filing with the IRS.

But there is separate accounting for each of the entities.

THE COURT: So the -- under the framework of these series LLCs, each one has the potential to receive an income and pay out costs of doing business, etcetera, etcetera?

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MR. SHAFER: That is correct. For example, I believe that the cab rental -you know, this particular cab leases or rents itself out for a certain daily rate and pays for the maintenance or the costs of maintaining that cab to the maintenance company or the maintenance series. That way there is an appropriate flow of accounting and liabilities to the corporation. This has been very carefully entered into with consultation with multiple legal counsel to try to abide by the state of the law and abide by what you are supposed to do to manage this. This has been a long held provision to try to establish the appropriate corporate form.

Really, it is very simple. They are not defendant A Cab or A Cab Series and therefore the writ of garnishment should not apply to them. If there's any hurry to this, that's not defendant's fault. Defendant raised the issue of the separate corporate organization as long as more than -- excuse me, more than a year ago in the deposition.

THE COURT: Oh. Uh-huh.

MR. SHAFER: So plaintiff's counsel has been aware of this issue for as long as they can remember. In fact, the fact that it is a series LLC is public record. It could be obtained by obtaining the corporate filings with the Nevada Secretary of State.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. SHAFER: So this should not come as a surprise to plaintiff's counsel and it's not something they couldn't have dealt with earlier. So plaintiff -- in fact, the only case law they cite in their brief, the only citation to anything other than the Texas statute, which is completely inapplicable, is a citation to Gardner v. Eighth Judicial, which says that if you know you can bring an alter ego cause of action.

You have that ability to bring it. They had the ability to bring it more than a year ago and chose not to.

THE COURT: When you say bring it, you mean bring a motion to amend to include the series LLCs?

MR. SHAFER: I wouldn't guess or tell Mr. Greenberg what option he would take, but certainly it would be one of those options that could have been dealt with.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SHAFER: We are now in a situation where they have contacted the bank, have given them information, have sent a writ for third parties. They want to kind of jump to the end of alter ego and just have the Court hold the funds because they lucked into it. You can't mug somebody and then say, well, prove to me it's not your money and it's my money.

THE COURT: Well, they don't want the Court to hold the funds. As I understand it, they want it to go to Mr. Greenberg's trust account.

MR. SHAFER: That's correct.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SHAFER: Because, well, a bird in the hand, right? So we have a situation here where that causes an irreparable harm to my client, an irreparable harm to the business, the very people that they claim to represent are going to be harmed by this, the drivers themselves.

THE COURT: That brings up a good point. Is the analysis that a court is to perform here on a motion to quash the writ of execution the same or similar to what the court would do on an injunctive relief motion?

MR. SHAFER: I don't believe so. I think it's --

| 1  | THE COURT: I mean, you mentioned irreparable harm.                                    |
|----|---|
| 2  | MR. SHAFER: Yeah.   |
| 3  | THE COURT: That's why I'm   |
| 4  | MR. SHAFER: No, I don't think so. I think it's very clear it's a third party.         |
| 5  | Absent an order of the Court subjecting the third party to liability, absent an order |
| 6  | of the Court or a separate action bringing or piercing the corporate veil or even     |
| 7  | pursuing with a prejudgment writ of attachment through a separate action, absent      |
| 8  | that they have no more claim on A Cab Series LLC, the maintenance LLC than they       |
| 9  | do on my own personal bank account. They have it is black and white. Black            |
| 10 | the statute is very clear as to a separation of the LLCs.                             |
| 11 | THE COURT: Will you point that out to me? You started                                 |
| 12 | MR. SHAFER: Sure.   |
| 13 | THE COURT: I think I interrupted. You were talking about NRS 86.296?                  |
| 14 | MR. SHAFER: Yeah. Absolutely, Your Honor. Subsection excuse me,                       |
| 15 | 86.296, subsection 3, which says that "the debts, liabilities, obligations and        |
| 16 | expenses incurred, contracted fo or otherwise existing with respect to a particular   |
| 17 | series are enforceable against the assets of that series only and not against the     |
| 18 | assets of the company generally or any other series." They are separate and           |
| 19 | firewalled.   |
| 20 | THE COURT: Uh-huh.  |
| 21 | MR. SHAFER: And I believe that there was I just want to check NRS                     |
| 22 | and this is a companion statute, NRS 86.311, which I can provide a copy to the        |
| 23 | Court, says and they changed this   |

THE COURT: 86.311. Go ahead.

| 1  | MR. SHAFER: Subsection 2. "Real and personal property may be                          |
|----|---|
| 2  | purchased, owned and conveyed by a series separately in the name of the series        |
| 3  | as an asset of the series only." So bank accounts, cabs, other assets are assets      |
| 4  | of the series only. They are not  |
| 5  | THE COURT: If the records comport with that. Is that the way that goes?               |
| 6  | MR. SHAFER: No different than any other LLC.  |
| 7  | THE COURT: Yeah.  |
| 8  | MR. SHAFER: If I have LLC A and LLC B and I smoosh all the records                    |
| 9  | together and just keep one check register and don't account for it, then that would   |
| 10 | be  |
| 11 | THE COURT: Oh. Then you have effectively co-mingled or some such                      |
| 12 | thing?  |
| 13 | MR. SHAFER: You co-mingled it and you set yourself up.                                |
| 14 | THE COURT: Okay. What kind of records, then? To what extent do those                  |
| 15 | have to be maintained in order to maintain that protection of no liability?           |
| 16 | MR. SHAFER: Well, the statute says that you have to                                   |
| 17 | THE COURT: Separate and distinct records.   |
| 18 | MR. SHAFER: Yeah. So you have to provide you have to have a ledger                    |
| 19 | for the income and expenses for each series LLC.                                      |
| 20 | THE COURT: And your client does maintain that?  |
| 21 | MR. SHAFER: That's correct. And we submitted an affidavit or a                        |
| 22 | declaration by their account manager to that effect. That's a sworn statement         |
| 23 | attached to our application to quash. Certainly if plaintiffs' counsel have reason to |
| ,, | holiova that could be subject to some other motion, but in the present case it's      |

not enough to just send this writ out and hope they get something and then to hold the money.

THE COURT: So is the cash flow -- I assume that A Cab LLC takes in all the money, the income, and then turns around and pays it out to each of these series LLC?

MR. SHAFER: No. I don't think that's entirely correct --

THE COURT: Oh.

MR. SHAFER: -- because each LLC has its own lease and its own issue, you know, as far as the income. And then there is a leasing company that handles -- or an employee company that handles the payroll, as I understand it.

THE COURT: How do they -- how do they get their money, then? Say -- take the maintenance LLC.

MR. SHAFER: Well, let me give you an example and perhaps this -- I could give you the actual sums and the accounts that are at issue here. Maybe that will help the Court --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SHAFER: -- understand the scope of what's going on. There is an account held by -- I apologize, I want to get to the actual motion -- owned by A Cab Series LLC, Maintenance Company, \$38,572.53 that is held to pay for the maintenance expenses and the other items which are incurred to pay for other things, which is a completely separate --

THE COURT: And how did the \$38,000 get into those accounts?

MR. SHAFER: The \$38,000 I'm presuming was paid in by the other cab companies to pay for the tire rotations and other --

| 1  | MR. NADY: It was paid in based on miles per day.                                  |
|----|---|
| 2  | MR. SHAFER: So  |
| 3  | THE COURT: So the   |
| 4  | MR. NADY: It's a percent it's a   |
| 5  | THE COURT: Does that mean you get a check cut from A Cab to the                   |
| 6  | series, the maintenance series LLC?   |
| 7  | MR. NADY: I would be glad to help you with this.                                  |
| 8  | MR. SHAFER: Well, I don't know if it's a check, but there is a transfer of        |
| 9  | MR. NADY: No, it's a transfer within the bank itself. We have 135 separate        |
| 10 | excuse me for not rising we have I think it's 135 separate bank accounts.         |
| 11 | THE COURT: Okay.  |
| 12 | MR. NADY: And as the money comes in, it's separated by cab. That                  |
| 13 | becomes the revenue. Based on number of miles, a certain amount of that revenue   |
| 14 | is divided to the maintenance company. Another certain percentage, five dollars a |
| 15 | day is paid to the another cell, which is or series. The word series and cell by  |
| 16 | law can be interchanged. But another cell gets so much for owning that medallion. |
| 17 | There's 111 vehicles right now that are owned by 111 separate series or cells.    |
| 18 | Those for income and expenses and then we have a payroll company, which we        |
| 19 | call Employee Leasing Company, which then takes the money from the cabber.        |
| 20 | That much goes into that cab company. The expenses are paid out.                  |
| 21 | THE COURT: When you say that cab company, meaning an individual cab               |
| 22 | with it's own medallion?  |
| 23 | MR. NADY: Each cab each cab company as a each taxi is a separate                  |
| 24 | company.  |

| 1  | THE COURT: Company.  |
|----|--|
| 2  | MR. NADY: A separate corporation or entity.  |
| 3  | THE COURT: Okay.   |
| 4  | MR. NADY: Each one. It's been this way since we started. We have                     |
| 5  | we produce quarterly statements for each cab company every quarter and then          |
| 6  | we file a consolidated return with the State. The Taxicab Authority requires this.   |
| 7  | And we file a Schedule C for the IRS. But these expenses, it's extremely difficult   |
| 8  | accounting.  |
| 9  | THE COURT: I'll say.   |
| 10 | MR. NADY: But we have we have a smart meter which does almost all                    |
| 11 | of it. The meter takes in how much the driver makes.                                 |
| 12 | THE COURT: Wow.  |
| 13 | MR. NADY: The meter takes in how much how many miles it is. And it's                 |
| 14 | almost done automatically. We've set it up so pretty well through a guy that he      |
| 15 | deposed, Jim Morgan's company, where the money then goes out. We actually            |
| 16 | transfer every day or maybe two or three times a week every bit of money out of that |
| 17 | into the appropriate expense accounts. And the rest                                  |
| 18 | THE COURT: So it's not only I mean, so you're saying the income from                 |
| 19 | hauling people around goes to that one Series Cab LLC                                |
| 20 | MR. NADY: That goes back it's deposited into the administrative account              |
| 21 | for one day. By day's end  |
| 22 | THE COURT: What's the administrative account?  |
| 23 | MR. NADY: That's   |

THE COURT: Is that an A Cab account?

|       | MR. NADY:   | That's g | enerally th | e adminis | tration o | f the c | company, | Emplo | yee's |
|-------|-------------|----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|---------|----------|-------|-------|
| Manag | ement Compa | any.     |             |           |           |         |          |       |       |

THE COURT: That's a separate cell, then?

MR. NADY: It's a separate cell. Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Okay. So all the money goes to the administrative LLC for one day?

MR. NADY: It does until it's transferred because the bank -- it's just for logistics. We don't co-mingle the funds. We put it together until they can be distributed into each one. And from those we deduct so much for each mile. It's actually 24 cents per mile. We figure it's the cost of operating the vehicle. We take the gas for that particular vehicle and put it in there.

THE COURT: Wow. And do you put it in the administrative account -- MR. NADY: No.

THE COURT: -- or do you put it directly into the maintenance and --

MR. NADY: No, they go back into each one of those other cells. The administrative company and then the management company gets paid so much. And at the end of the day all of those -- most all of those accounts, we write checks out of the administrative company and the maintenance company also has its own checking account. All of them have their own checking accounts, but we don't issue checks in most of them. We only have four or five checking accounts --

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. NADY: -- but that's because we just transfer the money within the bank. But we do that every day. And we get audited by the guy who wrote or helped write the series LLC law. Steve Oshins is his name and we probably should

| 1  | have had him here, but you can ask him. He reviews my records and books every    |
|----|--|
| 2  | year   |
| 3  | THE COURT: Uh-huh.   |
| 4  | MR. NADY: and has never found he's given us some possible changes,               |
| 5  | but he's never found any shortcoming that would not be applicable here in court. |
| 6  | THE COURT: Uh-huh.   |
| 7  | MR. NADY: We go to great lengths to keep these records and accounts              |
| 8  | separate. And we provide income statements quarterly and then we consolidate     |
| 9  | those. When we first do an income statement it's pages and pages for each one    |
| 10 | of them.   |
| 11 | THE COURT: Because it's a separate income statement for each series              |
| 12 | LLC.   |
| 13 | MR. NADY: Because it's a separate income statement for each well, for            |
| 14 | each series. And remember, we've got one for each medallion                      |
| 15 | THE COURT: Each cab. Yeah.   |
| 16 | MR. NADY: plus one for every car.  |
| 17 | THE COURT: Yeah.   |
| 18 | MR. NADY: And we've got one for the management company. And we've                |
| 19 | got Employee Leasing Company, which actually pays the drivers.                   |
| 20 | THE COURT: What's your   |
| 21 | MR. NADY: I shouldn't say this, but if anybody is liable, it would be the        |
| 22 | Employee Leasing Company for not doing it, but.                                  |
| 23 | THE COURT: Okay.   |
| 24 | MR. NADY: They took \$44,000 out of that account, too                            |

| 1  | THE COURT: Ahh.  |
|----|--|
| 2  | MR. NADY: but they weren't sued.   |
| 3  | MR. SHAFER: As you can tell, this is a very  |
| 4  | THE COURT: So that must cost you an arm and a leg for the accounting.                    |
| 5  | MR. NADY: No. Actually remember, I have a degree in accounting.                          |
| 6  | I practiced accounting before this.  |
| 7  | THE COURT: Ahh.  |
| 8  | MR. NADY: I was a controller of a casino for years. I worked for the                     |
| 9  | Gaming Control Board for years. I was a Gaming Control Board agent. Accounting           |
| 10 | is my background.  |
| 11 | THE COURT: Uh-huh.   |
| 12 | MR. NADY: And we were the first cab company to do this. Others have                      |
| 13 | since started doing this. The purpose initially was to limit liability in the case of an |
| 14 | accident   |
| 15 | THE COURT: Yeah.   |
| 16 | MR. NADY: to that particular cell or cab.  |
| 17 | THE COURT: Yeah.   |
| 18 | MR. NADY: If we got into a wreck, we wouldn't lose all our cabs, we would                |
| 19 | lose one.  |
| 20 | THE COURT: Yeah.   |
| 21 | MR. NADY: And we provide insurance for each cab, so there's a certain                    |
| 22 | daily insurance amount. Yes, it seems like a lot, but you can program your               |
| 23 | computer now to do almost all of it  |

THE COURT: All of that.

MR. NADY: -- every day when it comes in, and it downloads from the meter to our computer. Pretty cool.

THE COURT: That's amazing.

MR. NADY: And which Mr. Greenberg used earlier in his case to say how long they were working. But that doesn't always tell when they went it, it's just when the meter went on, which is a part of our case a long time ago. But I'm pretty proud of it.

THE COURT: So the -- all the income from each of the medallions goes first to the administrative company for a day and then it's transferred just by computer --

MR. NADY: Every day the money is completely disbursed.

THE COURT: To -- and so it would go to -- well, how does A Cab make any money, then?

MR. NADY: Well, it's completely disbursed in that normally we have zero -ZBAs, zero balance accounts in every account, but because we have outstanding
checks such as payroll, those outstanding checks were collected by Mr. Greenberg.
We have outstanding checks in the maintenance company that go to the State.
We pay -- taxicab companies pay two dollars every time they go to the airport.

THE COURT: So which of these cells pays that?

MR. NADY: The administrative company pays those.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. NADY: And we have a management company which does the hiring and training.

THE COURT: How do you get your profit out of that?

| MR. NADY: Well, at the end of the day it all goes out of that account into        |
|---|
| my personal account and then the next day it goes back in. I don't have any money |
| in my account.  |
|   |

THE COURT: You mean the individual cells pay into your personal --

MR. NADY: Yes, sir. At the end of the --

THE COURT: Wow.

MR. NADY: Remember, the money goes into the administrative and then we take out the expenses.

Do you want me to shut up?

MR. SHAFER: No, that's fine. I think the Court is getting the idea.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. NADY: It's extremely calculated and we've had five years of perfecting it. And the computer industry has made it so instead of having three people do it, I have a half of a person doing it, half of a full-time employee who's been with me forever.

MR. SHAFER: So this is --

THE COURT: You know, we need to change the law. I mean, make it easier somehow because --

MR. NADY: The law says specifically separate accounts and records --

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. NADY: -- so that's what we've strived to do. And Steve Oshins, the other attorney that helped me create this, says it's the best he's ever seen.

MR. SHAFER: So there is -- obviously you can see there's a detailed nature of how this is all set up.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. SHAFER: They keep appropriate accounting records. When we look at it -- obviously the money is not transmitted. For example, one of the big concerns is that money that is held by -- for payroll taxes or for the franchise fee to the State is being held in the account, which if it's not paid could subject my client to sanctions or fines by the State for not submitting the funds appropriately.

THE COURT: Is that in the administrative account, then?

MR. SHAFER: Yes.

MR. NADY: No, that is -- yes, that's correct.

MR. SHAFER: Yeah. Well, some if it is in the administrative account, some of it's in the Employee Leasing Company, some of the payroll and some of the other items.

THE COURT: Employee Leasing, does that -- does that include all the taxi drivers?

MR. NADY: Yes.

MR. SHAFER: Well, I believe so. But there's --

THE COURT: So the Employee Leasing Company gets some cash flow from individual meters with the medallions and that's peeled off because that's what it costs to pay the drivers.

MR. SHAFER: Right.

THE COURT: And then it goes -- does the -- sorry. Does the Employee Leasing Company cut the check to the drivers?

MR. SHAFER: I don't know the answer to that specifically.

MR. NADY: Yes.

MR. SHAFER: They do.

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THE COURT: Huh. Wow.

MR. SHAFER: So it is a process that's involved and that's why Mr. Nady was very clear in his deposition that there was an entity that was set up to do it that way. You know, there is -- this has been tested in litigation. You know, the concern we have is, as you heard, there's 100 plus accounts. With this garnishment in place, any time money gets put into one of these accounts it's subject to garnishment, which would require that individual series LLC to come in and file its own interpleader action, and all of a sudden we've got hundreds of actions.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. SHAFER: So not only for the sake of expedience but also practicality, we're here today. But it's really -- that way is kind of, respectfully, a backwards approach to how to do it because they're only entitled to execute upon the judgment debtor --

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. SHAFER: -- which is A Cab LLC and A Cab Taxi Service LLC. If they believe that that judgment should be amended to somebody else, there's a process for doing that.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. SHAFER: But the process is not just telling the garnishee, telling the people who were served the writ of execution that, well, you could name anybody else that has a similar name, has A Cab in their name.

THE COURT: Well, that -- is that what was done here?

MR. SHAFER: That is.

| 1  | THE COURT: Because I don't believe the actual writ of execution did that,           |
|----|---|
| 2  | did it?   |
| 3  | MR. SHAFER: No. The writ said A Cab LLC and A Cab Taxi Service LLC.                 |
| 4  | THE COURT: Maybe I could ask does anybody object if I ask the bank?                 |
| 5  | Are you a bank manager, ma'am?  |
| 6  | MS. DOVE: No. No, Your Honor. I'm counsel for Wells Fargo.                          |
| 7  | THE COURT: Oh, okay.  |
| 8  | MS. DOVE: So we are just here to  |
| 9  | THE COURT: Yeah.  |
| 10 | MS. DOVE: You know, obviously we don't really have a dog in this fight,             |
| 11 | so to speak, about who gets the money, but  |
| 12 | THE COURT: Do you know any of the operative facts as far as how this                |
| 13 | garnishment happened and how this money was taken from these various series         |
| 14 | LLCs?   |
| 15 | MS. DOVE: I know Wells Fargo was served with a write of garnishment                 |
| 16 | and had quite a few accounts with the A Cab name                                    |
| 17 | THE COURT: Uh-huh.  |
| 18 | MS. DOVE: titled A Cab Series, LLC (comma) and then different                       |
| 19 | descriptors. My understanding, and again, not sort of testifying or giving evidence |
| 20 | THE COURT: Yeah. No.  |
| 21 | MS. DOVE: but my understanding is that of the many accounts that exist              |
| 22 | under the A Cab moniker they all share the same Tax ID number                       |
| 23 | THE COURT: Uh-huh.  |
| 24 | MS. DOVE: which is what Wells Fargo predominantly used to unify those.              |

number.

And at the time of the writ, six accounts had money in them.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

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MS. DOVE: And that's what was attached at the time of the writ. They were A Cab Series LLC, Administration Company, Employee Leasing, Maintenance, Ccards, Medallion and Taxi Leasing, with far and away the most money being in the A Cab Series LLC, Administration Company account. And they went by the Tax ID

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MS. DOVE: Wells Fargo is here to represent we'll of course comply with any order the Court issues with respect to the writ. It will provide further information as the Court might wish to know on as expedited a basis as possible. And just also seeks a release of any liability, whether we have to file a motion for interpleader or simply comply with the Court's order. We're just here to do what the Court finds at the end of the day.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

MS. DOVE: Thank you.

THE COURT: Appreciate it.

Go ahead, Mr. Shafer.

MR. SHAFER: Yeah. So I think she's confirmed those are the correct ones. There were, you know, A Cab Series LLC, Maintenance Company; A Cab Series LLC, Administration Company; A Cab Series LLC, Taxi Leasing Company; A Cab Series LLC, Employee Leasing Company II; A Cab Series LLC, Medallion Company and A Cab Series LLC, Ccards. Those are on page 7 of our motion. The writ was served on September 17th. We submitted a copy of that as an exhibit, I believe, to our motion. If not, I have a copy for the Court.

THE COURT: Uh-huh. The writ is attached, I believe, writ of execution.

MR. SHAFER: Yeah. And you can see it is directed to A Cab LLC or A Cab Taxi Service, which are distinct from the entities, from the account holders, which is A Cab Series LLC.

THE COURT: Is there an A Cab Taxi Service, LLC?

MR. SHAFER: There is not such an entity.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SHAFER: So that is -- and that is, I believe, pending another motion with the Court which has been briefed, which we are not here today. But that is essentially where the issue is, is that they have a partial name match and that's not enough to execute a writ of garnishment on a third party, especially given the extensive nature of the books and records that they have engaged in to keep them separate and distinct legally under the law.

THE COURT: Did those series LLCs also comply with the -- this is in 86.296 sub 3, sub (b): "The articles of organization or operating agreement provides that the debts, liabilities, obligations and expenses incurred, contracted for or otherwise existing with respect to a particular series are enforceable against the assets of that series only"?

MR. SHAFER: Yes.

THE COURT: It does do that?

MR. SHAFER: Yes.

THE COURT: And did you give me an example of such a -- is it articles of organization or what kind of document is that contained in?

MR. SHAFER: I don't believe that we provided a copy of the articles or the operating agreement to that.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SHAFER: I know it had been provided -- well, I don't know if it had been provided in another action.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SHAFER: But essentially if plaintiffs are correct, which I don't believe they are, there can be no asset protection, no separate corporate liability for any corporate entity if it's tied in with somebody else. That's clearly not what the intent of the statute was to set up -- establish LLCs. We can argue that maybe series LLCs are not a good thing, they're not a preferable thing, but that's not what the Legislature in their wisdom has enacted. They have enacted a provision that allows for --

(Mr. Shafer confers with Ms. Rodriguez)

MR. SHAFER: So we've provided -- I think that the operating agreement for the A Cab has been provided in opposition to the motion to amend, but not the series.

THE COURT: I'm sorry, say that again, will you?

MR. SHAFER: The operating agreement for the series LLCs --

THE COURT: Oh.

MR. SHAFER: -- have not been provided, but the operating agreement for A Cab LLC has been provided to the Court as an exhibit to the opposition to the motion, plaintiff's motion to amend --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SHAFER: -- which was filed on September 10th. It's Exhibit 1 to that motion.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. GREENBERG: Your Honor, the document being referred to is actually in plaintiff's response. The Certificate of Articles of Operation, Organization is at Exhibit E of my response on this motion, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Is that -- is that Exhibit B?

MR. GREENBERG: Exhibit E, Your Honor. E as in Edward.

THE COURT: Oh, E. Okay. All right.

MR. GREENBERG: The particular article is Article 2 of that document that discusses the issue.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SHAFER: I mean, it is clear. We have the statute to go by. And absent any evidence on their -- their filing of the writ doesn't require a third party to have a burden of proof because of established case law that they have to be brought in as a party or otherwise subjected to legal process. They haven't been, so there's no basis to do it. It is simply enough for us to say this is a separate entity. This is a different company and the Court should order that the funds that belong to that company be released. If the plaintiff disagrees with that or has other concerns about that, then they can bring the appropriate legal method to do so. But it's not enough to circumvent that, to jump to the end and violate my client -- the due process rights of A Cab Series LLC and punish them for doing what they're supposed to do --

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. SHAFER: -- and providing for this accounting that they're supposed to do and keeping the corporate books and records. The statute is clear a series LLC is no different as far as separation of liabilities than an ordinary LLC. And it's not enough to just say, well, maybe sometime there's some basis that we could maybe assert and let's hold the funds until then. No. The appropriate remedy is for this Court to order those funds that are being held by Wells Fargo to be released back to the account holders. A failure to do so is both against the intent of the statute and will cause an irreparable harm, a substantial harm to my client and their employees.

Unless the Court has any further questions, I'll let Mr. Greenberg argue.

THE COURT: Not at this time, no.

Mr. Greenberg.

MR. GREENBERG: Your Honor, there are two fundamental questions presented by the application. Besides the standing issue, I don't believe there's any application properly before the Court, as Your Honor was mentioning, because these supposedly independent entities who actually have the interest in the property aren't even here. And defendants have talked about expediency to the process. Well, Your Honor, they can't have it both ways. They can't say we have no interest in this property, it's not ours, and then at the same time come to the Court and say we have a sufficient interest, so that the Court should act in terms of disposition of the property.

So that's a starting point, Your Honor. I don't see that there's any subject matter jurisdiction over the request, if defendants are actually making a valid request. By establishing the validity of the request, they're actually establishing that

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there's no jurisdiction as this application is configured for the Court to give them the relief they want. But I'm skipping over that --

THE COURT: You're saying that in order to do that they would have to come in with separate -- not necessarily separate representation, but separate -- as separate entities for each one -- well, at lease of the six that had funds taken?

MR. GREENBERG: Well, they say they're separate entities.

THE COURT: Yeah. Yeah.

MR. GREENBERG: They claim to have separate legal standing. I mean, the statute that they refer to does give a series, a subordinate LLC of a master LLC the right to appear in court and to prosecute and defend actions. And if they're claiming that these are really independent entities, they need to appear. It's their property. They need to come claim it. Defendants can't -- as I said, they can't have it both ways. Our position is it's not their property, at least in respect to this judgment, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I'll ask you to address that when I come back to you, Mr. Shafer.

MR. GREENBERG: But to address the issue of the enforcement of the judgment, setting aside this question of standing or even jurisdiction over the application, there are two questions that are presented. The first is whether Nevada's statute actually operates to place assets that are in a subordinate LLC from reach by a judgment against its master LLC. There is in fact nothing in the language of the statute that commands that or even allows it, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Why else would they do that?

MR. GREENBERG: Well, the traditional view or the real reason why you

would have a series LLC set up is in real estate investment or real estate operations. Each property is a separate series, a separate sub LLC of the real estate company. You've got four houses, four LLCs. And it makes sense there, Your Honor, because you have individual assets which are generating individual revenue, individual expenses, individual obligations, individual mortgages against each particular parcel of real estate. And what the statute --

THE COURT: What would be the difference between that situation of real estate and -- I mean, what if this were a real estate series LLC and it was 111 or 102 instead of cabs, 102 properties?

MR. GREENBERG: Well, to answer your question, Your Honor, you can't do that, okay, because you need a certificate of public convenience and necessity to license, to operate a taxi business. It's a restricted license, as defendants were explaining. You need to meet the requirements by statute, which are quite rigorous --

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. GREENBERG: — to be approved and you as the licensee are the one who are handed those medallions in the first place by the Taxi Commission. And Mr. Nady at his deposition was deposed about whether each of these 100 or 230 individual cells that he claims operate the taxi cabs could operate as independent businesses. He conceded they couldn't. And they couldn't for that reason, Your Honor, because they don't actually have access to the medallions directly. They don't own them. They have to go through the licensee, which is the master LLC here, A Cab, the judgment debtor. And in addition, it's not like the real estate situation because you don't have an independent property, you know, with its own liabilities, its own property taxes, its own independent source of revenue from rents,

etcetera, etcetera. This is an integrated business, Your Honor. They have to have drivers, they have to have maintenance. I mean, it works together and in particular it only can operate derivative of that license holder's power. Your Honor.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. GREENBERG: And the license holder here is A Cab, LLC, which is the judgment debtor, the master of the series. And in addition, Your Honor, these series LLCs, the subordinate LLCs that are issued under the law, they owe their existence to the master LLC. If the master LLC disappears or is dissolved, there is no provision in the law for the continuance of the existence of the series LLCs. They may exist as separate legal entities, but there is no registration with the department of State. In this case they don't have a separate tax registration. They could have but they don't because they are operating, as I was explaining, as part of an integrated business.

And to take a look at the language of the statute which was being discussed by Your Honor with counsel and that counsel has recited, counsel has skipped over the issue, which is that in 3(b), okay, as Your Honor was asking about the operating agreement, okay, there are two issues raised here by the limitation on liability as the statute is written. First of all, it doesn't even shield the series, the sub series from a judgment against the master. And it doesn't actually say that. It says the articles of organization, etcetera, can provide that the assets -- with respect to a particular series only, the judgment or liabilities of that series -- of that series, of that sub of the master are enforceable only against that series, that sub, okay. So that sub can be structured so that if I get a judgment against the sub, the sub series of the master, I can only go after that sub series' assets. I can't go after its sister sub

series and I can't up the chain against the master because that clearly bars it. It doesn't say anything about a judgment against the master. It's completely silent on that issue, okay.

Now, in this case we have in the record here an admission that the interest held by all of these LLCs, assuming they are really independent entities, is the same person. They're all held by Mr. Nady. Mr. Nady is the holder. So they say, well, there's no stock certificates issued. Well, that's true in the LLC structure we don't have stock certificates as in a normal corporation, but the interests are the same. And the reason why I point this out -- I have in Exhibit D a copy of the Texas statute concerning LLCs. And in Texas, if you look at Section A-2 of the first page there that I gave you, it expressly extends the shield of assets that we were just discussing in possession of the sub to judgments, the liabilities of the company generally. This language is not present in Nevada's statute. So this assumption that these assets are beyond reach of a judgment against the company generally when the membership identical, the ownership interest is identical, is not supported by the statutory language.

So that is the first problem here and this is an issue of law that I think Your Honor needs to consider, particularly in light of what we were discussing regarding the fact that this is an integrated business operation, as defendants have testified about. Your Honor heard some testimony from Mr. Nady. I do object to that to the extent that he may have testified as to details different than in his deposition. In his deposition he did confirm much of what he was saying today. I'm not sure if was necessarily identical.

And this goes to what I was initially addressing to the Court when we

started that I think we need more of a record here before the Court can resolve this issue because essentially, and this gets to the second point I was trying to raise, all you have before the Court are defendants' assertions that these are independent entities, an assertion which is contradicted by defendants coming in here simultaneously and speaking on behalf of them rather than having them file their own appearances. As I said, that can't be reconciled. But there are no books or records. Your Honor was asking about the operating agreement, and this is the other crucial portion of subsection 3 that Your Honor was looking at. And if you look at Exhibit E of the response, which is the only document we have -- excuse me, that's Exhibit B. Oh, no, that's not B, that's E. I'm sorry. E as in Edward, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. GREENBERG: If you look at E, Article 2, this is all we have in the record here regarding the potential invocation of that subpart 3 of the Nevada statute. It simply says that A Cab LLC is a Series Limited Liability Company that may -- that may establish sub series, which in turn may benefit from the protections afforded in the statute.

THE COURT: Where are you -- where are you reading?

MR. GREENBERG: This is on the second page of Exhibit E. The first page of Exhibit E is the certificate accompanying articles of organization.

THE COURT: Oh. Oh, okay. Yeah.

MR. GREENBERG: The second page we have the actual articles of organization and Article 2 contains the series LLC authorization for A Cab LLC.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. GREENBERG: And you can read the language yourself Your Honor, but it is permissive language.

THE COURT: So it would -- you would in turn have to look at the operating agreement?

MR. GREENBERG: Absolutely, Your Honor. This doesn't say as a matter of fundamental organization in that document that every series LLC in fact enjoys the limitations of liability in respect to its assets. It doesn't say that. It simply says the master LLC here is authorized to establish them in that order. And pursuant to 86.296 3(b), as Your Honor was asking defense counsel, in order for them to benefit from that limitation on liability, assuming it even extends in this situation, when we were previously discussing that there is nothing in the statute extending that shield to judgments against the master LLC.

But let's assume that the purpose of the statute does in fact provide that shield. They still need to come in here and establish two things. One is that the operating agreement in fact confers that immunity upon them. And we don't have any of these operating agreements. There's nothing in the record, Your Honor. The second thing they have to establish is in 3(a), that in fact there are separate and distinct records maintained for these businesses. And again, all we have are defendants' assertions. We have nothing in the record. What we do know about that issue, whether there are separate and distinct records, is that they all share the same EIN number. We have testimony from Mr. Nady in his deposition that there is a common unemployment insurance account filed with the State of Nevada for A Cab LLC. We know that that license to operate the taxi business as the carrier is authorized to A Cab LLC, the master. It's not issued to any of these

102 medallion holders that A Cab LLC has designated the medallions to. I mean, the certificate, the license to operate is possessed by the master.

So we don't have any record. And there's in fact no public record regarding the existence of any of these sub series LLCs. There's no tax ID, there's no filing with the Secretary of State, there are no business licenses, there's no dba filings. There's nothing, Your Honor, except their assertion that they are in fact separate entities. Now, I'm sure the attorney from Wells Fargo can confirm this, but if I'm an incorporated business -- I am an incorporated business, actually Your Honor -- I can go to a bank and I can establish an account for my administration department, I can establish an account for my employee department, I can establish an account for my maintenance department. Those are all part of my corporation. I mean, here they title them Maintenance Company. There's no reason this Court should view that as being any different than being the maintenance department of the same entity, which is the judgment debtor here, A Cab LLC.

We just don't have a record here establishing any reason to conclude that the assertions made by the defendants, assuming the Court even would entertain them given the fact that these supposed independent entities aren't here, are in fact true, Your Honor. I mean, there's good reason to doubt it.

And this gets to the other issue which I was asking the Court to take note of, is that the record as presented by the defendants themselves shows that there are good, equitable reasons to not grant the relief because they admit that some of these monies that they're seeking to release are actually being held for the benefit of the master LLC. A Cab LLC as the CPCN holder, they're the ones who are responsible for remitting those taxes to the State for the operation of the taxicab

business. They're the carrier. They're the ones who would have to pay the unemployment insurance tax, for example. The State is going to go after them if those taxes aren't paid. If they're holding money in accounts at Wells Fargo, you know, as a separate entity --

THE COURT: Are you saying that they don't pay those fees -- each individual series company doesn't pay those fees to the State?

MR. GREENBERG: It's not their responsibility to pay them. Those are liabilities of A Cab LLC, Your Honor. They're the liabilities of the master. The master is the one who holds the certificate to operate the taxicab company. The master, according to Mr. Nady's deposition, is the one who has the unemployment insurance account with the State of Nevada. And again Your Honor, I am getting into assertions of fact here, which I'm making to the Court in a very hasty fashion because we don't actually have the time to get the evidentiary records before the Court, but I am very certain of what I am telling the Court. But this goes to my point that the Court needs to have more of a record here because there is very good reason to believe it's otherwise than what the defendants are representing to the Court.

Even assuming these were independent entities and they were the ones who have title to the money in these accounts, they very likely are holding that money or a substantial portion of that money, by their own admission, by their own limited record before this Court, as nothing but bailees for A Cab LLC, the judgment debtor here. If they're holding money to pay to Nevada to satisfy the tax liabilities of the master, which is what they say they are doing here, then that's attachable, Your Honor. That's not shielded from our execution. The State of Nevada may give the

master LLC a lot of grief when it doesn't get those monies, but that's not the concern of this Court. I mean, if they're holding -- again, if they're holding those monies for that purpose then they're attachable, Your Honor. And it's a lot more complicated, okay, than defendants are representing to this Court. They're basically just coming to the Court and saying, look, this money doesn't belong to the judgment debtor, it belongs to these other people. We're telling you that and therefore release the funds. And, Your Honor, the funds don't have to be put in my trust account. They can be deposited with the court if that was a more reasonable way to proceed.

There was a comment initially made about how the taxi company could not go to the bankruptcy court. I don't believe that's correct, Your Honor. The bankruptcy court clearly has the power as federal supremacy to take control of the company and also to prevent the Taxi Commission from doing anything in respect to the licensee, okay. Whether that in fact will result in the company going out of business is another story, but it's not a question that the bankruptcy court action is not available to them. It's probably not desirable to them because this whole argument that they're trying to make, this whole shielding of their assets that they're trying to engage in here clearly will not be recognized by the bankruptcy court because in bankruptcy court you have a very evolved jurisdiction of entity business operations or ongoing business operations which will not allow them to make these sort of arguments to the bankruptcy court. They are aware of that. That's why they don't want to go before the bankruptcy court.

THE COURT: What I understood Mr. Shafer to be saying, and maybe I didn't get this correctly, but if they did go file in bankruptcy court then the State would move in and take away their license, I guess, so they would be effectively

out of business.

MR. GREENBERG: Well, Your Honor, there's a stay in bankruptcy court, okay. Just like, you know, you can't foreclose on the property once the homeowner files for bankruptcy, you've got to get the stay lifted. I mean, conceivably they could if they went to the bankruptcy court, but it's not like they can act without going before the bankruptcy court. The bankruptcy court clearly has superior jurisdiction. What would happen is all hypothetical in that situation. I just want the Court to understand this claim that this is not an avenue that's available to them as a matter of law clearly is in error.

But there's one other issue that is not discussed in my briefs that I think is extremely important. I didn't have time to raise this, but I want the Court to understand this. Under the Taxi Commission's regulations, and I can actually give Your Honor the exact cite if you want.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. GREENBERG: It's NAC 706.149, okay. The Taxi Commission requires that operators who are issued these licenses, because it's for the public interest, must meet certain financial particulars, okay. One of them is that there must be at least a 20 percent equity interest in the business. The business can't be insolvent. It has to have a certain measure of financial health. And they have to file financial reports with the Taxi Commission every year. I believe it's in May, is my understanding. There's a uniform system that they use for this. Those reports are not public record. I cannot access -- well, if Your Honor issued a subpoena, which you might want to -- I can't access them otherwise, though.

My point, Your Honor, is that A Cab LLC, the holder of this license, is

reporting to the Taxi Commission all of these medallions, all of these vehicles that are possessed by the series LLC, by supposedly independent, subordinate LLCs as its assets, they should be estopped from taking the position that is before this Court that they're not its assets, okay. And this again goes to the point that we need more of a record developed here.

And what's really going on, I think Your Honor understands, is that in light of the Court's judgment defendants have appealed. They have every right to appeal and have their appeal heard, but they don't have the right to stop the judicial process here in this court. They're not posting a bond. Clearly they have the resources, they could post a bond, but if they posted a bond and the appeal is unsuccessful, they're going to have to pay the plaintiffs. What's going on here is they're trying to keep the business running so they have their options open. If the appeal is unsuccessful, they could just close down the business and in the interim make whatever profits they can from the business, which is significant. The financials we have do show the business generally has been earning a significant income over the past five years, certainly more than the judgment that is at issue.

THE COURT: Let me ask you to clarify. You made reference to NAC 706.149. Equity capital: Minimum requirement; proof; failure to comply. This is regulation of motor carriers generally. What part am I looking at?

MR. GREENBERG: Well, they are a motor carrier. They are required -they're one of the motor carriers that are regulated under the State statute and
under the Taxi Commission. They have to show that they're financially solvent to --

THE COURT: "Shall maintain an investment of not less than 20 percent equity capital in his or her operations and include proof that the fully regulated

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23 24 carrier meets this requirement in his or her annual report filed with the Authority." That's the part you're talking about?

MR. GREENBERG: Well, right, Your Honor. I mean, this is a requirement that they have to meet. I mean, the NRS sections that relate to that are NRS 706.167, which specifies an annual report must be filed by May 15th. That's the statutory reference.

I think Your Honor understands my concern here, okay. I'm trying to do the right thing. I understand the Court is trying to do the right thing. And just to return to my initial statement because I know I'm repeating myself -- unless the Court has other questions, I don't really want to take up more of the Court's time.

MR. GREENBERG: You've been extremely patient with us. It's just that --

THE COURT: I can only do that because I have a crack staff, you see.

MR. GREENBERG: Well, I thank them, then, as well as Your Honor.

THE COURT: Who will stay at their posts to the bitter end.

MR. GREENBERG: We need more of a record here, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. GREENBERG: These funds, they don't have to be turned over to me. They should be put in escrow somewhere and held. If the defendants want to go seek bankruptcy relief in response to that, the funds are going to wind up going to a trustee and they're not going to -- you know, they're going to be taken out of my jurisdiction or the jurisdiction of the Court.

THE COURT: If I agreed with you, why not just ask the banker or the bank to maintain the funds --

| 1  | MR. GREENBERG: That's fine with me, Your Honor.                                    |
|----|--|
| 2  | THE COURT: pending further order of the Court?                                     |
| 3  | MR. GREENBERG: Yeah, I would ask that  |
| 4  | THE COURT: Would that be a problem for your bank?                                  |
| 5  | MS. DOVE: No, Your Honor. Wells Fargo is happy to comply with whatever             |
| 6  | Your Honor orders.   |
| 7  | THE COURT: All right.  |
| 8  | MS. DOVE: We just want to make sure we're not we're between a rock                 |
| 9  | and a hard place as things stand now.  |
| 10 | THE COURT: Understood.   |
| 11 | MS. DOVE: If we release the funds we can be liable to one side. If we              |
| 12 | keep them we can be liable to the other. So we are simply happy to follow this     |
| 13 | Court's order regarding whatever Your Honor wishes us to do.                       |
| 14 | THE COURT: All right. Thank you.   |
| 15 | MR. GREENBERG: And perhaps Your Honor could give us some                           |
| 16 | suggested schedule for further hearings, some production of the actual materials   |
| 17 | that they claim support their position regarding release of this writ. Maybe Your  |
| 18 | Honor wants to give them leave to have these supposed entities intervene apply     |
| 19 | to intervene and appear, as they claim they should. Let's see these operating      |
| 20 | agreements that supposedly provide the foundation for this limitation of assets.   |
| 21 | I'd like to have an inspection of the actual records and documents that they claim |
| 22 | show that they've complied with the statute regarding the maintenance of these     |
| 23 | corporations. I asked the Court to order a judgment debtor examination. That was   |

part of the cross-motion. That would be part of this process. Your Honor may want

to consider all this rather than make any decision right now, besides just to maintain the status quo, but there's an avenue we need to go forward with here in some fashion. So I'm asking Your Honor just to perhaps think about that and possibly address those issues.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Shafer, what -- it's your motion, what do you say in response to what's raised? Well, let me put it this way. The things that do concern me from what Mr. Greenberg just said, one is still the standing. I find it difficult to see how far the statute goes in allowing entities to band together and protect from liability, but only if certain things are done. And then the parties that I have before me are not those parties. If they're really separate, then how is there standing? Second is -- that concerns me is the point that he made about only the master company LLC holds the license. So, I mean, that has a lot of ramifications for how or whether there's compliance with the intent of the statute, I think.

MR. SHAFER: Let me -- I'm sorry, go ahead.

THE COURT: And then finally the lack of record, which I also am troubled by. I'm being asked to jump onto a boat that I don't know much about and there isn't much of a record here to support these various points that have been raised.

MR. SHAFER: Well, if it's okay, I'll take the last point --

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. SHAFER: -- because I think it's the easiest to deal with. The fact of the matter is that Mr. Greenberg has put the cart before the horse. It is clear, unequivocal black letter law that if you want the assets of a third party you have to sue them. You have to bring them into a legal proceeding. He has said, well, we happened upon these assets. I found this wallet on the table, I get to take it unless

the person comes in and proves that it's mine. That's not where we're at. They have to sue the individual series LLC. They have to subject them to --

THE COURT: I thought the issue was whether or not we really have third parties or do we really only have one party, at least as far as the LLCs are concerned?

MR. SHAFER: Yeah. Well, I mean, the clear -- this is what I'm coming to, is that he has turned the evidentiary standard on its head and tried to say that, well, we have a duty to prove that we exist or we have a duty to prove that we are not subject to this liability, rather than him try to prove that it is a piercing of the corporate veil. So let's say that there was a legal action and it brought these people in, he would have to show a prima facie case as to why these entities -- why there should be a piercing of the corporate veil. We've established that we have these entities, that the accounts are there, that they're separate accounting. We have a declaration and sworn testimony these are separate series LLCs. We have established as a prima facie case that they are separate and distinct.

The burden then shifts to Mr. Greenberg to prove that they are not. And that's skipping over the service issue and that they are subject to jurisdiction here. It's very simple. They haven't been sued, they haven't been brought in, and therefore the burden is not to -- he's flipped it on its head and asking us to prove the negative, to prove that we didn't commit a crime, to prove that we weren't at certain place at a certain time. That is -- the presumption of innocence, a presumption of lack of liability has not flipped here because he has a judgment against one party. He still has the burden to prove that. He has the obligation.

He also has the corporate structure law. It is not a master/subordinate

relation between the master and the series LLC. There's provisions in the statute that talk about how removal of a member of the master doesn't mean removal from the series. There is a provision that sets these up. They are separate and distinct entities that do not have a master/subordinate relationship. They are separate LLCs just like -- and so to that effect, the Court really just needs to consider them as separate LLCs and apply the appropriate standard when you're dealing with two complete and distinct series or normal LLCs.

What we have here was when the garnishment was written he executed a garnishment to everything that shared that EIN. An EIN is not determinative. There's nothing in the statute that says that you have to have a separate EIN or a separate Tax ID to be a separate LLC. In fact, that's one of the benefits when you look at the advantages, it allows you to have a centralized recording of the income.

The Taxicab Authority is aware of the corporate organization of A Cab and the series LLCs which provide services to it. They are not concerned about the financial organizations. A Cab is compliant with its statutory reporting requirements. They've cleared this with the Taxicab Authority. His assertions that maybe they haven't, that there's this statute and since they haven't proved they met the statute, they haven't met the statute. It is the complete opposite of how the rule of law issues. You don't get to say, well, there's a requirement and they haven't proved they met it and therefore we're entitled to pierce the corporate veil. No. The presumption is that there isn't any action that's been taken against A Cab, so the presumption should be that they are compliant with any statutory and regulatory authority that the Nevada Taxicab Authority has seen to fit to impose by either rule,

statute or law.

If he wants to bring an action, he has to sue them separately. He has to bring an action to bring it. Now, the problem is is because these are businesses that are intertwined -- I'm trying to explain it in the best way I can that makes it simple. If I hire a janitor to clean my office, that doesn't mean that they're involved somehow in the practice of law or that it's inappropriate for me to pay them as an independent contractor because they provide services to me as a law firm, any more than it's different for me to pay a copy company to provide copies for trial litigation because that's involved in the practice of law.

His restriction of a series LLC to real estate properties is completely wrong and it's completely inappropriate. The legislative history to NRS 86.296, that contemplated that it would be used in various enterprises, such as restaurants, real estate, anything where you have individual segments for which LLCs would be useful to have but for which imposing the regulatory requirements would be a substantial burden. Obviously having 150 LLCs that you have to update an officer and director to imposes a substantial burden to do so. The Legislature has enacted the requirements. We've met a prima facie case as to why these sub series LLCs are not here. It would be against due process for the Court to order withholding of the funds at this point. They have remedies and methods that they can enact to protect their interest, but they can't just do whatever they want and use the ends to justify the means.

THE COURT: When you say due process, you mean the due process as it protects these individual persons?

MR. SHAFER: Correct.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SHAFER: Yeah, these individual LLCs. They have to name them or they have to take some action to say that they are not and to absolve them of their — you know, to pierce the corporate veil and say they are an alter ego. I mean, that's what the case they cited in their brief stands for, is that if you have a cause of action against members of an LLC or another corporate entity, you can bring that, you're entitled to bring that, but you have to bring it and you have to put that party on notice of the claims and give them an opportunity to defend. In fact, that's one of the clear issues in the statute. The statute says that a series LLC has an ability to sue and to be sued, to defend, to take action to own property, to sell it, to dispose of it. If it is a subsidiary, if it is an appendage —

THE COURT: Is that in that same statute or is that in a different one?

MR. GREENBERG: Yes, Your Honor.

MR. SHAFER: It is NRS 86.296 subparagraph 2, (a) through (f).

THE COURT: Yes. Okay. Okay.

MR. SHAFER: And the individual series in other cases have been sued. This court is probably replete with all sorts of series LLCs that are a party, that are plaintiffs and defendants in many courses of action. They are their own entity. They have the ability to act on their behalf. If they are mere appendages to the master, then that would defeat the separate nature because they wouldn't have the ability to sell or dispose of property because they would be subject to any restrictions that the master LLC or the one -- A Cab --

THE COURT: Well, let me ask you a question about that. If to operate a taxi you have to have a medallion, you have to have -- you have to be licensed by

the Taxicab Authority, then to be separate would you not have to have each one of those separate entities, the series LLCs go get their license? Does the license go to them or does the license that's in place, is it for A Cab?

MR. SHAFER: No. I believe that it is the company. In fact, the license I believe is held by a company by the name of Admiral Taxi, but it isn't operated as that because there was another Admiral entity. They are entitled to have this broken up. The only distinction here is that it lends to confusion because we call it a series LLC. If you had separate LLCs we wouldn't even be having this argument because it's axiomatic that an LLC is separate and has its own separate assets and own separate liabilities.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. SHAFER: But because they are a series, it somehow confuses the issues and we have some magical hand waving to conflate the issues. No. A series LLC is an LLC and entitled to the same protections and rights as any other LLC, subject to the restrictions of the statute under NRS 86.296. There's no support for their proposition that it is somehow subordinate or subject to the liabilities of this master LLC as a matter of law without any need to -- you know, to serve the entity individually or separately. So as far as the -- I'm not a taxi attorney and I'm not completely familiar with the administrative code on this issue, but I presume that if there were an issue it would have been raised by the Taxicab Authority because the corporate organization has been disclosed to the Taxicab Authority, how everything is reported. They are required to report --

MR. NADY: We reported. We were agendized and we were changed of type of entity from an LLC to a series LLC in 2012.

MR. SHAFER: So they've cleared this with the appropriate authority. So as far as any administrative barrier or concerns, I think we can say with relative confidence that that is not an issue and has been adjudicated by the appropriate authority on that issue.

The sole issue for the Court is whether or not plaintiff can bypass the requirement to sue you personally individually and claim assets and hold assets of an unrelated -- excuse me, of a third party without due process. And they are entitled to try to bring whatever action they can, but right now they have failed to do that. The reason -- and I think that's -- as I'm going through my notes, that is about as simple as I can make it. If plaintiffs have their way there is no protection for series LLCs. It will completely destroy the purpose of the statute because it means that anybody who has a claim against the master can just kind of run amok and grab whatever they can grab. And it's not even against series LLCs, against any LLC. They just happen to grab something that doesn't belong to them and they can hold it until they prove -- the other side prove that it's not.

Really, the appropriate remedy here is to order Wells Fargo to release the funds, and if the plaintiffs have any objections or have a belief that the series LLCs are subject to liability for A Cab, then they bring the appropriate motion to amend as they've done already.

THE COURT: Okay. Looking at 86.296, sub 3(b), which says that the article -- they get to be treated as a separate entity if the articles of organization or the operating agreement provides that the debts, liabilities, obligations and expenses incurred, contracted for or otherwise existing with respect to a particular series are enforceable against the assets of that series only and not against the

| assets of the | company generally or any other series.        | You submitted a number of    |
|---------------|---|------------------------------|
| documents.    | Is that provision in either the articles of c | organization or an operating |
| agreement?    |   |                              |

MR. SHAFER: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Where is that?

MR. SHAFER: Well, we have the provision from A Cab LLC, which in Article 2 of the -- which is attached as Exhibit E to their motion, it says that this is a Series Limited Liability Corporation that may establish and may have a separate business purpose or investment objective or limitation of liabilities of such in accordance with --

THE COURT: I'm sorry, before you get too far into it, tell me again where you're at.

MR. SHAFER: I'm sorry. Exhibit E.

MR. GREENBERG: Exhibit E of the response, Your Honor.

MR. SHAFER: Exhibit E to their opposition.

THE COURT: Oh, okay. Okay. That's a certificate to a company, the restated articles --

MR. SHAFER: If you go to the second page of that exhibit --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SHAFER: -- there is the Amended and Restated Articles of Organization for A Cab LLC.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SHAFER: Article 2 to that says that this is a Series Limited Liability Company.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

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MR. SHAFER: And says that it will establish a series. If we skip down to the end, will have a separate business purpose or investment objective and a limitation on liabilities of such series in accordance with the provisions of 86.161 of the Nevada Revised Statutes. This was --

THE COURT: It says to the extent provided in the operating agreement of the company.

MR. SHAFER: Right. We don't have the individual series LLCs' operating agreements present before the Court, but we do have sworn testimony as to what they contain.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. SHAFER: And if the Court is -- I can get Steve Oshins to come and testify about what they contain or we could get it within the next few minutes, but I think that we've established sufficiently that they do contain that. If they don't and the plaintiffs wish to test that argument, they can bring whatever action they want. But I think we've established the prima facie case as to what they contain.

THE COURT: Okay. Anything else?

MR. SHAFER: And if you -- we could -- if that's the Court's concern, you could order a release of the funds pending submission of the articles containing language to that effect. Normally I would say additional briefing, but additional briefing will kill this company.

THE COURT: All right. Anything else?

MR. SHAFER: I think that's -- I think we've established that the case law is on our side and that despite the argument against it there's no record proving that

there is a separate -- or a basis to pierce the corporate veil or otherwise go against the statute.

THE COURT: All right. This is for me, at least, a difficult analysis to make, particularly at this point in the game. We've been involved in heated litigation for five years, more than five years, really, because there's been various stays during the litigation process. We get all the way down to the very end, a judgment is rendered, rightly or wrongly, a judgment is rendered. The victorious plaintiff goes to obtain what they have maintained is due and I would have to point out again this is monies that were due that were found in -- you talk about constitutional rights, due process, there's also the constitutional right because the people of Nevada said that it is to receive pay in accordance with that provision of the Nevada Constitution.

We get all the way down to the very end, the plaintiff goes to execute and is told at that point and we're told that, oh, you've got the wrong guy. That's not -- this one that you took the money from, that's not me, that's some other guy. Well, sometimes that's hard to pin down. When you have natural people it's pretty easy to distinguish one from another. The law of Nevada says that they don't have to be natural people, it can be a corporate citizen or it can be an LLC or, as we now learn, it can be a series LLC.

In dealing with this question of are these series LLCs truly separate individuals as apparently intended by the law of the State of Nevada, I have to view it within the context of where we are in this lawsuit. What that means to me is that if you're going to avoid the natural course of a lawsuit that ends in a judgment and execution, then it's incumbent upon you to show that you're not the guy. In criminal law we have the other dude did it as the defense. In business law, corporate law,

LLC law in the State of Nevada we now have the other series LLC did it or nobody did it, it was only the -- I think at some point you used the term the umbrella organization, although not that you agreed with it, but you know, A Cab LLC. And I don't have the other people here. Today earlier in court you saw that somebody came in and got an exemption from execution by showing that those funds weren't theirs, they belong to somebody else. It's a much easier proposition with people than it is with a corporate person or LLC person.

So I believe that it's incumbent upon me viewing this question and issue arising in the context of this litigation to say to the separate series LLCs you need to show me that you're not -- because you look just like the other guy. And so in fact that's the only way you get standing. It is -- in trying to discern whether this is really a separate individual -- and when I say this is, what I really mean, I guess for our purposes it boils down to the six series LLCs that had money in their accounts which was attempted to be levied upon. You only get to be treated that way under Nevada law if you're doing certain things; for example, the things that we've been through. We don't need to rehash all of that stuff, but particularly NRS 86.296.

And I don't have a record before me that shows that whichever of the six series LLCs has the money has complied with everything that's in that statute, most particularly somewhere where it says that it's only -- that liabilities are only enforceable against the assets of that series only. Well, or in other words, that the liabilities of A Cab LLC are not my liabilities. You have to -- you have to -- you go through the extra step of saying I really am a person as that is recognized under Nevada law. And I think that you have to do that. Otherwise, if you don't do that then what you wind up with is a way for someone, be they a natural person or

corporate or LLC to literally make themselves judgment-proof by going through the motions of some of the requirements of Nevada law as regards series LLCs but not all of them.

So I think it's incumbent upon me to require that in this instance these separate LLCs, series LLCs need to be able to say, hey, you can't take my money because I really am a separate person. And so at the very least I think it would take more of a record than we have here. I don't know what to do about the perhaps devastating toll that this may have upon the company, the company at the top, the LLC, but we have been through the entire litigation process provided under the laws of the State of Nevada. As I said, rightly or wrongly this plaintiff has obtained a judgment. Now they're trying to execute to get the money that is required under the Constitution of the State of Nevada. When I put that up against the claim that — and it's not even a person, it's lawyers for the defendant saying, oh, but this guy is not me, so, you know, you're going to have to do more than that. That's all I can tell you.

MR. SHAFER: If I -- I don't mean to argue. We did submit a declaration of Mr. Steven Beck --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SHAFER: -- who is an employee of A Cab Series, LLC, Employee Leasing II.

THE COURT: Where is this now?

MR. SHAFER: That is Exhibit B to our motion to quash.

THE COURT: B, you said, that's in Boy?

MR. SHAFER: Yes. It is the last three pages of our -- of the motion.

THE COURT: Oh, of Steve Beck?

MR. SHAFER: Correct.

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THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SHAFER: And Mr. Beck, after being sworn testified that he keeps the books and records for these companies and that -- he says that in paragraph 2. In paragraph 7 he says that the garnished accounts are not those of A Cab LLC and has sworn testimony attesting to that fact. He testifies that -- as to who owns the funds that are being taken. I appreciate the Court's concerns with balancing the rights of a plaintiff to collect on a debt which the Court has determined they are owed and I am not here to argue that judgment, the validity of it, the enforceability of it at all, except as opposed to these independent agencies.

If the Court is inclined because of the sheer nature of this, we would be willing to submit to the Court with a sworn attesting affidavit the operating agreement's articles of incorporation for these six entities and we could do so by the close of business today, by four o'clock.

THE COURT: That would take care -- perhaps would take care of one of my concerns. Another, though, concerns the licensing. If A Cab LLC is the only entity licensed, as opposed to some of these individual series LLCs, then how is that that they're the only ones licensed to make the money and yet somebody else, a separate person is doing the business and making the money?

Yes?

MR. WALL: May I address that just shortly, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. WALL: I don't know if --

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MR. SHAFER: No, I think that would be --

THE COURT: Sure. Yeah.

MR. WALL: We set up corporations all the time every day in our business. The licensing for a parent for whatever it is that the business is doing is always held by a parent corporation. Subsidiary corporations then do business under those licenses. They may have to have doing business licenses for whatever it is they're doing, but each one of these LLCs has whatever licenses they need. It's a red herring to say because there's one license that A Cab has to operate a company that it's all one company.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: It is set up with separate companies just like any other corporate organization would be set up for the purpose of limiting liability. This was explained throughout this time and they only sued A Cab LLC. They can't get a judgment against someone else. With all due respect, Your Honor --

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: -- you're shifting the burden again. It's their burden to prove --

THE COURT: I love it when lawyers say with all due respect.

MR. WALL: -- that somebody -- they have to prove that somebody isn't the person -- is the person they have a judgment against before they can take it. They can't go to -- they can't get a judgment against Farmers and then go collect against one of Farmers' subsidiaries. They have to sue and make sure that there is -- that they've got the right entity.

THE COURT: Assuming that you have a subsidiary legally recognized in the State of Nevada.

MR. WALL: The law presumes that until they prove otherwise.

THE COURT: Where does it say that, that the law presumes that?

MR. WALL: If I'm a corporation you can't just come and take my bank account and say prove to me that you're an actual corporation. You have to prove first that you have a basis for taking the money and that I'm not a corporation. It's always the burden of the party who is taking the money to pierce the veil, not the other way around. We get to defend when they try to pierce the veil, not the other way around.

THE COURT: Well, I'd be happy to receive further briefing on that. I don't -- you know, that doesn't change my conclusion that at this juncture it is not only fair but incumbent upon the defendant or defendants -- or defendant -- it's not even that, it's the series LLC that holds the money that they say has been wrongfully held up for execution.

MR. WALL: Then they should have sued the series LLCs.

MR. SHAFER: That is the -- the appropriate remedy is to sue the series LLCs and bring them into the jurisdiction of the Court. That's set out in the Greene case versus the Eighth Judicial District.

THE COURT: But if they are not a separate person, then what? In other words, if they haven't complied with Nevada law such that they are -- such that a separate person recognizable by the law has even been created, is it no burden to show that? I don't agree with that.

MR. WALL: You sue them and you prove that they're not a person when they claim that they're a person. That's the requirement of the law.

THE COURT: I disagree.

has not served the entities as required, has not served them with a notice of

execution. And this gets into some of the other argument. There is a process for

claiming exemption. That exemption requires that the notice of writ be served upon

don't appear to represent those persons. You represent the defendant.

MR. WALL: I have to sue the corporation. I don't get to just go take the

THE COURT: Well, at the beginning of the lawsuit that may be so, but

MR. WALL: They have to show that when they're sued, Your Honor, not

MR. SHAFER: And there is a process for claiming exemption. The sheriff

when you have series LLCs created by the defendant it becomes important to make

sure that the law has been complied with in order to shield those assets from the

liabilities of the parent. I don't think that is too much of a stretch to ask them to

corporation's money and then say prove I stole it from you.

show that you are in fact a person recognized by Nevada law.

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MR. SHAFER: -- upon the series LLCs.

the party being executed upon. No writ has been served --

THE COURT: All right.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SHAFER: There's no basis to do that. I suppose -- in fact, I don't believe even that they served the -- I guess it's another issue that they didn't serve -- the sheriff didn't serve the LLC with a notice of writ timely, either, or A Cab LLC.

THE COURT: Required by the law?

record of. Is that not true?

| 1  | MR. SHAFER: Required by the law.  |
|----|---|
| 2  | THE COURT: Okay.  |
| 3  | MR. SHAFER: But that's I think an evidentiary issue that we may need to               |
| 4  | get into when the things were mailed and that's not why we're here.                   |
| 5  | THE COURT: Well, it was raised.   |
| 6  | MR. SHAFER: We raised that because we wanted to make every                            |
| 7  | argument we could   |
| 8  | THE COURT: Yeah.  |
| 9  | MR. SHAFER: so there wasn't an unfair surprise at the time when we                    |
| 10 | came in here today, especially given that it was on an order shortening time.         |
| 11 | THE COURT: Well, that's the kind of issue that if I it seems to me it's fair          |
| 12 | to turn to the plaintiff and say did you comply with the statute, procedural statutes |
| 13 | regarding execution?  |
| 14 | MR. GREENBERG: Your Honor, I can personally attest that when the writ                 |
| 15 | was sent out, because I personally delivered it to the constable, a notice form was   |
| 16 | given to them because they wouldn't take it without the notice form and without       |
| 17 | instructions as to where to serve it with the proper envelope and so forth.           |
| 18 | THE COURT: Was that a notice form to the defendant LLC or to the                      |
| 19 | series?   |
| 20 | MR. GREENBERG: Your Honor, we don't even know anything about the                      |
| 21 | existence of these series LLCs because they're not public record. There's no way      |

THE COURT: I thought each one of them was created and made a public

we could know about it. The writ was directed to the assets of --

| MR. GREENBERG: It is not, Your Honor. That's part of the problem here             |
|---|
| They are not registered with the Secretary of State. They can go out tomorrow and |
| mint 100 more series LLCs. They don't have business licenses for any of these     |
| series LLCs. They're not registered as business names with the County, Your       |
| Honor. There's no way to know   |

THE COURT: Does not the administrative LLC have some sort of business license?

MR. GREENBERG: None that we've been able to find. None that's been introduced in the record in these proceedings.

THE COURT: Do you know?

MR. GREENBERG: This is part of the problem that we're facing here, Your Honor. What I wanted to just point out to the Court is that for Your Honor to proceed in the fashion you are proceeding, you should also look at what is in the record. What is in the record is two things. You have an EIN number, a Tax ID number that ties these all together to A Cab LLC. And in addition, Your Honor, when this case was commenced in 2012, A Cab LLC, the master LLC here against whom the judgment is entered, was issuing W-2s as the employer, as the liable party to the plaintiffs. I mean, a copy is at Exhibit A of my response.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. GREENBERG: So as Your Honor was saying, we need to sue -this discussion you have to sue the right people, well, we did sue the right people.

I mean, Mr. Nady at his deposition confirmed that at the time that 2012 W-2 was issued it was in fact being issued by the master LLC here. So the liability in this case, as Your Honor understands, extends back quite a number of years before

or e

2012 and after 2012. The point is once this litigation is ongoing, I mean they can't then somehow shift their assets to these -- its subordinate LLCs after it's already been named. You know, again, Your Honor, we don't have a clear -- I'm not asserting we have a clear determinative record here, Your Honor. That's not what I'm here to argue. What I'm here to argue is we don't have a sufficient record, clearly, to grant the defendants the relief they were asking. And I think Your Honor appreciates why we don't, okay.

And I just would like to emphasize two other things, which is that the analogy to Farmers Insurance that Mr. Wall was giving the Court is not completely correct because if you have a judgment against Farmers as the parent and there's a Farmers subsidiary that Farmers parent wholly owns, they're the only interested party of the subsidiary, yes, you can attach the subsidiary. You don't have to go and sue the subsidiary because it's an asset of the judgment debtor which is the parent. I think Your Honor understands that.

THE COURT: So is that -- but in this case the owner, the parent owner would be Mr. Nady himself.

MR. GREENBERG: But Mr. Nady's interests are identical in the parent LLC here, the master LLC.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. GREENBERG: He should not be -- I mean, there's no difference of membership. There's no difference of ownership between A Cab, the master --

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. GREENBERG: -- and its, you know, 200 or 300 subordinate series LLCs. It's no different, Your Honor. It's all owned by Mr. Nady. There's no basis

for him to hide or for A Cab LLC as the master that he's operating through to be able to place the assets that are nominally titled to the slaves, so to speak, of the master beyond reach of the liability of the master. I was explaining this in the language of the statute itself. It does not mention any ability of the series to shield their assets from liabilities of the master. It says that the liabilities of the slaves, the subordinates, can be limited to their assets and not to their sisters, but it doesn't say anything about if you get a judgment against the basis for their existence because they can't exist without the master. There has to be a master for them to exist.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. GREENBERG: But, Your Honor, even if the Court was to find in favor of defendants' request here and say that these assets are possessed, were nominally titled to these six or whatever it is subordinate LLCs, there's still a question as to whether some measure of those assets really is being held for the benefit of A Cab LLC, the master. They've introduced evidence that it is, as we were discussing, in respect to these monies they were supposedly holding for tax payments. So there shouldn't be any rush here to release funds for any reason. I mean, you need more of a record. I think Your Honor understands my position on that. So Your Honor should proceed in that fashion as you think is best.

THE COURT: Well, what I'm trying to do is to see whether or not these series defend-- not defendants, these series LLCs' existence can be appropriately documented enough so the Court can at least know whether we do have an execution that cannot go forward. As I said, I'm acutely aware that it's possible that the life of the company hangs in the balance. It doesn't seem to me that you do too much good by killing the goose that lays the golden egg. But that's a different thing

than someone who has participated in a lawsuit and has waited themselves to say we're the wrong guy until this moment in time. I think it is -- as I said, then it's at least incumbent on these parties to establish that they are really separate entities cognizable under Nevada law.

All right, hang on a minute.

(Court confers with the clerk)

THE COURT: All right, here's what we're going to do. I'm going to meet again with you on Friday, two days hence. A Cab and/or the Series LLCs who claim to be officially cognizable will have until then to either supply or bring with you some sufficient evidence to do so, to see that in all particulars it's appropriate for me to hold off on this execution. I will be gone from the jurisdiction beginning the next day, Saturday, so this is -- will be the last time. That will be for two weeks. This will be the last time that we can get this resolved and I want to get it resolved appropriately under Nevada law. I won't give you a time right now. I have to check a couple of things. But we'll contact your offices. Is it okay if we contact one party for each side? Which should we contact?

MS. RODRIGUEZ: May I seek the Court's indulgence for a moment -THE COURT: Yes.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: -- because I know that I will be scheduled to be out of town and Mr. Nady as well will be in Kiev, out of the country. So I just want to make sure with Mr. Shafer and Mr. Wall. I can supply what the Court is asking to counsel, but I want to make sure somebody else will be here.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Will you be here Friday?

| 1  | MR. SHAFER: I can be here Friday.   |
|----|---|
| 2  | MR. NADY: I have payroll Friday. That's I have to issue paychecks those           |
| 3  | days and I will not be able to since they've taken that money out of that payroll |
| 4  | account.  |
| 5  | THE COURT: But it won't be you who's issuing the checks, will it?                 |
| 6  | MR. NADY: They took the money from the payroll account.                           |
| 7  | THE COURT: Which is the property of whom?   |
| 8  | MR. NADY: Which is the property of the payroll account. It's a separate           |
| 9  | corporation that wasn't even sued.  |
| 10 | THE COURT: Okay. So that's yet another entity?                                    |
| 11 | MR. SHAFER: Yes, Your Honor.  |
| 12 | MR. NADY: They're called Employee Leasing Account.                                |
| 13 | MR. SHAFER: And this has been the structure                                       |
| 14 | THE COURT: That's not a series LLC?   |
| 15 | MR. SHAFER: It is.  |
| 16 | MR. NADY: Yes, sir, it is.  |
| 17 | THE COURT: Oh, okay.  |
| 18 | MR. NADY: A Cab Series LLC, Employee Leasing.                                     |
| 19 | MR. SHAFER: It's been the structure since 2012. Is it it's not possible to        |
| 20 | would it be possible to hold this tomorrow? If it's not, I understand.            |
| 21 | THE COURT: No.  |
| 22 | MR. SHAFER: Okay.   |
| 23 | THE COURT: No, I really can't tomorrow.   |
| 24 | MS. RODRIGUEZ: Your Honor, if I may, just for clarification because there         |

are over 120 series LLCs within the series LLC that have some reference to A Cab.

And since all the money was pulled through a common employer EIN number,
basically A Cab is on hold as to what accounts are going to be garnished because
if everything is under the EIN number, it just happened that those six accounts were
-- had money and so they were garnished.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: But they are living day-by-day in fear that maybe one of the other 120, if there's a dollar in the account that it's going to be garnished by the bank --

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: -- because we're just using -- or the bank I believe was instructed by Mr. Greenberg to just use an EIN number --

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: -- which is common to the 120 plus. So what -- I think for what the Court is requesting --

THE COURT: I guess I would have to leave it to the defendants to determine which ones they want to show to the Court are --

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Well, that's what I wanted to ask the Court, is for now do you want the operating agreements and the documentation for the six that have already been garnished so that we can show those were improperly garnished?

THE COURT: If I were you that's what I would do. That's the thing -- that's what we're really staring at right now in the face.

MR. NADY: Those operating agreements are already written. They're on my desk.

1 MS. RODRIGUEZ: Hold on, Jay. 2 MR. NADY: I'm sorry. 3 THE COURT: So it makes sense to me that if I were you I would try to at 4 least get these six released and maybe you have to worry about the rest on another 5 day. I don't know. You have to make that decision. 6 MS. RODRIGUEZ: Well, that's what we were trying to prevent, 120 7 interpleader actions or complaints in intervention --8 THE COURT: Yeah. 9 MS. RODRIGUEZ: -- on behalf of 120 different separate entities. But if 10 they're all subject to being garnished, then that's going to be the Court's preference. 11 But maybe with this, this will satisfy the Court, just if you see this --12 THE COURT: I don't have a preference per se. I'm responding to the 13 various issues and arguments and matters put to me to try and sort out and apply 14 the law legally and justly. 15 MS. DOVE: Your Honor, could I just request service of anything that's filed from the parties --16 17 THE COURT: Yes. 18 MS. DOVE: -- a courtesy copy, and the time of Friday's so we can --19 THE COURT: Any problem with that, folks? Anybody files anything, serve 20 it on the bank as well. 21 All right. We will contact, then -- whose office for the defense are we 22 going to contact? 23 MR. SHAFER: You can contact my office.

THE COURT: We will contact you shortly and let you know what time, and

also you, Mr. Greenberg.

MR. GREENBERG: Yes, Your Honor. Just note my objection for the record. The presentation of the operating agreements that's being discussed does not establish by themselves compliance with the statute that Your Honor has been talking about. There still has to be an established business operation that's actually operating independently in respect to how the books and records and the operations of the business are managed. And I don't see that I'm going to be given an opportunity in any kind of evidentiary hearing in this time frame to be able to examine any of that. But we will take this up in the fashion that the Court will review on Friday.

THE COURT: Yeah. Okay.

MR. GREENBERG: I'm just noting that for the record, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. I'll see you on Friday. I'll let you know shortly what time.

MR. GREENBERG: Thank you, Your Honor.

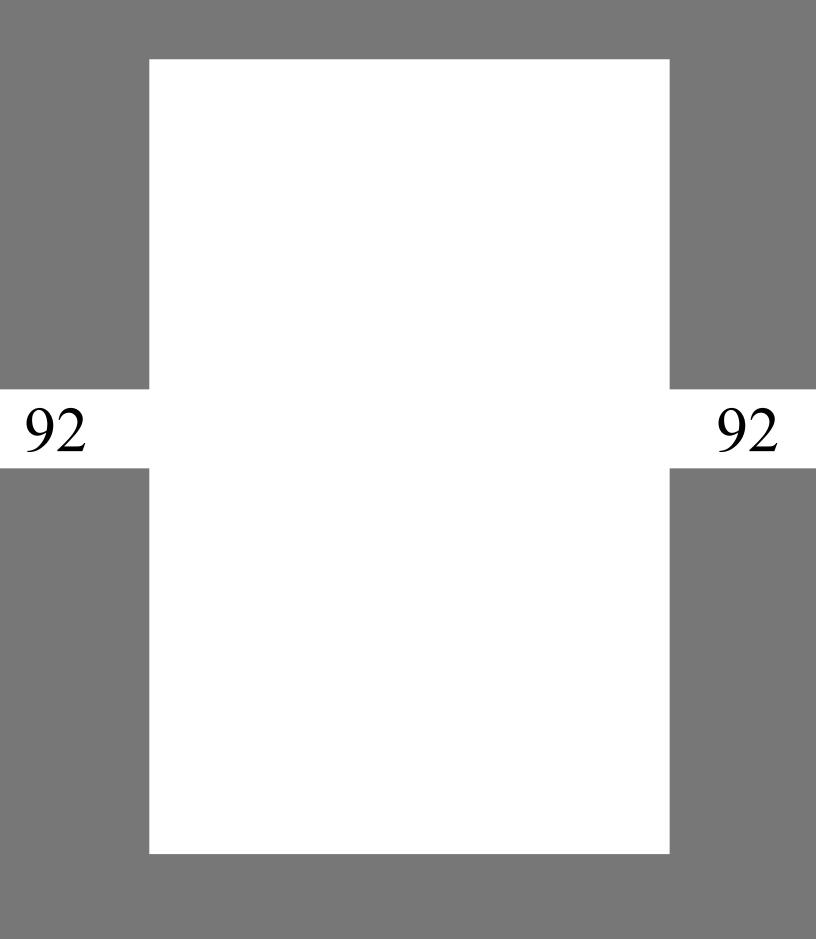
THE COURT: Thank you.

(PROCEEDINGS CONCLUDED AT 1:14 P.M.)

\* \* \* \* \* \*

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 ability.

Liz Garcla, Transcriber LGM Transcription Service



4/22/2019 10:30 AM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COURT

**TRAN** 1 2 **EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT** 3 CIVIL/CRIMINAL DIVISION **CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA** 4 5 MICHAEL MURRAY, et al, CASE NO. A-12-669926 6 DEPT. NO. I Plaintiffs. 7 VS. 8 A CAB TAXI SERVICE, LLC, et al, 9 Defendants. 10 11 BEFORE THE HONORABLE KENNETH CORY, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE 12 FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 2018 13 TRANSCRIPT RE: DEFENDANT'S EX-PARTE MOTION TO QUASH WRIT OF EXECUTION 14 AND, IN THE ALTERNATIVE, MOTION FOR PARTIAL STAY OF EXECUTION ON ORDER SHORTENING TIME 15 PLAINTIFFS' RESPONSE TO DEFENDANT'S EX-PARTE MOTION TO QUASH 16 WRIT OF EXECUTION ON OST AND COUNTERMOTION FOR APPROPRIATE JUDGMENT ENFORCEMENT RELIEF 17 18 **APPEARANCES:** 19 For the Plaintiffs: LEON GREENBERG, ESQ. DANA SNIEGOCKI, ESQ. 20 For the Defendants: ESTHER C. RODRIGUEZ, ESQ. 21 MICHAEL K. WALL, ESQ. JAY A. SHAFER, ESQ. 22 For Non-party Wells Fargo Bank: KELLY H. DOVE, ESQ. 23 24 RECORDED BY: Lisa Lizotte, Court Recorder

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| 1  | LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 2018, 10:40 A.M.                            |
|----|--|
| 2  | * * * *  |
| 3  | THE COURT: I received this morning the defendant's copies of defense                 |
| 4  | exhibits in support of this motion to quash the writ of execution consisting of      |
| 5  | Exhibit A, which then consists of I don't know how many, but a whole series of       |
| 6  | well, A is the affidavit of Mr. Beck. B is the series no, sorry.                     |
| 7  | MR. SHAFER: I believe it's E, Your Honor.  |
| 8  | THE COURT: C starts with the selected portions of NRS 86. And then                   |
| 9  | D has certificate to a company. I should probably use the ones that you formally     |
| 10 | submitted. You wish this to be made an exhibit today?                                |
| 11 | MR. SHAFER: Yes, Your Honor.   |
| 12 | THE COURT: All right. And defendant I mean, plaintiff has received                   |
| 13 | this?  |
| 14 | MR. GREENBERG: We were given a copy here in court this morning.                      |
| 15 | THE COURT: Uh-huh. All right. Any objection to enter these into the                  |
| 16 | record?  |
| 17 | MR. GREENBERG: Well, Your Honor, I don't see that we can object to                   |
| 18 | their introduction in the record, but in terms of them being considered by the Court |
| 19 | as representing what they purport to represent, we do have a serious problem         |
| 20 | THE COURT: Sure.   |
|    |  |

altogether it's A through J, I believe. Is that correct?

MR. SHAFER: Yes, Your Honor.

MR. GREENBERG: -- from an evidentiary point of view, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Yeah. Okay. So this will be admitted as Defense Exhibits --

|        | THE COURT: | And the how | many of these | exhibits are | operating |
|--------|------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|-----------|
| agreem | ents?      |             |               |              |           |

MR. SHAFER: Your Honor, Exhibit E.

THE COURT: E. Okay.

MR. SHAFER: E is one set of the operating agreements for one of the series.

THE COURT: For one of the series.

MR. SHAFER: Yes.

THE COURT: For which series?

MR. SHAFER: It is for -- so I get the name right, A Cab Series LLC, Valley Taxi Company.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SHAFER: And I will represent to the Court that this series is potentially identical to all of the other series agreements, series operating agreements for each taxicab.

THE COURT: All right. Okay, so those will be admitted as Defense A through J.

I would say that my law clerk and I worked late into the night last night trying to really get on top of this issue, including reviewing not only the Nevada statute, form of the statute, but statutes enacted in -- similar statutes enacted in other states and some reading materials -- where is that -- one of which is Limited Liability Companies Law, Practice and Forms by Nicholas Karambelas, which has a section which describes series LLCs. Some of the challenges that have come about in those states that have adopted them and some of the various forms of

a series LLC creation in statutory creation. Some of the things -- rules that have been adopted in certain states which seem to have avoided all of this that we've encountered, and that is that each series LLC must be registered with the same entity as the lead LLC, the lead series LLC. We don't have that, apparently, in Nevada. If we do, I'd be happy to be disabused of that notion.

Also, I've taken a look at what this author at least says about how various entities, governmental entities deal with a situation like this where they are not separately publicly identified so that the public can know who they're really dealing with as opposed to who they thought they were dealing with perhaps. In this case A Cab LLC or ultimately as of last year A Cab Series LLC. And it appears that to some extent -- and these are just generalities, these do not necessarily apply -- well, we're not even there in this case. Bankruptcy court tends to brush aside the series LLCs and tend to go to the creator of the entire series. There's also some treatment of what happens in non-series states. In other words, recognition of a series LLC doing business in a non-series state, which we don't have in this case. And there's also a treatment of what happens or what some of the issues are when one gets into the treatment of series LLCs under the Uniform Commercial Code, Article 9. There are any number of other topics that creep up but they're only tangentially implicated in the present matter before the Court.

I'm going to hear from all of you. By the way, I understand you need to leave, Mr. Wall, at 11:15. I'll try to make as much headway as we can before that happens.

Here is the question that I wind up having, even having seen the exhibits submitted by the defendant, and most particularly the operating agreements

or at least some of them that have been employed here. There is one, for example, which says: Operating Agreement between A Cab Series dash Employee Leasing Company II and A Cab Series LLC, Valley Taxi Company. Question for the defense. Is there another operating agreement which first establishes A Cab Series LLC dash Employee Leasing Company II or establishes A Cab Series LLC, Valley Taxi Company? Or is this the document purported to be the creation of both of those series LLCs?

MR. SHAFER: I think -- if I can respond. This is the only operating -- the only agreement we have. There is not a separate operating agreement that is solely as to Employee Leasing or solely as to Valley.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. SHAFER: But it is not -- under the statute it is not required --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SHAFER: -- to have such an operating agreement. And we refer to this in the selected statutes, but in the state of Nevada an operating agreement is an elective or a permissive matter to establish a limited liability corporation and not mandatory.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. SHAFER: The mandated part is the articles of incorporation that are filed with the Nevada Secretary of State and one you have that, that operating agreement -- and you have an operating agreement for the filed entity, that permits the members to then create series LLCs on their own. Now, if they wish to have liability protection there has to be an operating agreement that provides that they are subject -- excuse me -- that they are separate. And I believe that each of these

is an agreement signed by the members of the respective entities that provides that each of these entities is its own entity, has its own liabilities and not subject to attachment or liability of the other series or general corporation.

THE COURT: And so that's the purpose of this operating agreement here?

MR. SHAFER: That is one of the purposes.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SHAFER: It's also to establish the relationship between the various series so that the relationships and the product or what they were going to do is defined, which is one of the portions of keeping appropriate records so that there is a written record of what the relationship is between the series LLCs. I think that's incumbent on what the -- to maintain adequate records. If you don't have a document of what they're going to do for each other -- having this establishes that and provides that record of what they're going to do. So --

THE COURT: So that theoretically you could have a series LLC that has a number of members, two of which, let's say, decide to form another series LLC and then do business with yet a third series LLC?

MR. SHAFER: That's correct.

THE COURT: So if that happens and there is a dispute between these two series LLCs and the dispute is not resolved and it eventuates in a lawsuit, would the lawsuit of A Cab Series -- let's assume the Valley Taxi Company decided to sue A Cab Series, Employee Leasing Company II, how would -- I mean, what effect would that have? In other words, if they had a disagreement and sued each other, even though they knew about each other --

MR. SHAFER: Uh-huh.

THE COURT: -- that we were doing business with a series LLC that is not

registered anywhere and does not do business under its own name. Well, I guess

I wouldn't go that far. It does business but in the form of doing agreements such

as the one that's done here and other things. I believe, and correct me if I'm wrong,

the Employee Leasing Company II was the one that had the responsibility for W-2s.

between the Employee Leasing series and Valley Taxi series. Perhaps there was

some dispute about a payment that wasn't made. Here it's somewhat of a moot

MR. SHAFER: Well, let's take this example that there was a dispute

MR. SHAFER: Let's say that that was not -- there was some disunity of interest or some shared interest, one was a multi-member or whatever, or maybe they were completely disparate. I've established series LLCs that has -- Series 1 has one member and Series 2 has another entire member. Let's say there was some dispute regarding that. They would -- each would have the ability to sue or to be sued and there is no restriction that I'm aware of that would prevent one company from suing the other. The only difference would be they would have to serve the registered series with the Nevada Secretary of State. So if Valley Taxi were to sue Employee Leasing, they would serve A Cab Series LLC at the address indicated with the Nevada Secretary of State.

THE COURT: And I assume that's because A Cab Series LLC is the real -the closest thing we have to a real --

MR. SHAFER: They -- it is a registered --

| 1  | THE COORT existing entity?  |
|----|---|
| 2  | MR. SHAFER: Yeah, it is a registered entity, and so they are the correct        |
| 3  | one to be served for that purpose.  |
| 4  | THE COURT: So they would serve them, serve A Cab Series LLC?                    |
| 5  | MR. SHAFER: They would serve the registered agent for A Cab Series LLC.         |
| 6  | THE COURT: Okay, the registered agent.  |
| 7  | MR. SHAFER: There is a fine distinction, but and many times the                 |
| 8  | registered agent is the corporation itself.                                     |
| 9  | THE COURT: And how would they know who the registered agent was?                |
| 10 | MR. SHAFER: They would know that because that's listed with the Nevada          |
| 11 | Secretary of State.   |
| 12 | THE COURT: Okay.  |
| 13 | MR. SHAFER: So  |
| 14 | THE COURT: And that's if these two companies I should probably                  |
| 15 | identify this document. There's no numbers on it, but it's one of the documents |
| 16 | contained in Exhibit E.   |
| 17 | MR. SHAFER: Yeah.   |
| 18 | THE COURT: And it is an operating agreement between Leasing Company             |
| 19 | and Valley Taxi Company. If a third party had a dispute with A Cab Series LLC,  |
| 20 | Valley Taxi Company, which could be anything I assume that Valley Taxi          |
| 21 | Company operates taxis?   |
| 22 | MR. SHAFER: Yes. It operates it owns one of the taxicabs.                       |
| 23 | THE COURT: Okay.  |
| 24 | MR. SHAFER: Yes.  |

| THE COURT: So if well, let's say the cab gets in a wreck and people are          |
|--|
| harmed and they believe they take issue not only with the driver but the company |
| who owns the cab. And I suppose in Nevada we have theories of P.I. lawsuits that |
| include the owners of the vehicle. How would that person know who to sue?        |

MR. SHAFER: Well, it's pretty simple. In that instance they would -- if they knew the name of the taxi company they would sue A Cab Series or Valley Taxi Company. If they didn't, it's no different than any other accident where they don't know the exact name. They would sue A Cab Series LLC or --

THE COURT: How would they know who to serve in Valley Taxi Company?

MR. SHAFER: Well, this goes back to one of the --

THE COURT: Does that go back to -- there's no registered agent for Valley
Taxi Company; right?

MR. SHAFER: No, there is a registered agent for Valley Taxi Company and that's the same registered agent for A Cab Series LLC.

THE COURT: How would they know that that is the registered agent for Valley Taxi Company? In other words, I assume that this is not a public document somewhere --

MR. SHAFER: No, it is not.

THE COURT: -- Secretary of State for anyone to find out who to serve.

So they would serve in that case A Cab Series LLC, the registered agent?

MR. SHAFER: Correct.

THE COURT: And if they proceeded through the ligitation and lets' say they did persevere and obtained a judgment against Valley Taxi Company, how would they -- how would they execute on the judgment?

MR. SHAFER: Well, there is a very good way to do that and that's -- as in the example of the personal injury accident, Nevada provides for several theories of liability, including alter ego. Let me give you an example. If there was a car accident and Valley Taxi Company owned the cab that was involved in the auto accident, the plaintiff who was injured may bring suit against the taxi driver for negligent operation of the vehicle. He may also bring a cause of action for negligent maintenance or some other cause of action. The maintenance is done by a completely separate entity. There is a way to do that. When you bring the lawsuit, you bring it upon the information you have at the time and prudent practice is to name Does and Roes so that if it indeed turns out that the person -- the name you sued was not the correct person, you can move to amend.

Or as plaintiff has done in this instance, they have moved -- they sued A Cab LLC and following the judgment have moved to amend to name A Cab Series, LLC. I'm not commenting on the merits of that motion, but illustrating that it is a method or a remedy that can be brought in the event that the improperly named party, or if you allege that the improperly party was named. Plaintiff in their brief that they submitted yesterday cited several cases regarding amendment and bringing claims against a differently named party. In all of those instances they said that you need to bring an action or bring some sort of proceeding to amend and to add that cause of action as an alter ego.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. SHAFER: It's really -- I can appreciate the Court's concern in protecting the public --

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

THE COU

MR. SHAFER: -- because you do want to have accountability --

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. SHAFER: -- for companies to be responsible. But there's really no difference between that -- we do not require people to -- you know, to give their name, necessarily. Well, I guess there is a statute that says that, but if you are -- let me give you an example. My wife was driving down the street yesterday and some teenagers threw a rock at her car and damaged her car. She stopped and asked their names and they gave their first names and that's it and then ran off. If we were to bring a suit against that person, we would name Alexander and Kevin Doe, bring the lawsuit against them and engage in our due diligence to name that person. Upon finding out their identity, it would be incumbent upon us to move to amend to correct the name of the parties as part of our due diligence, but we would be able to bring that lawsuit even though we didn't know the correct name of the parties. Or if it turned out that Kevin Smith was really not his name but in fact was Joe Biden or some other name, we would be able to move to amend to name the correct party. We do not mandate that we have our names tattooed on our foreheads or otherwise provided. There is a method that balances that.

In the statute there's not a provision that requires registration with the Nevada Secretary of State. I know other states have enacted to do that, but our Legislature in its wisdom or folly has ruled that these are the requirements, that if you operate in this manner that you can -- you do not have to register. In fact, there's not a way for the series LLCs to register. It would be impossible for A Cab Series LLC, Valley Taxi to go to the Nevada Secretary of State and try to file a registered agent certificate. It is impossible for them to do that. There is no method

to do that. Even if they wanted to do that or tried to that, it is an impossibility to do that. The method you have to do that is to have, as they set out in the statute, is to create articles and then have an operating agreement that provides for how lawsuits and how these things are to be managed. And this is what we've submitted in Exhibit E and also -- excuse me, Exhibit F -- no, Exhibit E, and then Exhibit D is the articles of incorporation that set out the basis for the registered LLC.

THE COURT: I'm sorry, that was Exhibit --

MR. SHAFER: Exhibit D.

THE COURT: D. Okay.

MR. SHAFER: And we referred to this yesterday.

THE COURT: Certificate to accompany restated articles or amended and restated articles.

MR. SHAFER: Yes. And pages 2 and 3 are the amended and restated articles of organization --

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. SHAFER: -- that were filed in -- were created in February of 2012.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. SHAFER: And these set out the separate nature of the series LLCs in accordance with the statute that was in place at that time.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. SHAFER: It's since been revised slightly, but that is why it was created there. And this comes --

THE COURT: So are you saying that by -- I mean, how would a party under the circumstances that I was describing where you have one of these series

LLCs that gets in a legal dispute and somebody wants to sue them, how would they know?

MR. SHAFER: They would know the same way we get any information.

They would -- well, let me back up here. One of the reasons that the -- the benefit of the way these are drafted now, A Cab Series LLC indicates its tie to the registered entity by its name format, because if you notice all of the entities are A Cab Series LLC comma Valley Taxi Company; A Cab, Employee Leasing Company, so that it would put the various parties on notice that A Cab Series LLC is a part or related to those entities.

THE COURT: Well, how would they know that, though? If somebody gets in a wreck with the cab that we were talking about, how would they know that the owner is known as A Cab Series LLC, Valley Taxi Company?

MR. SHAFER: Well, in the event of an accident the insurance for the individual entity and the registration docs for the car show that the owner of the vehicle is A Cab Series LLC, Valley Taxi Company. So --

THE COURT: But how would somebody know that? In other words, to get even to the registration? I assume what you're saying is they have to do the discovery to find out.

MR. SHAFER: Well, that would be part of it, but if we go back to the automobile accident, it is incumbent on a registered driver in the state of Nevada to provide insurance information and provide registration information in the event of an accident.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. SHAFER: So if A Cab is in an automobile accident with another party,

they have to provide that information. That information then would identify them as A Cab Series LLC, with an address that's indicated, just as if you or I were in an auto accident we would have to provide that registration information and would provide our address information for us to be sued or contacted in the event of a claim for damages. It's no different for the series here in the event of an automobile accident. It's listed on the insurance, it's listed on the registration documents so that person, that cab driver -- the person that was involved in that accident or the passenger would know who it is.

When we get to the series of hypotheticals, what if somebody driving down the street wanted to sue Valley Taxi for offensive advertising or something. Maybe there was an ad that they thought was a little too racy or something and they felt offended and wanted to bring a lawsuit. How would they do that? Well, how would they do that in any other instance if they say who it was? If I'm driving down the street and they don't like -- they think my license plate is offensive and want to sue me for that, how do they find out who I am? I mean --

THE COURT: Well, driving down the street, I assume they have the tag number, like off the tag.

MR. SHAFER: Yeah. And they would have the tag number here, which they would go to the DMV, find out who the registered operator of that vehicle was. There is a method that's set out in the statute for service and that's that all of these series LLCs have the registered agent that's indicated by the registered -- the registered agent for the filed LLC is who has to be served.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SHAFER: Now, how do you find out that? I appreciate the Court's

concern, but I don't know that it has to be a full-proof method that no matter with no effort on the part of the complaining party the name of the entity has to be discovered. It's whether or not that entity is hiding or not representing who it is or is engaging in some sort of skullduggery to obscure their identity. And in this case they have registered the vehicle, they operate under Valley Taxi, they have insurance in that name, so that any foreseeable action -- I guess the question is how do you -- you know, we can get into lots of scenarios --

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. SHAFER: -- in which it might be difficult for the plaintiff or putative plaintiff to find out the exact identity of the entity, and that's I suppose a balancing test. It's not set out in the statute that there has to be a way. The Legislature has made an exception for the registration requirement for series LLCs. If the Legislature chooses to change that or amend that in some way, as they have in other states, there are certainly reasons why they would and reasons why they would not want to do that.

Going back to the issue, one of the primary benefits of a series LLC is that you do not have to do multiple filings with the Nevada Secretary of State. That it makes it simpler. They've done that to invite businesses to the state of Nevada and to compete with Delaware and other states that have such a similar series LLC. I mean, to a certain extent we could argue against the creation of a corporate entity or a limited liability corporation in the first place, but they have been created and we have to deal with the statutes as they are written.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. SHAFER: So I appreciate the Court's concern, but I think the answer

to that is in most instances the remedy -- well, you don't need to reach the remedy because they will know the identity of the entity in most scenarios, and if they don't they can move to amend or they can move to seek alter ego. We do not require in the state of Nevada that the identity of owners of a corporation or a limited liability company be known. They are not required to be registered with the Nevada Secretary of State. So if we want to pierce the corporate veil or bring an alter ego theory, how would we go about that? Well, you Does and Roes and you seek to amend and you seek discovery in that process. So there is a method that does not leave a plaintiff without a remedy or without an ability to pursue a claim.

THE COURT: Let's return to this operating agreement that I was looking at between the Employee Leasing Company II and Valley Taxi Company.

MR. SHAFER: Correct.

THE COURT: What part of this -- I'm concerned that this purports to be an operating agreement that creates, apparently, both A Cab Series LLCs that are named there, and yet what it really is is simply a lease because the very -- the language, once it gets through with -- I mean, it starts off saying, "This employee leasing agreement is made and entered into by and between A Cab Series LLC, Employee Leasing Company II and A Cab Series LLC, Valley Taxi Company, lessee, effective as of the commencement of business 2/25/16, the effective date." So it's a lease. It says it's an operating agreement, but there is -- I don't see anything in this operating agreement -- in other words, if somebody even did diligence and came up with this document, how does this document create the entities that it purports to have created and as lessor and lessee?

MR. SHAFER: And I appreciate the Court pointing to that. This is a lease.

It is an agreement that defines the relationship between these two entities. If we turn to the second page of this agreement, particularly paragraphs 9 and 10, paragraph 9 provides that the Employee Leasing Company II and Valley Taxi Company have the list of items A through F, which are the same powers and responsibilities that are set out in the organizing statute, NRS 86.296. So this paragraph here establishes the series LLCs, plural. It is a reciprocal and mutual establishment by the different -- the members of the different series LLCs.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. SHAFER: So this paragraph here establishes those entities and reiterates the powers and abilities they have. Paragraph 10 limits the liability and copies this language from the statute as to the limitation of liability as to the series itself being responsible for its own debts and not responsible for others. So these two paragraphs are the establishing and the limiting factors required in the statute to establish a series LLC. While it's a bit of a sandwich in that it combines multiple ingredients and multiple aspects and while some attorneys may like to have separate documents, one establishing and then the other, I don't see anything in the statute or anything in law that would preclude a combined agreement to this effect.

THE COURT: Uh-huh. What --

MR. SHAFER: It is a mutual pledge.

THE COURT: You mentioned just now that separate and distinct records are maintained. They -- it says they're held directly or indirectly, including through a nominee or otherwise, and accounted for separately from the other assets of the company and any other series. What assets is -- would either of these entities own since -- isn't one of the hallmarks of one of these series limited liability companies

is that they can control assets but not own them?

MR. SHAFER: It is possible to control and to own. The statute provides and in fact this operating agreement says that they can own property -- they can own, hold, improve or otherwise deal with real or personal property. Valley Taxi Company owns a vehicle. That's the asset that it has that is used in the furtherance of providing taxi service.

THE COURT: Which is -- Valley Taxi, which is a series --

MR. SHAFER: It is a series of A Cab Series, LLC.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. SHAFER: So it is the entity that owns the vehicle. So that's the asset that it has. Employee Leasing, the assets that it has, I suppose, are the provision of labor that is used by the -- provides the drivers of the vehicles then used to generate revenue.

THE COURT: Does the limited liability -- or, sorry, the series LLC statute in Nevada either allow explicitly or preclude a series LLC from owning property assets?

MR. SHAFER: It explicitly provides for that, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SHAFER: In fact, if we look at --

THE COURT: Ahh. 86.311. Acquisition, ownership and disposition of property by company and series.

MR. SHAFER: That is -- yes. Also, 86.296 2, sub (e) and (f).

THE COURT: Oh, where did that go? Where is our series LLC statute?

MR. SHAFER: That would be Exhibit B to our motion.

| 1  | THE COURT: You put the statute in there?   |
|----|--|
| 2  | MR. SHAFER: I did, Your Honor, just so we didn't have to pull the heavy              |
| 3  | books.   |
| 4  | THE COURT: Oh. D, did you say, like Dog?   |
| 5  | MR. SHAFER: No. E. Edward and Frank, under paragraph 2.                              |
| 6  | THE COURT: All right.  |
| 7  | MR. SHAFER: Leading into that  |
| 8  | THE COURT: Where's the statute? I'm looking for the statute. Is that in E?           |
| 9  | MR. SHAFER: No. Sorry. Exhibit B. Or, excuse me, Exhibit C as in Charlie.            |
| 10 | THE COURT: C. Okay. All right.   |
| 11 | MR. SHAFER: On page 1 of Exhibit C, looking at paragraph 2, it says, "A              |
| 12 | series may." And then directing to subparagraph (e) and (f), (e) says a series may   |
| 13 | "purchase, take, receive, lease or otherwise acquire, own, hold, improve, use and    |
| 14 | otherwise deal in and with real or personal property or an interest in it, wherever  |
| 15 | situated, and the power to sell, convey, mortgage, pledge, lease, exchange, transfer |
| 16 | and otherwise dispose of all or any part of its property and assets."                |
| 17 | THE COURT: Okay.   |
| 18 | MR. SHAFER: So a series LLC has the ability to hold and to transfer                  |
| 19 | property.  |
| 20 | THE COURT: All right. Let me jump to another statute, then. You may not              |
| 21 | have this with you.  |
| 22 | MR. SHAFER: Well, I think yeah. Counsel was just pointed to 86.311.                  |
| 23 | THE COURT: Oh, yes. Uh-huh.  |
| 24 | MR. SHAFER: Which says essentially the same thing. Subparagraph 2                    |

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. SHAFER: So a series LLC has the ability to do that, subject to the authorization of its members and managers. Here there is only one member and

says, "Real and personal property may be purchased, owned and conveyed by

a series separately in the name of a series, as an asset of the series only."

they have authorized this.

THE COURT: What I keep coming back to is this problem with interpreting these statutes in this fashion, and that is that in this case we are dealing with a constitutional mandate, the minimum wage act, only it's not just an act it's part of our Constitution. And what I hear you saying is that if we interpret our limited -- I'm sorry, our series LLC enabling legislation in the way that you're proposing, there is really no way for employees to know who their real employer is. How many of the drivers know that their employer is a series LLC, Employee Leasing Company?

MR. SHAFER: That I do not know the answer to, Your Honor, but I think I can anticipate that there's -- there is a remedy for that situation.

THE COURT: And then similarly under NRS 86 -- now I don't recall exactly which statute it is, but it says that -- where's the statute that says that you have to be able to go to your employer and request your pay information and they have to give it to them in ten days, within ten days? Where's that statute?

MR. GREENBERG: That would be in Chapter 608, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Oh, 608. That's right. That's right.

MR. GREENBERG: Or maybe 613. It's part of the labor code, Your Honor, not the LLC.

THE COURT: So how would this Employee Leasing Company -- first of all,

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how would an employee know to go there? How would they know to know who their real employer is and how -- who would they make demand on in the Employee Leasing Company to get the information guaranteed by NRS 608.115?

MR. SHAFER: Well, in that instance when the employee gets paid they receive tax information. They receive tax statements, whether they're an independent contractor or an actual employee, they receive tax documents that identify who their employer is and the appropriate withholding. So in that instance --

THE COURT: So each of the payment stubs, the pay stubs identify the employer as this series LLC, Employee Leasing Group?

MR. SHAFER: I do not know the answer to that, Your Honor, if they do or they don't. But I suppose that's an issue as to whether or not -- it may be that they identify only the dba. That would be when we have -- that would be a different argument altogether as to whether or not the appropriate demand would be made upon their employer, given that the employer identifies themselves as a particular name.

THE COURT: Well, let's assume that -- who would it be? I don't even know who it would be. You could say the IRS, but they play by different rules. If the IRS came around and said we don't think you're withholding enough, how would they know who to talk to if all they have is whatever the employee has?

MR. SHAFER: Well, they would make a demand on whoever was remitting the taxes; that information.

THE COURT: How would they know who that is?

MR. SHAFER: Well, they would be getting a statement. They don't just get a blank check or, you know, cash that's received. There is some tracking as to the

EIN number as to how that has to be prepared. Again, with the -- I think there is a remedy to do that. If for some reason there was a mistake in the name of the company that was identified, there's a remedy for that, amending or adding the correct name, just as if you were in an auto accident and somebody identified themselves by the incorrect name. For example, if my wife identified herself by her maiden name as opposed to her married name, that would not disrupt necessarily the lawsuit.

THE COURT: Well, in this instance I'm talking about how does the IRS go to find out -- verify that the correct amount -- or if they look at the paystub and they see what it reflects in terms of withholding and the amount of pay, how would they go to the employer, which is this Leasing Company, and say you're not withholding enough or you're withholding too much or whatever? How would they do that?

MR. SHAFER: Well, in reality they go to their HR department or to whoever has been appointed to address that and, you know, try to deal with that issue.

THE COURT: How do they know that? Who's the HR department? I mean, have they got a sign on the door, we are the HR department for the Employee Leasing Group? Or, I'm sorry, Employee Leasing Company, being the Series LLC dash Employee Leasing Company?

MR. SHAFER: Well, in some ways --

THE COURT: Is there a sign on the door?

MR. SHAFER: I don't know, is there a sign?

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Your Honor, may I?

THE COURT: Yeah.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: I don't want to add additional argument, but since Mr.

Nady is out of the country, I'm a little more familiar with the premises.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: I won't make argument, but maybe I can answer some of the questions if the Court is okay with that, because yes, there is a sign on the door. It doesn't say Employee Leasing Company on the door, but there is a Human Resources Department, there is a Payroll Department, that if an employee has any problems with tax withholding or payroll questions, anything like that, they are dealing with those people and those people are actually working for the Administration Company, like Mr. Beck who supplied the declaration saying I'm the bookkeeper, I'm the accountant, I work for the Admin. Company. And so if there was a question --

THE COURT: So they're not employees of any of these entities?

MS. RODRIGUEZ: They -- the drivers?

THE COURT: No. No. You said these --

MS. RODRIGUEZ: The admin people?

THE COURT: Yeah, admin people.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Right. They --

THE COURT: They're not employees --

MS. RODRIGUEZ: No, they're different. They're administration. The Employee Leasing Company -- excuse me. A Cab Series LLC, Administration Company is going to encompass such people as the payroll people, the HR people, the accountant, the more professional people. It's a separate company entirely than the taxicab drivers that are through Employee Leasing Company, as well as Employee Leasing Company Roman numeral II.

THE COURT: So if the IRS through whatever means decided that there was insufficient money being withheld and they wanted to deal directly with the employer, if the -- even if the paystub identifies the true employer, which is this Series LLC, Employee Leasing Company, then they would have to know to go to a different company's administrative people or bookkeeping people to have somebody to talk to about this.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Well, like all the cab companies in town and especially because A Cab is not that big, everybody is housed basically in the same administration building, so it's not like they have to go to Henderson for one office and Las Vegas for another. They're all in the same premises. There are just different businesses according to purpose, really. I think the names speak for themselves. The Admin. is very straightforward, those are the people that are going to do the administration. So if something comes in from the IRS or from the Labor Commissioner or from Nevada Equal Rights, anything like that, that's going to get directed to the right answering department, whether it's going to be the payroll people or the HR people that are dealing, you know, with the insurance health benefits, that type of thing.

And I wouldn't necessarily rely on the W-2s or the paycheck stubs or some of those things that they necessarily have A Cab Series LLC, Employee Leasing Company, Roman numeral II, because again, like most companies, A Cab outsources a lot of that to use through Intuit and check printing, people like Clark Check Printing. And they -- I think that's where we originally got the name A Cab Taxi Service, which is nonexistent altogether, because as Mr. Nady testified in his deposition, the check printing company put that on the checks. So I can represent

that every entity, every series has the word A Cab in it, but whether anybody has ever gotten it right from -- Are you familiar with Intuit? That's what I'm --

THE COURT: Only just barely, so not very much.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Okay. The Intuit payroll processing and the Clark
Check Printing Services, the Costco check printing services. A lot of times they
really shortcut things and put A Cab Taxi or A Cab Service. And so it's hard to rely
upon those particular prints as being the appropriate name.

MR. SHAFER: But I think this is --

THE COURT: The operating agreement we've been looking at, which is between the Employee Leasing Company II and Valley Taxi Company, says in it, "The purpose of the lessor is to interview, select" -- I'm at number one -- "is to interview, select or reject applicants, orientate those selected applicants to the customs and requirements of A Cab Taxi Company." So the operating agreement itself refers to an A Cab Taxi Company. So I would suggest that it may -- the confusion may not have originated with whoever did that check stub or whatever it was because the operating agreement itself refers to such a company. The agreement is not between them and anybody, but it does refer to it. It also says, "Taxicab drivers as needed for each taxi company within this series of cells named under the series limited liability company, A Cab LLC." It does not say A Cab Series LLC. A Cab Series LLC did not exist, am I correct, until 2017?

MR. SHAFER: No. A Cab Series LLC was created in 2012.

THE COURT: And is that because the --

MR. SHAFER: I think the reason it was created, after approval of the Taxicab Authority in 2011 --

THE COURT: But it was still called A Cab LLC, it was not called A Cab Series LLC.

MR. SHAFER: The name had not been updated with the Nevada Secretary of State. Even though the articles was A Cab Series LLC, it had not been updated with the Nevada Secretary of State.

THE COURT: So this agreement would be correct that it was being done for cells ostensibly within A Cab LLC, even though there was no series liability company -- there was no series LLC created by A Cab, whatever you want to call it at the top, until 2017?

MR. SHAFER: Well, let me back up here.

THE COURT: And therefore why would not -- if somebody even had this document, the operating agreement, why would they not think that the real cab company, so to speak, was either A Cab Taxi Company, which is nonexistent, apparently, or/and A Cab LLC, which is specifically referenced? And so my whole point is unless you get all of this done right from the beginning, including denominating A Cab as an A Cab Series LLC, you haven't complied with Nevada statutes for purposes of creation of a whole series of LLCs.

In the example that we had before you said that for several of these things they would simply go to the Secretary of State and they would find out who A Cab Series LLC, who their registered agent was and they'd serve them, but there was no such entity until -- well, let me rephrase that. They wouldn't have found A Cab Series LLC, they would have found A Cab LLC, which I assume they would, quite correctly, I think, or understandably assume was organized under Nevada's laws pertaining to LLCs. They might have even taken comfort from -- that they had

the right person from Nevada statute NRS 86.141, which deals with LLCs which says, "Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, a limited liability company may be organized under this chapter for any lawful purpose. A person shall not organize a limited liability company for any illegal purpose or with the fraudulent intent to conceal any business activity or lack thereof from another person or a governmental agency." And number 2 says: "A limited liability company may not be organized for the purpose of insurance unless approved to do so by the Commissioner of Insurance."

So would you say that these putative defendants, any number of series LLCs, are not bound by Nevada's -- by that particular statute that is not included in the series LLC statutes but is included in the LLC statutes? Or would you say that statute is not applicable to the defendant in this case, to A Cab LLC?

MR. SHAFER: I think I would argue that it is not relevant to this issue at hand, and let me explain that. Nowhere has it been argued that the creation of the series LLCs or the LLCs were for an illegal purpose. They aren't created to distribute drugs or --

THE COURT: Did you say legal or --

MR. SHAFER: Illegal.

THE COURT: For an illegal purpose. Yeah.

MR. SHAFER: Right. They aren't created to, you know, do some -- to create -- distribute drugs or illegal property or some other improper or illegal basis.

THE COURT: Would it be an illegal purpose to form them in order to avoid liability for the minimum wage requirements in our Constitution? Would that not be an illegal purpose?

MR. SHAFER: Well, there is nowhere on the record that these entities were formed for the purpose of avoiding taxes or employment liability or minimum wage liability. If that was the express purpose --

THE COURT: You're right.

MR. SHAFER: -- then that might be problematic --

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. SHAFER: -- but they aren't here. The express -- and they aren't created to hide assets, either. The authorizing statute permits and does not require separate registration of the series LLC. So by their very nature if it permits a company not to be registered, in fact you can't, then as a -- if it is impossible to register, it is impossible to see how such creation of a series LLC would be created for the purpose of avoiding or hiding recognition. If you're doing what the statute says and you can't do any more --

THE COURT: And yet what you're telling me is because of A Cab LLC's use of the series LLC mechanism, albeit not really legally until 2017 because it still did not identify itself as a series LLC until that date, so no person who had any quarrel with one of these series LLC companies could know that they better get it right because that's a separate legal entity than A Cab LLC. Would that not qualify -- I mean, would I -- don't I have to interpret this statute as being applicable to A Cab LLC's purported creation of separate series LLCs in an illegal manner as far as I can tell because it didn't identify itself as a series LLC, so nobody going to the available public records would be put on notice that they better do some of the things that we talked about earlier in terms of discovery?

MR. SHAFER: Let me --

THE COURT: Then how can I not hold that NRS 86.141 applies and that -- I don't want to hold that there was fraudulent intent to conceal any business activity, but you have taken a series LLC statute that was designed -- it may be questioned, I think, whether or not the Nevada Legislature ever intended for that statute to be used for a company, an LLC, even a series LLC to take all of its business operation and slice it up -- in my analysis it's kind of sliced up horizontally, meaning -- well, you could do it vertically -- anyway, sliced up so as to actually be separate cells that do not bear any liability for the activities of other cells but are never identified to the public, never identified in any way that the public could know, even if they need to dig deeper.

MR. SHAFER: I think that that is the actual intent of the statute, Your Honor, is to allow a company to divide its assets up into separate series and to create a limitation on liability.

Going back to whether or not the series LLC was created, I think it is inaccurate to say that the series LLC was not created until 2017. The entity was created in February of 2012 when the amended and restated articles was filed with the Nevada Secretary of State. Anybody who looked at A Cab Series LLC -- and the amended articles is a public record and could be obtained from the Nevada Secretary of State --

THE COURT: There was no A Cab identified as A Cab Series LLC because it was still -- it specifically said it shall be known as A Cab LLC.

MR. SHAFER: There is no requirement in the statute for a series LLC to be identified as a series.

THE COURT: Well, then if there is not, all of the protection of assets by

creation of series LLCs that took place in this case could take place with no notice to anyone who had sued the entity that was then the real entity. A Cab LLC was not a series, was not -- gave no notice to the public. In other words, if I don't require that notice be given under our series LLC, even if it's just by virtue of calling yourself a series LLC in stead of an LLC, then I don't know how to avoid thinking that you run afoul of the LLC statutes. I mean, at that point it was still an LLC at the point that it filed its 2012 amendment.

MR. SHAFER: Yes. Up until 2012, A Cab initially -- the entity was known as Admiral Cab or Admiral Taxi. In 2001 it changed its name to A Cab LLC. In 2012 it changed to be a series LLC through the amended restatement, which was a public record.

THE COURT: And what was the name of the entity in that public record?

MR. SHAFER: The name was A Cab Series LLC, as we look -
THE COURT: No.

MR. SHAFER: The recorded name, the name which appeared under the Nevada Secretary of State was A Cab. The question is does that destroy or make it not a series? That there was a mistake or an error in recording, does that destroy the series LLC? I see no basis to find so. That might be a basis for an argument as to whether or not the appropriate entity was served, but in this instance and counsel has advised me that in all the answers and in all the responses for discovery, in every instance A Cab Series LLC denied that it was the employer, and so put it out there for many, many years that they were not the employer. As we saw in the deposition transcript of Mr. Nady, he says that the Employee Leasing Company was actually the employer. But that's an argument for another day as to who the

appropriate entity should have been and there's a method for --

THE COURT: He said that in 2017, correct?

MR. SHAFER: Correct.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SHAFER: And there's an argument for why they might have been excused for bringing it later on. I would think that the denial of the -- that they were the employer would have spurred -- at least in my instance I would have sent a request for admission or a request for interrogatory as to who the employer of these drivers were. If you're denying that they were the driver (sic), who is the employer? I'm not familiar with what happened in that case to know if they did or didn't do that or what the responses were, but there is a remedy for doing that.

THE COURT: And they would have sent that -- they would have sent that to A Cab?

MR. SHAFER: And they would have asserted jurisdiction over A Cab through the service of process. If I get sued and I had nothing to do with an automobile accident, I was in another state at the time, by virtue of my service I am before the court and have an obligation to respond to the other party. Now, I can move to quash, I can move to dismiss, I can move to take whatever remedies, but by virtue --

THE COURT: Is that by long arm or --

MR. SHAFER: Well, I mean, ultimately it's by nature of the service. It is presumptive that I have an obligation to respond. Obviously I can bring for lack of jurisdiction a motion to dismiss or any number of remedies based on a failure to bring the proper party before the court, but until that point I don't have the luxury

of not responding. I'm just ignoring the orders of the court because, hey, you've got the wrong guy. No. I have an obligation, at least presumptively of being served, of responding. That is the situation here. That does not -- the fact that I can be brought or that I am the wrong person doesn't change the nature of the LLCs or the separate nature of the property that's at issue. There is nothing -- and this is going back to it really is an issue, I think, of due process and going through things the right way.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. SHAFER: If you -- you have an obligation to do your due diligence. If through your due diligence and reasonable effort you cannot discover the appropriate party, you bring against the party you know -- you think that it is and you engaged in that process. There is not a constitutional requirement for us to wear name tags of who and where we can be legally served. I don't have to carry around a registered agent card for myself. The Legislature has not enacted that rule. They have for LLCs, that there has to be a registered agent. And for series LLCs there is a registration requirement for the entity. But those are issues as to reasonability, not foundational requirements for a separate nature.

The question the statue poses is, one, are there separate records? Are there records that are kept that establish a separate nature? And I would submit that the operating agreement between these various entities carves out a separate nature for Taxi Company, the Employee Leasing Company, for the maintenance company. And are finances kept separate? And we have sworn testimony that they are. So presumptively we've met the two requirements under the statute. I may not disagree with the Court, to its opinion as to whether or not

it would be a good idea or good public policy to require series LLCs to register, or it would be a good idea to impose other requirements. But the Legislature hasn't done that. The fact that other jurisdictions have indicates that the Legislature has no desire to do that or has elected not to do that.

And again, the remedy is one that they've already elected, and that's to move to amend the judgment. Now, here the crux of this issue is they served a writ of execution on A Cab LLC, not on A Cab Series LLC, Maintenance Company. There might be a different reason for carving A Cab Series, the employment company, but that's not before the Court. They have an obligation to put the individual series, the presumptive separate parties on notice.

They cited to a lot of case law in their brief about whether or not an EIN number provides a basis to pierce the corporate veil, whether or not you can have separate companies, but the thing they omit is that in every one of those cases there was a separate action, there was a motion to amend, there was some procedure that said that you have to go to the other person, you have to go to the other party and bring them into the lawsuit by -- (unintelligible) -- by personal service or by subjecting them to the jurisdiction of the Court. Until they are given that opportunity to respond, you know, you can't jump to the end. You say, well, I think they do, so let's take their money and then they can prove it later. But I think going back to the separate -- as much as we would like to, the requirements are the ones set out in the statute and I don't believe that there's a separate requirement to register. Obviously they have endeavored to do so.

Going back to the operating agreement, you mentioned and I just want to touch on this briefly, that A Cab LLC was mentioned in the operating agreement

between the separate series and A Cab Taxi Company. Again, A Cab Series LLC or A Cab Taxi Company wasn't a party to that and any mistake shouldn't be construed against it.

THE COURT: Wasn't a party to?

MR. SHAFER: To that operating -- to that contract or operating agreement.

THE COURT: This operating agreement? Neither of those entities was a party to to this?

MR. SHAFER: No.

THE COURT: Who was, then?

MR. SHAFER: A Cab Series LLC, Valley Taxi Company and A Cab Series LLC, Employee Leasing Company were parties to this agreement.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SHAFER: A Cab Series LLC or A Cab LLC are not. So if there's a mistake in reference to the name, going back to contract construction does that error or that mistake destroy this agreement or is it just simply -- you know, can we reasonably interpret it to mean who it is?

THE COURT: Well, here's the problem I'm having with virtually all of these explanations and the argument that you're making. It seems to me that if I agree with that and simply say to these particular plaintiffs, sorry, Bud, you just -- you sued the wrong entity, you didn't go and find that there was an Employee Leasing Company and you didn't find that there was a Valley Taxi Company and you didn't discover all of these various series LLCs, and therefore too bad, so sad, give me the money back. And Mr. Nady and A Cab LLC, who have been parties to this litigation, obviously, from the get-go, walk out with money that has been executed

upon. I can't get away from the notion that it is those employees, the employee class who will thereby be deprived of due process of law.

MR. SHAFER: And I can appreciate the Court's concern.

THE COURT: And even, I would say, a heightened or, you know, we could say strict scrutiny, we'll borrow a term from a different legal analysis, giving -- I think the Court is duty bound to vouchsafe that parties really do have due process and that that due process means you can't organize all these things behind closed doors, not let anyone know, not even call the master LLC a series LLC until five years after the litigation was commenced. I just -- I don't know how to countenance that and not be forced to find that it works as a fraud upon the rights of these employees.

MR. SHAFER: And I can appreciate the Court's concern regarding that. I have two points in response to that. First, if I am sued, my co-counsel and I are driving down the road, she's driving, she gets in an auto accident, she runs away and the police cite me for driving, and I deny that I was the one that caused the accident and I do that through the entirety of the litigation, it is not a fraud for me to continue to maintain my innocence, nor is it a fraud to say -- to point to her, that it's another party. There is a separateness there.

THE COURT: If there is a legal separation --

MR. SHAFER: Correct.

THE COURT: -- correct?

MR. SHAFER: Correct. If I say that my name is, you know, John Smith and it's not John Smith, or they sued me as John Smith and I deny that that's the thing through the litigation, I told them that, it is not a fraud to continue to say that,

you know, accounts that are held by Jane Smith are not subject to attachment.

There is a method for doing that.

They were advised early on that this was not the appropriate entity. They could have taken steps and in fact they did so the moment the judgment was entered, they moved to amend. And that's not what we're here for. I'm not arguing whether or not they have a successful motion to amend or not. The Court doesn't need to get there and in fact shouldn't get there at this point. The sole thing we have to look at is are these separate entities as a prima facie case. Do they meet the facial requirements for separation as a statute? Do they have a separate -- do they hold themselves out as a separate entity? Have they met the requirements of the statute? And I submit they have.

Is there a basis to move to amend? I don't know. Is there a basis to name them personally? I don't know. The Court doesn't know. The Court can't and should not reach that at this point. There is a method and a procedure for doing that. If it turns out that they were hiding money and doing things, other things, by all means pierce the corporate veil. It's no different than any other piercing of the corporate veil requirement. There is a method for doing that, and that is as we saw in the -- and I'll just name the cases that they cited, in <a href="Hennessey's Tavern">Hennessey's Tavern</a>, the one out of California, it says that it is necessary that a new defendant be named in the amended complaint and summons and that they be served upon in order for the court to acquire jurisdiction. They were asserting alter ego, that they were the same entity, and yet the court still required that jurisdiction be established over the other entities.

In the Greene case that they cited last time we were here, there is a

basis to require personal jurisdiction. Greene v. Eighth Judicial District Court,

115 Nev. 391, Hagerman v. Tong Lee going back to 1877, all require that when you seek alter ego or seek an independent party, you have to establish jurisdiction over them. Maybe they have to file a separate lawsuit, maybe they can move to amend the judgment in this case. I'm not arguing which is the appropriate remedy, nor am I conceding any particular points, but there are remedies that are available. But you cannot send a writ to Party A and because you get something of Party B, hold it until such time as you can prove up a basis to argue that, to get that money, because there is just no basis to do that. And that's -- it is that limited and discrete issue, whether or not they can skip and jump to the end or whether they have to jump through the appropriate procedural and due process requirements.

I appreciate the Court's concerns regarding collectability of judgment, particularly as to the minimum wage claims for employees. There is a method to do that. But I don't think that the Court -- as much as we would like to change the law or as much as we might think that the law might be better if it were construed a particular way, we have to abide by the law as it is written. We have to respect the fact that the Legislature has permitted series LLCs to be created in this manner and to have these certain requirements. And based on the promise that if you comply with the requirements that are issued in the statute, that you have a separate liability, that you have an ability to compartmentalize and to hold these out separately.

The fact that a claim is made on a wage claim does not distinguish it or make it different than any other claim that is brought against a series LLC, whether it be personal injury or breach of contract or defamation or whatever the basis might be.

THE COURT: Let me ask you a question, then. Would a writ of execution served upon the assets of the Employee Leasing Group have been effective in this case at this juncture?

MR. SHAFER: Well, that's a hypothetical because they didn't. I think the appropriate remedy would have been to seek a prejudgment writ of attachment and to engage in that method to seek claims against Employee Leasing. And that might be the only one for which --

THE COURT: So what's the answer to my question, though? Would it have been effective to serve the bank with a writ of execution in the name of the Employee Leasing Company?

MR. SHAFER: Well, by effective do you mean would it have been an appropriate writ or would they ultimately end up getting the money?

THE COURT: Both.

MR. SHAFER: Well, the second one I think is easy to establish. No, it would not necessarily because there's a basis for claims of exemption and there's a process that's set out in the statute for claiming exemption and contesting the objections or the exemption -- objecting to the exemptions and a hearing and all that.

THE COURT: What would the exemption be?

MR. SHAFER: I don't know, Your Honor, what the exemptions might be.

I think certainly there would be exemptions for the funds that are held for the IRS or for Social Security that are held. But that's a hypothetical and I'm going beyond my brief as to what I actually have knowledge of. But I think, again, that might be a case in which you would see that. A prejudgment writ of attachment, I cannot say

that it would be effective because I don't know the basis on which they would argue that. It might be possible for it to be effective. If they appropriately had a basis to pierce the corporate veil, and I know that's the subject of another motion which has been briefed by my co-counsel on the motion to amend which is pending before the Court, but that -- if there were to be an exception that would be the sole exception.

There would not be a basis to seek a writ of garnishment or a writ of execution against the companies that own the medallions, nor would there be a basis to do so on the Maintenance Company. The Maintenance Company doesn't employ the drivers, doesn't provide paychecks to the drivers. It holds money for the maintenance of the vehicles and the money that is held is to be used to buy tires and change oil and to buy gas and all the other expenses that are incurred in the operation and maintenance of the actual vehicles themselves, subject to the operating agreement between the parties.

THE COURT: And am I correct that they don't get the money to do that from the Employee Leasing Group, they must get that from someone else, that money?

MR. SHAFER: I don't know if the money comes directly from the Employee Leasing Company or if the Admin. Company delivers as sort of bailee from the Employee Leasing Company to the Maintenance Company.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SHAFER: But I think that that's the -- it might be possible for them to argue that the Employee Leasing -- and obviously that's subject to some later argument and that goes beyond what I'm prepared to argue to the Court today.

But that would be -- if there is any exception, that would be the only one. And I'm

not conceding that it is, but that would be the only one because the others have a clear and separate -- they have a different operation. They don't employ drivers.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. SHAFER: They aren't the appropriate party in any circumstance in this as to who the appropriate entity might be. Now, if you argue that they should have been or that they pulled money out of one account, then that's a different thing altogether. That's no different than piercing the corporate veil and subject to -- well, if they want to pursue that, they can do post-judgment discovery like any other judgment creditor.

THE COURT: You heard Mr. Nady describe to some extent just a brief thing of how the money transfers from one series LLC to another.

MR. SHAFER: Uh-huh.

THE COURT: And that a part I didn't quite understand was that it goes from -- I think he said the Administrative Series LLC to him for one day and then it's transferred back. Does that have anything to do with creating -- with legitimizing the series LLC application in this instance?

MR. SHAFER: I don't know that it has --

THE COURT: Or what is the purpose of that? Do you know?

MR. SHAFER: Well, I believe the purpose of that is to take your profits --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SHAFER: -- just like any other LLC distributes profits.

THE COURT: So whatever amount he sends back is not the full amount that was sent, presumably?

MR. SHAFER: I don't know that that's correct.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SHAFER: In some instances -- I don't know that there is any reason to say that it is or is not. I think in most instances it is essentially the same amount. Sometimes it may be less, sometimes it may be more. I believe that it is intended to be -- they do that for accounting purposes to take profits and then to make capital contributions to keep the operation going, so that the business is adequately funded. If there was a shortfall on one particular week and inordinate expenses, then in some instances the capital contribution that occurs may be greater than the distribution that was taken the week before or the day before or whatever it happens to be. And that's subject to the accounting and that would be, you know, if there were such an action of post-judgment discovery, that would be -- well, subject to whatever objections might be brought, but that would be -- but those are all accounted for as to -- and those are reflected in the tax filings that go to the IRS.

THE COURT: Let me just ask our bank representative -- I'm sorry, would you give us your name again, please?

MS. DOVE: Sure. It's Kelly Dove.

THE COURT: Last name?

MS. DOVE: Dove. D-o-v-e.

THE COURT: Dove.

MS. DOVE: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you know whether or not there is such a transfer from one of these series LLC accounts directly to Mr. Nady, presumably some significant sum, I would think, and then a transfer back from his personal account to one or more of these series LLC accounts?

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MS. DOVE: I don't have those transactions with me today or specific knowledge of them. I am aware that there are daily trans-- my understanding is that there are daily transfers between these accounts. And I could be incorrect, but that the money goes into one and then there's transfers to other accounts on a daily basis.

THE COURT: You heard his explanation of the meter --

MS. DOVE: Yes, I did.

THE COURT: -- that the meter is -- kind of is programmed, apparently, to do this kind of divvying out of how much or what percentage goes to each of these entities?

MS. DOVE: Yes. I mean, all I know at this point is that the transfers between accounts are directed by the customer, is my understanding, and it's not something that's just set up with the bank.

THE COURT: Do you know if that customer is Mr. Nady?

MS. DOVE: I don't know the person who -- the individual who gives the instruction. I could find that out if Your Honor needs any more information --

THE COURT: No, I think that's --

MS. DOVE: -- to make your decision. That's part of why we're here, so we can accommodate any requests for additional information. But I don't have the details of nitty-gritty, so to speak.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much.

MS. DOVE: Thanks.

THE COURT: All right. Have you got anything to say, Mr. Greenberg, in the two minutes remaining here?

MR. GREENBERG: Your Honor, there's quite a bit I could say. Your Honor has talked about a great number of issues. You've obviously looked at the situation very carefully and I appreciate that. What I hear from Your Honor is you reaching a conclusion, as I understand it, that there is some not legitimate or not regular sort of relationship here where fraud was used, Your Honor, a fraudulent sort of situation, and based on that it's my understanding you're not going to grant the motion. I'm not quite sure where you would go further at that point, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, let me clarify one thing. I have not said that this was fraudulent activity. I have said that if I don't interpret this statute, and again, that's 86.141, as having some to do with the imperative placed upon A Cab LLC, which is what it was known as, which is what it was, apparently, until 2017, some imperative to give notice to, I don't know, the public or somehow to give notice that -- in this instance that A Cab LLC was not the employer of these people. Otherwise, it would appear to be concealing a business activity and it's only a short step from there to arguing that it must have been done with fraudulent intent. Presumably the fraudulent intent would simply be with the intent of avoiding legal process, execution on a judgment, and avoiding any liability for the actions orchestrated and set out and undertaken by Mr. Nady and A Cab LLC.

So I don't say that it was fraudulent, done with fraudulent intent, but I do -- it does appear to me that if we do not at least apply this statute to what was, as far as anybody including -- you know, anybody in the state knew until last year was A Cab LLC. And I don't think that the Legislature intended to allow a series LLC to be set up in the fashion that this was, again with the fact that there was no notice to anybody, even in the name of the entity, until last year. I don't think the Legislature

intended to allow them to do that to escape liability under a constitutionally mandated requirement to pay the minimum wage.

MR. GREENBERG: Your Honor, I would agree that that is absolutely correct. What I was just going to state to bring us back to the narrow issue before the Court concerning these particular assets that were attached, as I advised the Court in my brief filed yesterday, the tying fact for all of these assets is their identification under this EIN number.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. GREENBERG: And Your Honor has talked a lot about this question of public notice and how the employees would know who the employer was, and as I tried to explain to the Court in the submission I gave the Court yesterday, it is not possible for anyone but the judgment debtor here, A Cab LLC, to have funds identified with that Employee ID number, that EIN number that in turn are being used to pay employees or operate a business because none of these LLCs, none of these series LLCs have an EIN number. They couldn't possibly issue a W-2. For example, the operating agreement you were referring to, Your Honor, it talks about A Cab Employee Leasing Company having the purpose of hiring as W-2 employees. They can't do that, Your Honor, because they don't have an EIN number. They use the judgment debtor, the master's EIN number. The W-2s that I've introduced in the court have the judgment debtor, A Cab LLC's name on them, along with that EIN number.

So my point -- and again, Your Honor, what I'm just trying to clarify with the Court is how far the Court wishes to go in dealing with the issues before the Court at this point. I want to be respectful of the Court's due diligence here. You've

deliberated a lot on this and I appreciate that. I've limited my request to the Court, as we were here on Wednesday, to simply maintain the status quo of keeping these funds preserved and not granting the motion. And to the extent the Court is going to make a determination as to, you know, these claims that these funds are not properly subject to the judgment, let us develop a full record and let the Court reach a further determination in the future. I don't know if the Court wants to go beyond that today. That was my request on Wednesday and that's --

THE COURT: Are you speaking of a fuller determination as to the defense motion to strike the -- was it strike or quash or what was it?

MR. SHAFER: Quash.

THE COURT: Quash.

MR. GREENBERG: I mean, in terms of the motion to quash, I think it needs to be denied. In terms of the further implication of that denial, that's up to the Court. The Court may not be making a determination at this time in terms of the merits of the ownership of these funds, whether these funds are or are not in fact subject to the judgment. I mean, the Court can make a more limited finding and simply say, for the reasons Your Honor was discussing of what's before the Court, there's certainly ample reason to keep these funds in escrow. It could be with the bank, they could be placed in my IOLTA account pending a fuller determination, a full record if the defendants insist that these are not in fact properly subject to the judgment.

As I pointed out on Wednesday, Your Honor, we don't even have the alleged possessors of these funds before the Court. These six series LLCs have not intervened and appeared. We discussed this on Wednesday. In fact, the

documents before the Court, Your Honor, don't even establish that these series LLCs exist. I mean, the operating agreement you were provided with, Your Honor, if you look on page 2 where there's signatures, there is no signature or indication of execution by the master, A Cab LLC. It is A Cab LLC, the registered agent, that has the authority to create these series LLCs. They're not a party to this. They didn't sign it. Assuming this document even is legitimate. I have serious questions as to the legitimacy of the document in the first place, Your Honor. And in addition, there's nothing in this -- this is not even an operating agreement because an operating agreement would command the operations, the internal operations, essentially like the corporate bylaws of the individual series, Employee Leasing Company II, for example. This doesn't do that.

THE COURT: Who does -- normally who are the parties to an operating agreement?

MR. GREENBERG: Well, the Nevada statute actually states that an LLC, a series LLC, does not have to have an operating agreement and this has been upheld in the case law. The question, though, in this case is, as we were discussing on Wednesday, for this limitation of liability protection of assets to exist for a series or a series of the master there must be a provision for that protection in a written operating agreement or in the articles of incorporation for the master. And we discussed this on Wednesday. And all the master says, Article 2 of the public document which I think we were looking at earlier, it just simply says that A Cab LLC may establish these series LLCs with these limitations on liability. It does not state that if they are so established they have that limitation on liability.

And when you look at the operating agreement themselves, Your

Honor, all it does at the end of the operating agreement is parrot the language of the statute. And I think Your Honor sort of understood this, it doesn't actually state in those -- again, I don't see these are really operating agreements, these are presumably contracts between two supposedly independent entities. It just parrots the language of the statue. It doesn't actually identify any particular series LLC that's placing its assets in this protective mode or any particular assets. And it says nothing about those assets, whatever assets referring to, being insulated from the liabilities of the company generally. It says the reverse. It says that the liabilities of this series, of a series, a sub is not subject to being satisfied from the company generally. It doesn't say anything about the reverse, Your Honor.

We had this discussion on Wednesday when I was pointing out to the Court that the statute itself did not specifically authorize that sort of subsidiary or lower level shield from the general's, you know, the creating entity's liabilities. But assuming it was possible, there's nothing here actually confirming that this was ever done.

So, Your Honor, there simply is nothing before this Court either establishing the existence of these series LLCs, establishing that they complied with the statutory requirements to enjoy this protection of their assets, assuming that's even available. I do not see that the statute even authorizes that. But even assuming the statute did authorize them to be immune from a judgment against the general, against the master, it's not in anything before the Court. And the requirements are also under the statute that they have to maintain regular books and records. There are no business licenses for any of these operating entities. They need to have a business license.

| So, I mean, Your Honor's concerns are well placed. What I'm trying                    |
|---|
| to get to here is there was discussion about how the State of Nevada allows this.     |
| Well, okay, let's just assume their interpretation of what the State allows under the |
| statute was correct. I disagree. But assuming it was, they need to comply with the    |
| law. The law should be strictly construed here in terms of what they need to comply   |
| with to enjoy these protections under the statute. So they need to comply. I mean,    |
| there was a discussion about the defendants their complying with the statute          |
| as written. They haven't complied with the statute as written, at least not on this   |
| record, Your Honor. So  |

THE COURT: What would it take to do that, to comply with the statute as written? What is this missing here?

MR. GREENBERG: Well, they need to have an operating agreement for each of these series LLCs if they're going to enjoy this asset immunity, and the operating agreement --

THE COURT: And that operating agreement would be between whom?

MR. GREENBERG: It would be created to govern the internal operations of each individual LLC. That's what the operating agreement is. They don't have

to have --

THE COURT: Well, who's -- if it's an agreement, you've got at least two people who are agreeing to something.

MR. GREENBERG: Well, an operating --

THE COURT: So who are the parties to one that if it complied with the statute?

MR. GREENBERG: If you look -- we were looking at the statute, Your

Honor, which is -- I think you had it in front of you. It's at Exhibit C of my response that was filed on Monday, although it was also attached by defendants. In Article 1 it says -- this section 1 of the statute, "The articles of organization or operating agreement" -- I'm sorry, I'm giving Your Honor the incorrect reference here. The reference is at 86.286. I was just referring you to 296.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. GREENBERG: I'm reading it off of my computer here. At 86.286 there's a section that says Operating Agreement. "A limited liability company may but is not required to adopt an operating agreement." So it is the company that adopts the operating agreement for its operations. "An operating agreement may be adopted only by the unanimous vote or unanimous written consent of the members, which may be in any tangible or electronic format or by the sole member." So it needs to be -- an operating agreement, if it's going to exist -- it doesn't have to have one, but if it's going to exist it has to exist in some written form. It could be in electronic form, it could be in paper.

THE COURT: If it doesn't have an operating agreement to create this separate entity, what else could they do to create it?

MR. GREENBERG: Well, that's a good question, Your Honor. It's not clear from the statute what would constitute the creation of the entity. I would submit they would have to have some sort of memorialization in writing to create the entity. I don't believe that's addressed in the statute. But the reason why the operating agreement is critical in the circumstances we're dealing with here, and this was again discussed on Wednesday and this is in the language of 296, which we've gone over a number of times, which is to enjoy the limitations of liability of

the assets, the asset protection, it must be provided in the operating agreement or in the certificate of organization filed with the Secretary of State. There is nothing in the record here meeting that requirement.

THE COURT: So you're saying this language in paragraph 9 of this operating agreement does not do so?

MR. GREENBERG: Well, it says it has separate powers, rights or duties in respect to specified property or obligations to the company. What property or obligations of the company? It doesn't tell us. I mean, and then it goes on in paragraph 10, it says, "Debts, liabilities, obligations and expenses incurred with respect to a series." It doesn't say this series, it just says a series. Again, it is simply reciting the language, okay. But even if it said this series, meaning -- well, you've got two different series identified here, too. Again, this is actually a contract allegedly between these two series groups. "Are only enforceable against the assets of that series and not against the company generally," the master. It doesn't say anything about the series liability for judgment against the master, which is our situation here, okay.

And again, it recites the statute about separate and distinct records must be held and so forth and so on. We don't have any proof that they're separate and distinct records. In fact, we have proof that they didn't have proper records because they didn't have proper licenses to be conducting businesses. All of these entities should have business licenses. They're not even before this Court because they haven't appeared.

My point, Your Honor, is just because you spent a lot of time on this and there's a lot more I could discuss about the issues you raised. There's, you

order.

not necessarily make any final determination as to the status of the interest in this property, then I understand and I think that is clearly the correct decision to be made. You know, Your Honor had talked about its concern with there being irregularities. And as I tried to stress to the Court, it's not about making a final determination, it's about what's before the Court, the indicia that there's reason to believe that these funds are properly attached under the circumstances, whether as counsel for the defendant was saying it would be through the form of some sort of writ of attachment, through a constructive trust, through some sort of equitable

know, quite a few other things. But to bring us to the immediate issue that brought

us here is the status of these funds. And if the Court has agreed to take the limited

approach that I was requesting of the Court, which is simply to deny this motion but

The Court has certified this class for equitable relief, as the Court is aware. I mean, we have an alter ego claim pending against Mr. Nady that's stayed for the moment, okay. And so presumably these assets could be reached on that claim, even if -- a judgment on that claim even if not to be reached on a judgment on the existing claim. I'd also like to point out --

THE COURT: But that would only be if you do alter ego and pierce the -- whatever veils we have here at play and reach through to Mr. Nady. Is that correct?

MR. GREENBERG: Well, if we could. But what I wanted to point out to the Court is Mr. Nady has apparently perjured himself in his deposition because when he was asked at his deposition who are the members and owners of each of those cells, who is it? It's me.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. GREENBERG: He says it's me. If you look at the operating agreement, it's in fact the Laurie Nady Family Trust.

THE COURT: Yeah. Yeah.

MR. GREENBERG: So as I pointed out in my response --

THE COURT: I forgot that point. That raised concerns for me as well.

MR. GREENBERG: Well, it concerns me, Your Honor, okay, and I think it has to have -- the Court have some serious questions about the veracity of all of Mr. Nady's representations, which quite candidly the most extensive element of the record we have here is his deposition testimony which I've given to the Court. And as I pointed out to the Court in the response that you got yesterday afternoon, and the Court I think understand this in terms of this question of there being some sort of -- skullduggery was the term that was used by the defendants here, at his deposition Mr. Nady testified that there have been three different Employee Leasing entities used by the A Cab Taxi business since February of 2012 when they were authorized to issue series until the date of his deposition which was a little over five years later in June of 2017. When he was asked at his deposition why this was done, he refused to answer. He invoked the attorney-client privilege, saying it's based upon legal advice.

Now, this is not a criminal proceeding, Your Honor, this is a civil proceeding. I believe given his conduct at his deposition, his testimony, there is ample reason in this record to believe that there is something, there is skullduggery going on here to, you know, use the terminology that was used by the defendants, at least enough at this point to maintain the status quo, which is all I'm asking for in respect to these assets.

The Court needs to make a clear, proper decision here on a full record as it deems appropriate. As I said, you spent a lot of time on this. I'm taking up too much of your time I feel, Your Honor, myself. I want to assist the Court. So I'm asking the Court to just clarify what it's doing today, where it wants us to go. I know Your Honor told us you're going to be away from the jurisdiction for two weeks. I mean, you could reconvene us when you return. You could direct us to, you know, engage in some further development of the record or presentation of information for the Court's consideration on this issue.

I would suggest that if we are going to have continued proceedings relating to the nature and ownership of these assets and whether they are in fact subject to the judgment, that two things be done. One is that every single series LLC that they claim has an interest in these assets or that they claim they've operated under appear in this action and file an appearance if they claim they're entities, they provide discovery on those. We can hold a deposition in Your Honor's absence. I mean, it will be difficult on such short notice, but I can find time in the next couple weeks to do that, if necessary. And that the Court also issues an order enjoining A Cab LLC from issuing any new series LLCs because as we have Mr. Nady's testimony in his deposition, apparently they just keep issuing the series LLCs to evade the liability that's presented in this case. I mean, he was actually asked at his deposition about the liabilities posed by this case and, again, he invoked counsel and did not really dispute that this was the motivation behind the conduct of the business and what was going on with the series LLCs.

Your Honor doesn't have to get into any of that at this point. These are just suggestions, thoughts that I would share with the Court. Is there anything

| 1  | I can do to assist the Court in terms of any issues in its mind or anything else? |
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| 2  | THE COURT: I don't think so.  |
| 3  | MR. GREENBERG: Thank you, Your Honor.   |
| 4  | THE COURT: Thank you.   |
| 5  | MS. DOVE: Your Honor, may I make one brief request?                               |
| 6  | THE COURT: Yes.   |
| 7  | MS. DOVE: Just on behalf of Wells Fargo Bank, we just request that Your           |
| 8  | Honor give us clear direction whether we should continue to attach the funds,     |
| 9  | release the funds to either party in a release as we would get in an interpleader |
| 10 | scenario. We would be happy to file a motion for interpleader if Your Honor found |
| 11 | that necessary. However, these proceedings effectively are doing the same thing.  |
| 12 | THE COURT: Uh-huh.  |
| 13 | MS. DOVE: So if you would like us to file such a motion, we'd be happy to         |
| 14 | if that would assist the Court.   |
| 15 | THE COURT: I don't feel   |
| 16 | MS. DOVE: Otherwise we just would prefer to follow the Court's direction          |
| 17 | and understand that by following whatever this Court orders that we would have a  |
| 18 | coverable release of liability under that scenario.                               |
| 19 | THE COURT: I don't see the need to do that at this point. Does any party          |
| 20 | feel the necessity of the bank filing it as an interpleader?                      |
| 21 | MR. SHAFER: No.   |
| 22 | THE COURT: Assuming you know, that assumes, of course, that the                   |
| 23 | Court were to take action on the pending motion.                                  |
| 24 | MS. DOVE: That's correct, Your Honor. It's just that as has been made             |

very clear, by continuing to attach the funds A Cab has represented that it will suffer, you know, certain harms by the sort of status quo of the attachment.

THE COURT: Understood.

MS. DOVE: So I just was raising that for that particular reason.

THE COURT: Understood. I made a comment the other day about trying to avoid killing the goose that lays the golden egg. That was partly in response to the understandable desperation to get the funds to continue operation of the company. It appears to me that it is unavoidable that I find, given these two -- given the issues that we've already discussed at great length, that I should deny the motion for quashing the writ of execution. I recognize that this means most likely, I assume, that the defendants will seek redress from the supreme court as an aid to making those funds in the most -- keeping them where this Court could respond promptly to whatever directive the supreme court gives. I would order that the funds be transferred to the Clerk of this court pending further action by this Court.

It is true that we are not -- I was thinking that I would simply announce my decision on the plaintiff's motion to amend, but it strikes me that so much is going on here that it may -- because it was submitted on a chambers calendar for yesterday or today -- yesterday, I am not in a hurry, I do not want to rush the consideration of that motion. And so I'm not going to rule on that motion at this time. I think that -- am I correct that the defendants will attempt some sort of redress with the supreme court?

MR. SHAFER: I believe that is one of the options we're pursuing. There's also the exemption process that still remains yet to be done pursuant to the writ of execution statute. I'd like to make one request.

THE COURT: Yeah.

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MR. SHAFER: I guess it's a two part request. The first is if the Court is denying it, we would request maybe that you would grant it -- or deny it in part and grant it in part as to the funds in the Employee Leasing Company. And if the Court is not inclined to do that, that the Court would preclude further execution of the funds against the company. Essentially we maintain the status quo until such time as two weeks when we can -- for example, the person who drafted the agreement with Holland & Hart has since deceased. And Mr. Oshins, we wanted him here today, was detained unavoidably and couldn't come to testify about the records. So I think there's still some arguments to be made here, so we would at least request if the Court doesn't grant it in part and release only the Employee Leasing funds, that the Court preclude further execution on the funds that might be deposited into Wells Fargo accounts.

THE COURT: You mean further execution on yet other funds that would be in the account?

MR. SHAFER: Correct. We maintain the status quo.

THE COURT: Mr. Greenberg, what's your take on such an order?

MR. GREENBERG: Your Honor, what I would submit to the Court is that these funds were restrained because they were held in accounts under this EIN number, which is the same EIN number we had when we started this lawsuit that's on the W-2s issued to the employee class. To the extent that there are funds being held under that EIN number for the purposes of paying the liabilities of that EIN number, whether to the IRS or anyone else or just being held as an asset under that designation, we believe they should properly be subject to execution. It is sufficient

to identify them as funds of the judgment debtor of A Cab LLC. So I -- we never served a writ on just A Cab Series Leasing Company in the generic form, Your Honor, I mean, and we're not going to do that. We don't even know that that company exists. But we did serve an execution based upon the designation of these funds being associated under that EIN. And I don't see that there's any basis to restrain us from doing that. A Cab, if it wishes to stop the process of execution here, can post a bond. It has an appeal currently pending. It automatically will stay our action.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. GREENBERG: Presumably they could post a bond and get this \$230,000 released. We would consent to have the bond posted in the amount of \$960,000, which is somewhat less than the full amount of the judgment your order entered because your order restrained us from collection at this time of more than that \$960,000 amount --

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. GREENBERG: -- because there is a question as to a certain credit that Your Honor provided for A Cab to still receive of about \$60,000 or so. If they'll post a bond for the \$960,000, they will restrain all action on the judgment at this time. So they have options, Your Honor. They just don't want to post a bond because they're afraid of what's going to happen on the appeal, Your Honor.

MR. SHAFER: Your Honor, we can't post a bond. Because these funds are held, we cannot post a bond at this time. We would be inclined to pursue that option, but we can't because they're holding the funds. We deny that the EIN -- he's correct --

THE COURT: In other words, your client, Mr. Nady and A Cab LLC are not able to post a bond, they don't have the money?

MR. SHAFER: They don't have the collateral to secure that. The other -- and I'll just briefly make this because I know we've run very long in this instance. He is correct, there was not a writ served with the EIN number. The EIN number that they're saying belongs to one company, he's incorrect on who it belongs to. That issue has not been briefed before the Court. We anticipate it will be at some future point. That's why we're asking until the Court returns in two weeks and we've submitted additional briefing, which we anticipate will be forthcoming very shortly, that they don't dig the knife any deeper, that they don't take these unrelated companies, who we argue are unrelated, and hurt them further. What's going to happen is they're not going to put the money in Wells Fargo. They're going to have to have other work-arounds which are going to disrupt the operations of the company and kill the golden goose, as it were.

So if the Court is not inclined to release in part, I think that it is only fair to just put a stay on the proceedings on this particular writ. I'm not asking you to restrain their ability to file other motions or other proceedings, but just as to this account so there's some security that Wells Fargo -- that my company or A Cab can continue to operate. If there are transfers --

THE COURT: You're suggesting that I put a stay on what?

MR. SHAFER: On further execution on the writ that was served on Wells Fargo beyond -- and we're not asking for a stay on A Cab or A Cab Taxi -- as to these other separately named series LLCs, that money is not withheld from those accounts in the future or at any bank, really, as to the separately held LLCs. They

can go against A Cab and the named parties to their heart's content and they can file whatever motions they would like to do. But until such time as there's been further briefing, let's put a stay on the --

THE COURT: Do you represent any of these series LLC entities?

MR. SHAFER: I had not presently been retained at that point. I anticipate we will do so when we file a request for exemptions.

THE COURT: Do you represent any of those entities?

MS. RODRIGUEZ: I think Mr. Wall -- I'm not trying to make a joke, Your Honor, but yesterday he was anticipating contacting the entirety of Hutchison & Steffen to make an appearance on perhaps 120 plus series individual entities if the Court was going to require representation for each one of the entities. I'm a sole practitioner. I don't have 120 lawyers, fortunately or unfortunately in my firm.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: But, no, in answer to the Court, I don't currently represent the series.

THE COURT: These problems and these challenges come back to the attempted use of Nevada's new -- relatively new series LLC statute. And, you know, essentially for all the reasons that we've discussed and even more, this Court concludes that they have not correctly in such a way as to assure due process to -- you know, you could say the public, but certainly to the plaintiffs, class members who are employed by somebody in all of that. And so I don't -- you know, I've wrestled with that myself as far -- I've taken it as far as I can without holding this whole process up even further, which would simply keep the money out of anyone's hands for even longer.

So that's why I've gone and ahead and ruled as I have and now the defendant is free to seek redress on the central issue of whether or not these separate entities have been created in such a way that it does not deny the rights of the plaintiff class members. Or whether in order to assure that that has not happened, the Court must construe the Nevada Series LLC statute in such a way as to not have that happen. For example, falling back on the LLC statute like the one that I read, 86.141. It's difficult to believe that the Nevada Legislature intended to create something, the series LLC organizational statutes, and to on purpose avoid the very important imperative in 86.141 that you can't use all these things as a way to conceal the business activity in a way that winds up working a denial of due process in the form of the execution, getting the monies that the plaintiff has established were not paid to these individuals.

So anyway, I am only going to rule on that motion. I am denying it.

And if you wish to argue further on the -- I'm going to regret saying this, I know, but I'm trying not to just rush through this as best as possible -- on plaintiff's motion, rather than simply handling it on the calendar, if you wish we can do oral argument on it, or handle it on the calendar. Does anybody wish oral argument on the plaintiff's motion?

MR. GREENBERG: Your Honor, all I would like to say about that is I believe the discussion we had today and defendant's counsel relating to A Cab LLC and A Cab Series LLC establishes what I had represented to the Court, which is that it is the same entity. There is no motion to amend to bring in a different entity. A Cab LLC --

THE COURT: Actually I was just asking if you wanted to do further oral

argument. I wasn't asking for your argument.

MR. GREENBERG: I understand, Your Honor. I have not -- I mean, I think this is all discussed in the papers. I mean, if the Court wants oral argument, if it would help the Court, I want to help the Court, but.

THE COURT: Does the defense wish further oral argument on that motion?

MR. SHAFER: Yes, we would, on the motion for --

THE COURT: To amend the judgment.

MR. SHAFER: Yes. We would like further argument on that point.

THE COURT: All right. Is it a matter that can wait for two weeks?

MR. SHAFER: Well, I think at this point we have to wait because of the Court's schedule.

THE COURT: Well, I'm not --

MR. SHAFER: And, you know, to be honest --

THE COURT: I'm here to serve. If I needed to be here in a week, I'd find a way to do it.

MR. SHAFER: I appreciate that. We also would like to get -- we need to go back to Holland & Hart and have them pull their client records because these are not the total corporate records that have ever existed. And -- yes, so we would like further argument on that point.

And I did have one question for clarification.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. SHAFER: In the basis for its decision, is the Court ruling that the February 2012 filing for the A Cab Series LLC was ineffective to notify the public of the series election?

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Honor.

| THE COURT: I don't think I would hold that. I think the way that it's set up           |
|--|
| it appears to it appears to contemplate that if you're doing business with a series    |
| LLC then you need to do this further scrutiny, as you've described it. The question    |
| then becomes, well, does that mean if you sue an LLC and you go through litigation     |
| for five years or more and then during the litigation the LLC changes what it is, that |
| is, a legally functioning series LLC by virtue of changing its name, then well, you    |
| see where I'm going.   |
| MR. SHAFER: Okay. All right, thank you.  |
| THE COURT: All right. So is it sufficient if we set this for two weeks hence?          |
| MR. SHAFER: Yes.   |
| THE COURT: All right.  |
| MR. GREENBERG: What day is that, Your Honor?   |
| THE COURT: I haven't set it yet.   |
| MR. GREENBERG: Oh, okay.   |
| THE COURT: I'm just looking to see.  |
| THE CLERK: Do you want a separate day?   |
| THE COURT: Yeah, we'd have to have a separate day.                                     |
| THE CLERK: We could do the 18th or the 19th, Thursday or Friday.                       |
| MS. RODRIGUEZ: Could we possibly do it maybe the following week,                       |
| because I anticipate well, I know I'll be in Prescott, Arizona on depositions the      |
| 17th, 18th and 19th.   |
| THE COURT: Saturday?   |
| MS. RODRIGUEZ: That's Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, I believe, Your                     |

| 1 | THE COURT: Oh. | Okay. So    |
|---|----------------|-------------|
| 2 | MS. RODRIGUEZ: | Hopefully r |

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Hopefully not Saturday. But I don't know if there's an availability any time that following week, the 22nd through the 26th.

MR. GREENBERG: The 26th is Nevada Day. Yeah, that is Nevada Day.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Or I can do it before then, the 15th or 16th.

THE CLERK: We're dark.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Oh.

(The Court confers with the clerk)

THE COURT: Okay. Let's do Monday, October 22nd.

MR. GREENBERG: If that's what the Court believes is best, of course.

We're here to help the Court. I understand that.

THE COURT: Does that work?

MR. GREENBERG: It works, Your Honor. We will be here on the 22nd. In terms of Your Honor's decision today, do you want an order submitted? And if so --

THE COURT: I think we better because otherwise they won't have anything to appeal.

MR. GREENBERG: I just want to be sure that I don't do anything beyond what the Court -- I mean, we could have a very summary order that simply denies the motion. If Your Honor wants findings in accordance with what I understood Your Honor's view was of the record before it, I can try to draft some findings that aren't extremely extensive. I don't know that we need extensive --

THE COURT: It would be extremely difficult to draft such findings. My understanding is that you don't necessarily have to do that if it's a denial of a motion.

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MR. GREENBERG: I would agree, Your Honor. I don't see -- I just want to help the Court in terms of what the Court would like presented. I'm not asking the Court to sign off on an order with lots of detailed findings.

THE COURT: Which means that you would need a transcript to take this up. You know, this is the second time that this will have gone to the supreme court and the supreme court did not like what I did last time, so I'm sensitive to that. I'm sensible of it. And I want to do everything that the Court can to aid your process so that the right decision can be made on what I think is a precedent-setting case. I assume that you all agree with that?

MR. SHAFER: I agree this is likely -- this could very well be a published opinion if the supreme court addresses it.

MR. DOVE: And just -- I'm sorry. I was just going to request that any written order just include the direction to Wells Fargo --

THE COURT: Pay the money to the Clerk of the Court.

MS. DOVE: -- regarding depositing the funds, etcetera, so that we have that in writing --

THE COURT: Yeah.

MS. DOVE: -- and not dependent on a transcript, if possible.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. GREENBERG: Given the issue Your Honor has just raised, I realize that perhaps some sort of more than summary order might helpful --

THE COURT: All right.

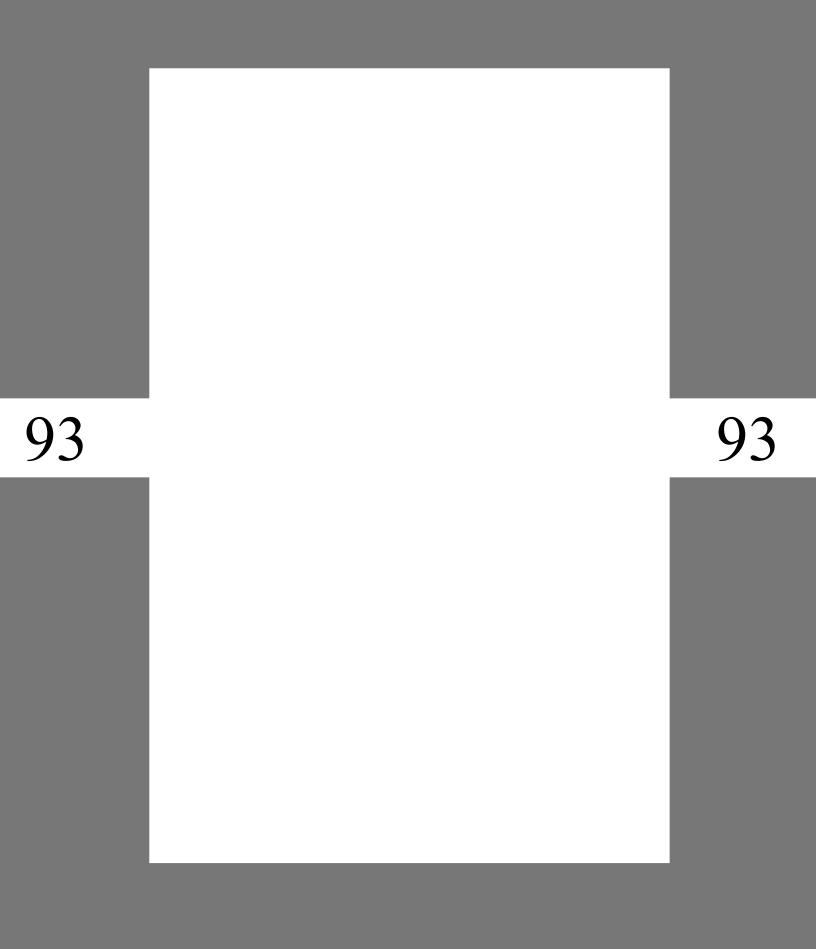
MR. GREENBERG: -- to the process here, Your Honor. So I will consider all that. I will try to cooperate with the defendants, of course, and get something to

| 1  | the Court that hopefully is not overly burdensome for anybody's review, but not      |
|----|--|
| 2  | necessarily completely summary, either.  |
| 3  | THE COURT: All right. Oh, we have the defendant's motion for                         |
| 4  | reconsideration presently set on the 18th of October. Do you want to move that       |
| 5  | to the 22nd as well?   |
| 6  | MR. GREENBERG: That was your chambers calendar, I believe, Your                      |
| 7  | Honor.   |
| 8  | MS. RODRIGUEZ: Yes, if we could, please.   |
| 9  | THE COURT: Oh, is that chambers calendar? Okay.                                      |
| 10 | THE CLERK: The motion to amend is also they're both chambers.                        |
| 11 | THE COURT: Yeah. But we're changing the motion to amend to an oral                   |
| 12 | hearing date.  |
| 13 | THE CLERK: Do you want that one changed too?   |
| 14 | THE COURT: What's your pleasure? Do you want to leave that as a                      |
| 15 | chambers calendar for the 18th?  |
| 16 | MS. RODRIGUEZ: No, Your Honor. That's our motion. We would like ora                  |
| 17 | argument on it as well. I don't know what time. Did you give us a time?              |
| 18 | THE CLERK: I didn't. I was going to go ten o'clock. Do you want it at ten?           |
| 19 | THE COURT: Yeah, ten o'clock. Yeah. So that will be ten o'clock on                   |
| 20 | October 22nd. That will be both motions  |
| 21 | MS. RODRIGUEZ: Thank you.  |
| 22 | THE COURT: on that day.  |
| 23 | MR. GREENBERG: Thank you, Your Honor. A minute order, I take it, will                |
| 24 | issue so that the record is clear as to the disposition as of today. I understand we |

| 1  | need to submit a formal order to the Court, correct?                                |
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| 2  | THE COURT: Yes. The minute order will issue, but if we need I think                 |
| 3  | we need an order, something for the supreme court to deal with.                     |
| 4  | MR. GREENBERG: I will work on getting that to the Court promptly, Your              |
| 5  | Honor.  |
| 6  | THE COURT: All right. Thank you.  |
| 7  | MR. GREENBERG: Thank you, Your Honor.   |
| 8  | THE COURT: Anything else that we need to address at this point?                     |
| 9  | MR. SHAFER: Just one clarification. You're ordering the money that is               |
| 10 | currently held by Wells Fargo to be submitted to the Clerk?                         |
| 11 | THE COURT: The Clerk of the Court.  |
| 12 | MR. SHAFER: But future garnishments will go through the normal process              |
| 13 | that whatever   |
| 14 | THE COURT: Yes. I'm really you know, I'm entering no order in relation              |
| 15 | to future garnishments.   |
| 16 | MR. SHAFER: Okay.   |
| 17 | THE COURT: So I assume it would fall to the plaintiff to take some action           |
| 18 | again, would it not?  |
| 19 | MR. SHAFER: Sometimes.  |
| 20 | THE COURT: Execution?   |
| 21 | MR. SHAFER: Yeah. And then there's the ordinary you know, there's                   |
| 22 | you're not ruling on the exemptions and all the other procedural things that happen |
| 23 | it was just our motion to quash?  |

THE COURT: Yeah, that's correct.

MR. SHAFER: Okay. THE COURT: That's all I really had before me. I necessarily had to look at all these things in order to know whether to grant the motion to quash. But it really is -- it's only intended to be to deny the motion to quash the execution. MR. SHAFER: Thank you, Your Honor. MR. GREENBERG: Thank you, Your Honor. THE COURT: Okay. Thank you all. (PROCEEDINGS CONCLUDED AT 12:45 P.M.) 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 ability. Liz Garcia. Transcriber LGM Transcription Service



| Electronically Filed 10/04/2018 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Hemma . Finn                    | ù |
| CLERK OF THE COURT              |   |

| 1              | DOC  |
|----------------|--|
| 2              | A Cab Series, LLC, Maintenance Company   |
| 3              | 1500 Searles   |
| 4              | (Address)  Las Vegas NV 89101  |
| 5              | (City, State, Zip Code) 702-369-5686   |
|                | (Telephone Number)   |
| 6              | (E-mail Address)   |
| 7              | ☐ Defendant/ ☑ Other, In Proper Person   |
| 8              | EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT   |
| 10             | CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA   |
| 11             | MICHAEL MURRAY and MICHAEL RENO , Case No.: A-12-669926-C  |
| 12             | Plaintiff(s), Dept. No.: 1   |
| 13             | vs. CLAIM OF EXEMPTION FROM  |
| 14             | A CAB TAXI SERVICE LLC and A CAB LLC et al , Defendant(s).   |
| 15             |  |
| 16             | I, (insert your name) A Cab Series, LLC, Maintenance Company, submit this Claim of                     |
| 17             | Exemption from Execution pursuant to NRS 21.112 and state as follows:                                  |
| 18             | (Check only one of the following boxes.)   |
| 19             | ☐ I am a Defendant in this case and have had my wages withheld or have received a Notice of            |
| 20             | Execution regarding the attachment or garnishment of my wages, money, benefits, or                     |
| 21             | property.  |
| 22             | ☑ I am not a Defendant in this case, but my wages, money, benefits, or property are the subject        |
| 23             | of an attachment or garnishment relating to a Defendant in this case. (NRS 21.112(10).)                |
| 24             | My wages, money, benefits, or property are exempt by law from execution as indicated below.            |
| 25             | Pursuant to NRS 21.112(4), if the Plaintiff/Judgment Creditor does not file an objection and notice of |
| 26             | hearing in response to this Claim of Exemption within eight judicial days after my Claim of Exemption  |
| 25             | from Execution has been served, any person who has control or possession over my wages, money,         |
| F THE COURT TO | benefits, or property (such as my employer or bank, for example) must release them to me within nine   |
| 부              | Page 1 of 6 © Civil Law Self-lich Center, Rev. 9/19/17   |

| 1 | 1       |        |  |
|---|---------|--------|--|
|   | judicia | al day | s after this Claim of Exemption from Execution has been served.                                |
|   | (Check  | all of | he following boxes that apply to your wages, money, benefits, or property.)                    |
|   |         | М      | ney or payments received pursuant to the federal Social Security Act, including retirement,    |
|   |         | dis    | ability, survivors' benefits, and SSI. (NRS 21.090(I)(y) and 42 U.S.C. § 407(a).)              |
|   |         | Mo     | ney or payments for assistance received through the Nevada Department of Health and            |
|   |         | Hu     | nan Services, Division of Welfare and Supportive Services, pursuant to NRS 422.291. (NRS       |
|   |         | 21.    | 090(1)(kk) and 422A,325.)  |
|   |         | Mo     | ney or payments received as unemployment compensation benefits pursuant to NRS 612.710.        |
|   |         | (N     | S 21.090(1)(hh).)  |
|   |         | Mo     | ney or compensation payable or paid under NRS 616A to 616D (worker's compensation/             |
|   |         | ind    | ustrial insurance), as provided in NRS 616C.205. (NRS 21.090(1)(gg).)                          |
|   |         | Mo     | ney or payments received as veteran's benefits. (38 U.S.C. § 5301.)                            |
|   |         | Mo     | ney or payments received as retirement benefits under the federal Civil Service Retirement     |
|   |         | Sys    | tern (CSRS) or Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS). (5 U.S.C. § 8346.)                  |
|   |         | Sev    | enty-five percent (75%) of my disposable earnings or eighty-two (82%) of my disposable         |
|   |         | ear    | rings if my gross weekly salary is \$770 or less. "Disposable earnings" are the earnings       |
|   |         | ren    | aining "after the deduction of any amounts required by law to be withheld." (NRS               |
|   |         | 21.    | 90(1)(g)(1).) The "amounts required by law to be withheld" are federal income tax,             |
|   |         | Me     | licare, and Social Security taxes.   |
|   |         |        | Check here if your disposable weekly earnings to do not exceed \$362,50 or 50 times the        |
|   |         |        | federal minimum wage (50 x $$7.25 = $362.50$ ), in which case ALL of your disposable           |
|   |         |        | earnings are exempt. (NRS 21.090(1)(g).)   |
|   |         |        | Check here if your disposable weekly earnings are between \$362.50 and \$483.33, in which      |
|   |         |        | case your exempt income is always \$362.50. Your non-exempt income is your weekly              |
|   |         |        | disposable earnings minus \$362.50, which equals (Insert amount here): \$ per                  |
|   |         |        | week. (NRS 31,295.)  |
|   |         | Mo     | ney or benefits received pursuant to a court order for the support, education, and maintenance |
|   |         | ofa    | child, or for the support of a former spouse, including arrearages. (NRS 21.090(1)(s)-(t).)    |
|   |         |        | Page 2 of 6 Societi Law Self-Help Contor, Rev. W18/17  |

|   | Money received as a result of the federal Earned Income Tax Credit or similar credit provided                 |
|---|---|
|   | under Nevada law. (NRS 21.090(1)(aa).)  |
| X | \$10,000 or less of my money or personal property, identified as (describe the specific money or property you |
|   | 14/ish to make exempt) \$10,000 held in the Wells Fargo Bank Account  |
|   | which is not otherwise exempt under NRS 21.090. (NRS 21.090(1)(z).)   |
|   | Money, up to \$1,000,000, held in a retirement plan which conforms with or is maintained                      |
|   | pursuant to applicable limitations and requirements of the Internal Revenue Code, including, but              |
|   | not limited to, an IRA, 401k, 403b, or other qualified stock bonus, pension, or profit-sharing plan.          |
|   | (NRS 21.090(1)(r).)   |
|   | All money, benefits, privileges, or immunities derived from a life insurance policy. (NRS                     |
|   | 21.090(1)(k).)  |
|   | Money, benefits, or refunds payable or paid from Nevada's Public Employees' Retirement System                 |
|   | pursuant to NRS 286.670. (NRS 21.090(1)(ii).)   |
|   | A homestead recorded pursuant to NRS 115.010 on a dwelling (house, condominium, townhome,                     |
|   | and land) or a mobile home where my equity does not exceed \$550,000. (NRS 21.090(1)(l).)                     |
|   | My dwelling, occupied by me and my family, where the amount of my equity does not exceed                      |
|   | \$550,000, and I do not own the land upon which the dwelling is situated. (NRS 21.090(1)(m).)                 |
|   | ☐ Check here if the judgment being collected arises from a medical bill. If it does, your                     |
|   | primary dwelling and the land upon which it is situated (if owned by you), including a mobile                 |
|   | or manufactured home, are exempt from execution regardless of your equity. (NRS 21.095.)                      |
|   | My vehicle, where the amount of equity does not exceed \$15,000, or I will pay the judgment                   |
|   | creditor any amount over \$15,000 in equity. (NRS 21.090(1)(f).)  |
|   | ☐ Check here if your vehicle is specially equipped or modified to provide mobility for you or                 |
|   | your dependent and either you or your dependent has a permanent disability. Your vehicle is                   |
|   | exempt regardless of the equity. (NRS 21.090(1)(p).)  |
|   | A prosthesis or any equipment prescribed by a physician or dentist for me or my dependent.                    |
|   | (NRS 21.090(1)(q).)   |
|   | My private library, works of art, musical instruments, jewelry, or keepsakes belonging to me or               |
|   | Page 3 of 6 Chril Law Self-Help Center, Rev. 9/19/17  |

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|           | my dependent, chosen by me and not to exceed \$5,000 in value. (NRS 21.090(1)(a).)                                      |
|-----------|---|
|           | My necessary household goods, furnishings, electronics, clothes, personal effects, or yard                              |
|           | equipment, belonging to me or my dependent, chosen by me and not to exceed \$12,000 in value.                           |
|           | (NRS 21.090(1)(b).)   |
|           | Money or payments received from a private disability insurance plan. (NRS 21.090(1)(ee).)                               |
|           | Money in a trust fund for funeral or burial services pursuant to NRS 689.700. (NRS 21.090(1)(ff).)                      |
|           | My professional library, equipment, supplies, and the tools, inventory, instruments, and materials                      |
|           | used to carry on my trade or business for the support of me and my family not to exceed \$10,000                        |
|           | in value. (NRS 21.090(1)(d).)   |
|           | Money that I reasonably deposited with my landlord to rent or lease a dwelling that is used as my                       |
|           | primary residence, unless the landlord is enforcing the terms of the rental agreement or lease.                         |
|           | (NRS 21.090(1)(n).)   |
|           | Money or payments, up to \$16,150, received as compensation for personal injury, not including                          |
|           | compensation for pain and suffering or actual pecuniary loss, by me or by a person upon whom I                          |
|           | am dependent. (NRS 21.090(1)(u).)   |
|           | Money or payments received as compensation for loss of my future earnings or for the wrongful                           |
|           | death or loss of future earnings of a person upon whom I was dependent, to the extent reasonably                        |
|           | necessary for the support of me and my dependents. (NRS 21.090(1)(v)-(w).)  |
|           | Money or payments received as restitution for a criminal act. (NRS 21.090(1)(x).)                                       |
|           | Money paid or rights existing for vocational rehabilitation pursuant to NRS 615.270. (NRS                               |
|           | 21.090(1)(jj).)   |
|           | Child welfare assistance provided pursuant to NRS 432.036. (NRS 21.090(1)(ll).)   |
|           | Other: The garnished funds are the sole and separate property of a Series LLC as established by                         |
|           | NRS 86,296  |
|           | AUTOMATIC BANK ACCOUNT EXEMPTIONS   |
| Some di   | rect-deposit funds are automatically protected and should not be taken from your bank account. If automatically         |
| protected | d money was taken from your bank account, check the appropriate box below and attach proof of direct-deposit benefits.) |
|           | All exempt federal benefits that were electronically deposited into my account during the prior                         |
|           | Page 4 of 6 Octob Law Schelleth Cunter. Rev. 9/19/17  |

| 1  | 1       |   |
|----|---------|---|
| 1  |         | two months are protected, and I am, therefore, entitled to full and customary access to that        |
| 2  |         | protected amount. (31 C.F.R. part 212.6(a).) Money in my personal bank account that exceeds         |
| 3  |         | that amount may be subject to the exemptions stated above.  |
| 4  |         | Exempt state or federal benefits were electronically deposited into my personal bank account        |
| 5  |         | during the 45-day period preceding Plaintiff's service of the writ of execution or garnishment      |
| 6  |         | relating to my personal bank account, and under Nevada law, I am entitled to full and customary     |
| 7  |         | access to \$2,000 or the entire amount in the account, whichever is less, regardless of any other   |
| 8  |         | deposits of money into the account. Money in my personal bank account that exceeds that             |
| 9  |         | amount may be subject to the exemptions stated above. (NRS 21.105.)                                 |
| 10 |         | A writ of execution or garnishment was levied on my personal bank account, and under Nevada         |
| 11 |         | law, I am entitled to full and customary access to \$400 or the entire amount in my account,        |
|    |         | whichever is less, unless the writ is for the recovery of money owed for the support of any person. |
| 12 |         | Money in my personal bank account that exceeds \$400 may be subject to the exemptions stated        |
| 13 |         | above. (NRS 21.105.)  |
| 14 |         | Pursuant to NRS 21.112(4), if you are a Garnishee or other person who has control or possession     |
| 15 | over m  | y exempt ☐ wages, 🖾 bank accounts, ☐ benefits, ☒ other accounts/funds, or ☒ personal or real        |
| 16 | propert | y, as stated above, you must release that money or property to me within nine judicial days after   |
| 17 | my Cla  | im of Exemption from Execution was served on you, unless the Plaintiff/Judgment Creditor files      |
| 18 | an obje | ction and notice of hearing within eight judicial days after service of my Claim of Exemption from  |
| 19 | Execut  | ion, which the Plaintiff/Judgment Creditor will serve on you by mail or in person.                  |
| 20 |         | DATED this 2nd day of October , 20 18   |
| 21 |         | I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the  |
| 22 |         | State of Nevada that the foregoing is true and correct.   |
| 23 |         |   |
| 24 |         | Store Beck (print name)   |
| 25 |         | ☐ Defendant/ ☒ Other, In Proper Person  |
| 26 |         |   |
| 27 |         |   |
| 28 |         | •   |
|    |         | Page 5 of 6 Civil Law Self-Help Center, Rev. 9/19/17  |

| 1  | <u>CE</u>   | RTIFICATE OF MAILING                                   |  |           |
|----|---|--|--|-----------|
| 2  | I HEREBY CERTIFY that on the  |  |  |           |
| 3  | a true and correct copy of the foregoing CLAIM OF EXEMPTION FROM EXECUTION in the |  |  |           |
| 4  | United States Mail, with first-class posts  | age prepaid, addressed to the follo                    | Wing (insert the name and address of the       |           |
| 5  | following parties/entities):  |  |  |           |
| 6  | Attorney for Plaintiff/Judgment Creditor:   | Leon Greenberg, Esq.                                   | Christian Gabroy, Esq.                         |           |
| 7  | (or Plaintiff/Judgment Creditor directly if unrepresented)                        | Leon Greenberg PC                                      | Gabroy Law Offices 170 South Green Valley Park |           |
| 8  |   | 2965 S Jones Blvd, Suite E4<br>Las Vegas, Nevada 89146 | Henderson, Nevada 89012                        | way # 200 |
| 9  | ☐ Sheriff or ☐ Constable:   | Office of Ex-Officio Constable                         |  |           |
| 10 |   | 301 E Clark Avenue, Suite 100<br>Las Vegas NV 89101    |  |           |
| 11 |   |  |  |           |
| 12 | Garnishee:   Employer   | Wells Fargo Bank                                       |  |           |
| 13 | 🖾 Bank  | 1121 Las Vegas Boulevard South Las Vegas NV 89104      |  |           |
| 14 | ☐ Other   | Las vegas NV 69104                                     |  |           |
| 15 | DATED this 2nd day of October   | , 20 1   | 8 .  |           |
| 16 |   | ***************************************                | of perjury under the laws of the               |           |
| 17 |   | State of Nevada that the                               | foregoing is true and correct,                 |           |
| 18 |   | Assig wahis  | (signature)                                    |           |
| 19 |   | EDWARD AVA   | KI AV (print name)                             |           |
| 20 |   | Li Detellorino Electrici,                              | III FTOPEL FEISON                              |           |
| 21 | ·   | •  |  |           |
| 22 |   |  |  |           |
| 23 |   |  |  |           |
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| 27 |   |  |  |           |
| 28 |   | Dans Caff  |  |           |
|    |   | Page 6 of 6  | 4 Civil Law Self-Help Center, Rev. 9/19/17     |           |

|        | CLERK OF THE COURT   |
|--------|--|
| 1      | DOC  |
| •      | A Cab Series, LLC, CCards Company  |
| 2      | (Name)  1500 Searles   |
| 3      | (Address)  |
| 4      | Las Vegas NV 89101 (City, State, Zip Code)   |
| 5      | 702-369-5686<br>(Telephone Number)   |
| 6      |  |
| 7      | (E-mail Address) ☐ Defendant/ ☑ Other, In Proper Person  |
| 8      |  |
| 9      | EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT   |
| 10     | CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA   |
| 11     | MICHAEL MURRAY and MICHAEL RENO , Case No.: A-12-669926-C  |
| 12     | Plaintiff(s), Dept. No.:   |
| 13     | VS.  |
| 14     | A CAB TAXI SERVICE LLC and A CAB LLC et al , EXECUTION   |
| 15     | Defendant(s).  |
| 16     | I, (Insert your name) A Cab Series, LLC, CCards Company, submit this Claim of                          |
| 17     | Exemption from Execution pursuant to NRS 21.112 and state as follows:                                  |
| 18     | (Check only one of the following boxes.)   |
| 19     | ☐ I am a Defendant in this case and have had my wages withheld or have received a Notice of            |
| 20     | Execution regarding the attachment or garnishment of my wages, money, benefits, or                     |
| 21     | property.  |
| 22     | ☐ I am not a Defendant in this case, but my wages, money, benefits, or property are the subject        |
| 23     | of an attachment or garnishment relating to a Defendant in this case. (NRS 21.112(10).)                |
| 24     | My wages, money, benefits, or property are exempt by law from execution as indicated below.            |
| 25     | Pursuant to NRS 21.112(4), if the Plaintiff/Judgment Creditor does not file an objection and notice of |
| 26     | hearing in response to this Claim of Exemption within eight judicial days after my Claim of Exemption  |
| 27     | from Execution has been served, any person who has control or possession over my wages, money,         |
| BRT.22 | benefits, or property (such as my employer or bank, for example) must release them to me within nine   |

Page 1 of 6

| 1  | judicial | days after this Claim of Exemption from Execution has been served.                               |
|----|----------|--|
| 2  | (Check a | ll of the following boxes that apply to your wages, money, benefits, or property.)               |
| 3  |          | Money or payments received pursuant to the federal Social Security Act, including retirement,    |
| 4  |          | disability, survivors' benefits, and SSI. (NRS 21.090(1)(y) and 42 U.S.C. § 407(a).)             |
| 5  |          | Money or payments for assistance received through the Nevada Department of Health and            |
| 6  |          | Human Services, Division of Welfare and Supportive Services, pursuant to NRS 422.291. (NRS       |
| 7  |          | 21.090(1)(kk) and 422A.325.)   |
| 8  |          | Money or payments received as unemployment compensation benefits pursuant to NRS 612.710.        |
| 9  |          | (NRS 21.090(1)(hh).)   |
| 10 |          | Money or compensation payable or paid under NRS 616A to 616D (worker's compensation/             |
| 11 |          | industrial insurance), as provided in NRS 616C.205. (NRS 21.090(1)(gg).)                         |
| 12 |          | Money or payments received as veteran's benefits. (38 U.S.C. § 5301.)                            |
| 13 |          | Money or payments received as retirement benefits under the federal Civil Service Retirement     |
| 14 |          | System (CSRS) or Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS). (5 U.S.C. § 8346.)                  |
| 15 |          | Seventy-five percent (75%) of my disposable earnings or eighty-two (82%) of my disposable        |
| 16 | :        | earnings if my gross weekly salary is \$770 or less. "Disposable earnings" are the earnings      |
| 17 |          | remaining "after the deduction of any amounts required by law to be withheld." (NRS              |
| 18 |          | 21,090(1)(g)(1).) The "amounts required by law to be withheld" are federal income tax,           |
| 19 |          | Medicare, and Social Security taxes.   |
| 20 |          | ☐ Check here if your disposable weekly earnings to do not exceed \$362.50 or 50 times the        |
| 21 |          | federal minimum wage (50 x \$7.25 = \$362.50), in which case ALL of your disposable              |
| 22 |          | earnings are exempt. (NRS 21.090(1)(g).)   |
| 23 |          | ☐ Check here if your disposable weekly earnings are between \$362.50 and \$483.33, in which      |
| 24 |          | case your exempt income is always \$362.50. Your non-exempt income is your weekly                |
| 25 |          | disposable earnings minus \$362.50, which equals (insert amount here): \$ per                    |
| 26 |          | week. (NRS 31.295.)  |
| 27 |          | Money or benefits received pursuant to a court order for the support, education, and maintenance |
| 28 |          | of a child, or for the support of a former spouse, including arrearages. (NRS 21.090(1)(s)-(t).) |
|    |          | Page 2 of 6 Sunt Law Solf-Help Contex, Rev. 97,947   |

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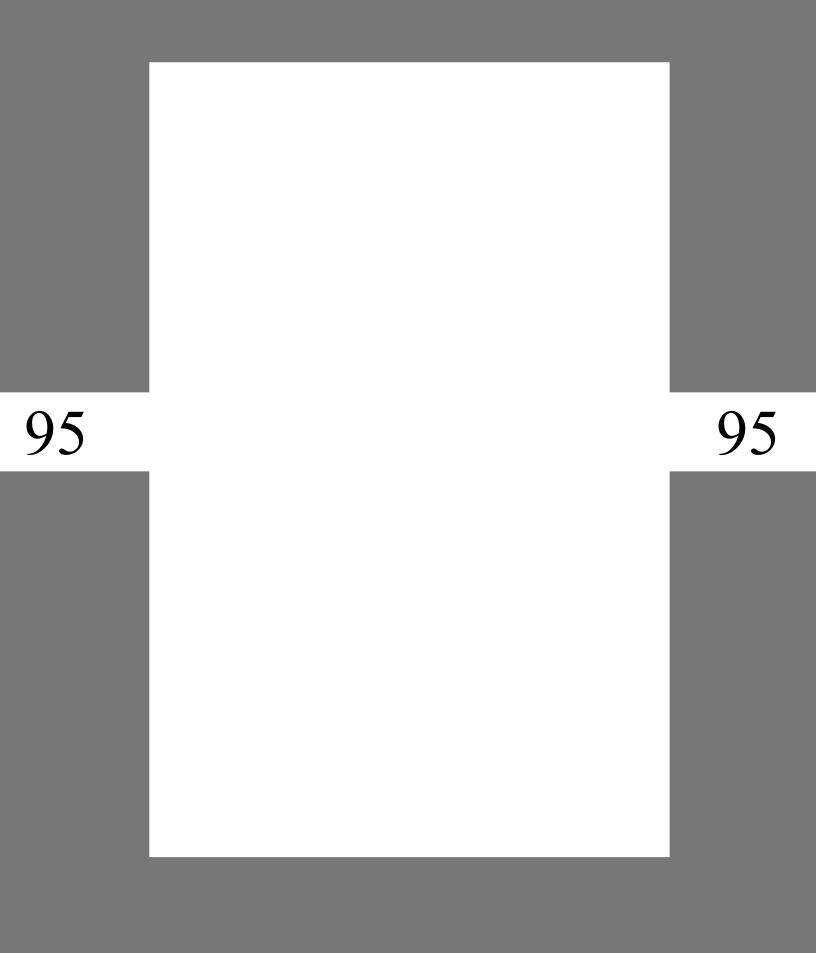
|   | Money received as a result of the federal Earned Income Tax Credit or similar credit provided                 |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|
|   | under Nevada law. (NRS 21.090(I)(aa).)  |  |  |  |  |
| X | \$10,000 or less of my money or personal property, identified as (describe the specific money or property you |  |  |  |  |
|   | wish to make exempt) \$10,000 held in the Wells Fargo Bank Account ,  |  |  |  |  |
|   | which is not otherwise exempt under NRS 21.090. (NRS 21.090(1)(z).)   |  |  |  |  |
|   | Money, up to \$1,000,000, held in a retirement plan which conforms with or is maintained                      |  |  |  |  |
|   | pursuant to applicable limitations and requirements of the Internal Revenue Code, including, but              |  |  |  |  |
|   | not limited to, an IRA, 401k, 403b, or other qualified stock bonus, pension, or profit-sharing plan.          |  |  |  |  |
|   | (NRS 21.090(1)(r).)   |  |  |  |  |
|   | All money, benefits, privileges, or immunities derived from a life insurance policy. (NRS                     |  |  |  |  |
|   | 21.090(1)(k).)  |  |  |  |  |
|   | Money, benefits, or refunds payable or paid from Nevada's Public Employees' Retirement System                 |  |  |  |  |
|   | pursuant to NRS 286.670. (NRS 21,090(1)(ii),)   |  |  |  |  |
|   | A homestead recorded pursuant to NRS 115.010 on a dwelling (house, condominium, townhome,                     |  |  |  |  |
|   | and land) or a mobile home where my equity does not exceed \$550,000. (NRS 21.090(1)(1).)                     |  |  |  |  |
|   | My dwelling, occupied by me and my family, where the amount of my equity does not exceed                      |  |  |  |  |
|   | \$550,000, and I do not own the land upon which the dwelling is situated. (NRS 21.090(1)(m).)                 |  |  |  |  |
|   | ☐ Check here if the judgment being collected arises from a medical bill. If it does, your                     |  |  |  |  |
|   | primary dwelling and the land upon which it is situated (if owned by you), including a mobile                 |  |  |  |  |
|   | or manufactured home, are exempt from execution regardless of your equity. (NRS 21.095.)                      |  |  |  |  |
|   | My vehicle, where the amount of equity does not exceed \$15,000, or I will pay the judgment                   |  |  |  |  |
|   | creditor any amount over \$15,000 in equity. (NRS 21.090(1)(f).)  |  |  |  |  |
|   | Check here if your vehicle is specially equipped or modified to provide mobility for you or                   |  |  |  |  |
|   | your dependent and either you or your dependent has a permanent disability. Your vehicle is                   |  |  |  |  |
|   | exempt regardless of the equity. (NRS 21.090(1)(p).)  |  |  |  |  |
|   | A prosthesis or any equipment prescribed by a physician or dentist for me or my dependent.                    |  |  |  |  |
|   | (NRS 21.090(1)(q).)   |  |  |  |  |
|   | My private library, works of art, musical instruments, jewelry, or keepsakes belonging to me or               |  |  |  |  |
|   | Page 3 of 6 *Chill Law Self-Help Center, New 191917   |  |  |  |  |

| 1  |           | my dependent, chosen by me and not to exceed \$5,000 in value. (NRS 21.090(1)(a).)                                    |  |  |
|----|-----------|---|--|--|
| 2  |           | My necessary household goods, furnishings, electronics, clothes, personal effects, or yard                            |  |  |
| 3  |           | equipment, belonging to me or my dependent, chosen by me and not to exceed \$12,000 in value.                         |  |  |
| 4  |           | (NRS 21.090(1)(b).)   |  |  |
| 5  |           | Money or payments received from a private disability insurance plan. (NRS 21.090(1)(ee).)                             |  |  |
| 6  |           | Money in a trust fund for funeral or burial services pursuant to NRS 689,700. (NRS 21.090(1)(ff).)                    |  |  |
| 7  |           | My professional library, equipment, supplies, and the tools, inventory, instruments, and materials                    |  |  |
| 8  |           | used to carry on my trade or business for the support of me and my family not to exceed \$10,000                      |  |  |
| 9  |           | in value. (NRS 21.090(1)(d).)   |  |  |
| 10 |           | Money that I reasonably deposited with my landlord to rent or lease a dwelling that is used as my                     |  |  |
| 11 |           | primary residence, unless the landlord is enforcing the terms of the rental agreement or lease.                       |  |  |
| 12 |           | (NRS 21.090(1)(n).)   |  |  |
| 13 | . 🗆       | Money or payments, up to \$16,150, received as compensation for personal injury, not including                        |  |  |
| 14 |           | compensation for pain and suffering or actual pecuniary loss, by me or by a person upon whom I                        |  |  |
| 15 |           | am dependent. (NRS 21.090(1)(u).)   |  |  |
| 16 |           | Money or payments received as compensation for loss of my future earnings or for the wrongful                         |  |  |
| 17 |           | death or loss of future earnings of a person upon whom I was dependent, to the extent reasonably                      |  |  |
| 18 |           | necessary for the support of me and my dependents. (NRS 21.090(1)(v)-(w).)  |  |  |
| 19 |           | Money or payments received as restitution for a criminal act. (NRS 21.090(1)(x).)                                     |  |  |
| 20 |           | Money paid or rights existing for vocational rehabilitation pursuant to NRS 615.270. (NRS                             |  |  |
| 21 |           | 21.090(1)(jj).)   |  |  |
| 22 |           | Child welfare assistance provided pursuant to NRS 432.036. (NRS 21.090(1)(II).)                                       |  |  |
| 23 | ×         | Other: The garnished funds are the sole and separate property of a Series LLC as established by                       |  |  |
| 24 |           | NRS 86.296  |  |  |
| 25 |           | AUTOMATIC BANK ACCOUNT EXEMPTIONS   |  |  |
| 26 | (Some di  | rect-deposit funds are automatically protected and should not be taken from your bank account. If automatically       |  |  |
| 27 | protected | money was taken from your bank account, check the appropriate box below and attach proof of direct-deposit benefits.) |  |  |
| 28 |           | All exempt federal benefits that were electronically deposited into my account during the prior                       |  |  |
|    |           | Page 4 of 6 Croil Law Self-Help Center, New 911W17  |  |  |

|         | two months are protected, and I am, therefore, entitled to full and customary access to that        |
|---------|---|
|         | protected amount. (31 C.F.R. part 212.6(a).) Money in my personal bank account that exceeds         |
|         | that amount may be subject to the exemptions stated above.  |
|         | Exempt state or federal benefits were electronically deposited into my personal bank account        |
|         | during the 45-day period preceding Plaintiff's service of the writ of execution or garnishment      |
|         | relating to my personal bank account, and under Nevada law, I am entitled to full and customary     |
|         | access to \$2,000 or the entire amount in the account, whichever is less, regardless of any other   |
|         | deposits of money into the account. Money in my personal bank account that exceeds that             |
|         | amount may be subject to the exemptions stated above. (NRS 21.105.)                                 |
|         | A writ of execution or garnishment was levied on my personal bank account, and under Nevada         |
|         | law, I am entitled to full and customary access to \$400 or the entire amount in my account,        |
|         | whichever is less, unless the writ is for the recovery of money owed for the support of any person. |
|         | Money in my personal bank account that exceeds \$400 may be subject to the exemptions stated        |
|         | above. (NRS 21.105.)  |
|         | Pursuant to NRS 21.112(4), if you are a Garnishee or other person who has control or possession     |
| over m  | y exempt ☐ wages, ĭ bank accounts, ☐ benefits, ☒ other accounts/funds, or ☒ personal or real        |
| propert | y, as stated above, you must release that money or property to me within nine judicial days after   |
| my Cla  | im of Exemption from Execution was served on you, unless the Plaintiff/Judgment Creditor files      |
| an obje | ction and notice of hearing within eight judicial days after service of my Claim of Exemption from  |
| Execut  | ion, which the Plaintiff/Judgment Creditor will serve on you by mail or in person.                  |
|         | DATED this 2nd day of October , 20 18 .   |
|         | I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the  |
|         | State of Nevada that the foregoing is true and correct.   |
|         |   |
|         | 5tove Beck (print name)   |
|         | ☐ Defendant/ 🖾 Other, In Proper Person  |
|         |   |
|         |   |
|         |   |
|         | Page 5 of 6 Scivil Law Self-Help Conter. Rev. 9/19/17   |
|         | over my propertimy Cla  |

Civil Law Self-Help Center, Rev. 9/19/17

| 1  | CERTIFICATE OF MAILING   |  |  |           |
|----|--|--|--|-----------|
| 2  | I HEREBY CERTIFY that on the 3 day of October , 20 18 , I placed |  |  |           |
| 3  | a true and correct copy of the foregoing                         | CLAIM OF EXEMPTION FR  | OM EXECUTION in the                                    |           |
| 4  | United States Mail, with first-class posts                       | age prepaid, addressed to the follo                          | owing (insert the name and address of the              |           |
| 5  | following parties/entities):                                     |  |  |           |
| 6  | Attorney for Plaintiff/Judgment Creditor:                        | Leon Greenberg, Esq.   | Christian Gabroy, Esq.                                 |           |
| 7  | (or Plaintiff/Judgment Creditor directly if unrepresented)       | Leon Greenberg PC  | Gabroy Law Offices                                     |           |
| 8  |  | 2965 S Jones Blvd, Suite E4 Las Vegas, Nevada 89146          | 170 South Green Valley Park<br>Henderson, Nevada 89012 | way # 280 |
| 9  | ☐ Sheriff or ☐ Constable:  |  |  |           |
| 10 | ☐ Sherm of ☐ Constable:  | Office of Ex-Officio Constable 301 E Clark Avenue, Suite 100 |  |           |
| 11 |  | Las Vegas NV 89101   |  |           |
|    |  |  |  |           |
| 12 | Garnishee: ☐ Employer ☑ Bank                                     | Wells Fargo Bank 1121 Las Vegas Boulevard South              |  |           |
| 13 | ☐ Other  | Las Vegas NV 89104   |  |           |
| 14 | 3101   |  |  |           |
| 15 | DATED this 2nd day of October                                    | , 20_1   | 8  |           |
| 16 |  | I declare under penalty o                                    | of perjury under the laws of the                       |           |
| 17 |  |  | foregoing is true and correct.                         |           |
| 18 |  | Eddiefuska   | (signature)  |           |
| 19 |  | ENWARD AVA  ☐ Defendant/ ☑ Other,                            | KIAN (print name)                                      |           |
| 20 |  | _ Detelloand & Other,  | ni Proper Person                                       |           |
| 21 |  |  |  |           |
|    |  |  |  |           |
| 22 |  |  |  |           |
| 23 |  | •  |  |           |
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| 28 |  |  |  |           |
|    |  | Page 6 of 6  | & Civil Law Self-Help Couter, Rev. VIIV17              |           |
|    | •  | Ü  | ·  |           |



|                | Electronically Filed<br>10/04/2018   |
|----------------|--|
|                | Acums Servin   |
| 1              | CLERK OF THE COURT   |
| ı              | DOC  A Cab Sorian LLC Administration Commons   |
| 2              | A Cab Series, LLC, Administration Company (Name)   |
| 3              | 1500 Searles (Address)   |
| 4              | Las Vegas NV 89101   |
| 5              | (City, State, Zip Code) 702-369-5686   |
|                | (Telephone Number)   |
| 6              | (E-mail Address)   |
| 7              | ☐ Defendant/ ☑ Other, In Proper Person   |
| 8              |  |
| 9              | EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT   |
| 10             | CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA   |
| 11             | MICHAEL MURRAY and MICHAEL RENO , Case No.: A-12-669926-C  |
| 12             | Plaintiff(s), Dept. No.: I   |
| 13             | vs.  |
| 14             | A CAB TAXI SERVICE LLC and A CAB LLC et al , EXECUTION   |
|                | Defendant(s).  |
| 15             |  |
| 16             | I, (insert your name) A CAB SERIES, LLC, ADMINISTRATION COMPANY, submit this Claim of                  |
| 17             | Exemption from Execution pursuant to NRS 21.112 and state as follows:                                  |
| 18             | (Check only one of the following boxes.)   |
| 19             | ☐ I am a Defendant in this case and have had my wages withheld or have received a Notice of            |
| 20             | Execution regarding the attachment or garnishment of my wages, money, benefits, or                     |
| 21             | property.  |
| 22             | I am not a Defendant in this case, but my wages, money, benefits, or property are the subject          |
| 23             | of an attachment or garnishment relating to a Defendant in this case. (NRS 21.112(10).)                |
| 24             | My wages, money, benefits, or property are exempt by law from execution as indicated below.            |
| 25             | Pursuant to NRS 21.112(4), if the Plaintiff/Judgment Creditor does not file an objection and notice of |
| 26             | hearing in response to this Claim of Exemption within eight judicial days after my Claim of Exemption  |
| 2 <b>8</b>     | from Execution has been served, any person who has control or possession over my wages, money,         |
| OF PATE CHOURY | benefits, or property (such as my employer or bank, for example) must release them to me within nine   |

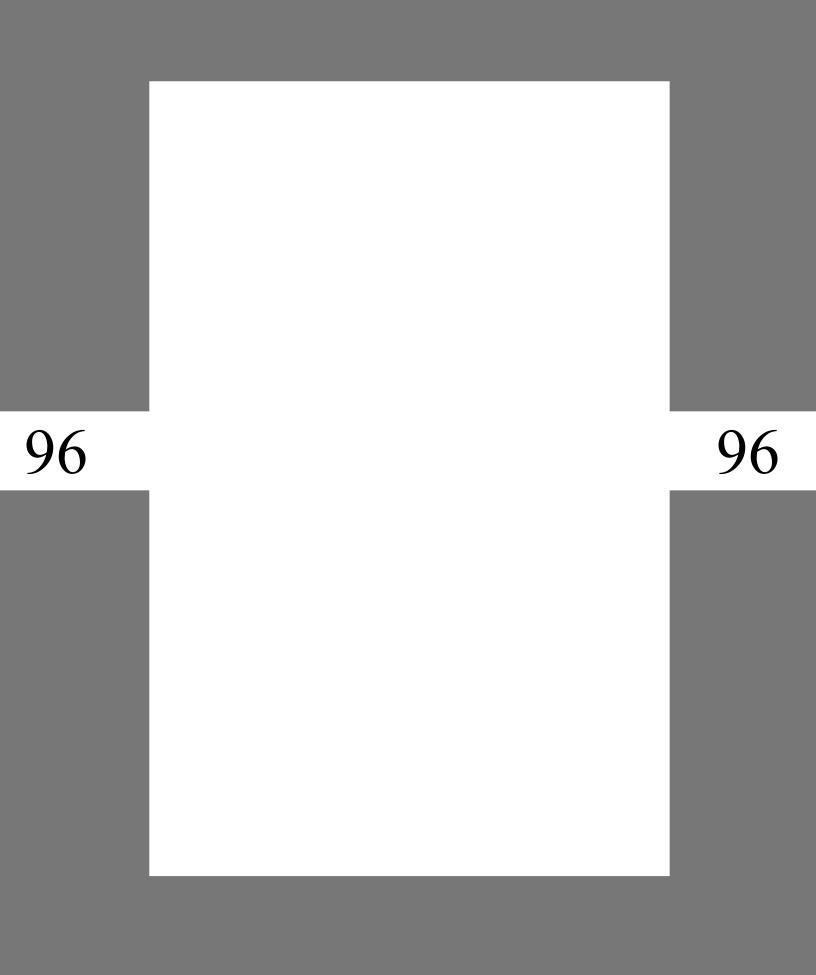
| 1  | ŀ  |   |   |   |     |
|----|--|---|---|---|-----|
| 1  | judicial days after this Claim of Exemption from Execution has been served.                |   |   |   |     |
| 2  | (Check all of the following boxes that apply to your wages, money, benefits, or property.) |   |   |   |     |
| 3  |  | ☐ Money or payments received pursuant to the federal Social Security Act, including retirement, |   |   | ,   |
| 4  | 1  | disa  | ability, survivors' benefits, and SSI. (NRS 21.090(1)(y) and 42 U   | .S.C. § 407(a).)                          |     |
| 5  |  | Мо  | ney or payments for assistance received through the Nevada Depa     | artment of Health and                     |     |
| 6  |  | Hu  | nan Services, Division of Welfare and Supportive Services, pursi    | nant to NRS 422,291. (N                   | RS  |
| 7  |  | 21.0  | 090(1)(kk) and 422A.325.)   |   |     |
| 8  |  | Мо  | ney or payments received as unemployment compensation benefi        | ts pursuant to NRS 612.7                  | 10. |
| 9  |  | (NF   | RS 21.090(1)(hh).)  |   |     |
| 10 |  | Mo  | ney or compensation payable or paid under NRS 616A to 616D (        | worker's compensation/                    |     |
| 11 |  | ind   | estrial insurance), as provided in NRS 616C.205. (NRS 21.090(1      | )(gg).)                                   |     |
| 12 |  | Mo  | ney or payments received as veteran's benefits. (38 U.S.C. § 530    | 1.)                                       |     |
| 13 |  | Mo  | ney or payments received as retirement benefits under the federal   | Civil Service Retirement                  | [   |
| [4 |  | Sys   | tem (CSRS) or Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS). (         | (5 U.S.C. § 8346.)                        |     |
| 15 |  | Sev   | enty-five percent (75%) of my disposable earnings or eighty-two     | (82%) of my disposable                    |     |
| 6  |  | earr  | ings if my gross weekly salary is \$770 or less. "Disposable earn   | ings" are the earnings                    |     |
| 7  |  | rem   | aining "after the deduction of any amounts required by law to       | be withheld." (NRS                        |     |
| 8  |  | 21.0  | 990(1)(g)(1).) The "amounts required by law to be withheld" are     | federal income tax,                       |     |
| 9  |  | Med   | licare, and Social Security taxes.                                  |   |     |
| 20 |  |   | Check here if your disposable weekly earnings to do not exceed      | \$362.50 or 50 times the                  |     |
| 21 | •  |   | federal minimum wage (50 x $$7.25 = $362.50$ ), in which case A     | LL of your disposable                     |     |
| 22 |  |   | earnings are exempt. (NRS 21.090(1)(g).)                            |   |     |
| 23 |  |   | Check here if your disposable weekly earnings are between \$36      | 2.50 and \$483.33, in which               | ch  |
| 24 |  |   | case your exempt income is always \$362.50. Your non-exempt         | income is your weekly                     |     |
| 25 |  |   | disposable earnings minus \$362.50, which equals (insert amount her | e): \$                                    | per |
| 6  |  |   | week. (NRS 31.295.)   |   |     |
| 27 |  | Moi   | ney or benefits received pursuant to a court order for the support, | education, and maintenar                  | nce |
| 28 |  | ofa   | child, or for the support of a former spouse, including arrearages  | :. (NRS 21.090(1)(s)-(t).)                | į   |
|    |  |   | Page 2 of 6   | e Civil Law Self-Help Cemer, they 9/19/17 |     |

|    | } |   |  |
|----|---|---|--|
| 1  |   | ☐ Money received as a result of the federal Earned Income Tax Credit or similar credit provided               |  |
| 2  |   | under Nevada law. (NRS 21.090(1)(aa).)  |  |
| 3  | × | \$10,000 or less of my money or personal property, identified as (describe the specific money or property you |  |
| 4  |   | wish to make exempt) \$10,000 held in the Wells Fargo Bank Account  |  |
| 5  |   | which is not otherwise exempt under NRS 21.090. (NRS 21.090(1)(z).)   |  |
| 6  |   | Money, up to \$1,000,000, held in a retirement plan which conforms with or is maintained                      |  |
| 7  |   | pursuant to applicable limitations and requirements of the Internal Revenue Code, including, but              |  |
| 8  |   | not limited to, an IRA, 401k, 403b, or other qualified stock bonus, pension, or profit-sharing plan.          |  |
| 9  |   | (NRS 21.090(1)(r).)   |  |
| 10 |   | All money, benefits, privileges, or immunities derived from a life insurance policy. (NRS                     |  |
| 11 |   | 21.090(1)(k).)  |  |
| 12 |   | Money, benefits, or refunds payable or paid from Nevada's Public Employees' Retirement System                 |  |
| 13 |   | pursuant to NRS 286.670. (NRS 21.090(1)(ii).)   |  |
| 14 |   | ☐ A homestead recorded pursuant to NRS 115.010 on a dwelling (house, condominium, townhome,                   |  |
| 15 |   | and land) or a mobile home where my equity does not exceed \$550,000. (NRS 21.090(1)(1).)                     |  |
| 16 |   | ☐ My dwelling, occupied by me and my family, where the amount of my equity does not exceed                    |  |
| 17 |   | \$550,000, and I do not own the land upon which the dwelling is situated. (NRS 21.090(1)(m).)                 |  |
| 18 |   | ☐ Check here if the judgment being collected arises from a medical bill. If it does, your                     |  |
| 19 |   | primary dwelling and the land upon which it is situated (if owned by you), including a mobile                 |  |
| 20 |   | or manufactured home, are exempt from execution regardless of your equity. (NRS 21.095.)                      |  |
| 21 |   | My vehicle, where the amount of equity does not exceed \$15,000, or I will pay the judgment                   |  |
| 22 |   | creditor any amount over \$15,000 in equity. (NRS 21,090(1)(f).)  |  |
| 23 |   | ☐ Check here if your vehicle is specially equipped or modified to provide mobility for you or                 |  |
| 24 |   | your dependent and either you or your dependent has a permanent disability. Your vehicle is                   |  |
| 25 |   | exempt regardless of the equity. (NRS 21.090(1)(p).)  |  |
| 26 |   | A prosthesis or any equipment prescribed by a physician or dentist for me or my dependent.                    |  |
| 27 |   | (NRS 21.090(1)(q).)   |  |
| 28 |   | My private library, works of art, musical instruments, jewelry, or keepsakes belonging to me or               |  |
|    |   | Page 3 of 6 c Civil Law Self-Help Center, Raw, 3013917  |  |
|    |   | · ·   |  |

| 11  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|
|   | my dependent, chosen by me and not to exceed \$5,000 in value. (NRS 21.090(1)(a).)                               |  |  |  |  |
|   | My necessary household goods, furnishings, electronics, clothes, personal effects, or yard                       |  |  |  |  |
|   | equipment, belonging to me or my dependent, chosen by me and not to exceed \$12,000 in value.                    |  |  |  |  |
|   | (NRS 21.090(1)(b).)  |  |  |  |  |
|   | Money or payments received from a private disability insurance plan. (NRS 21.090(1)(ee).)                        |  |  |  |  |
|   | Money in a trust fund for funeral or burial services pursuant to NRS 689.700. (NRS 21.090(1)(ff).)               |  |  |  |  |
|   | My professional library, equipment, supplies, and the tools, inventory, instruments, and materials               |  |  |  |  |
|   | used to carry on my trade or business for the support of me and my family not to exceed \$10,000                 |  |  |  |  |
|   | in value. (NRS 21.090(1)(d).)  |  |  |  |  |
|   | Money that I reasonably deposited with my landlord to rent or lease a dwelling that is used as my                |  |  |  |  |
|   | primary residence, unless the landlord is enforcing the terms of the rental agreement or lease.                  |  |  |  |  |
|   | (NRS 21.090(1)(n).)  |  |  |  |  |
|   | Money or payments, up to \$16,150, received as compensation for personal injury, not including                   |  |  |  |  |
|   | compensation for pain and suffering or actual pecuniary loss, by me or by a person upon whom I                   |  |  |  |  |
|   | am dependent. (NRS 21.090(1)(u).)  |  |  |  |  |
|   | Money or payments received as compensation for loss of my future earnings or for the wrongful                    |  |  |  |  |
|   | death or loss of future earnings of a person upon whom I was dependent, to the extent reasonably                 |  |  |  |  |
|   | necessary for the support of me and my dependents. (NRS 21.090(1)(v)-(w).)                                       |  |  |  |  |
|   | Money or payments received as restitution for a criminal act. (NRS 21.090(1)(x).)                                |  |  |  |  |
|   | Money paid or rights existing for vocational rehabilitation pursuant to NRS 615.270. (NRS                        |  |  |  |  |
|   | 21.090(1)(jj).)  |  |  |  |  |
|   | Child welfare assistance provided pursuant to NRS 432.036. (NRS 21.090(1)(II).)                                  |  |  |  |  |
| Ø   | Other: The garnished funds are the sole and separate property of a Series LLC as established by                  |  |  |  |  |
|   | NRS 86.296   |  |  |  |  |
| AUTOMATIC BANK ACCOUNT EXEMPTIONS   |  |  |  |  |  |
| (Some di  | irect-deposit funds are automatically protected and should not be taken from your bank account. If automatically |  |  |  |  |
| protected money was taken from your bank account, check the appropriate box below and attach proof of direct-deposit benefits.) |  |  |  |  |  |
| All exempt federal benefits that were electronically deposited into my account during the prior                                 |  |  |  |  |  |
|   | Page 4 of 6 Civil Low Self-Holp Center, Rev. 41/9017   |  |  |  |  |

|     | • •     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|-----|---------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 1   |         | two months are protected, and I am, therefore, entitled to full and customary access to that                     |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2   |         | protected amount. (31 C.F.R. part 212.6(a).) Money in my personal bank account that exceeds                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3   |         | that amount may be subject to the exemptions stated above.   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4   |         | Exempt state or federal benefits were electronically deposited into my personal bank account                     |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5   |         | during the 45-day period preceding Plaintiff's service of the writ of execution or garnishment                   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6   |         | relating to my personal bank account, and under Nevada law, I am entitled to full and customary                  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7   |         | access to \$2,000 or the entire amount in the account, whichever is less, regardless of any other                |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8   |         | deposits of money into the account. Money in my personal bank account that exceeds that                          |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9   |         | amount may be subject to the exemptions stated above. (NRS 21.105.)  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10  |         | A writ of execution or garnishment was levied on my personal bank account, and under Nevada                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11  |         | law, I am entitled to full and customary access to \$400 or the entire amount in my account,                     |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12  |         | whichever is less, unless the writ is for the recovery of money owed for the support of any person.              |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|     |         | Money in my personal bank account that exceeds \$400 may be subject to the exemptions stated                     |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13  |         | above. (NRS 21.105.)   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14  |         | Pursuant to NRS 21.112(4), if you are a Garnishee or other person who has control or possession                  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15  | over m  | y exempt ☐ wages, ☒ bank accounts, ☐ benefits, ☒ other accounts/funds, or ☒ personal or real                     |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16  | ргорегі | y, as stated above, you must release that money or property to me within nine judicial days after                |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17  | my Cla  | im of Exemption from Execution was served on you, unless the Plaintiff/Judgment Creditor files                   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18  | an obje | ction and notice of hearing within eight judicial days after service of my Claim of Exemption from               |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 19  | 1       | on, which the Plaintiff/Judgment Creditor will serve on you by mail or in person.                                |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20  |         | DATED this 2nd day of October , 20 18 .  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 21  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 22  |         | I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Nevada that the foregoing is true and correct. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 23  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 24  |         | Stave Beck (print name)  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 25  |         | ☐ Defendant/ [X] Other, In Proper Person   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 26  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 27  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 28  |         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|     | -       | Page 5 of 6 ectrol Low Salf-Help Center, Rev. 9/19/17  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - 1 |         | rage J Of O & Civil Linu Salf-Help Center, Rec. 9/19/17  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

| 1 HEREBY CERTIFY that on the 2 day of October  | 1  | CE   | RTIFICATE OF MAILING           |   |           |  |
|--|----|--|--------------------------------|---|-----------|--|
| a true and correct copy of the foregoing CLAIM OF EXEMPTION FROM EXECUTION in the United States Mail, with first-class postage prepaid, addressed to the following (manner the mone and address of the Allowing portadentities)  Allowing portadentities:  Allowing portadentities and address of the following (manner the mone and address of the gate of portangent portagent | 2  | I HEREBY CERTIFY that on the 3 day of October 20.18 I placed |                                |   |           |  |
| United States Mail, with first-class postage prepaid, addressed to the following (maser the mone and address of the following perduschaltines):  Attorney for Plaintiff Judgment Creditor: Leon Greenberg, Esq. Christian Gabroy, Esq.  Garbroy Law Offices  2965 S Jones Blvd, Suite E4 170 South Green Valley Parkovay # 280  Las Vegas, Nevada 89146 Henderson, Nevada 89012    Sheriff or   Constable: Office of Ex-Officio Constable 301 E Clark Avenue, Suite 100  Las Vegas NV 89101    Gamishee:   Employer   Wells Fargo Bank 1121 Las Vegas Boulevard South  | 3  |  |                                |   |           |  |
| Attorney for Plaintiff Judgment Creditor:   Leon Greenberg, Esq.   Christian Gabroy, Esq.  | 4  | <b>i</b>   |                                |   |           |  |
| Attorney for Plaintiff Judgment Creditor  Tor Plaintiff Judgment Creditor directly it unrepresented to reflect it unrepresented to reffect it unrepresented to reflect it unrepresented to reflect it  | 5  | 1  |                                |   |           |  |
| Cor Plaintiff Tadgment Ceclifor directly if unrepresented   Leon Greenberg, Esq.   Christian Gabroy, Esq.  |    |  |                                |   |           |  |
| 2965 S Jones Blvd, Suite E4 170 South Green Valley Park way # 280  Las Vegas, Nevada 89146 Henderson, Nevada 89012    Sheriff or   Constable: Office of Ex-Officio Constable 301 E Clark Avenue, Suite 100   Las Vegas NV 89101  |    |  | Transcription 20 mode          |   |           |  |
| Sheriff or   Constable: Office of Ex-Officio Constable   301 E Clark Avonus, Suite 100   Las Vegas NV 89101  | -  |  | 2965 S Jones Blvd, Suite E4    | 170 South Green Valley Park                 | way # 280 |  |
| Common Constable   Common Comm   | 8  |  | Las Vegas, Nevada 89146        | Henderson, Nevada 89012                     | •         |  |
| Las Vegas NV 89101    Carnishee:   | 9  | ☐ Sheriff or ☐ Constable:                                    | Office of Ex-Officio Constable |   |           |  |
| Garnishee: Bemployer Wells Fargo Bank    Bank   1121 Las Vegas Boulevard South   | 10 |  | 301 E Clark Avenue, Suite 100  |   |           |  |
| Sanishee   Bank   1121 Las Vegas Boulevard South   Las Vegas NV 89104  | 11 |  |                                |   |           |  |
| 13   | 12 | Garnishee' Fl Employer                                       | Wells Fargo Bank               |   |           |  |
| DATED this   | 13 |  |                                |   |           |  |
| DATED this   |    | ☐ Other  | Las Vegas NV 89104             |   |           |  |
| I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Nevada that the foregoing is true and correct.    William   (signature)  | 14 | 3 104  | W 177 1                        |   |           |  |
| State of Nevada that the foregoing is true and correct.   State of Nevada that the foregoing is true and correct.   State of Nevada that the foregoing is true and correct.   State of Nevada that the foregoing is true and correct.   State of Nevada that the foregoing is true and correct.   State of Nevada that the foregoing is true and correct.   State of Nevada that the foregoing is true and correct.   State of Nevada that the foregoing is true and correct.   State of Nevada that the foregoing is true and correct.   State of Nevada that the foregoing is true and correct.   State of Nevada that the foregoing is true and correct.   State of Nevada that the foregoing is true and correct.   State of Nevada that the foregoing is true and correct.   State of Nevada that the foregoing is true and correct.   State of Nevada that the foregoing is true and correct.   State of Nevada that the foregoing is true and correct. | 15 | DATED this _2ndday of _October                               | , 20_1                         | <u>8</u>                                    |           |  |
| Signature  | 16 |  | I declare under penalty o      | of perjury under the laws of the            |           |  |
| EDWARD AVALUATY (print name)  Defendant/ Ed. Other, In Proper Person  Defendant/ Ed. Other, In Proper Person  Proper 6 of 6  | 17 | (  | State of Nevada that the       | foregoing is true and correct.              |           |  |
| Defendant/ Other, In Proper Person    Defendant/ Other, In Proper Person   Defendant/ Other, I | 18 |  | I ddie Lugh                    | ion_  |           |  |
| 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28   | 19 | -  |                                | AKIAV (print name)                          |           |  |
| 21   | ł  | ·  | ☐ Defendant/ Chher,            | In Proper Person                            |           |  |
| 22<br>23<br>24<br>25<br>26<br>27<br>28   |    | ,  |                                |   |           |  |
| 23<br>24<br>25<br>26<br>27<br>28   |    |  |                                |   |           |  |
| 24<br>25<br>26<br>27<br>28   | 22 |  |                                |   |           |  |
| 25<br>26<br>27<br>28   | 23 |  |                                |   |           |  |
| 26<br>27<br>28   | 24 |  |                                |   |           |  |
| 27<br>28   | 25 |  |                                |   |           |  |
| 28 Page 6 of 6   | 26 |  |                                |   |           |  |
| 28 Page 6 of 6   | 27 |  |                                |   |           |  |
| Page 6 of 6  | 1  |  |                                |   |           |  |
| Page 6 of 6 Civil Law Self-Help Center, Rev 9/19/17  | ~~ | ,  | D 6.05                         |   |           |  |
|  |    |  | rage 6 of 6                    | is Civil Law Self-Help Center, Rev. 9/19/17 |           |  |



|                 | Electronically Filed 10/04/2018  |  |  |  |
|-----------------|--|--|--|--|
|                 | Henry . Finn   |  |  |  |
| ,               | DOC CLERK OF THE COURT   |  |  |  |
| 2               | A Cab Series, LLC, Taxi Leasing Company  |  |  |  |
| 3               | (Name) 1500 Searles  |  |  |  |
| 4               | (Address) Las Vegas NV 89101   |  |  |  |
| 5               | (City, State, Zip Code) 702-369-5686   |  |  |  |
| 6               | (Telephone Number)   |  |  |  |
| 7               | (E-mail Address)  □ Defendant/ ☑ Other, In Proper Person   |  |  |  |
| 8               | _ Botonama Ed Canon, and representation  |  |  |  |
| 9               | EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT   |  |  |  |
| 10              | CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA   |  |  |  |
| 11              | MICHAEL MURRAY and MICHAEL RENO , Case No.: A-12-669926-C  |  |  |  |
| 12              | Plaintiff(s), Dept. No.: I   |  |  |  |
| 13              | VS.  |  |  |  |
| 14              | A CAB TAXI SERVICE LLC and A CAB LLC et al . EXECUTION   |  |  |  |
| 15              | Defendant(s).  |  |  |  |
| 16              | I, (Insert your name) A Cab Series, LLC, Taxi Leasing Company, submit this Claim of                    |  |  |  |
| 17              | Exemption from Execution pursuant to NRS 21.112 and state as follows:                                  |  |  |  |
| 18              | (Check only one of the following boxes.)   |  |  |  |
| 19              | ☐ I am a Defendant in this case and have had my wages withheld or have received a Notice of            |  |  |  |
| 20              | Execution regarding the attachment or garnishment of my wages, money, benefits, or                     |  |  |  |
| 21              | property.  |  |  |  |
| 22              | I am not a Defendant in this case, but my wages, money, benefits, or property are the subject          |  |  |  |
| 23              | of an attachment or garnishment relating to a Defendant in this case. (NRS 21.112(10).)                |  |  |  |
| 24              | My wages, money, benefits, or property are exempt by law from execution as indicated below.            |  |  |  |
| 25              | Pursuant to NRS 21.112(4), if the Plaintiff/Judgment Creditor does not file an objection and notice of |  |  |  |
| 26              | hearing in response to this Claim of Exemption within eight judicial days after my Claim of Exemption  |  |  |  |
| FR <sup>1</sup> | from Execution has been served, any person who has control or possession over my wages, money,         |  |  |  |
| THECOURT        | benefits, or property (such as my employer or bank, for example) must release them to me within nine   |  |  |  |
| F               | Page 1 of 6 e Chillaw Self-Helo Center, Rev. 9/19/17   |  |  |  |

| 1  | judicial days after this Claim of Exemption from Execution has been served.                      |   |   |   |     |  |
|----|--|---|---|---|-----|--|
| 2  | (Check a   | Check all of the following boxes that apply to your wages, money, benefits, or property.)     |   |   |     |  |
| 3  |  | Money or payments received pursuant to the federal Social Security Act, including retirement, |   |   |     |  |
| 4  |  | disa  | ability, survivors' benefits, and SSI. (NRS 21.090(1)(y) and 42 U   | .S.C. § 407(a).)                          |     |  |
| 5  |  | Money or payments for assistance received through the Nevada Department of Health and         |   |   |     |  |
| 6  |  | Hui   | nan Services, Division of Welfare and Supportive Services, pursu    | ant to NRS 422.291. (NR                   | LS. |  |
| 7  |  | 21.6  | 090(1)(kk) and 422A.325.)   |   |     |  |
| 8  |  | Money or payments received as unemployment compensation benefits pursuant to NRS 612.710      |   |   |     |  |
| 9  |  | (NRS 21.090(1)(hh).)  |   |   |     |  |
| 0  |  | Мо  | ney or compensation payable or paid under NRS 616A to 616D (        | worker's compensation/                    |     |  |
| .1 |  | industrial insurance), as provided in NRS 616C.205. (NRS 21.090(1)(gg).)                      |   |   |     |  |
| 2  |  | Money or payments received as veteran's benefits. (38 U.S.C. § 5301.)                         |   |   |     |  |
| .3 |  | Money or payments received as retirement benefits under the federal Civil Service Retirement  |   |   |     |  |
| 4  |  | System (CSRS) or Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS). (5 U.S.C. § 8346.)               |   |   |     |  |
| 5  |  | Seventy-five percent (75%) of my disposable earnings or eighty-two (82%) of my disposable     |   |   |     |  |
| 6  |  | earnings if my gross weekly salary is \$770 or less. "Disposable earnings" are the earnings   |   |   |     |  |
| 7  |  | remaining "after the deduction of any amounts required by law to be withheld." (NRS           |   |   |     |  |
| 8  |  | 21.090(1)(g)(1).) The "amounts required by law to be withheld" are federal income tax,        |   |   |     |  |
| 9  |  | Medicare, and Social Security taxes.  |   |   |     |  |
| 0. |  |   | Check here if your disposable weekly earnings to do not exceed      | \$362.50 or 50 times the                  |     |  |
| 11 |  |   | federal minimum wage (50 x $$7.25 = $362.50$ ), in which case A     | LL of your disposable                     |     |  |
| 2  |  |   | earnings are exempt. (NRS 21.090(1)(g).)                            |   |     |  |
| 3  |  |   | Check here if your disposable weekly earnings are between \$36      | i2.50 and \$483.33, in whic               | h   |  |
| 4  |  |   | case your exempt income is always \$362.50. Your non-exempt         | income is your weekly                     |     |  |
| :5 | ·  |   | disposable earnings minus \$362.50, which equals (Insert amount her | e): \$                                    | per |  |
| 6  |  |   | week, (NRS 31.295.)   |   |     |  |
| 7  |  | Mo  | ney or benefits received pursuant to a court order for the support, | education, and maintenan                  | ce  |  |
| 8. | of a child, or for the support of a former spouse, including arrearages. (NRS 21.090(1)(s)-(t).) |   |   |   |     |  |
|    |  |   | Page 2 of 6   | C-Civil Law Self-Help Gener, Rev. 9/19/17 |     |  |