Case No. 85850

In the Supreme Court of Nevadalectronically Filed

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

Jan 26 2024 05:02 PM Elizabeth A. Brown Clerk of Supreme Court

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 9 PAGES 2001-2250

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CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF CONTENTS TO APPENDIX

Tab	Document	Date	Vol.	Pages
1.	Complaint	10/08/12	1	1–8
2.	Transcript re Defendant's Motion to Dismiss Complaint	01/17/13	1	9–31
3.	First Amended Complaint	01/30/13	1	32–38
4.	Notice of Entry of Decision and Order	02/13/13	1	39–47
5.	Defendant A Cab, LLC's Answer to Complaint	04/22/13	1	48–52
6.	Notice of Entry of Order	05/06/13	1	53–56
7.	Defendant A Cab, LLC's Answer to First Amended Complaint	05/23/13	1	57–61
8.	Joint Case Conference Report	05/28/13	1	62–69
9.	Notice of Entry of Order Denying Plaintiffs' Counter-Motion for Default Judgment or Sanctions Pursuant to EDCR 7.602(b)	05/29/13	1	70–73
10.	Notice of Entry of Stipulation and Order Staying All Proceedings for a Period of Ninety (90) days	01/29/14	1	74–78
11.	Notice of Entry of Stipulation and Order Staying All Proceedings for a Period of Ninety (90) days (Second Request)	04/23/14	1	79–83
12.	Notice of Entry of Stipulation and Order Staying All Proceedings for a Period of Sixty (60) days (Third Request)	07/28/14	1	84–87
13.	Recorder's Transcript of Proceedings Notice of Plaintiffs' Motion to Compel the Production of Documents	03/18/15	1	88–107

14.	Transcript re Plaintiffs' Motion to Certify This Case as a Class Action Pursuant to NCRP Rule 23 and Appoint a Special Master Pursuant to NRCP Rule 53	08/11/15	1	108–140
15.	Notice of Entry of Order Granting Motion to Serve and File a Second Amended and Supplemental Complaint	08/17/15	1	141–144
16.	Second Amended Complaint and Supplemental Complaint	08/19/15	1	145–162
17.	Defendant A Cab, LLC's Answer to Second Amended Complaint	09/14/15	1	163–169
18.	Defendant Creighton J. Nady's Answer to Second Amended Complaint	10/06/15	1	170–176
19.	Transcript of Proceedings of All Pending Motions	11/03/15	1 2	177–250 251–345
20.	Recorder's Transcript of Proceedings for All Pending Motions	11/18/15	2	346–377
21.	Joint Case Conference Report	11/25/15	2	378–386
22.	Notice of Entry of Order Granting in Part and Denying in Part Defendant's Motion for Declaratory Order Regarding Statute of Limitations	12/22/15	2	387–391
23.	Recorder's Transcript of Proceedings for Discovery Production/Deferred Ruling – Defendant's Rule 37 Sanctions	01/13/16	2	392–412
24.	Notice of Entry of Order Granting Plaintiffs' Motion to Certify Class Action Pursuant to NRCP Rule 23 (b)(2) and NRCP Rule 23(b)(3) and Denying Without Prejudice Plaintiffs' Motion to Appoint a Special Master Under NRCP Rule 53	02/10/16	2	413–430
25.	Notice of Entry of Order Denying Defendant's Motion to Dismiss and for	02/18/16	2	431–434

	Summary Judgment Against Michael Murray			
26.	Notice of Entry of Order Denying Defendant's Motion to Dismiss and for Summary Judgment Against Michael Reno	02/18/16	2	435–438
27.	Notice of Entry of Order of Discovery Commissioner's Report and Recommendation	03/04/16	2	439–446
28.	Notice of Entry of Order of Discovery Commissioner's Report and Recommendation	03/04/16	2	447–460
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
30.	Notice of Entry of Order Denying Plaintiffs' Motion to Impose Sanctions Against Defendants	04/07/16	2	477–480
31.	Notice of Entry of Order Granting Defendants' Motion for Stay Pending Court's Reconsideration of Prior Order	04/07/16	2	481–484
32.	Recorder's Transcript of Proceedings for Further Proceedings on Discovery Production/Deferred Ruling	04/08/16	2 3	485–500 501–520
33.	Notice of Entry of Order on Defendants' Motion for Reconsideration	04/28/16	3	521-524
34.	Notice of Entry of Order Denying Defendants' Motion for Reconsideration	05/27/16	3	525–528

	of Two Orders Entered March 4, 2016, Pertaining to Discovery Commissioner's Reports & Recommendations			
35.	Notice of Entry of Order Granting Plaintiffs' Motion to Certify Class Action Pursuant to NRCP Rule 23(b)(2) and NRCP Rule 23(b)(3) and Denying Without Prejudice Plaintiffs' Motion to Appoint a Special Master Under NRCP Rule 53 and Amended by this Court in Response to Defendant's Motion for Reconsideration Heard in Chambers on March 28,2016	06/07/16	3	529–546
36.	Notice of Entry of Discovery Commissioner's Report and Recommendations	07/13/16	3	547–553
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
38.	Transcript of Proceedings re Motions Status Check, Compliance Status Check, and Production Status Check	10/12/16	3	597-646
39.	Recorder's Transcript of Proceedings re Status Check Compliance	11/18/16	3	647–671
40.	Notice of Entry of Order Granting in Part and Denying in Part Plaintiffs' Motion to Continue Trial Date and Extend Discovery Schedule and for Other Relief	11/23/16	3	672–677
41.	Transcript of Proceedings re Motion to Compel Interrogatory Responses on Status Check Compliance - Report and Recommendation	12/09/16	3	678–741

42.	Recorder's Transcript of Proceedings re Plaintiffs' Motion to Compel the Production of Documents	01/25/17	3 4	742–750 751–787
43.	Recorder's Transcript of Proceedings re Plaintiffs' Motion to Compel Compliance with Subpoena	02/08/17	4	788–806
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
45.	Notice of Entry of Order Granting Certain Relief on Motion 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	02/16/17	4	827–830
46.	Notice of Entry of Order Granting in Part and Denying in Part Plaintiffs' Motion to Have Case Reassigned to Department I per EDCR Rule 1.60 and Designated as Complex Litigation per NRCP 16.1(f)	02/21/17	4	831–834
47.	Notice of Entry of Order of Stipulation and Order	03/09/17	4	835–838
48.	Notice of Entry of Order of Discovery Commissioners Report and Recommendations	03/13/17	4	839–847
49.	Notice of Entry of Order of Discovery Commissioners Report and Recommendations	03/13/17	4	848–855

50.	Notice of Appeal	03/20/17	4	856–857
51.	Defendants' Case Appeal Statement	03/20/17	4	858-862
52.	Notice of Entry of Order of Discovery Commissioner's Report and Recommendations	03/31/17	4	863–871
53.	Notice of Entry of Discovery Commissioner's Report & Recommendations	05/18/17	4	872–880
54.	Transcript re All Pending Motions	05/18/17	4 5	881–1000 1001–1011
55.	Transcript re Plaintiff's Re-Notice of Motion for Partial Summary Judgment	05/25/17	5	1012–1032
56.	Notice of Entry of Decision and Order	06/07/17	5	1033–1050
57.	Transcript re Plaintiff's Motion on Order Shortening Time and Extend Damages Class Certification and for Other Relief	06/13/17	5	1051–1072
58.	Stipulation and Order	07/11/17	5	1073–1078
59.	Notice of Entry of Order Denying Plaintiffs' Motion for Partial Summary Judgment	07/17/17	5	1079–1084
60.	Order	07/17/17	5	1085–1086
61.	Order	07/17/17	5	1087–1088
62.	Notice of Entry of Order Denying Plaintiffs' Counter-Motion for Sanctions and Attorneys' Fees and Order Denying Plaintiffs' Anti-SLAPP Motion	07/31/17	5	1089–1092
63.	Recorder's Transcript of Proceeding re Discovery Conference	08/08/17	5	1093–1110
64.	Recorder's Transcript of Proceeding re Discovery Conference – Referred by Judge	10/04/17	5	1111–1123

65.	Notice of Entry of Discovery Commissioner's Report & Recommendations	10/24/17	5	1124–1131
66.	Notice of Entry of Order	12/12/17	5	1132–1135
67.	Notice of Entry of Order	12/12/17	5	1136–1139
68.	Transcript Re: Plaintiff's Motion for Partial Summary Judgment and Motion to Place Evidentiary Burden on Defendants to Establish Lower Tier Minimum Wage and Declare NAC 608.102(2)(b) Invalid	12/14/17	5	1140–1198
69.	Transcript re Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment	01/02/18	5 6	1199–1250 1251–1261
70.	Notice of Entry of Order of Appointment of Co-Class Counsel Christian Gabroy	01/04/18	6	1262–1265
71.	Notice of Entry of Order Stipulation and Order	01/16/18	6	1266–1269
72.	Notice of Entry of Order	01/22/18	6	1270–1275
73.	Transcript re Plaintiffs' Omnibus Motion in Limine 1-25, Defendants' Motion in Limine to Exclude the Testimony of Plaintiffs' Experts	01/25/18	6	1276–1311
74.	Transcript re Status Check on Appointment of Special Master	02/02/18	6	1312–1332
75.	Notice of Entry of Order Denying Plaintiffs' Motion for Bifurcation and/or to Limit Issues for Trial per NRCP 42(B)	02/02/18	6	1333–1337
76.	Notice of Entry of Order Granting Plaintiffs' Motion to Appoint a Special Master	02/08/18	6	1338–1345
77.	Transcript re Appointment of Special Master	02/15/18	6	1346–1376

78.	Notice of Entry of Order Modifying Court's Previous Order of February 7, 2018 Appointing a Special Master	02/16/18	6	1377–1380
79.	Clerk's Certificate Judgment	05/07/18	6	1381–1386
80.	Transcript re Plaintiffs' Motion for Miscellaneous Relief	05/23/18	6	1387–1463
81.	Transcript re Plaintiffs' Motion to Hold Defendants in Contempt; Strike Their Answer	06/01/18	6 7	1464–1500 1501–1508
82.	Transcript re Plaintiff's Motion for Partial Summary Judgment	06/05/18	7	1509–1580
83.	Notice of Entry of Order Granting Summary Judgment, Severing Claims, and Directing Entry of Final Judgment	08/22/18	7	1581–1646
84.	Motion to Amend Judgment	08/22/18	7	1647–1655
85.	Opposition to Plaintiffs' Motion to Amend Judgment	09/10/18	7	1656–1680
86.	Plaintiffs' Reply to Defendants' Opposition to Plaintiffs' Motion to Amend Judgment	09/20/18	7	1681–1737
87.	Notice of Appeal	09/21/18	7	1738–1739
88.	Defendants' Case Appeal Statement	09/21/18	7	1740–1744
89.	Defendant's Ex-Parte Motion to Quash Writ of Execution and, in the Alternative, Motion for Partial Stay of Execution on Order Shortening	09/21/18	7 8	1745–1750 1751–1769
90.	Plaintiffs' Response and Counter-motion to Defendants Motion on OST to Quash	09/24/18	8	1770–1845
91.	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	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
93.	Claim of Exemption from Execution – A Cab Series, LLC, Maintenance Company	10/04/18	8	1981–1986
94.	Claim of Exemption from Execution – A Cab Series, LLC, CCards Company	10/04/18	8	1987–1992
95.	Claim of Exemption from Execution – A Cab Series, LLC, Administration Company	10/04/18	8	1993–1998
96.	Claim of Exemption from Execution – A Cab Series, LLC, Taxi Leasing Company	10/04/18	8 9	1999–2000 2001–2004
97.	Claim of Exemption from Execution – A Cab Series, LLC, Employee Leasing Company Two	10/04/18	9	2005–2010
98.	Claim of Exemption from Execution – A Cab Series, LLC, Medallion Company	10/04/18	9	2011–2016
99.	Plaintiffs' Motion for an Award of Attorneys Fees and Costs as per NRCP Rule 54 and the Nevada Constitution	10/12/18	9	2017–2041
100.	Notice of Entry of Order	10/22/18	9	2042-2045
101.	Transcript Re All Pending Motions	10/22/18	9	2046–2142
102.	Plaintiffs' Motion to File a Supplement in Support of an Award of Attorneys Fees and Costs Per NRCP Rule 54 and the Nevada Constitution	10/29/18	9	2143-2155

103.	Opposition to Plaintiffs' Motion for an Award of Attorneys Fees and Costs Per NRCP Rule 54 and the Nevada Constitution	11/01/18	9 10	2156–2250 2251–2294
104.	Plaintiffs' Reply to Defendants' Opposition to Plaintiffs' Motion for an Award of Attorneys Fees and Costs as Per NRCP Rule 54 and the Nevada Constitution	11/08/18	10	2295–2303
105.	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	11/16/18	10	2304–2316
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
107.	Recorder's Transcript of Hearing on All Pending Motions	12/04/18	10	2324–2405
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
109.	Transcript re Plaintiffs Ex Parte Motion for a Temporary Restraining Order and Motion on an Order Requiring the Turnover of Certain Property of the Judgment Debtor Pursuant to NRS 21.320	12/13/18	10	2424–2475
110.	Notice of Entry of Order Denying Defendants' Motion to Quash Writ of Execution	12/18/18	10	2476–2498

111.	Notice of Entry of Order Granting in Part and Denying in Part Plaintiffs' Objections to Defendants' Claims of Exemption from Execution	12/18/18	10 11	2499–2500 2501–2502
112.	Notice of Entry of Order Granting Plaintiffs' Counter Motion for Judgment Enforcement Relief	01/02/19	11	2503–2510
113.	Amended Notice of Appeal	01/15/19	11	2511–2513
114.	Defendants' Amended Case Appeal Statement	01/15/19	11	2514–2518
115.	Notice of Entry of Order on Judgment and Order Granting Resolution Economics' Application for Order of Payment of Special Master's Fees and Order of Contempt	02/05/19	11	2519–2528
116.	Notice of Entry of Order Granting Plaintiffs' Motion for an Award of Attorneys' Fees and Costs Pursuant to NRCP 54 and the Nevada Constitution	02/07/19	11	2529–2539
117.	Notice of Entry of Order Denying in Part and Continuing in Part Plaintiffs' Motion on OST to Lift Stay, Hold Defendants in Contempt, Strike Their Answer, Grant Partial Summary Judgment, Direct A Prove Up Hearing, and Coordinate Cases	03/05/19	11	2540-2543
118.	Notice of Entry of Order on Defendants' Motion for Reconsideration	03/05/19	11	2544-2549
119.	Second Amended Notice of Appeal	03/06/19	11	2550-2553
120.	Defendant's Second Amended Case Appeal Statement	03/06/19	11	2554-2558
121.	Notice of Entry of Order on Special Master Resolution Economics' Ex Parte Motion for Order Shortening Time on the Motion to Strike Defendants' Motion for	03/15/19	11	2559–2563

	Reconsideration of Judgment and Order Granting Resolution Economics Application for Order of Payment of Special Masters Fees and Oder of Contempt			
122.	Stipulation and Order to Continue Hearings	05/17/19	11	2564–2566
123.	Stipulation and Order to Continue Hearings	05/20/19	11	2567–2569
124.	Recorder's Transcript of Hearing re All Pending Motions	05/21/19	11	2570–2617
125.	Notice of Entry of Order Denying Defendants' Motion for Reconsideration of Judgment and Order Granting Resolution Economics Application for Order of Payment of Special Master's Fees and Order of Contempt	08/08/19	11	2618–2623
126.	Recorder's Transcript of Hearing re All Pending Motions	12/03/19	11	2624–2675
127.	Notice of Entry of Order Denying Plaintiffs' Motion to Allow Judgment Enforcement; Plaintiffs' Motion to Distribute Funds Held by Class Counsel; and Plaintiffs' Motion Requiring the Turnover of Certain Property of the Judgment Debtor Pursuant to NRS 21.320; and Order Granting Defendants' Countermotion for Stay of Collection Activities	07/17/20	11	2676–2682
128.	Notice of Appeal	08/12/20	11	2683–2684
129.	Case Appeal Statement	08/12/20	11	2685–2688
130.	Amended Case Appeal Statement	08/20/20	11	2689–2693
131.	Clerk's Certificate Judgment	12/15/20	11	2694–2702

132.	Notice of Entry of Order on Plaintiff's Motion for Appointment of Receiver to Aid Judgment Enfircement of Alternative Relief	02/22/21	11	2703–2708
133.	Notice of Appeal	02/23/21	11	2709–2710
134.	Case Appeal Statement	02/23/21	11	2711–2716
135.	Defendants' Motion for Costs	01/13/22	11 12	2717–2750 2751–2810
136.	Plaintiffs' Response to Defendants' Motion for Costs & Counter Motion to Offset Costs Against Judgment	02/03/22	12	2811–2825
137.	Reply in Support of Defendants' Motion for Costs and Opposition to Countermotion	02/09/22	12	2826–2846
138.	Supplement to Plaintiffs' Response to Defendants' Motion for Costs	02/10/22	12	2847–2850
139.	Defendants' Supplement to Response and Opposition to Plaintiffs' Rogue Supplement	02/10/22	12	2851–2853
140.	Defendants' Motion for Declaratory Order	02/11/22	12 13	2854–3000 3001–3064
141.	Plaintiffs' Motion for Entry of a Modified Judgment as Provided for by Remittitur	02/14/22	13	3065–3221
142.	Plaintiffs' Motion for Entry of Modified Award of Pre-Judgment Attorney's Fees as Provided for by Remittitur	02/16/22	13 14	3222–3250 3251–3272
143.	Recorder's Transcript of Hearing re All Pending Motions	02/16/22	14	3273–3301
144.	Plaintiffs' Motion for an Award of Attorney's Fees on Appeal	02/17/22	14	3302–3316
145.	Plaintiffs' Motion for an Award of Attorney's Fees on Appeal of Order Denying Receiver, Opposing Mooted	02/22/22	14	3317–3332

	Motion for Attorney's Fees, and for Costs on Appeal			
146.	Errata to Plaintiffs' Motion for Entry of Modified Award of Pre-Judgment Attorney's Fees as Provided for by Remittitur	02/23/22	14	3333–3336
147.	Plaintiffs' Response to Defendants' Motion for Declaratory Order & Counter- Motion for Award of Attorney's Fees	02/25/22	14	3337–3384
148.	Defendants' Motion to Stay on Order Shortening Time	02/28/22	14 15	3385–3500 3501–3512
149.	Opposition to Plaintiffs' Motion for Entry of a Modified Judgment as Provided for by Remittitur	02/28/22	15 16	3513–3750 3751–3786
150.	Opposition to Plaintiffs' Motion for Entry of Modified Award of Pre-Judgment Attorney's Fees and as Provided for by Remittitur	03/02/22	16	3787–3796
151.	Opposition to Plaintiffs' Motion for an Award of Attorney's Fees on Appeal	03/03/22	16	3797–3817
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
153.	Opposition to Plaintiffs' Motion for an Award of Attorney's Fees on Appeal of Order Denying Receiver, Opposing Mooted Motion for Attorney's Fees, and for Costs on Appeal	03/08/22	16	3860–3886
154.	Reply in Support of Defendants' Motion to Stay on Order Shortening Time	03/08/22	16	3887–3901
155.	Recorder's Transcript of Hearing re Defendant's Motion to Stay on OST	03/09/22	16	3902–3916

156.	Notice of Entry of Order Granting Defendants' Motion to Stay	05/03/22	16	3917–3921
157.	Notice of Entry of Order Granting Defendants' Motion for Costs	05/17/22	16	3922–3927
158.	Notice of Entry of Order Granting Defendants' Motion for Release of Cost Bonds	05/20/22	16	3928–3933
159.	Plaintiffs' Motion to Stay, Offset, or Apportion Award of Costs and/or Reconsider Award of Costs	05/31/22	16 17	3934–4000 4001–4089
160.	Notice of Entry of Order Granting Defendants' Motion for Costs	06/03/22	17	4090–4093
161.	Opposition to Plaintiffs' Motion to Stay, Offset, or Apportion Award of Costs and/or Reconsider Award of Costs and Countermotion for Attorney's Fees	06/14/22	17	4094–4193
162.	Notice of Appeal	06/14/22	17	4194–4195
163.	Case Appeal Statement	06/14/22	17	4196–4201
164.	Plaintiffs' Motion to Reconsider Award of Costs	06/16/22	17 18	4202–4250 4251–4356
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
166.	Opposition to Plaintiffs' Motion to Reconsider Award of Costs and Countermotion to Strike Duplicative Order	06/30/22	18	4380-4487
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 19	4488–4500 4501–4666

168.	Order Denying Motion Without Prejudice and with Leave to Renew	07/08/22	19	4667–4670
169.	Notice of Entry of Order Denying Plaintiffs' Motion for Turnover of Property Pursuant to NRS 21.230 or Alternative Relief Without Prejudice	07/08/22	19	4671–4676
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
171.	Transcript of Proceedings re Case Management Conference	07/25/22	19 20	4717–4750 4751–4766
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' Opposition to Plaintiffs' Motion for an 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
176.	Plaintiffs' Motion to Lift Stay and Have Pending Motions Decided	08/12/22	20	4868–4882
177.	Response to Plaintiffs' Motion to Lift Stay and Have Pending Motions Decided	08/26/22	20	4883–4936

178.	Supplement to Defendants' Response to Plaintiffs' Motion to Lift Stay and Have Pending Motions Decided	08/29/22	20	4937–4961
179.	Second Supplement to Defendants' Response to Plaintiffs' Motion to Lift Stay and Have Pending Motions Decided	09/09/22	20	4962–4966
180.	Plaintiffs' Reply to Defendant's Opposition to Plaintiffs' Motion to Lift Stay and Have Pending Motions Decided	09/13/22	20	4967–4983
181.	Order Granting Motion to Lift Stay and Regarding Additional Briefing and Motion Practice	09/19/22	20	4984–4989
182.	Defendants' Omnibus Brief Pursuant to Court Order	09/30/22	20 21	4990–5000 5001–5199
183.	Exhibits 6-14 to Defendants' Omnibus Brief Pursuant to Court Order	09/30/22	21 22	5200–5250 5251–5300
184.	Plaintiffs' Omnibus Brief Pursuant to the Court's Order of September 19, 2022	09/30/22	22	5301-5309
185.	Defendants' Motion for Costs	10/24/22	22	5310-5326
186.	Notice of Non-Opposition to Defendants' Motion for Costs	11/01/22	22	5327–5329
187.	Plaintiffs' Opposition to Defendants' Motion for Costs	11/04/22	22	5330–5333
188.	Reply in Support of Defendants' Motion for Costs	11/07/22	22	5334–5337
189.	Notice of Entry of Order Granting Plaintiff's Motion for Entry of a Modified Judgment as Provided for by Remittitur	11/14/22	22	5338–5344
190.	Notice of Entry of Order Granting Plaintiff's Motion for Entry of a Modified Award of Pre-Judgment Attorney's Fees as Provided for by Remittitur	11/14/22	22	5345-5350
191.	Order Amending the Class	11/17/22	22	5351–5355

192.	Notice of Entry of Order Modifying Final Judgment Entered on August 21, 2018	11/17/22	22	5356-5376
193.	Notice of Entry of Order Granting Plaintiffs' Motion for Award of Attorney's Fees on Appeal	11/17/22	22	5377–5382
194.	Notice of Entry of Order Continuing Decision on Plaintiffs' Motion for an Award of Attorney's Fees on Appeal of Order Denying Receiver, Opposing Mooted Motion for Attorney's Fees, and for Costs of Appeal	11/17/22	22	5383-5386
195.	Notice of Entry of Order Denying Defendants' Motions for Sanctions	11/17/22	22	5387–5391
196.	Notice of Entry of Order Denying Defendants' Motion for Costs	11/17/22	22	5392-5395
197.	Notice of Entry of Order on Motion for Costs	11/17/22	22	5396-5398
198.	Order Granting Motion to Stay, Offset, or Apportion Award of Cost	11/17/22	22	5399–5403
199.	Notice of Entry of Order Modifying Order on February 6, 2019 Granting Plaintiffs an Award of Attorney's Fees and Costs	11/18/22	22	5404-5409
200.	Notice of Entry of Order on Motion to Distribute Funds Held by Class Counsel on and Order Shortening Time	11/21/22	22	5410-5421
201.	Notice of Entry of Order Denying Plaintiffs Motion to Reconsider Award of Costs and Striking June 3, 2022 Order	11/23/22	22	5422-5429
202.	Notice of Appeal	12/14/22	22 23	5430–5500 5501–5511
203.	Appellant's Case Appeal Statement	12/14/22	23	5512–5516
204.	Notice of Removal	12/14/22	23	5517–5526

205.	Recorder's Transcript of Hearing on	12/15/22	23	5527–5530
	Argument re Post Judgment Receiver			
	Motion to Distribute Funds Held by			
	Class Counsel on an Order Shortening			
	Time			

ALPHABETICAL TABLE OF CONTENTS TO APPENDIX

Tab	Document	Date	Vol.	Pages
130	Amended Case Appeal Statement	08/20/20	11	2689–2693
113	Amended Notice of Appeal	01/15/19	11	2511–2513
203	Appellant's Case Appeal Statement	12/14/22	23	5512–5516
129	Case Appeal Statement	08/12/20	11	2685–2688
134	Case Appeal Statement	02/23/21	11	2711–2716
163	Case Appeal Statement	06/14/22	17	4196–4201
95	Claim of Exemption from Execution – A Cab Series, LLC, Administration Company	10/04/18	8	1993–1998
94	Claim of Exemption from Execution – A Cab Series, LLC, CCards Company	10/04/18	8	1987–1992
97	Claim of Exemption from Execution – A Cab Series, LLC, Employee Leasing Company Two	10/04/18	9	2005–2010
93	Claim of Exemption from Execution – A Cab Series, LLC, Maintenance Company	10/04/18	8	1981–1986
98	Claim of Exemption from Execution – A Cab Series, LLC, Medallion Company	10/04/18	9	2011–2016
96	Claim of Exemption from Execution – A	10/04/18	8	1999–2000
	Cab Series, LLC, Taxi Leasing Company	07/07/10	9	2001–2004
79	Clerk's Certificate Judgment	05/07/18	6	1381–1386
131	Clerk's Certificate Judgment	12/15/20	11	2694–2702
1	Complaint	10/08/12	1	1–8
5	Defendant A Cab, LLC's Answer to Complaint	04/22/13	1	48–52
7	Defendant A Cab, LLC's Answer to First Amended Complaint	05/23/13	1	57-61

17	Defendant A Cab, LLC's Answer to Second Amended Complaint	09/14/15	1	163–169
18	Defendant Creighton J. Nady's Answer to Second Amended Complaint	10/06/15	1	170–176
89	Defendant's Ex-Parte Motion to Quash Writ of Execution and, in the Alternative, Motion for Partial Stay of Execution on Order Shortening	09/21/18	7 8	1745–1750 1751–1769
120	Defendant's Second Amended Case Appeal Statement	03/06/19	11	2554–2558
114	Defendants' Amended Case Appeal Statement	01/15/19	11	2514–2518
51	Defendants' Case Appeal Statement	03/20/17	4	858–862
88	Defendants' Case Appeal Statement	09/21/18	7	1740–1744
135	Defendants' Motion for Costs	01/13/22	11 12	2717–2750 2751–2810
185	Defendants' Motion for Costs	10/24/22	22	5310-5326
140	Defendants' Motion for Declaratory Order	02/11/22	12 13	2854–3000 3001–3064
148	Defendants' Motion to Stay on Order Shortening Time	02/28/22	14 15	3385–3500 3501–3512
182	Defendants' Omnibus Brief Pursuant to Court Order	09/30/22	20 21	4990–5000 5001–5199
139	Defendants' Supplement to Response and Opposition to Plaintiffs' Rogue Supplement	02/10/22	12	2851–2853
146	Errata to Plaintiffs' Motion for Entry of Modified Award of Pre-Judgment Attorney's Fees as Provided for by Remittitur	02/23/22	14	3333–3336
183	Exhibits 6-14 to Defendants' Omnibus Brief Pursuant to Court Order	09/30/22	21 22	5200–5250 5251–5300

3	First Amended Complaint	01/30/13	1	32–38
8	Joint Case Conference Report	05/28/13	1	62–69
21	Joint Case Conference Report	11/25/15	2	378–386
84	Motion to Amend Judgment	08/22/18	7	1647–1655
50	Notice of Appeal	03/20/17	4	856–857
87	Notice of Appeal	09/21/18	7	1738–1739
128	Notice of Appeal	08/12/20	11	2683–2684
133	Notice of Appeal	02/23/21	11	2709–2710
162	Notice of Appeal	06/14/22	17	4194–4195
202	Notice of Appeal	12/14/22	22 23	5430–5500 5501–5511
4	Notice of Entry of Decision and Order	02/13/13	1	39–47
56	Notice of Entry of Decision and Order	06/07/17	5	1033–1050
53	Notice of Entry of Discovery Commissioner's Report & Recommendations	05/18/17	4	872–880
65	Notice of Entry of Discovery Commissioner's Report & Recommendations	10/24/17	5	1124–1131
36	Notice of Entry of Discovery Commissioner's Report and Recommendations	07/13/16	3	547–553
6	Notice of Entry of Order	05/06/13	1	53–56
66	Notice of Entry of Order	12/12/17	5	1132–1135
67	Notice of Entry of Order	12/12/17	5	1136–1139
72	Notice of Entry of Order	01/22/18	6	1270–1275
100	Notice of Entry of Order	10/22/18	9	2042–2045
194	Notice of Entry of Order Continuing Decision on Plaintiffs' Motion for an Award of Attorney's Fees on Appeal of	11/17/22	22	5383-5386

	Order Denying Receiver, Opposing Mooted Motion for Attorney's Fees, and for Costs of Appeal			
25	Notice of Entry of Order Denying Defendant's Motion to Dismiss and for Summary Judgment Against Michael Murray	02/18/16	2	431–434
26	Notice of Entry of Order Denying Defendant's Motion to Dismiss and for Summary Judgment Against Michael Reno	02/18/16	2	435–438
196	Notice of Entry of Order Denying Defendants' Motion for Costs	11/17/22	22	5392-5395
34	Notice of Entry of Order Denying Defendants' Motion for Reconsideration of Two Orders Entered March 4, 2016, Pertaining to Discovery Commissioner's Reports & Recommendations	05/27/16	3	525–528
125	Notice of Entry of Order Denying Defendants' Motion for Reconsideration of Judgment and Order Granting Resolution Economics Application for Order of Payment of Special Master's Fees and Order of Contempt	08/08/19	11	2618–2623
110	Notice of Entry of Order Denying Defendants' Motion to Quash Writ of Execution	12/18/18	10	2476–2498
195	Notice of Entry of Order Denying Defendants' Motions for Sanctions	11/17/22	22	5387–5391
117	Notice of Entry of Order Denying in Part and Continuing in Part Plaintiffs' Motion on OST to Lift Stay, Hold Defendants in Contempt, Strike Their Answer, Grant	03/05/19	11	2540-2543

	Partial Summary Judgment, Direct A Prove Up Hearing, and Coordinate Cases			
201	Notice of Entry of Order Denying Plaintiffs Motion to Reconsider Award of Costs and Striking June 3, 2022 Order	11/23/22	22	5422-5429
9	Notice of Entry of Order Denying Plaintiffs' Counter-Motion for Default Judgment or Sanctions Pursuant to EDCR 7.602(b)	05/29/13	1	70–73
62	Notice of Entry of Order Denying Plaintiffs' Counter-Motion for Sanctions and Attorneys' Fees and Order Denying Plaintiffs' Anti-SLAPP Motion	07/31/17	5	1089–1092
75	Notice of Entry of Order Denying Plaintiffs' Motion for Bifurcation and/or to Limit Issues for Trial per NRCP 42(B)	02/02/18	6	1333–1337
59	Notice of Entry of Order Denying Plaintiffs' Motion for Partial Summary Judgment	07/17/17	5	1079–1084
169	Notice of Entry of Order Denying Plaintiffs' Motion for Turnover of Property Pursuant to NRS 21.230 or Alternative Relief Without Prejudice	07/08/22	19	4671–4676
127	Notice of Entry of Order Denying Plaintiffs' Motion to Allow Judgment Enforcement; Plaintiffs' Motion to Distribute Funds Held by Class Counsel; and Plaintiffs' Motion Requiring the Turnover of Certain Property of the Judgment Debtor Pursuant to NRS 21.320; and Order Granting Defendants' Countermotion for Stay of Collection Activities	07/17/20	11	2676–2682

30	Notice of Entry of Order Denying Plaintiffs' Motion to Impose Sanctions Against Defendants	04/07/16	2	477–480
45	Notice of Entry of Order Granting Certain Relief on Motion 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	02/16/17	4	827–830
157	Notice of Entry of Order Granting Defendants' Motion for Costs	05/17/22	16	3922–3927
160	Notice of Entry of Order Granting Defendants' Motion for Costs	06/03/22	17	4090–4093
158	Notice of Entry of Order Granting Defendants' Motion for Release of Cost Bonds	05/20/22	16	3928–3933
31	Notice of Entry of Order Granting Defendants' Motion for Stay Pending Court's Reconsideration of Prior Order	04/07/16	2	481–484
156	Notice of Entry of Order Granting Defendants' Motion to Stay	05/03/22	16	3917–3921
22	Notice of Entry of Order Granting in Part and Denying in Part Defendant's Motion for Declaratory Order Regarding Statute of Limitations	12/22/15	2	387–391
40	Notice of Entry of Order Granting in Part and Denying in Part Plaintiffs' Motion to Continue Trial Date and Extend Discovery Schedule and for Other Relief	11/23/16	3	672–677
46	Notice of Entry of Order Granting in Part and Denying in Part Plaintiffs' Motion to Have Case Reassigned to Department I per EDCR Rule 1.60 and	02/21/17	4	831–834

	Designated as Complex Litigation per NRCP 16.1(f)			
111	Notice of Entry of Order Granting in Part and Denying in Part Plaintiffs' Objections to Defendants' Claims of Exemption from Execution	12/18/18	10 11	2499–2500 2501–2502
15	Notice of Entry of Order Granting Motion to Serve and File a Second Amended and Supplemental Complaint	08/17/15	1	141–144
189	Notice of Entry of Order Granting Plaintiff's Motion for Entry of a Modified Judgment as Provided for by Remittitur	11/14/22	22	5338–5344
190	Notice of Entry of Order Granting Plaintiff's Motion for Entry of a Modified Award of Pre-Judgment Attorney's Fees as Provided for by Remittitur	11/14/22	22	5345-5350
112	Notice of Entry of Order Granting Plaintiffs' Counter Motion for Judgment Enforcement Relief	01/02/19	11	2503–2510
116	Notice of Entry of Order Granting Plaintiffs' Motion for an Award of Attorneys' Fees and Costs Pursuant to NRCP 54 and the Nevada Constitution	02/07/19	11	2529–2539
193	Notice of Entry of Order Granting Plaintiffs' Motion for Award of Attorney's Fees on Appeal	11/17/22	22	5377–5382
76	Notice of Entry of Order Granting Plaintiffs' Motion to Appoint a Special Master	02/08/18	6	1338–1345
24	Notice of Entry of Order Granting Plaintiffs' Motion to Certify Class Action Pursuant to NRCP Rule 23 (b)(2) and NRCP Rule 23(b)(3) and Denying Without Prejudice Plaintiffs' Motion to	02/10/16	2	413–430

	Appoint a Special Master Under NRCP Rule 53			
35	Notice of Entry of Order Granting Plaintiffs' Motion to Certify Class Action Pursuant to NRCP Rule 23(b)(2) and NRCP Rule 23(b)(3) and Denying Without Prejudice Plaintiffs' Motion to Appoint a Special Master Under NRCP Rule 53 and Amended by this Court in Response to Defendant's Motion for Reconsideration Heard in Chambers on March 28,2016	06/07/16	3	529–546
83	Notice of Entry of Order Granting Summary Judgment, Severing Claims, and Directing Entry of Final Judgment	08/22/18	7	1581–1646
78	Notice of Entry of Order Modifying Court's Previous Order of February 7, 2018 Appointing a Special Master	02/16/18	6	1377–1380
192	Notice of Entry of Order Modifying Final Judgment Entered on August 21, 2018	11/17/22	22	5356–5376
199	Notice of Entry of Order Modifying Order on February 6, 2019 Granting Plaintiffs an Award of Attorney's Fees and Costs	11/18/22	22	5404-5409
70	Notice of Entry of Order of Appointment of Co-Class Counsel Christian Gabroy	01/04/18	6	1262–1265
27	Notice of Entry of Order of Discovery Commissioner's Report and Recommendation	03/04/16	2	439–446
28	Notice of Entry of Order of Discovery Commissioner's Report and Recommendation	03/04/16	2	447–460
52	Notice of Entry of Order of Discovery Commissioner's Report and Recommendations	03/31/17	4	863–871

48	Notice of Entry of Order of Discovery Commissioners Report and Recommendations	03/13/17	4	839–847
49	Notice of Entry of Order of Discovery Commissioners Report and Recommendations	03/13/17	4	848–855
47	Notice of Entry of Order of Stipulation and Order	03/09/17	4	835–838
33	Notice of Entry of Order on Defendants' Motion for Reconsideration	04/28/16	3	521–524
118	Notice of Entry of Order on Defendants' Motion for Reconsideration	03/05/19	11	2544-2549
115	Notice of Entry of Order on Judgment and Order Granting Resolution Economics' Application for Order of Payment of Special Master's Fees and Order of Contempt	02/05/19	11	2519–2528
197	Notice of Entry of Order on Motion for Costs	11/17/22	22	5396–5398
200	Notice of Entry of Order on Motion to Distribute Funds Held by Class Counsel on and Order Shortening Time	11/21/22	22	5410-5421
132	Notice of Entry of Order on Plaintiff's Motion for Appointment of Receiver to Aid Judgment Enfircement of Alternative Relief	02/22/21	11	2703–2708
121	Notice of Entry of Order on Special Master Resolution Economics' Ex Parte Motion for Order Shortening Time on the Motion to Strike Defendants' Motion for Reconsideration of Judgment and Order Granting Resolution Economics Application for Order of Payment of	03/15/19	11	2559–2563

	Special Masters Fees and Oder of Contempt			
71	Notice of Entry of Order Stipulation and Order	01/16/18	6	1266–1269
10	Notice of Entry of Stipulation and Order Staying All Proceedings for a Period of Ninety (90) days	01/29/14	1	74–78
11	Notice of Entry of Stipulation and Order Staying All Proceedings for a Period of Ninety (90) days (Second Request)	04/23/14	1	79–83
12	Notice of Entry of Stipulation and Order Staying All Proceedings for a Period of Sixty (60) days (Third Request)	07/28/14	1	84–87
186	Notice of Non-Opposition to Defendants' Motion for Costs	11/01/22	22	5327–5329
204	Notice of Removal	12/14/22	23	5517-5526
151	Opposition to Plaintiffs' Motion for an Award of Attorney's Fees on Appeal	03/03/22	16	3797–3817
153	Opposition to Plaintiffs' Motion for an Award of Attorney's Fees on Appeal of Order Denying Receiver, Opposing Mooted Motion for Attorney's Fees, and for Costs on Appeal	03/08/22	16	3860–3886
103	Opposition to Plaintiffs' Motion for an Award of Attorneys Fees and Costs Per NRCP Rule 54 and the Nevada Constitution	11/01/18	9	2156–2250 2251–2294
149	Opposition to Plaintiffs' Motion for Entry of a Modified Judgment as Provided for by Remittitur	02/28/22	15 16	3513–3750 3751–3786
150	Opposition to Plaintiffs' Motion for Entry of Modified Award of Pre-Judgment	03/02/22	16	3787–3796

	Attorney's Fees and as Provided for by Remittitur			
85	Opposition to Plaintiffs' Motion to Amend Judgment	09/10/18	7	1656–1680
105	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	11/16/18	10	2304–2316
166	Opposition to Plaintiffs' Motion to Reconsider Award of Costs and Countermotion to Strike Duplicative Order	06/30/22	18	4380–4487
161	Opposition to Plaintiffs' Motion to Stay, Offset, or Apportion Award of Costs and/or Reconsider Award of Costs and Countermotion for Attorney's Fees	06/14/22	17	4094–4193
60	Order	07/17/17	5	1085–1086
61	Order	07/17/17	5	1087–1088
191	Order Amending the Class	11/17/22	22	5351-5355
168	Order Denying Motion Without Prejudice and with Leave to Renew	07/08/22	19	4667–4670
181	Order Granting Motion to Lift Stay and Regarding Additional Briefing and Motion Practice	09/19/22	20	4984–4989
198	Order Granting Motion to Stay, Offset, or Apportion Award of Cost	11/17/22	22	5399–5403
144	Plaintiffs' Motion for an Award of Attorney's Fees on Appeal	02/17/22	14	3302–3316
145	Plaintiffs' Motion for an Award of Attorney's Fees on Appeal of Order Denying Receiver, Opposing Mooted Motion for Attorney's Fees, and for Costs on Appeal	02/22/22	14	3317–3332

99	Plaintiffs' Motion for an Award of Attorneys Fees and Costs as per NRCP Rule 54 and the Nevada Constitution	10/12/18	9	2017–2041
141	Plaintiffs' Motion for Entry of a Modified Judgment as Provided for by Remittitur	02/14/22	13	3065–3221
142	Plaintiffs' Motion for Entry of Modified Award of Pre-Judgment Attorney's Fees as Provided for by Remittitur	02/16/22	13 14	3222–3250 3251–3272
102	Plaintiffs' Motion to File a Supplement in Support of an Award of Attorneys Fees and Costs Per NRCP Rule 54 and the Nevada Constitution	10/29/18	9	2143-2155
176	Plaintiffs' Motion to Lift Stay and Have Pending Motions Decided	08/12/22	20	4868–4882
164	Plaintiffs' Motion to Reconsider Award of Costs	06/16/22	17 18	4202–4250 4251–4356
159	Plaintiffs' Motion to Stay, Offset, or Apportion Award of Costs and/or Reconsider Award of Costs	05/31/22	16 17	3934–4000 4001–4089
184	Plaintiffs' Omnibus Brief Pursuant to the Court's Order of September 19, 2022	09/30/22	22	5301-5309
187	Plaintiffs' Opposition to Defendants' Motion for Costs	11/04/22	22	5330–5333
180	Plaintiffs' Reply to Defendant's Opposition to Plaintiffs' Motion to Lift 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 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 19	4488–4500 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' Opposition to Plaintiffs' Motion for an 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 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' Motion for Declaratory Order & Counter- 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 Pending Motions	12/04/18	10	2324–2405
205	Recorder's Transcript of Hearing on Argument re Post Judgment Receiver Motion to Distribute Funds Held by Class Counsel on an Order Shortening Time	12/15/22	23	5527–5530
124	Recorder's Transcript of Hearing re All Pending Motions	05/21/19	11	2570–2617
126	Recorder's Transcript of Hearing re All Pending Motions	12/03/19	11	2624–2675
143	Recorder's Transcript of Hearing re All Pending Motions	02/16/22	14	3273–3301
155	Recorder's Transcript of Hearing re Defendant's Motion to Stay on OST	03/09/22	16	3902–3916
63	Recorder's Transcript of Proceeding re Discovery Conference	08/08/17	5	1093–1110
64	Recorder's Transcript of Proceeding re Discovery Conference – Referred by Judge	10/04/17	5	1111–1123

20	Recorder's Transcript of Proceedings for All Pending Motions	11/18/15	2	346–377
23	Recorder's Transcript of Proceedings for Discovery Production/Deferred Ruling – Defendant's Rule 37 Sanctions	01/13/16	2	392–412
32	Recorder's Transcript of Proceedings for Further Proceedings on Discovery Production/Deferred Ruling	04/08/16	2 3	485–500 501–520
13	Recorder's Transcript of Proceedings Notice of Plaintiffs' Motion to Compel the Production of Documents	03/18/15	1	88–107
42	Recorder's Transcript of Proceedings re Plaintiffs' Motion to Compel the Production of Documents	01/25/17	3 4	742–750 751–787
43	Recorder's Transcript of Proceedings re Plaintiffs' Motion to Compel Compliance with Subpoena	02/08/17	4	788–806
39	Recorder's Transcript of Proceedings re 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 for Costs and Opposition to Countermotion	02/09/22	12	2826–2846
154	Reply in Support of Defendants' Motion to Stay on Order Shortening Time	03/08/22	16	3887–3901
177	Response to Plaintiffs' Motion to Lift Stay and Have Pending Motions Decided	08/26/22	20	4883–4936
16	Second Amended Complaint and 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' Response to Plaintiffs' Motion to Lift 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 Hearings	05/17/19	11	2564-2566
123	Stipulation and Order to Continue Hearings	05/20/19	11	2567–2569
178	Supplement to Defendants' Response to Plaintiffs' Motion to Lift Stay and Have 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 Motions	11/03/15	1 2	177–250 251–345
171	Transcript of Proceedings re Case Management Conference	07/25/22	19 20	4717–4750 4751–4766
41	Transcript of Proceedings re Motion to Compel Interrogatory Responses on Status Check Compliance - Report and Recommendation	12/09/16	3	678–741
38	Transcript of Proceedings re Motions Status Check, Compliance Status Check, 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 5	881–1000 1001–1011
101	Transcript Re All Pending Motions	10/22/18	9	2046–2142
77	Transcript re Appointment of Special Master	02/15/18	6	1346–1376
91	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	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 Summary Judgment	01/02/18	5 6	1199–1250 1251–1261
2	Transcript re Defendant's Motion to Dismiss Complaint	01/17/13	1	9–31
82	Transcript re Plaintiff's Motion for Partial Summary Judgment	06/05/18	7	1509–1580
57	Transcript re Plaintiff's Motion on Order Shortening Time and Extend Damages Class Certification and for Other Relief	06/13/17	5	1051–1072
55	Transcript re Plaintiff's Re-Notice of Motion for Partial Summary Judgment	05/25/17	5	1012–1032
109	Transcript re Plaintiffs Ex Parte Motion for a Temporary Restraining Order and Motion on an Order Requiring the 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 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 This Case as a Class Action Pursuant to NCRP Rule 23 and Appoint a Special Master Pursuant to NRCP Rule 53	08/11/15	1	108–140
81	Transcript re Plaintiffs' Motion to Hold Defendants in Contempt; Strike Their Answer	06/01/18	6 7	1464–1500 1501–1508
73	Transcript re Plaintiffs' Omnibus Motion in Limine 1-25, Defendants' Motion in Limine to Exclude the Testimony of 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 Appointment of Special Master	02/02/18	6	1312–1332
68	Transcript Re: Plaintiff's Motion for Partial Summary Judgment and Motion to Place Evidentiary Burden on 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
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/s/ Jessie M. Helm
An Employee of Lewis Roca Rothgerber Christie LLP

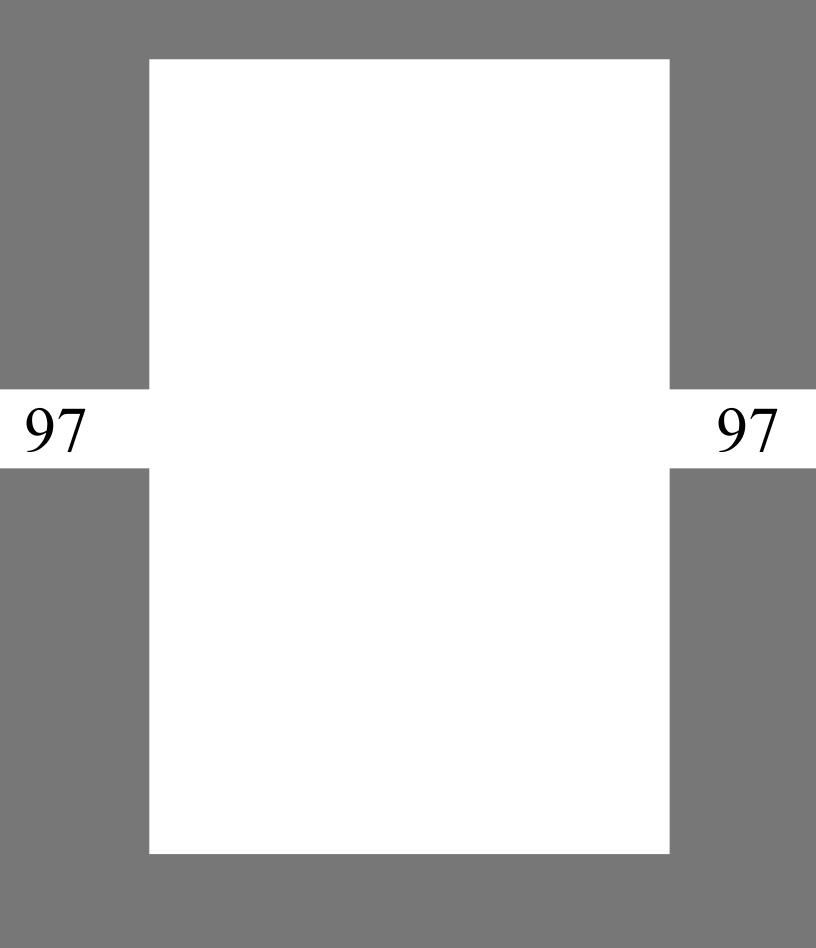
]	my dependent, chosen by me and not to exceed \$5,000 in value. (NRS 21.090(1)(a).)
	My necessary household goods, furnishings, electronics, clothes, personal effects, or yard
	equipment, belonging to me or my dependent, chosen by me and not to exceed \$12,000 in value.
	(NRS 21.090(1)(b).)
	Money or 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	rect-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 OLivil Law Self-Help Center, Rev. 9/19/17
	protected

(signature)

(print name)

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,	I HEREBY CERTIFY that on the	ERTIFICATE OF MAILING		
2	I HEREBY CERTIFY that on the	ne day of October	, 20 <u>18</u> , I placed	
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	owing (insert the name and address of the	
5	following partles/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 Henderson, Nevada 89012	way # 280
Í		Las vegas, ivevada 69140	Tienderson, Nevada 69012	
9	☐ Sheriff or ☐ Constable:	Office of Ex-Officio Constable		
10		301 E Clark Avenue, Suite 100 Las Vegas NV 89101		
11				
12	Garnishee: Employer	Wells Fargo Bank		
13	🛚 Bank	1121 Las Vegas Boulevard South		
	☐ Other	Las Vegas NV 89104		
14	zrd			
15	DATED this 2nd day of October	, 20_1		
16		I declare under penalty o	of perjury under the laws of the	
17		State of Nevada that the	foregoing is true and correct.	
18		Addie paper	(signature)	
19		EDWARD, AVA	KIAN (print name)	Į.
		☐ Defendant/ ☑ Other,	In Proper Person	
20				
21				
22				
23				
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28				
		Page 6 of 6	& Civil Low Self-Help Center, Rev. 9/19/17	
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CLERK OF THE COURT	

	†r	CEERR OF THE COOK!
1	DOC	
2	A Cab Series, LLC, Employee Leasing Company Two	
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 DISTRI	CT COURT
9	·	
10	CLARK COUNTY, NEV	VADA 1
11	MICHAEL MURRAY and MICHAEL RENO,	Case No.: A-12-669926-C
12	Plaintiff(s),	Dept. No.: I
13	VS.	CLAIM OF EXEMPTION FROM
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, EMPLOYEE LEAS	SING COMPANY TWO, submit this Claim of
17	Exemption from Execution pursuant to NRS 21.112 and state a	
18	(Check only one of the following boxes.)	
19	☐ I am a Defendant in this case and have had my wag	ges withheld or have received a Notice of
20	Execution regarding the attachment or garnishment	t of my wages, money, benefits, or
21	property.	
22	☐ I am not a Defendant in this case, but my wages, m	onev. benefits, or property are the subject
23	of an attachment or garnishment relating to a Defen	· · ·
24	My wages, money, benefits, or property are exempt by	
25	Pursuant to NRS 21.112(4), if the Plaintiff/Judgment Creditor d	
26	hearing in response to this Claim of Exemption within eight jud	-
		•
FE	from Execution has been served, any person who has control or	
THE COURT	benefits, or property (such as my employer or bank, for example	e) must release them to me within nine
王	Page 1 of 6	Civil Law Self-Help Center, Rev. 9/19/17

1	judicia	l 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		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	i	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 First Law Self-Holp Center, Rev. 201911

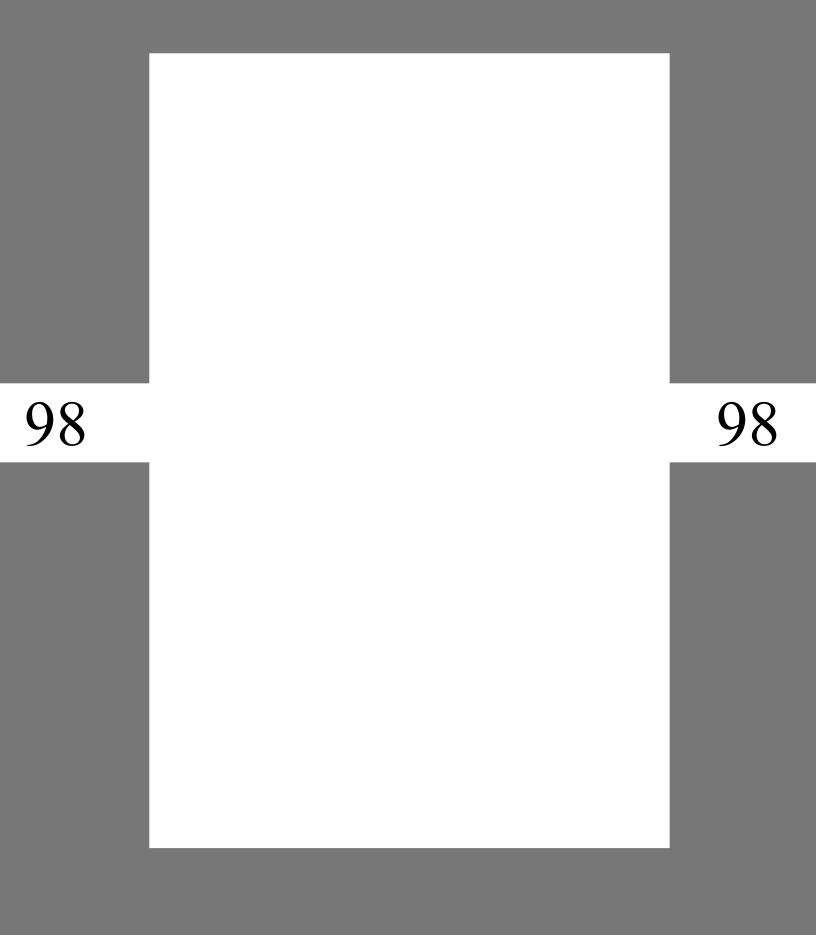
		·
1		Money received as a result of the federal Earned Income Tax Credit or similar credit provided
2		under Nevada law. (NRS 21.090(1)(aa).)
3	×	\$10,000 or less of my money or personal property, identified as (describe the specific money or property you
4		wish to make exempt) \$10,000 held In the Wells Fargo Bank Account
5		which is not otherwise exempt under NRS 21.090. (NRS 21.090(1)(z).)
б		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)(l).)
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 **Civil Low Self-Holp Center, Rov. 9/12/17
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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)(II).)
凶	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
rolected	l 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 Sciol Law Solf-Help Center, Rev. 9/19/17

	.,	
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.
13		Money in my personal bank account that exceeds \$400 may be subject to the exemptions stated
14		above. (NRS 21.105.)
15		Pursuant to NRS 21.112(4), if you are a Garnishee or other person who has control or possession
16	over my	exempt □ wages, ☑ bank accounts, □ benefits, ☑ other accounts/funds, or ☒ personal or real
17	property	y, as stated above, you must release that money or property to me within nine judicial days after
	my Clai	m of Exemption from Execution was served on you, unless the Plaintiff/Judgment Creditor files
18	an objec	tion and notice of hearing within eight judicial days after service of my Claim of Exemption from
19	Executi	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		I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the
22		State of Nevada that the foregoing is true and correct.
23		(signature)
24		Steve Beck (print name) Defendant/ Other, In Proper Person
25	-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
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		Page 5 of 6 c Civil Law Self-tielp Center, Rec W19/17

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1	CE	RTIFICATE OF MAILING			
2	I HEREBY CERTIFY that on the		, 20 18 , I placed		
3	a true and correct copy of the foregoing CLAIM OF EXEMPTION FROM EXECUTION in the				
4	United States Mail, with first-class postage prepaid, addressed to the following (insert the name and address of the				
		ige prepaid, addressed to the fond	WIII g (insert the name and address of the		
5	following parties/entitles):		,		
6	Attorney for Plaintiff/Judgment Creditor: (or Plaintiff/Judgment Creditor directly if unrepresented)	Leon Greenberg, Esq. Leon Greenberg PC	Christian Gabroy, Esq. Gabroy Law Offices		
7		2965 S Jones Blvd, Suite E4	170 South Green Valley Parkway #	280	
8		Las Vegas, Nevada 89146	Henderson, Nevada 89012		
9	☐ Sheriff or ☐ Constable:	Office of Ex-Officio Constable			
10		301 E Clark Avenue, Suite 100 Las Vegas NV 89101			
11)			
12	Garnishee: Employer	Wells Fargo Bank	·		
13	⊠ Bank	1121 Las Vegas Boulevard South			
,,	☐ Other	Las Vegas NV 89104	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
14	300				
15	DATED this 2nd day of October	, 20 <u>1</u>			
16		I declare under penalty of	of perjury under the laws of the		
17		State of Nevada that the	foregoing is true and correct.		
18		fly welling	- (signature)		
19		EDWARD AVA	KIAN (print name)		
- }		☐ Defendant/ ☒ Other,	In Proper Person		
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		Page 6 of 6	₹ Civil Law Self-Help Custer, Rev. 9/19/17		



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1	DOC	
2	A Cab Series, LLC, Medallion 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 DISTRI	CT COIDT
9		
10	CLARK COUNTY, NE	VADA
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 ,	CLAIM OF EXEMPTION FROM EXECUTION
15	Defendant(s).	
16	I, (insert your name) A Cab Series, LLC, Medallion C	ompany , submit this Claim of
17	Exemption from Execution pursuant to NRS 21.112 and state a	s follows:
18	(Check only one of the following boxes.)	
19	☐ 1 am a Defendant in this case and have had my wag	ges 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, m	oney, benefits, or property are the subject
23	of an attachment or garnishment relating to a Defen	idant 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 d	oes not file an objection and notice of
26	hearing in response to this Claim of Exemption within eight jud	icial days after my Claim of Exemption
27	from Execution has been served, any person who has control or	possession over my wages, money,
14年CSUR 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	benefits, or property (such as my employer or bank, for example	e) must release them to me within nine
	Page 1 of 6	◆ Civil Law Solf-Help Center, Rev. 9/19/17
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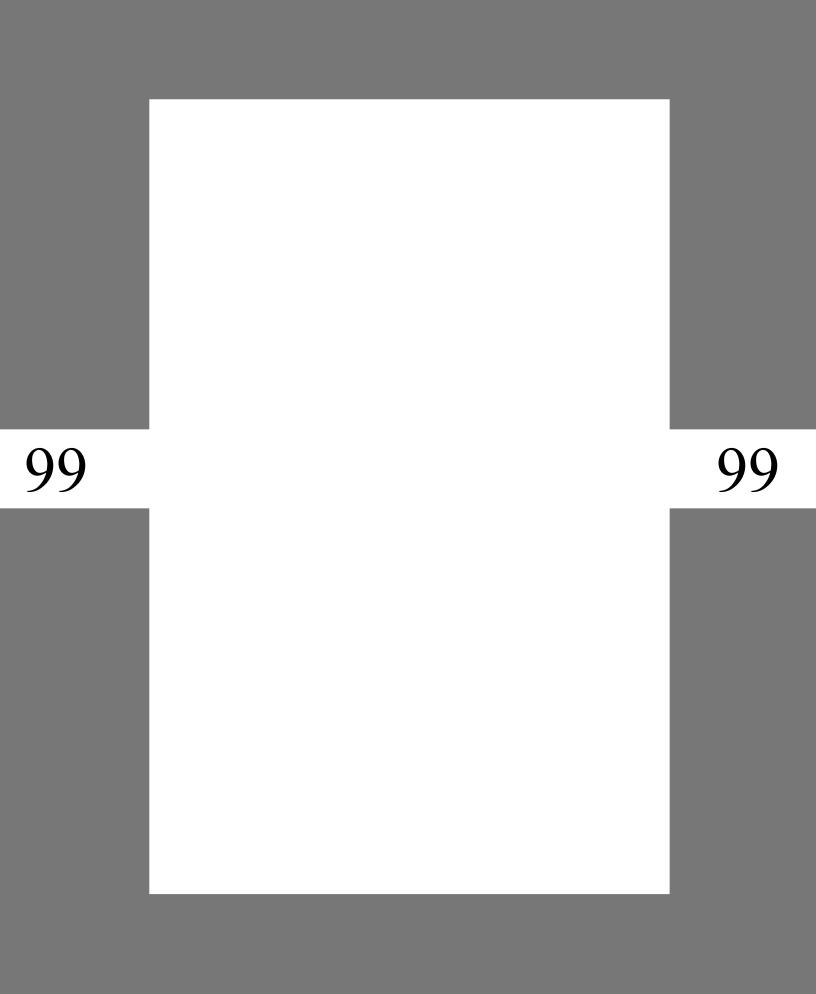
1	judicia	days after this Claim of Exemption from Execution has been served.
2	(Check o	il of the following boxes that apply to your wages, money, benefits, or property.)
3		Money or payments received pursuant to the federal Social Security Act, including retirement,
4		disability, survivors' benefits, 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	Ü	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 Octivil Low Solf-Help Center, Rev. 9/19/17

	11	
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	IXI	\$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)(I).)
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 cocivil Low Self-Help Center, Rect. 1919/17
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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)(II).)
X	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
rolected	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 Civil Law Solf-Help Conter, Rev. 9/19/17

1		two months are protected, and I am, therefore, entitled to full a	nd customary access to that
2		protected amount. (31 C.F.R. part 212.6(a).) Money in my per	sonal bank account that exceeds
3		that amount may be subject to the exemptions stated above.	
4		Exempt state or federal benefits were electronically deposited i	nto my personal bank account
5		during the 45-day period preceding Plaintiff's service of the wr	it 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, whicheve	is less, regardless of any other
8		deposits of money into the account. Money in my personal bar	ak 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 e	ntire amount in my account,
12		whichever is less, unless the writ is for the recovery of money	owed for the support of any person.
13		Money in my personal bank account that exceeds \$400 may be	subject to the exemptions stated
14		above. (NRS 21.105.)	
15		Pursuant to NRS 21.112(4), if you are a Garnishee or other per-	son who has control or possession
1	over m	my exempt 🗌 wages, 🖄 bank accounts, 🗌 benefits, 🛭 other acco	unts/funds, or ⊠ personal or real
16	propert	perty, as stated above, you must release that money or property to m	e within nine judicial days after
17	my Cla	Claim of Exemption from Execution was served on you, unless the	Plaintiff/Judgment Creditor files
18	an obje	bjection and notice of hearing within eight judicial days after service	e of my Claim of Exemption from
19	Executi	cution, which the Plaintiff/Judgment Creditor will serve on you by	mail or in person.
20		DATED this 2nd day of October	, 20 <u>18</u> .
21		l declare under penalt	of perjury under the laws of the
22			ne foregoing is true and correct.
23			(signature)
24		Stave Beck □ Defendant/ \(\) Other	(print name)
25			n, m rtoper reison
26			
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		Page 5 of 6	t: Civit Law Seif-Heip Center, Rev. 9/19/17

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1	CERTIFICATE OF MAILING				
2	I HEREBY CERTIFY that on the	ne 3 day of October	, 20 <u>18</u> , I placed		
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	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 Henderson, Nevada 89012	way # 280	
9	☐ Sheriff or ☐ Constable:	Office of Ex-Officio Constable			
10	Status of El Constitution	301 E Clark Avenue, Suite 100 Las Vegas NV 89101			
11		Las vegas IVV 09 (U)			
12	Garnishee: Employer	Wells Fargo Bank			
13	🖾 Bank	1121 Las Vegas Boulevard South			
14	☐ Other	Las Vegas NV 89104			
15	DATED this 2nd day of October	, 20 1	8		
16	DiffED this day of	-			
		State of Nevada that the	of perjury under the laws of the foregoing is true and correct.	,	
17		Isla uspian			
18		EDWARD AVAKI	(signature)		
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002017 **Electronically Filed** 10/12/2018 12:39 PM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COURT LEON GREENBERG, ESQ., SBN 8094 1 DANA SNIEGOCKI, ESQ., SBN 11715 Leon Greenberg Professional Corporation 2965 South Jones Blvd- Suite E3 Las Vegas, Nevada 89146 3 702) 383-6085 702) 385-1827(fax) 4 leongreenberg@overtimelaw.com 5 dana@overtimelaw.com Attorneys for Plaintiffs 6 **DISTRICT COURT** 7 **CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA** 8 9 MICHAEL MURRAY, and MICHAEL Case No.: A-12-669926-C RENO, Individually and on behalf of others similarly situated, 10 Dept.: I Plaintiffs, 11 PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR 12 N AWARD OF ATTORNEYS VS. FEES AND COSTS AS PER 13 A CAB TAXI SERVICE LLC, A CAB, NRCP RULE 54 AND THE LLC, and CREIGHTON J. NADY, NEVADA CONSTITUTION 14 Defendants. 15 16 17 Plaintiffs, through their attorneys, Leon Greenberg Professional Corporation, 18 hereby move this Court pursuant to NRCP Rule 54, and Article 15, Section 16, of the 19 Nevada Constitution (the Minimum Wage Amendment or "MWA"). This Motion is 20 made based upon the declarations of Leon Greenberg and Christian Gabroy, attorneys 21 for the class, the attached exhibits, and the other papers and pleadings on file herein. 22 23 24

NOTICE OF MOTION

Dated: October 12, 2018

Leon Greenberg Professional Corporation

By: /s/ Leon Greenberg Leon Greenberg, Esq. Nevada Bar No.: 8094 2965 South Jones Boulevard - Suite E3 Las Vegas, Nevada 89146 (702) 383-6085 Attorney for Plaintiffs

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES BACKGROUND

The Court in its Order entered on August 21, 2018 granted plaintiffs leave until 60 days thereafter to submit their request for an award of attorneys' fees and costs. They are now submitting that request.

AMOUNT TO BE AWARDED UNDER VARYING FORMULATIONS

The Court is familiar with the *Brunzell* approach to awarding attorney's fees and will use that approach, and its discretion, to fashion an appropriate fee award. The overriding requirement of *Brunzell* is that the Court award attorneys fees in a reasonable amount, although it has significant discretion in determining that amount as long as it properly considers the various factors discussed in *Brunzell*. To assist the Court in rendering such an award, plaintiffs' counsel have provided two detailed

declarations (Ex. "A" Leon Greenberg, Ex. "B" Christian Gabroy). Those declarations discuss the various *Brunzell* factors and present a fee request addressing all of those factors. They explain the nature of the attorney work performed, the time expended, and present three alternative means for the Court to calculate a proper fee award. It should be observed that every one of those fee award proposals already includes a discount on "attorney hours" of at least 10% in the fee calculated. None rely upon a "gross" presentation of all time records of the attorneys multiplied by an hourly rate. Those three scenarios propose a total fee award, for the efforts of by Leon Greenberg's and Christian Gabroy's law offices, of:

\$626,481

\$527,571

(The "aggregate hours" fee of Ex. "A" minus 10%); or

\$568,071 (The "partial exclusion of hours" fee of Ex. "A" minus 10%, also incorporating a reduction of associate hours discussed at Ex. "B" ¶ 9); or

(The "presumptive exclusion of hours" fee of Ex. "A" minus 10%, also incorporating a reduction of associate hours discussed at Ex. "B" \P 9).

It should also be noted that the total recovery in this case, with pre judgment interest, was \$1,033,027. If the Court was to award an attorney's fee based not upon a lodestar evaluation (attorney hours expended and rate per hour), but upon a fairly typical contingency fee rate of 40% of the amount recovered, an attorney's fee award would be \$413,201. While class counsel believes a greater fee should be awarded than that amount, in light of the extraordinary amount of time the prosecution of this case has consumed, and the risks of non-collection that they assumed, the Court may, under Nevada Supreme Court precedents, consider contingency fee percentages in awarding fees. *See*, *O'Connell v. Wynn Las Vegas*, 134 Nev. Adv. Rep. 67, 2018 Nev. App. LEXIS 6, holding that *Shuette v. Beazer Homes Holding Corp.*, 124 P.3d 530,

549 (Nev. Sup. Ct. 2005) authorizes an award of attorney's fees in appropriate cases by reference to a contingency percentage fee, not attorney hours.

Plaintiffs also ask for an award of costs of \$45,046.21

ARGUMENT

I. THE COURT SHOULD AWARD ATTORNEYS FEES IN A FASHION THAT IS REASONABLE AND ALSO PROVIDES PROPER COMPENSATION FOR ATTORNEYS PURSUING MWA CLAIMS

The MWA states: "An employee who prevails in any action to enforce this section shall be awarded his or her reasonable attorney's fees and costs." This provision should be reasonably, vigorously, and liberally, construed in light of the compelling public purpose of the MWA. In this case, as extensively detailed in the declaration of Leon Greenberg, Esq., at Ex. "A," plaintiffs counsel have strived to present a reasonable fee award request that also adequately, and appropriately, compensates them for their very considerable work in this case.

Plaintiffs' counsel present appropriate, and likely "lower end," market hour rates for senior counsel time (\$400 an hour) and associate attorney time (\$240 an hour). Each of the three proposed alternative fee calculations impose an "across the board" discount of 10% on the fee calculated on the attorney hours referenced to ensure the requested fee is "reasonable." Plaintiffs' counsel oppose any classification of any of their presented hours of attorney time as "non-billable" and not subject to a fee award (though, again, they propose a 10% overall fee reduction that will also ensure any possible "over billed" work is not compensated). But to assist the Court, they have also examined their time hours and presented two scenarios using various "non-billable time" assumptions that would reduce, significantly, their fee award.

Plaintiffs' counsel are not sure what more they can present to the Court to assist it in calculating their appropriate fee award. Their views on how a fee should be awarded, and their supporting documentation, is discussed in Exhibits "A" and "B."

The Court is well aware of the extremely protracted, and difficult, nature of this litigation, as well as defendants' near relentless, and vigorous, defense of this case at every stage. It is hoped such awareness will cause the Court to agree with plaintiffs' counsel's contention that their fully requested fee award of \$626,481 (and again, that sum is reduced 10% from the full fee that would be awarded based on their time records) is appropriate and should be granted.

II. THE COURT SHOULD AWARD COSTS OF \$45,046.21

Plaintiffs' counsel seeks an award of \$45,046.21 in expenses (Ex. "A" \P 18, Ex. "B" \P 10).

The majority of the costs sought by the plaintiffs, \$29,022, is for fees paid to expert witnesses and consultants. Of that amount \$9,330 was paid to retain the services of Dr. Terrance Claurettie, who wrote an expert report for plaintiffs. Of the remainder, \$17,962 was paid to Charles Bass who spent over 300 hours deciphering defendant's relevant computer dispatch and payroll records (Cab Manager and Quickbooks data records) and summarizing the information in those records that was essential to the recovery secured in this case for the class members. The remainder of that amount was expended for three different consultants (as explained in Ex. "A" ¶ 19) to overcome defendants' repeated (and false) insistence that they could not produce those computer data files or did not know how to do so (conduct subject to the March 4, 2016 sanctions Order issued by this Court).

While NRS 18.005(5) normally limits expert costs to no more than \$1,500 per expert, and for a maximum of five such experts, it does not bar this Court from awarding the full requested \$29,022 in such costs. The Court should award the full amount of those costs. It would be contrary to the MWA to deny an award of these costs that were essential to this case. Indeed, there would have been no recovery in this case if these expenses has not been paid by class counsel. Denying an award of

these costs would be improper, as it would essentially allow employers, such as the defendant in this case, to make MWA claims impossible to prosecute. By not cooperating in litigation, and making proof of claims difficult and reliant upon such expert assistance, MWA defendants would be able to make MWA claims cost more to prove than can be collected in a lawsuit over those claims. The MWA did not intend to allow any such circumstances.

It should also be observed, as documented in the record of these proceedings, the defendants paid over \$47,000 to their expert witness in an attempt to defeat the plaintiffs' claims. Having engaged in such a massive cost to defend this case, defendants cannot properly be heard to complain about now being charged with the much smaller expert cost that they forced upon the plaintiffs.

CONCLUSION

Wherefore, the plaintiffs' motion should be granted in its entirety.

14 Dated: October 12, 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 Plaintiff Class

/s/ Dana Sniegocki

Dana Sniegocki

within:

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

EXHIBIT "A"

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DECL
 1
   LEON GREENBERG, ESO., SBN 8094
   DANA SNIEGOCKI, ESQ., SBN 11715
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    (702) 385-1827(fax)
   leongreenberg@overtimelaw.com
5
   dana@overtimelaw.com
6
   Attorneys for Plaintiffs
7
                                DISTRICT COURT
                           CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA
8
   MICHAEL MURRAY, and MICHAEL
                                             Case No.: A-12-669926-C
   RENO, Individually and on behalf of
   others similarly situated,
                                                        I
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                                             Dept.:
              Plaintiffs,
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                                             PLAINTIFFS' COUNSEL
   VS.
                                             LEON GREENBERG, ESQ.
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   A CAB TAXI SERVICE LLC, A CAB,
   LLC and CREIGHTON J. NADY,
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              Defendants.
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Leon Greenberg, an attorney duly licensed to practice law in the State of Nevada, hereby affirms, under the penalty of perjury, that:

1. I am one of the attorneys representing the plaintiffs in this matter. I am offering this declaration in support of plaintiffs' request for an award of attorney's fees and costs for securing the final judgment for damages rendered in this case to the NRCP Rule 23(b)(3) class and entered by the Court on August 21, 2018. This declaration is intended to comport with the requirements of demonstrating the appropriate award of attorney's fees, under the principles enunciated in *Brunzell v*. *Golden Gate National Bank*, 85 Nev. 345 (1969), for the work performed by my law office and its employees. Under *Brunzell* the guiding factors for an award of attorneys fees are (summarized): (1) The quality of the advocate performing the work (their skill,

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training, experience, and so forth); (2) The character of the work, in respect to its difficulty, intricacy and importance to the litigation; (3) The skill, time and attention given to the work; and (4) The result, in respect to whether the work was successful and the benefit derived from such success.

AMOUNT OF FEE REQUESTED AND BASIS FOR THE SAME

Amount Requested

3. I am requesting an award of \$577,953 or \$521,433 or \$480,933 in attorney's fees for the work of the employees of my office and reimbursement of \$44,865.57 in necessary litigation costs. As discussed, *infra*, these varying proposed fee award amounts are based upon different underlying approaches the Court may take to the necessity and utility of the all of the work performed by my office in this case.

Brunzell Factor One: Quality of Advocates Performing the Work

I am a 1992 magna cum laude graduate of New York Law School where I 4. received the Trustee's Prize for having the highest GPA of all graduating evening division students, graduating first in my division and third out of 358 day and evening division students. I am a member of the bars of the States of Nevada, California, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania and have continuously practiced law full time since 1993. I have substantial experience in class actions and wage and hour claims and have successfully litigated over two dozen class action cases where I have been appointed class counsel. My litigation experience includes novel matters, such as Hallissey v. America Online, Docket 99-CV-03785 (KTD), United States District Court, Southern District of New York, on behalf of a class of Internet "volunteers" for unpaid minimum wages, that case being concluded with a \$15,000,000 class settlement. I have also handled a significant number of appeals to the Nevada Supreme Court and the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals that have resulted in published opinions. Those appeals have included *Thomas v. Nevada Yellow Cab*, 327 P.3d 518 (Nev. Sup. Ct. 2014). The Opinion in *Thomas* confirmed that taxi drivers are entitled to minimum wages under Nevada's Constitution, the exact claim presented in this very case.

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5. My associate, Dana Sniegocki, is a 2007 cum laude graduate of Thomas Jefferson Law School, has been licensed to practice law for over nine years, is admitted to the State Bars of Nevada and California, has been an associate attorney at my office for more than nine years, and has experience in litigating class action cases, specifically wage and hour class action litigations. She has been appointed co-class counsel in over 10 class action cases handled by my office.

Brunzell Factor Two: The Intricacy, Importance and Difficulty of the Work

In respect to the second factor, the legal work performed in this case was, 6. in substantial if not majority measure, intricate and difficult. My office was involved in the successful class action prosecution, and secured an opposed judgment, of this case. Multiple complex and intricate issues, dealing with issues of first impression in respect to the application of the Nevada Constitution's Minimum Wage Amendment (only enacted in 2006) and with class action certification, were presented by this case. This case did not involve commonly litigated tort or contract claims where counsel can, and typically do, rely upon various established forms or repetitive motions and litigation steps. The litigation approach of the defendant, who spared no expense or effort in mounting a vigorous (and, as found by the Court's Order of March 4, 2016 imposing sanctions of \$3,238.95 for discovery abuses, at times overzealous) defense, rendered such work much more difficult and time consuming.

Brunzell Factor Three: The Skill, Time and Attention Given to the Work

In respect to the third factor, I expended considerable attention, and an 7. inordinate amount of time, on the prosecution of this case. The work I personally performed was quite detailed. I drafted numerous original briefs for the Court and spent considerable amounts of time planning, in detail, the depositions conducted of the defendant and structuring, and drafting, plaintiffs' discovery requests. The vast majority of the work that I performed in this case was originally crafted for this case, I did not, and could not given the nature of this case, rely upon canned forms or prior work from other cases. It is for the Court to pass judgment on the skillfulness of the work I performed in this case and that I oversaw from my office's employees. I believe

such work was performed at a highly skilled level, and certainly at a level equal to or exceeding that of defendants' counsel, who have been fully compensated already by defendants at their not insignificant hourly rates.

8. The time expended by my office on the prosecution of this case was massive. My office has maintained contemporaneous time records of all work performed in this case by all attorneys and paralegals. A review of those records indicates that I, prior to entry of judgment on August 21, 2018, personally, have spent no less than 1,190 hours of attorney time on the prosecution of this case and no less than 35 hours of travel time. Those hours are after deducting the 6.5 hours of my time that were previously awarded fees by the Court's March 2016 sanction order and the approximately 22 hours I spent purely devoted to the prosecution of the alter ego claims against defendant Nady. My associate, Dana Sniegocki, has spent no less than 600 hours of attorney time working on the prosecution of this case and no less than 53 hours of travel time; and my paralegal, Sydney Saucier, has spent at least 122 hours of time on tasks of a non-clerical nature that are properly considered, in whole or significant part, to require a skilled paralegal to perform.

Brunzell Factor Four: The Results Achieved and Benefits Conferred

9. Plaintiffs' counsel's success in this case is a matter of record. They secured a judgment by the Court for over \$1,000,000 on behalf of the class members. The benefit of that judgment should also be viewed under the lens of its very nature: a judgment vindicating legal rights to minimum wages of the highest importance under Nevada's legal system, as such legal rights are afforded directly by Nevada's Constitution. Such benefit is also properly viewed, in respect to its importance, by examining the beneficiaries of that judgment: the most vulnerable, and economically weakest, citizens of the State of Nevada who, for lack of more remuneratively attractive employment, have labored for less than the very modest hourly minimum wage.

Proposed Application of the Brunzell Factors in Calculating a Fee Award

- 10. The time I have expended in this case, or that was expended by my office's employees, pursuing claims against the individual defendant Nady, is not time that I am requesting be considered for this fee award. Those claims (the "alter ego and unjust enrichment claims") are based upon his personal, and wholly derivative and contingent, liability for the unpaid minimum wages owed by the corporate defendant, A Cab. While I believe compensation for such work is justified from the class members' recovery in this case, and may be sought at some future date, such expenditures of time are not claimed to be properly charged against A Cab under the current judgment as an element of the attorney's fees properly awarded under the Nevada Constitution. In addition, I was compensated for certain hours of attorney work via the Court's sanction award order of March 4, 2016 and I am not seeking any fee award for those hours of work.
- 11. In respect to gauging the appropriate fee award, for the time reasonably expended by plaintiffs' counsel, I was awarded attorney's fees in this case at a rate of \$400 an hour in the Court's Order of March 4, 2016. While I have been awarded attorneys fees in other litigation matters at a greater hourly rate, including as much as \$720 an hour by District Judge Mahan in 2017 in a federal court proceeding, I am only asking the Court to consistently apply the \$400 per hour rate it has already found appropriate for my time. Ms. Sniegocki's work was recognized by Judge Pro in June of 2014 to merit an award of \$240 an hour in *Tallman v. CPS Security*, United States District Court of Nevada, 09-CV-944, Order of June 3, 2014, involving unpaid minimum wage and overtime pay claims. While that award is now over four years old, and Ms. Sniegocki is deserving of a higher hourly fee award, I would ask the Court to adopt that rate for her time expenditures. I would ask the Court to adopt a rate of \$85 an hour for the paralegal time expenditures of Ms. Saucier, a rate that I believe is on the lower end for such time expenditures.
 - 12. After excluding the time expenditures on the alter ego and unjust

enrichment claims, and the hours for which I was already awarded fees for by the Court's March 4, 2016 Order, the remaining total time expenditures in my office's records are, at a minimum, the following:

Leon Greenberg: 1190 hours plus 35 hours travel time;

Dana Sniegocki: 600 hours plus 40 hours travel time;

Sydney Saucier: 122 hours paralegal time.

In respect to reaching an appropriate fee determination, I am proposing that the Court adopt either an "Aggregate Hours Minus 10% Approach;" a "Partial Exclusion of Hours Approach minus 10%" or a "Presumptive Exclusion of Hours Approach minus 10%." I provide below a rationalization for each of these proposed approaches and the calculation that would be made under each one. The Court may choose any one of the approaches or formulate its own determination of the proper fee award consistent with *Brunzell* and as it believes is appropriate.

The Aggregate Hours Minus 10% Approach: Under this approach the Court would take the hours stated in paragraph 12 and multiply them by the rates proposed in paragraph 11 (travel time hours would only be multiplied at a rate of 50% of the rates in paragraph 11). It would then reduce the entire amount by 10% to arrive at the fee award. I believe this approach is justified and proper. The 10% reduction in fees ensures that any likely measure of unproductive or less than fully efficient work is being excluded for fee calculation purposes. Given the great importance of enforcing the rights granted by Nevada's Constitution it is also proper to err in favor of ensuring a fully adequate fee award is granted to plaintiffs' counsel. This would result in a fee award (using above hourly rates, with half that rate for travel time), after applying that 10% reduction, of \$577,953.

That award is based upon the below pre-discounted hours and fees:

Leon Greenberg \$483,000 (1190 hours x \$400 + 35 hours x \$200)

Dana Sniegocki: \$148,800 (600 hours x \$240 + 40 hours x \$120)

Sydney Saucier: \$10,370 (122 hours x \$85)

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The Partial Exclusion of Hours Minus 10% Approach: Under this 14. approach the Court would first reduce the hours for my office's work that are stated in paragraph 12, multiply those hours by the rates in paragraph 11, and then apply a 10% reduction to calculate a fee. This approach would exclude, for fee consideration purposes, hours of work that were spent exclusively on activities that defendants would argue were unnecessary, or not of great utility or efficiency, or that concerned issues never fully resolved in the litigation. By way of example, for depositions, or court appearances prior to the final pre-trial stage (meaning prior to October 1, 2017), attorney hours would only be allowed for one attorney. Attorney hours spent on the existence or non-existence of medical insurance (Nevada provides for an additional \$1.00 an hour in minimum wages when medical insurance is not provided) would be excluded. Attorney hours spent seeking affirmative relief by motion against defendant would be excluded if those motions were denied. Attorney hours spent arguing the second partial summary judgment motion would be excluded, as that motion was initially denied and later re-heard upon a fuller record that included an additional expert report.

15. I do not agree that such a partial exclusion of hours of work is appropriate for fee calculation purposes. Defendant has paid to have multiple counsel appear on its behalf at a deposition and at court appearances. That plaintiffs' counsel ultimately did not proceed to press claims for the extra \$1.00 an hour in minimum wages under Nevada's "medical insurance not provided" standard did not render the time spent on that issue improper or unwise. Nor should plaintiffs' counsel be denied fees for the "repeat" of the partial summary judgment motion, such motion ultimately being granted, essentially on the same basis (albeit with the support of an additional expert) as proposed on its "initial" submission. Defendant has vigorously litigated this case with the goal of making it economically unattractive for prosecution. They should not be allowed to achieve that goal by having the award of attorney's fees to plaintiffs' counsel reduced in such a fashion.

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16. Based upon a review of my office's time records, and reasonable estimates that my office has made when applying the foregoing "partial exclusion" of hours approach, the remaining total time expenditures in my office's records are, after applying such an approach, at a minimum, the following:

Leon Greenberg: 1084 hours plus 35 hours travel time Dana Sniegocki: 521 hours plus 28 hours travel time

Sydney Saucier: 122 hours

Based upon such hours the fee that would be awarded under this approach would, after also applying a 10% across the board discount, be: \$521,433

That award would be based the below pre-discounted hours and fees:

Leon Greenberg \$440,600 (1084 hours x \$400 + 35 hours x \$200)

Dana Sniegocki: \$128,400 (521 hours x \$240 + 28 hours x \$120)

Sydney Saucier: \$10,370 (122 hours x \$85)

The Presumptive Exclusion of Hours Minus 10% Approach: This 17. approach deviates from the "Partial Exclusion" of hours approach discussed in $\P\P$ 14-15 by excluding all time expenditures that, in any significant measure, concerned the sort of topics or subject matter that defendant would presumptively argue should not be included in a fee award. This approach does not require, as under the "Partial Exclusion" approach that such time expenditures be solely devoted to such activities to be excluded for fee consideration purposes. Rather, it excludes, entirely, all time expenditures that in significant measure involved such activities. It also excludes time expended on settlement and mediation efforts (on the theory no settlement was achieved) or dealing with defendant's writ (which was granted and released the injunction issued on the proposed *Dubric* settlement). It adopts the presumption that no fee is warranted for any such activities. If this presumption is applied, based upon a review of my office's time records, and reasonable estimates that my office has made when applying such a presumptive exclusion of hours approach, the remaining total time expenditures in my office's records are, at a minimum, the following:

Leon Greenberg: 996 hours plus 25 hours travel time

Dana Sniegocki: 489 hours plus 27 hours travel time

Sydney Saucier: 122 hours

Based upon such hours the fee that would be awarded under this approach would, after also applying a 10% across the board discount, be: \$480,933

That award would be based upon the below pre-discounted hours and fees:

Leon Greenberg \$403,400 (996 hours x \$400 + 25 hours x \$200)

Dana Sniegocki: \$120,600 (489 hours x \$240 + 27 hours x \$120)

Sydney Saucier: \$10,370 (122 hours x \$85)

The foregoing discussion of the records of hours of work expended by my 18. office's staff, and the classifications of those hours of work into "partial" or "presumptive" exclusion status for fee award purposes, is the result of a generalized review of those records. Those records are incredibly lengthy (I have over 1220 individual time entries for the work I performed in this case prior to date of judgment). It would be very burdensome and time consuming to review, line by line, every single S time entry in those records and precisely quantify the activity, the time expended, and so forth. As a result, in reviewing the time records that are the basis of my discussion of the time expenditures of myself and my office's staff I have made some approximations and generalized determinations about the nature of the work activities recorded in those records. I believe that is appropriate. In addition, every fee calculation request being made also includes an across the board 10% reduction in fees (effectively in hours) requested that will correct any oversight in my approximations or generalized determinations in respect to the activities recorded in my office's time records.

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LITIGATION COSTS

19. I have reviewed the records maintained by my office in respect to the litigation expenses incurred by my office in this case. Those records are maintained in Quickbooks software or in another contemporaneous manual ledger and indicate the following necessary litigation expenses were incurred by my office:

Amount
\$358.06
\$2,158.97
\$10,680.68
\$29,022
\$1,491.59
\$168.19
\$918.34
\$9.74
\$58.00

1	Copies (Numerous, but not itemized, not	
2	charged)	
3		
4	TOTAL EXPENSES	\$44,865.57
5		

19. Of the foregoing expert and computer data consultant fees, \$9,330 was paid to retain the services of Dr. Terrance Clauretie, \$17,962 was paid to Charles Bass to process the computer data files produced by defendants and provide relevant arithmetical summaries from that data (working both on his own and with Dr. Clauretie), and \$1,730 was paid to three other consultants (\$567.50 to Glen Pannenborg, CPA; \$600 to the firm of Office Works; and \$562.50 to the firm of Nevada Quickbooks Pro) to overcome defendants' untrue assertions that they could not produce information in their Quickbooks and other computer data files. Those costs were incurred attempting an "inspection" of A Cab's computer system which, while being attempted, A Cab refused to allow be completed (the cost for Mr. Pannenborg's 8 services). They were also needed to document in filings with the Court the falsity of defendants' assertions they could not produce the relevant Quickbooks information in a suitable computer file format. This course of obstructive conduct by defendants ultimately resulted in both the production of those computer data files and the Court's Order of March 4, 2016 imposing over \$3,000 in sanctions upon defendants, but those sanctions did *not* include any award for these \$1,730 in expert and consultant expenses.

20. As per the above, my office requests reimbursement of \$44,865.57 of necessary litigation costs.

I have read the foregoing and affirm the same is true and correct.

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Affirmed this 11th day of October, 2018

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/s/ Leon Greenberg
Leon Greenberg

EXHIBIT "B"

GABROY LAW OFFICES
Christian Gabroy, Esq. (#8805)
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Fax (702) 259-7704
christian@gabroy.com
Attorneys for Plaintiff

DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY

MICHAEL	MURRAY,	ΑN	INDIVIDUAL
FT AI			

Plaintiffs,

VS.

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

Defendants.

CASE NO.: A-12-669926-C Dept. I

DECLARATION OF PLAINTIFF'S COUNSEL, CHRISTIAN GABROY, ESQ.,

<u>OFFICES, P.C. IN SUPPORT</u> <u>OF PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR ATTORNEYS' FEES AND COSTS</u>

Christian Gabroy, an attorney duly admitted to practice law in the State of Nevada and a member of the bar of this Court, hereby affirms, per NRS §53.045 that:

1. I am one of the attorneys representing the plaintiffs in this matter. I am offering this declaration in support of plaintiffs' request for an award of attorney's fees and costs for securing the final judgment for damages rendered in this case to the NRCP Rule 23(b)(3) class and entered by the Court on August 21, 2018. This declaration is intended to comport with the requirements of demonstrating the appropriate award of attorney's fees, under the principles enunciated in *Brunzell v*.

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Golden Gate National Bank, 85 Nev. 345 (1969), for the work performed by my law office, by my associate Kaine Messer, Esq., and our employees. Under Brunzell the guiding factors for an award of attorney's fees are (summarized): (1) The quality of the advocate performing the work (their skill, training, experience, and so forth); (2) The character of the work, in respect to its difficulty, intricacy and importance to the litigation; (3) The skill, time and attention given to the work; and (4) The result, in respect to whether the work was successful and the benefit derived from such success.

2. This declaration incorporates the discussion in the declaration of my cocounsel, Leon Greenberg, of the various Brunzell factors and how they should be applied to the award of a fee in this case. I do not repeat those discussions and limit this declaration to providing the Court with information on the amount of work (hours of work) performed by my office in this case and the appropriate basis (hourly fee rate) for an attorney's fee award for those hours. I also detail my office's litigation expenses for which reimbursement is sought

AMOUNT OF FEE REQUESTED AND BASIS FOR THE SAME

Amount Requested

3. I am requesting an award of \$48,528 or alternatively \$46,638 in attorney's fees for the work of the employees of my office and myself in this case. As discussed, infra, these varying numbers are based upon different underlying approaches the Court may take to the necessity and utility of the all of the work performed by my office. I am also requesting an award of \$180.64 for my office's expenses.

The experience and typical hourly rate of my office's employees.

4. I am 2003 graduate of DePaul Law School and a member of the Illinois and Nevada bars. I have practiced law full time and continuously since 2003. My law

- 5. Most typically, I work on a contingency fee basis and it is common that I earn well in excess of \$500.00 per hour on my cases that I take on a contingency fee basis. Other attorneys in Las Vegas with experience and training comparable to mine who are retained by private, paying, clients for employment law litigation typically charge hourly rates of \$400 an hour or more. I do and have charged hourly fee paying clients, which are a small part of my practice, fees of \$450 an hour.
- 6. My associate, Kaine Messer, Esq. graduated from Western State School of Law in Orange County, California *cum laude* in 2014. He has been licensed in California since 2014 and in Nevada since 2016. His regular hourly rate is \$250.00.

The work performed by my office and time expended.

7. My office joined this litigation in 2017 to act as co-class counsel in respect to the final portion of this litigation, including a contemplated trial of this case. While that trial did not take place, the work performed by my office was necessary to the prosecution of this case. Unlike my co-class counsel, I only became involved in this case when it was approaching trial and the arguably collateral, or not pursued, issues had been largely identified and not worked on further. For example, my office performed no appreciable amount of time on work related to the "no health insurance provided" issue and the Nevada Minimum Wage (the \$1.00 an hour "higher tier" -

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currently \$8.25 an hour - issue), an issue ultimately not pursued in this case. As a result, in reviewing my office's time records on the work performed in this case, I cannot identify any significant amount of unproductive or arguably unnecessary time. My associate, Kaine Messer, did attend certain court appearances with me, and I suspect defendants would argue his presence at those court appearances, though very desirable and constructive, was not a time expenditure that was warranted. I disagree with that contention, but provide an alternative analysis as to a fee award for his time that does not award fees for his time spent on those court appearances.

8. I, personally, based upon my office's review of contemporaneously maintained time records, have expended 120.5 hours of attorney time and 2.5 hours of travel time on this case and my associate, Kaine Messer, has expended no less than 20.5 hours of attorney time and 2.5 hours of travel time on this case. Additional work was performed in this matter by a former associate of my office, and, my office's paralegal staff, but I am not itemizing that work (which was significant) in the submission of this fee request. Based upon the attorney's hours expended by just myself and Kaine Messer I would propose to the Court a fee award for my office of \$48,528 after discounting by 10% the fee properly calculated on such hours. That fee award is calculated as follows:

Christian Gabroy: \$48,700 (120.5 hours x \$400 + 2.5 hours travel x \$200) Kaine Messer: \$5,220 (20.5 hours x \$240 + 2.5 hours travel x \$120)

9. As an alternative formulation, I would propose reducing Kaine Messer's billable hours to 13, if all time spent by him at Court appearances with me were to be excluded for fee award purposes. That would result in a fee award for my office of \$46,638 after discounting the fee properly calculated on such hours of attorney time by 10%. That fee award is calculated as follows:

Christian Gabroy: \$48,700 (120.5 hours x \$400 + 2.5 hours travel x \$200) Kaine Messer: \$3,120 (13 hours x \$240)

10. Further, my office has incurred costs in this matter of no less than \$180.64. This includes 1,758 black and white copies at \$0.10 per copy, postage in the amount of \$1.34, and a \$3.50 Wiznet filing fee for my notice of appearance in this matter.

I have read and reviewed the true and correct aforementioned statements. Affirmed this 12th Day of October 2018 /s/ Christian Gabroy

Christian Gabroy, Esq.

(702) 259-7777 FAX: (702) 259-7704

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002044 **Electronically Filed** 10/22/2018 2:27 PM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COURT 1 ORDR LEON GREENBERG, ESQ., SBN 8094 2 DANA SNIEGOCKI, ESQ., SBN 11715 Leon Greenberg Professional Corporation 3 2965 South Jones Blvd-Suite E3 Las Vegas, Nevada 89146 (702) 383-6085 4 5 eongreenberg@overtimelaw.com dana@overtimelaw.com 6 Attorneys for Plaintiffs DISTRICT COURT 7 **CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA** 8 9 MICHAEL MURRAY and MICHAEL RENO, Individually and on behalf of others Case No.: A-12-669926-C similarly situated, Dept. No. 10 11 Plaintiffs, **ORDER** 12 VS. A CAB TAXI SERVICE LLC and A CAB, 13 14 Defendants. 15 16 Plaintiffs' Motion to Amend Judgment, filed on August 22, 2018, solely for 17 the purpose of amending the judgment entered on August 21, 2018 to indicate it is 18 against "A Cab Series LLC" as the current name of the originally summoned 19

the purpose of amending the judgment entered on August 21, 2018 to indicate it is against "A Cab Series LLC" as the current name of the originally summoned defendant and judgment debtor "A Cab LLC," came before the Court for hearing on October 22, 2018, with the appearances by counsel for the parties being duly noted on the record. Defendants' opposition to that motion filed on September 10, 2018, and plaintiffs' reply in support filed on September 20, 2018, were duly considered by the Court along with the arguments of counsel for the parties presented at the hearing.

It is hereby ORDERED, upon consideration of the arguments and submissions of the parties and after due deliberation by the Court, and upon good cause shown,

Page 1 of 2

that the motion is GRANTED; and

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It is further ORDERED that upon entry of this Order the Clerk of the Court shall indicate on its records that the judgment originally entered by the Court on August 21, 2018 in this case is also entered against A Cab Series LLC, the current name of the originally summoned defendant and judgment debtor A Cab LLC; and

It is further ORDERED that plaintiffs' counsel, upon entry of this Order, may proceed to enforce the judgment originally entered by the Court on August 21, 2018 in this case against property held in the name of A Cab Series LLC pursuant to the terms set forth in the Order of August 21, 2018 entering such judgment.

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IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED this 22 day of October, 2018.

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By:

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HONORABLE JUDGE KENNETH DISTRICT COURT, CLARK COUNTY

Approved as to form and content:

RODRIGUEZ LAW OFFICES, P. C.

Esther C. Rodriguez, Esq. Nevada State Bar No. 6473 10161 Park Run Drive, Suite 150 Las Vegas, Nevada 89145

Attorneys for Defendants

LEON GREENBERG PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION

LEON GREENBERG, ESQ. DANA SNIEGOCKI, ESO. Nevada Bar No.: 11715

2965 South Jones Boulevard, Suite E3 Las Vegas, Nevada 89146 Attorneys for Plaintiffs

Page 2 of 2

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3	EIGHTH JUDICIAL DI		
4	CIVIL/CRIMINAL DIVISION CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA		
5		,	
6	MICHAEL MURRAY, et al,) CASE NO. A-12-669926	
7	Plaintiffs,) DEPT. NO. I	
8	VS.		
9	A CAB TAXI SERVICE, LLC, et al,		
10	Defendants.		
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12	BEFORE THE HONORABLE KENNETH		
13	MONDAY, OCTO		
14	<i>TRANSCRI</i> ALL PENDING		
15			
16	APPEARANCES:		
17	For the Plaintiffs:	LEON GREENBERG, ESQ.	
18		DANA SNIEGOCKI, ESQ.	
19	For the Defendants:	ESTHER C. RODRIGUEZ, ESQ. MICHAEL K. WALL, ESQ.	
20		JAY A. SHAFER, ESQ.	
21	ALSO PRESENT:	STEVEN J. OSHINS, ESQ.	
22			
23			
24	RECORDED BY: Lisa Lizotte, Court Recorde	er	

LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 2018,	10:16 A.M
* * * *	

THE COURT: Here we are again.

THE CLERK: Page 1 and 2, Michael Murray versus A Cab Taxi Service.

Case Number A669926.

THE COURT: Would counsel please enter your appearances.

MR. GREENBERG: Leon Greenberg, Dana Sniegocki for plaintiff, Your Honor.

MS. SNIEGOCKI: Good morning.

THE COURT: Good morning.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Good morning, Your Honor. Esther Rodriguez for the defendants.

MR. WALL: Michael Wall for the defendants.

MR. SHAFER: Jay Shafer for defendants.

THE COURT: Good morning.

We have three motions to deal with today, as counsel are no doubt aware. We have defendants' motion for reconsideration, amendment, for a new trial and for dismissal of the claims. We have plaintiff's motion to amend the judgment to include A Cab Series, LLC. And we have the defendants' motion filed on OST, motion to dismiss the claims based upon jurisdiction, specifically subject matter jurisdiction. It seems to make sense to me that we treat that motion first. If the defendant is correct, then there's no need to go any further. I would toss out to be considered as well the fact that on the 22nd or thereabouts the defendant filed a notice of appeal, so that always raises the question of having filed a notice of appeal,

does this Court have jurisdiction to enter any order, or more specifically, to enter an order that purports to grant any of the relief treated or asked for in these several motions?

Mr. Wall.

MR. WALL: May I?

THE COURT: Please.

MR. WALL: Thank you, Your Honor. Let me address the issue of the notice of appeal first that you have raised. At the present time that notice of appeal is ineffective for any purpose and it does not divest this Court of any jurisdiction, is my understanding. The reason that I filed that notice of appeal is to protect all possible bases because the Nevada Supreme Court in its effort under what I call the Parraguirre rule to create a situation where there would not be traps for the unwary draftsman in the appellate arena kind of muddied up the waters as far as notices of appeal are concerned. On the off chance that neither of the motions that have been filed by the plaintiff or by the defendant post-judgment in this case is a final judgment or qualifies as a tolling motion --

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: -- the time for the notice of appeal came. There's also another problem in this case with the argument or the position that we take, which is that that final judgment is not a final judgment.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: If it's not a final judgment, then it's not tolled.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: Assuming it's a final judgment and assuming there's a tolling

motion, the notice of appeal is invalid at this point in time, but under the rule at the time an order is entered granting or denying the pending motions, that notice of appeal will become effective.

THE COURT: Now, is there case law that sets out all of these points along the way?

MR. WALL: Yes. This is NRAP Rule 3 -- NRAP Rule 4 sets out this rule.

THE COURT: And is there any case law that backs up your interpretation of these rules in that fashion?

MR. WALL: There's a lot of case law that backs it up, but not that I have on the tip of my tongue, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. WALL: But it's expressed in the rule itself, so it's very, very clear in the rule. On the off --

THE COURT: Do we agree that it would be extremely important that parties and the district court could be able to readily ascertain whether or not it had lost jurisdiction to the supreme court? In other words, rules regarding jurisdiction should be sufficiently clear that parties and counsel and the courts can readily determine who has jurisdiction.

MR. WALL: I had this argument specifically with Judge Parraguirre and I agree. I think that when they changed the rule what was a very clear rule before so that the courts and the parties knew whether or not they had to file a notice of appeal, in creating this limbo appeal which they created by amendment of Rule 4, that has created this situation.

Assuming for purposes of argument that this isn't a final judgment,

that the motions do not toll and that it is a valid notice of appeal, when it was filed, it would divest this Court of jurisdiction -- not to hear motions, the Court still has jurisdiction to hear any motion that's brought. It divests this Court of taking action that would affect the issues directly that are pending on appeal. So that, for example, if this Court were to decide that it was going to dismiss the action, it could do -- I believe it could just do an order dismissing it. It could also do an order to cover all the bases under the Huneycutt rule, Huneycutt, which is still good law for the few situations to which it would apply and this would be that situation.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: This Court could grant the motion to dismiss, or in the alternative if this Court doesn't have jurisdiction to grant it, certify to the supreme court that it is inclined to grant it, at which time we would take that order to the supreme court and the supreme court would take action on it.

THE COURT: Has declined to grant it because it believes it does not have jurisdiction?

MR. WALL: But this Court always has jurisdiction to deny it. It only would have a problem if it's inclined to grant it.

THE COURT: Well, is it in <u>Huneycutt</u> -- maybe we're getting a little far afield here from the issues of the day, but is it also a requirement that the district court give some indication to the supreme court that it would -- it might look favorably upon the motion that's been filed?

MR. WALL: Well, the Court has two options under <u>Honeycutt</u>. I mean, either way the Court is to hear the motion. If the Court denies it, it just denies it.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: If it's inclined to grant it, then it can certify to the supreme court --

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. WALL: -- that it's inclined to grant it and the reasons why.

THE COURT: Yeah. Okay.

MR. WALL: But in this case assuming that that is a final judgment, which of course we dispute -- that's why I had to file my notice of appeal to be certain that we didn't lose any appellate rights. Assuming that it is a final judgment, we have tolling motions and that notice of appeal doesn't affect this Court's ability to enter an order one way or the other at this point on any of the pending motions.

THE COURT: Well, given the need for clarity in these matters of jurisdiction, why would the court not -- when I say the court, I mean not just this Court but our supreme court, why would they not say when you file a document that purports to be the final judgment that, you know, dots the i's and crosses the t's, it's a final judgment for purposes at least of determining whether you need to file a notice of appeal to preserve your rights or not, why -- what I hear you saying, your argument would require that we sort of dislodge the final judgment and say it's really not a final judgment.

MR. WALL: I believe as an appellate lawyer who's been doing this for a long time that that is probably the law, Your Honor. Nevertheless, in order to -- because there is this grey area --

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. WALL: -- in order to protect our right to an appeal --

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: -- certainly if the judgment says it's a final judgment and there's an appeal from the final judgment --

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: -- that invokes the jurisdiction of the Nevada Supreme Court, at least to the extent of determining whether or not it's a final judgment. If they determine it's not a final judgment, notice of appeal becomes irrelevant because they simply say we don't have any subject matter jurisdiction, which can be raised at any time and should be raised by a court sua sponte when it's appropriate and they would dismiss the appeal.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. WALL: And that wouldn't affect anybody because there's going to be a final judgment somewhere down the road and you file a new notice of appeal.

On the other hand, if it turns out to be a final judgment, then you've got your -- you filed your appeal and you haven't missed your opportunity.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. WALL: So I filed that notice of appeal out of an abundance of caution because there have been a number of situations in light of the change in the rule.

And there's another wrinkle in this. I'm sorry, we're getting far afield --

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. WALL: -- but the other wrinkle in this is that five years ago the Nevada Supreme Court decided that -- I mean, in the past it was clear a motion that sought reconsideration didn't toll; a motion that sought specific relief under certain rules did toll. It was a bright line test. The Nevada Supreme Court said that was a trap for the unwary and they said instead of a bright line test we're going to look at every

motion and decide what it is.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: So now when a motion is filed, I can't be certain as an appellate lawyer whether or not it's going to toll. Again, I've had this argument with the Nevada Supreme Court. They don't like the argument, obviously, because they made the rules.

THE COURT: Yeah. Well, would that depend --

MR. WALL: I understand how that protects people's rights, but it also puts appellate lawyers in a position of having to file notices of appeal to protect a record, and that's all I've done.

THE COURT: Well, given that from what I hear you say we're not entirely sure how the supreme court would view this entire situation, would the Court not be safest in interpreting the rules regarding divestment of jurisdiction and passage of the jurisdiction to our supreme court?

MR. WALL: And if that were the case, that would certainly be a safe approach to take.

THE COURT: Would the Court not be well advised to plod step-by-step and say I don't think I have jurisdiction, go find out?

MR. WALL: We can't --

THE COURT: And then if the court decided that, no, Mr. District Court, you still have jurisdiction, then we'd come back and deal with whatever these issues are.

MR. WALL: There's not a way of doing that, Your Honor. That's why the Honeycutt procedure is there.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. WALL: Your Honor has jurisdiction to hear and decide the motion and that's what's supposed to happen in every case.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: If there isn't jurisdiction, then an order granting the motion has no effect until the supreme court accepts it.

THE COURT: Well, let me --

MR. WALL: But you're still supposed to do that.

THE COURT: Let me backtrack a little bit, since we're off into the netherlands here. Is that how that country got named? Netherlands. Okay, let me pursue this a little further because in just poking around what we could tell of the state of the law on jurisdiction once a notice of appeal has been filed, we look at the 1993 case, Smith v. Emery, and if you're interested we have the cite we'll give you later, it seems to speak in fairly concrete terms that once a notice of appeal is filed, district court is divested of jurisdiction. And in that case it was a motion for a new trial, which the supreme court simply said no, you can't deal with that. And they cite to a 1987 case. That was a '93 case, '87 was the Rust decision v. Clark County School District, in which it brings out the need to have issues of jurisdiction between the two courts to be clear so that everyone can know. And I know I'm just adding more fuel to your fire, but is this a case where our supreme court is going to need to grapple with this issue or are we just doing make work here?

MR. WALL: It's not an issue. It's a non-issue. The reason it's a non-issue is because the Court has jurisdiction always, as <u>Huneycutt</u> makes clear, and that's still the law. It always has jurisdiction to consider the motion and always has jurisdiction to deny the motion. But if a court is to grant the motion, then it doesn't -- if it doesn't

1	have jurisdiction to do so then it can certify that if it had jurisdiction it would do so,
2	and that's what it's supposed to do. It's supposed to still make the decision so that
3	the decisions in district court don't remain in limbo for years while the matter is on
4	appeal. That's how it's supposed to be.
5	THE COURT: So are all these motions effectively Huneycutt motions
6	governed by Huneycutt?
7	MR. WALL: No, because I drafted Rust.
8	THE COURT: Oh, I did not know that.
9	MR. WALL: Not only did I draft it, but it was I could give you a tremendous
10	history of that decision and Justice Mowbray's dissent in that case.
11	THE COURT: Uh-huh.
12	MR. WALL: Part of Justice Parraguirre's amendment of the Rule 3A was to

THE COURT: Ahh.

MR. WALL: -- in Rust.

THE COURT: Equity.

MR. WALL: That's what he was addressing.

deal with what he thought was a too harsh, too bright line test --

THE COURT: That equity will mess you up every time, you know.

MR. WALL: And so those cases -- I mean, Rust deals with a situation where a notice of appeal was premature. A bright line was drawn. A notice of appeal that's premature doesn't have effect now or ever.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: That was the bright line that was drawn and that's the bright line approach that existed until ten years ago when they amended the rule. When they

amended the rule they accepted this not bright line test. You can file a premature notice of appeal and it's of no effect whatsoever when you file it, but if finality ever gets reached --

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: -- it becomes effective. And the purpose of that is so that you don't have a lawyer out there who's filed his notice of appeal and it was technically premature and he didn't know that and then the technical prematurity disappears and he doesn't know he needs to file a new notice of appeal and he doesn't do that. That's the trap for the unwary draftsman.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: Justice Mowbray's dissent in the <u>Rust</u> case is all about that problem. And in that case in <u>Rust</u> the notice of appeal was premature and Justice Mowbray had a majority that said we're going to treat that as a technical defect. But then Justice Gunderson didn't like that decision and he asked me to draft a different decision. I drafted the <u>Rust</u> decision --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. WALL: -- which says, in those days, that's not a technical defect, that's a serious defect.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: And the line that was drawn was the courts need to know when the notice of appeal is filed whether it's a valid notice of appeal or not.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. WALL: We drew that as -- Justice Gunderson drew that as a bright line test. That stayed until Justice Parraguirre prevailed on the court to pretty much

accept the dissent of Justice Mowbray and make that the law by amending the rule, which puts me as an appellate lawyer in the position of not knowing whether to file a notice of appeal or not, so every time there could be a notice of appeal time, I file my notice of appeal. In my opinion that notice of appeal is not yet valid for any purpose.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. WALL: Then we get to the other problem, the <u>Huneycutt</u> problem. The <u>Huneycutt</u> problem only existed in situations where a post-judgment motion was filed and that post-judgment motion was not a tolling motion.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: If there was a tolling motion, it didn't matter.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. WALL: Because of the tolling motion, the notice of appeal was invalid for any purpose ever.

THE COURT: Well, is it clear what are tolling motions and what are not?

MR. WALL: Well, it was clear until five years ago --

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: -- that a motion that was brought under Rule 52, under Rule 59 --

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: -- or under Rule 50(b) was a tolling motion. So when we were at the court we didn't have to read the motion to see what it was. We had to see what the authority was that was cited. If you cited the appropriate authority, that's a tolling motion --

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. WALL: -- because everybody should know what's a tolling motion and what's not a tolling motion. If it didn't cite one of those three rules, it was not a tolling motion. If it wasn't a tolling motion, you follow the Huneycutt procedure. But then the first thing that happened was they expanded the rules to make it so that there were fewer Huneycutt motions and more tolling motions. But five years ago they kind of made that unclear because they said, hey, if you have this motion over here and it doesn't cite the rule but it in essence in seeking the same relief, we're going to treat it as a tolling motion. And, oh, by the way, if you bring a motion and cite the rule but you're not seeking anything except reconsideration, we're not going to treat that as a tolling motion.

So now I have to read the rule and guess whether or not the supreme court is going to treat it as a tolling motion. I believe that the motions that have been filed here are clearly tolling motions and the notice of appeal that I filed is invalid --

THE COURT: Now, does that mean --

MR. WALL: -- but I had to file it because if the court decides --

THE COURT: Is that why this is not a Huneycutt situation?

MR. WALL: If they're non-tolling motions, then this is a <u>Huneycutt</u> situation, but I believe they're tolling motions and if they're tolling motions the rule is very specific, it does not divest the district court of jurisdiction for any purpose. That's the exact language of the rule.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. So this is -- none of these motions -- or some one or more of these motions that have been filed are tolling motions, in your view?

MR. WALL: Both the original motion to amend the parties, because that's amending judgment, and our motion which cites all of the rules --

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

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MR. WALL: -- they're both tolling motions.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. WALL: The motion to dismiss is not a tolling motion, but it doesn't matter because there's no valid notice of appeal at this time that would affect the Court's jurisdiction --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. WALL -- if the tolling motions are still pending.

THE COURT: All right. Let me pause a moment here just to see, does the plaintiff have any dispute with the notion that the situation we're in involves a tolling motion, one or more tolling motions, and that the notice of appeal therefore is ineffective?

MR. GREENBERG: Your Honor, I would certainly agree that the motion to amend the judgment to name the proper -- the amended party is properly before the Court in terms of jurisdiction. I am not disputing Mr. Wall's analysis, but I just want to make clear I'm not necessarily agreeing it's correct because I haven't actually taken the time to sit down and analyze it. I defer to the Court's determination as to the jurisdictional issue. I do think there is an issue, perhaps, in a party who's filed a notice of appeal then asking the district court for relief from the judgment after they filed a notice of appeal. But is that -- that to me strikes me as somewhat inappropriate, but is that a jurisdictional problem? I'm not going to tell the Court it is because I don't know. So that's what I can tell the Court.

THE COURT: So basically you don't want to commit yourself to either side of this argument at this juncture?

MR. GREENBERG: I'm not disagreeing with Mr. Wall's analysis. I don't believe I could appropriately tell the Court I know otherwise. I'm just giving my view. In respect to our motion to amend the judgment, it doesn't make sense that in the context of getting -- not actually changing the judgment. We're not asking the Court to do anything in respect to modifying the judgment. We're simply asking the Court to get the judgment named against the same party who changed their name.

THE COURT: Uh-huh, uh-huh.

MR. GREENBERG: So, you know, from our perspective or from anybody who's a judgement holder's perspective, the idea that a defendant has a judgment against them, they could change their name just after the judgment is entered and then appeal and divest the district court of any ability to amend the judgment for that purpose, it just doesn't make sense. I mean, I don't see that there's -- and defendants aren't claiming that that would exist, in any event. So that's our limited interest in terms of what we've brought before the Court on amending the judgment. I think I've made myself clear, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Yes. Does this mean that in your view are we in a <u>Huneycutt</u> situation? Does the Court need to state what it would do and then send it on its merry way up to the supreme court to determine whether the Court had jurisdiction?

MR. GREENBERG: I don't -- I don't see that it would. I mean, the time for us to make that motion under Rule 59 is extremely short. I believe it's ten days.

MR. WALL: Ten days.

MR. GREENBERG: The rule actually envisions it being done in a very short period of time. And this is similar in structure, for example, to the federal rules which will allow a party to come before the court and seek amendment of a motion

promptly to correct the sort of issues that we're raising with the Court in respect to the entry of the judgment. And again, why should our rights be limited because they filed a notice of appeal? Perhaps if we filed a notice of appeal it would be a different story. But to give the opposing party the power to do that is not consistent with just fundamental principles of fairness and appropriate procedure. So, no, I do not believe our motion presents a Huneycutt issue. I think clearly Your Honor has the ability to amend the judgment in these circumstances to have it entered against the name of the defendant who changed their name during the course of these proceedings.

THE COURT: Do you have any position on behalf of the plaintiffs as to whether or not the other motions, the two motions filed by the defendant, that the Court should treat it as a <u>Huneycutt</u>, indicate what ruling it would make and go on, or should the Court -- I mean, if you have a position. I realize that it may not -- this is all -- we're a bit far afield, I recognize that.

MR. GREENBERG: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you have any position on whether the Court needs to treat this, the defendants' motions as <u>Huneycutt</u> motions or whether the Court can accept that it's a tolling motion and that the notice of appeal is ineffective?

MR. GREENBERG: Well, Your Honor, I do have to agree that what's good for the goose is good for the gander here. I don't want to come before the Court in a hypocritical or contradictory position. I believe defendants' motion -- not their OST but their original motion seeking an amendment of the judgment was similarly filed within -- under Rule 59 within the 10-day period.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

1	MR. GREENBERG: And as I've told the Court I believe it was filed prior to
2	their notice of appeal being filed. I'm not
3	THE COURT: It was.
4	MR. GREENBERG: Okay.
5	THE COURT: I think one or two days before.
6	MR. GREENBERG: Well, Your Honor, under the jurisdictional view I'm taking
7	with the Court, which is fairly limited, I'm not addressing all the issues, I can't very
8	well argue that what I'm asking the Court to adopt as the principle to apply to one
9	party doesn't apply to both parties in that situation.
10	THE COURT: All right, thank you.
11	MR. WALL: Then I will just say
12	THE COURT: Let's go back to then
13	MR. WALL: I'm sorry.
14	THE COURT: Yes, you had more on that?
15	MR. WALL: I was just going to say that I agree exactly with what Leon has
16	said [inaudible].
17	THE COURT: We should mark this down. This may be the first time that
18	both sides
19	MR. WALL: It probably is.
20	THE COURT: have been able to agree on anything in this case.
21	MR. WALL: I think on the two motions there's no Huneycutt problem and
22	there's no problem with there's no chance that there's a problem with this Court's
23	jurisdiction.

MR. WALL: Only when that presents a possible <u>Huneycutt</u> problem, which I don't think it does, is the motion on OST to dismiss.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: And in that case it could easily be drafted as it's granted, or in the alternative, if I don't have jurisdiction I certify that I would grant it.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: And if it's denied, it's not a problem.

THE COURT: Uh-huh. Okay. All right, thank you. That does help the Court to get clear at least the beginning stumbling blocks to arriving at a decision here.

Let's to then with the defendants' last filed, first to be considered motion for dismissal of claims on order shortening time.

MR. WALL: Thank you, Your Honor. Subject matter jurisdiction is something that exists in the court or it does not. If it does not exist, it can be raised at any time, the issue, and it should be raised if it hasn't been raised by the parties or by the court at any time, regardless of where we're at. You could not have a case more on point or a more stronger statement of that than the <u>Tarkanian</u> case, which has been cited to you in the papers. After years of litigation it got to the Nevada Supreme Court. The issue there was whether the subject matter jurisdiction had been defeated because a party who was a necessary party had not been joined. That issue had never been raised by the parties. It was raised sua sponte by the court and the court said all of the proceedings from the very beginning are void -- not voidable -- there was no jurisdiction, there's no subject matter jurisdiction.

In the first motion to dismiss in this case all the way back at the beginning the defendants raised a subject matter jurisdiction question, this very

question that they could not get jurisdiction by aggregating their claims. At that time we didn't have a decision from the Nevada Supreme Court confirming that that is in fact the law in Nevada. And that is in fact the reason that we are re-raising this issue now because we have this recent decision, Castillo v. United Federal Credit Union, which just came down a couple of months ago, and the Nevada Supreme Court said very clearly, after addressing the issue directly, you cannot aggregate the claims in order to get district court jurisdiction. There's --

THE COURT: What about the point on <u>Castillo</u> that the plaintiff raises? In a subsequent order in that case our supreme court apparently refused to confirm that under that case that a class action seeking only damages has to proceed in the justice court -- that's a simplification of the argument -- even when the total class damages exceeded that court's jurisdictional limitation. I mean, why would the supreme court say that, having already ordered <u>Castillo</u>?

MR. WALL: In the order that came after, in the unpublished order that comes after, is that what we're talking about?

THE COURT: Yes. Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: Well, it's very unfortunate dicta about dicta from the Nevada Supreme Court and I want to address that issue.

THE COURT: Okay. All right.

MR. WALL: A motion was brought to the panel to de-publish the decision and in that a lot of arguments were made and one of the arguments was that the conclusion that you can't aggregate claims might be a bad thing in the future. And so the Nevada Supreme Court in an unpublished order, the kind that comes from staff and goes, you know, through bunches of these things, said a number of

reasons why we're going to deny this motion to de-publish, one of which is there's no rule allowing you to move to de-publish in the first place. You can move to publish, but the rule is clear you can't move to de-publish. Why the court went beyond that, because I've seen it a hundred times, I've done the order myself, prepared it for signature so many times, you just can't bring this motion.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: But they decided they wanted to bolster the decision. And there's a paragraph in there where they said, oh, by the way, we reversed on the injunction ground only, so it wasn't necessary to our decision so it's just dicta anyway. That's unfortunate. I'm not going to tell them that it's not dicta, although it my view it wouldn't be because dicta is supposed to be some statement that's made in a case. That really wasn't what they considered. And here, when you read the opinion --

THE COURT: Some footnote along the way.

MR. WALL: -- the first thing it says is the first thing we have to decide is this.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. WALL: And just because we didn't reverse on this doesn't mean the affirmance of that part wasn't necessary to the decision, it was, and they gave a long discussion about it. Dicta or --

THE COURT: <u>Castillo</u> was at all times a full en banc matter, was it, or was it a panel?

MR. WALL: No, it's a panel.

MR. GREENBERG: No, it was a panel decision, Your Honor.

THE COURT: It was a panel. Okay, thank you.

MR. WALL: It's a panel of three.

2 3 THE COURT: All right.

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MR. WALL: In 1978, Article 6, Section 6 of the constitution was amended to make it so that there can be no concurrent jurisdiction. Shortly thereafter, the Court

MR. WALL: And it's the same panel on the decision there. That's how it would have to go through the process. You wouldn't have -- if it had been en banc, you wouldn't have the three judge panel denying the motion.

THE COURT: So it's conceivable that regardless of what this Court does and regardless of what the supreme court does about this decision, that it really won't be final until we get some sort of en banc decision.

MR. WALL: Well, it's conceivable, that's true. And whether you label this decision where they actually discussed the whole thing in some depth dicta or not, I think it's highly unlikely that the Nevada Supreme Court is going to back away from the decision that they made, which was very, very clearly stated, you can't aggregate your claims in order to get district court jurisdiction.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: And there's a fundamental reason for that. There's a fundamental reason why they have to recognize that you don't aggregate the claims, and that is because justice courts have jurisdiction over class action suits as do district courts, and justice courts have jurisdiction over equitable matters as do district courts. And so we go back to a little more history; 1978. Before that district courts and justice courts enjoyed concurrent jurisdiction over certain questions. Lots of case law out there that you could cite. But if it's older than 1978, it's just wrong.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

decided the KJB case where they made it absolutely clear that even though that
meant there had to be two actions for every eviction in the state of Nevada, one in
district court and one in justice court, they said that's really bad but that's what the
constitution requires.
THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: I drafted KJB for the court.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: That is still the law today. Now, the legislature got together --

THE COURT: And similarly --

MR. WALL: They amended the jurisdictional statutes --

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. WALL: -- the legislature, to do away with the problem that was presented in <u>KJB</u>, but the analysis of the constitution has not changed.

THE COURT: How could they do that if it was -- how could the legislature do that if it was a constitutional principle?

MR. WALL: The legislature creates jurisdiction.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. WALL: That's what the constitution says. And they hadn't created the jurisdiction. That was the problem in <u>KJB</u>. They had created jurisdiction here and jurisdiction here and there couldn't be concurrent jurisdiction.

THE COURT: So the jurisdiction was -- the legislature was catching up with the constitution.

MR. WALL: They solved that problem by amending the jurisdiction statute.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. WALL:	The legislature certainly had that power to do that.	in fact, it
says in <u>KJB</u>		

THE COURT: Well, then --

MR. WALL: -- it asked the legislature --

THE COURT: I recognize we're going far afield again, but we're really not with this. Does that --

MR. WALL: But we're not, Your Honor, because this is really important.

THE COURT: Well, okay, this is important, but it leaves the Court completely in a quandary once again about whether it -- about how to proceed. In this case we have not just an alleged violation of statute, but an alleged violation of our constitution.

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

THE COURT: Is this -- are you saying this is a situation where there's a gap that has to be caught up with and that --

MR. WALL: No.

THE COURT: -- that the legislature needs to act to make more clear the issue of does elevating a cause of action or a right to the constitution of the state carry with it at least an implied argument of some sort that, well, if it's that important then we would have the district courts deal with it?

MR. WALL: It certainly does not, Your Honor.

THE COURT: No?

MR. WALL: The justice court is as perfectly capable as the district court and has jurisdiction, as does the district court, to enforce the constitution within the parameters of its subject matter jurisdiction.

THE COURT: Well, let me tell you that looking back on this case, I have to question that. In other words, as much as it has taken for the district court to deal and grapple with these issues and effectively exercise any power or authority that the Court has, I have to question whether any of our justice courts would have been prepared to deal with these issues as well as the district court.

MR. WALL: And that's a structural problem for the voters to maybe address or for the legislature to address, but the legislature creates jurisdiction and nobody else can. Courts can't create their own jurisdiction.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. WALL: And the legislature has created the jurisdiction here.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: This is where the argument of opposing counsel is incorrect over and over again. He keeps saying we sought equitable relief in this court.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. WALL: Equitable relief, as though equitable relief and an injunction are the same thing.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. WALL: Just because an injunction is a type of equitable relief doesn't mean that any time you seek equitable relief the jurisdiction is in district court.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. WALL: Article 6, Section 14 of the Nevada Constitution defines a civil action as including both authority in equity and law.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: The justice courts exercise equitable powers all the time that are

given to them, and in fact they are specifically authorized to handle class action suits
where the amount in controversy, not aggregated, is less than \$15,000 per claim.
You have to have at least one claimant who has the \$15,000 to get to district court.
There are as many other constitutional rights which are equally important to us that
are protected in the justice court every single day in cases where the amount in
controversy is under \$15,000.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: The legislature gets to draw that line --

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: -- and they drew the line. The reason that there's only jurisdiction over injunctions in district court is because if you read in NRS 4.370 where the justice courts' jurisdiction is delineated, the justice court is not given jurisdiction over injunctions.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. WALL: And the way that the district court gets its jurisdiction constitutionally from the legislature is the district court has jurisdiction in all civil actions, that would include equitable and legal, in which the justice court does not have jurisdiction.

THE COURT: Yep.

MR. WALL: If the justice court has jurisdiction, the district court does not.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. WALL: In this case no matter how incompetent the justices of the peace, no matter how incompetent their court to deal with this issue, the legislature has created the jurisdiction over this case and it is in the justice court.

THE COURT: And that's when this was stirred up before, not in our case but in previous cases, they looked outside the jurisdiction to see how other states treated similar matters and found that --

MR. WALL: Well, they're always going to when they're trying to construe a statute --

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. WALL: -- but it's very clear in this state, it's very, very clear the Nevada Constitution specifically says there is no concurrent jurisdiction between district courts and justice courts. It doesn't exist; it can't exist. So all we have to do is look at the statutes to see where the jurisdiction over this case lies.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. WALL: And the Nevada Supreme Court has said you cannot aggregate the claims of the claimants in order to get jurisdiction. It leave us with one possibility, the possibility they've argued. The equitable stuff doesn't make any difference.

THE COURT: Including injunctive relief?

MR. WALL: Well, that's what I'm going to talk about now, injunctive relief.

THE COURT: Oh, okay.

MR. WALL: That's the one thing because they say, well, we're still trying to seek equitable remedies against Jay Nady. You can't have it both ways, Your Honor. That action is either severed and it's a separate action from this action or it's not. Of course my argument has been that --

THE COURT: I'm sorry, I missed one word. They're seeking separate action against --

MR. WALL: Jay Nady.

1	THE COURT. Mr. Nady. Yes. Okay. All right.
2	MR. WALL: In order to obtain the final judgment in this case
3	THE COURT: Yeah.
4	MR. WALL: that judgment severs the claims against Jay Nady.
5	THE COURT: Yeah.
6	MR. WALL: As we discussed previously, there's a huge difference between
7	holding them in abeyance, bifurcating them, doing anything else. When you sever
8	them you make it into a separate case.
9	THE COURT: Uh-huh.
10	MR. WALL: You can't rely on I have finality because we severed that case
11	THE COURT: Uh-huh.
12	MR. WALL: but, oh, by the way, that case is still pending and we have
13	claims there.
14	THE COURT: Uh-huh.
15	MR. WALL: The only claim that both in it was both in the Castillo case
16	and in the Edwards case that they relied on. The Nevada Supreme Court found
17	jurisdiction in the district court because there had been a claim for an injunction.
18	The district court, having had jurisdiction over the claim for an injunction had
19	ancillary jurisdiction over all of the remainder of the claims that were brought; both
20	cases.
21	THE COURT: And why is that not so in our case?
22	MR. WALL: Because in both of this is the difference between those cases
23	and this case. In both of those cases the Court said it has to be the injunction

thing works if they really sought an injunction in reality.

THE COURT: Yeah. Okay.

MR. WALL: In both of those cases they pleaded an injunction, a claim for an injunction where they set out the elements of an injunction. And they brought motions for injunctive relief and they had it either granted or denied by the district court and it was treated -- they actually pleaded a claim for an injunction. The plaintiffs in this case have never pleaded a claim for injunction. If you look at their complaint, they pleaded two claims.

THE COURT: Have they pled as a remedy injunctive relief?

MR. WALL: They simply state it as a requested remedy. We want all injunctive and equitable relief that may be available to us.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. WALL: That's not a claim. They pleaded two claims.

THE COURT: Well, I agree with you it's not a claim, but is the process of going for injunctive relief, is it a claim or is it a remedy?

MR. WALL: Injunction is a claim which you plead as a claim and you plead all of the elements of an injunction.

THE COURT: Do we not have case law that --

MR. WALL: It is both a claim and a remedy.

THE COURT: Well, okay, but where is -- is there any authority that says any time you ask for an injunction, because it is a claim you therefore must plead it in your complaint --

MR. WALL: I think --

THE COURT: -- as a claim, as opposed to a request or a prayer for relief that includes injunctive relief?

MR. WALL: I don't think that you can change every justice court complaint into a district court complaint by throwing in a line in your prayer for relief that you want injunctive relief.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. WALL: In this case -- and that's why those cases say there has to have been truly a real attempt to get there. They didn't bring a motion for an injunction. They didn't plead an injunction. They simply asked for that as a remedy. I don't think that is sufficient to invoke the district court's jurisdiction. If that were the case, you could get around it every single time.

And in fact, in this case they haven't asked for any injunction into the future. They've never even sought that kind of relief. They have a deadline that they set off, and we're looking for damages from this date to this date, which is a date in the past. They have never come in here and asked Your Honor to enjoin my client from taking some action which will have irreparable harm to people in the future. That's what an action for an injunction is for and over which this Court has jurisdiction. The fact that any order of the Court which orders somebody to do something or not to do something may use the language injunction -- that's the other thing they've relied on. We've got an order that says -- that certified the class and it has the standard language in it enjoining the class members from doing something outside of this action.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. WALL: That's not the kind of injunction that initially invokes the subject matter jurisdiction in the district court. It has to be you're brining an action for an injunction, and that's not what they brought here. They brought an action here for

damages.

THE COURT: Well, what do you call the order of this Court, which you successfully got reversed, that the defendants were enjoined for settling out the Dubric case --

MR. WALL: Well, Your Honor --

THE COURT: -- until this case was resolved. Was that not an injunction?

MR. WALL: It was not -- it was not a pleading. You have to -- jurisdiction comes from he pleadings, not from a motion three years or six years into the thing asking Your Honor to enjoin somebody in the case from doing this or that or the other thing. You don't get jurisdiction later on because somebody asked you to enjoin someone. Number two, of course you understand my position that this Court never had any authority to enjoin Judge Delaney in that matter.

THE COURT: Sure. Well, I didn't, as a matter of fact. But effectively it has that result when you enjoin the parties in front of the judge.

MR. WALL: Exactly. And that's what I was saying. Just because along the way in a case a court may take --

THE COURT: I still think the supreme court is wrong in that decision, by the way --

MR. WALL: Well, they could be.

THE COURT: -- because of the things that I cited you're going to have -- and what they're going to claim here, if your client effectively settles out these issues against a large segment of these people contained in the class action -- that's a long way to say it -- I don't see how they will not be subject to the argument that they have effectively hijacked the previous class action case.

1	MR. WALL: I've made my arguments, Your Honor
2	THE COURT: Yeah, I know.
3	MR. WALL: and I understand your position.
4	THE COURT: I'm stating it for the record in case anybody is listening.
5	MR. WALL: But the point is the point is the fact that along the way the
6	Court orders the parties to do this or do that or do the other thing is not the
7	jurisdictional question. Jurisdiction
8	THE COURT: Because that's really just a remedy?
9	MR. WALL: That's right. That's a remedy along the way. It could be all
10	kinds of things can up in a case, but subject matter jurisdiction is determined from
11	the pleadings.
12	THE COURT: And so the Court has no injunctive power unless it was pled
13	as a cause of action in the beginning in the complaint?
14	MR. WALL: I believe they have to plead it. And even if they didn't, I think
15	that if there was a case where it was pleaded as part of another cause of action but
16	they're saying there's irreparable harm and they're actually seeking an injunction
17	and they were to pursue that and you could find that in the pleading itself
18	THE COURT: Uh-huh.
19	MR. WALL: that would invoke the subject matter jurisdiction of the Court.
20	THE COURT: Okay.
21	MR. WALL: But all we have here is a paragraph that says give us all the
22	injunctive and equitable relief that is available to us under the constitution.
23	THE COURT: I have a little trouble

MR. WALL: That to me is a general prayer.

THE COURT: I have a little trouble with this whole concept, and that is it comes from the idea that what I hear you saying is that even though -- I mean, I guess I will say there's a supposition that out of this lawsuit when it was filed part of what the plaintiffs were seeking was an order to the defendant or defendants to quit violating the minimum wage act.

MR. WALL: No. By that time --

THE COURT: And that necessarily implicates an injunction for the future.

MR. WALL: They have to plead an injunction. They were seeking damages for the violation. They didn't want it to continue on. There was still litigation going on about what you had to do. There was a decision from the supreme court. There has never been -- this Court hasn't been called upon either in the pleadings or before to enjoin us and an affirmative injunction, start paying minimum wage now.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: By the time they came here, they were paying minimum wage.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. WALL: That's why we're trying to figure out what the damages are for the periods of time that are covered by your Court's orders and they have a specific start and end date. There's never been any time when somebody came in trying to make the showing that is required for an injunction to -- for future conduct.

THE COURT: And therefore it was just window dressing in the beginning.

It does not qualify as a cause of action --

MR. WALL: I would say --

THE COURT: -- and therefore it does not boost jurisdiction into the district court?

MR. WALL: I think that it's -- I don't think it's window dressing, I think it's a request for whatever relief is available.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. WALL: I think that's not sufficient to invoke jurisdiction. I think you have to actually have a claim for an injunction to invoke subject matter jurisdiction. I think that's why both of those cases have that language that says it has to be a real cause of action for an injunction.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: Not just -- because you can have -- you can argue in every case, as here --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. WALL: -- everything that he thinks is equitable relief he's saying that gives this Court jurisdiction. Equitable relief -- I mean, Article 6, Section 14 of the constitution, we have one civil action where the courts have jurisdiction of both equity and law. And that's true of this Court and it's true of the justice court.

And the amount in controversy here is not sufficient to invoke the subject matter jurisdiction of this Court, and that issue can be and must be raised at any time when it is recognized because if this Court has no subject matter jurisdiction, everything has been void since day one and it has been.

THE COURT: And in fact, as you said, this is not just waking up and realizing it. There was a claim or an argument raised in the beginning that the Court did not have jurisdiction for the same reasons?

MR. WALL: That was raised with the first motion to dismiss, Your Honor. We didn't -- of course we weren't able to make the Castillo argument because it

didn't exist yet.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. WALL: But we said at that time in the motion to dismiss that none of the claimants could make the amount.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: And the argument was made that once you certify it as a class you'll aggregate the amounts --

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: -- which we were arguing was not appropriate. Now we have a decision from the Nevada Supreme Court that says you can't aggregate the amounts. I think that means this Court does not have subject matter jurisdiction to proceed any further.

THE COURT: Did <u>Castillo</u> come down after the complaint was filed in this matter?

MR. GREENBERG: Yes, it did, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I'm sorry?

MR. WALL: It came --

MR. GREENBERG: Yes. Castillo was issued in 2018, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Oh, yeah, yeah, yeah. Sure. Okay. Does that have any relevance here, Mr. Wall? I mean, what you're saying is that the plaintiffs have wasted everybody's time because they didn't see that the supreme court was going to hold that.

MR. WALL: That's why I cite to you the Tarkanian case --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. WALL: -- because after everybody's time was wasted and we got to appeal --

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: -- the Nevada Supreme Court said subject matter jurisdiction exists on the day the case starts or it does not.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. WALL: The statute has not been changed which defines subject matter jurisdiction in this case. The constitution has not been changed since that time. When this case was filed, it was filed in the wrong court. And the fact that everyone has wasted a lot of time on it doesn't change the fact that there was never subject matter jurisdiction.

THE COURT: Uh-huh. Okay.

Mr. Greenberg, that's a lot to respond to.

MR. GREENBERG: Your Honor, the <u>Edwards</u> case is quite clear on this issue and in <u>Edwards</u> -- and this is -- I do quote it in my papers. "When the district court denied injunctive relief, however, it did not thereby lose its jurisdiction to consider Edwards' claims for monetary damages."

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. GREENBERG: Now, in Edwards the district court actually made a finding, saying we're not going to give you any injunctive relief, so there was no longer an injunctive relief claim before the court of any kind.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. GREENBERG: And then it went on and made its jurisdictional finding.

And Edwards was the same situation as Castillo. The damages were not within the

jurisdiction of the district court. And the supreme court reversed and said no, you made a mistake here. Because you initially had jurisdiction, your jurisdiction did not go away when you denied the injunctive relief.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. GREENBERG: You still had to hear the claim. And that was also a class claim that was involving the exact same issues that were raised in <u>Castillo</u> and the defendants are trying to raise here. Now, <u>Edwards</u> is dispositive of this issue, Your Honor, and in fact we're far more advanced than <u>Edwards</u> because Your Honor has in fact issued equitable injunctive relief. In fact, you still have claims for injunctive relief and equitable relief pending before the Court. You certified a (b)(2) class here and you retained jurisdiction to potentially issue further injunctive and equitable relief. We haven't made a request to the Court for that because I think the Court can understand we've been consumed in this litigation in trying to secure the damages relief that we've agreed to limit -- present to the Court in a limited form and the Court has agreed to grant us. There were other damages issues that were raised in this case that ultimately we did not press the Court to rule on and were not actually part of the Court's damages judgment, which raises another issue which I think is --

THE COURT: Just before you go to that --

MR. GREENBERG: Yes, Your Honor.

(The Court confers with the law clerk)

THE COURT: All right, thank you. Go ahead.

MR. GREENBERG: As I was getting to, Your Honor, it raises another issue which I bring to the Court's attention, not because I think it is really the primary

issue, but it may be of interest to the Court, which is that there was a comment by Mr. Wall about how at least one of the plaintiffs, one of the class members needs to present a claim within the jurisdictional limit of the court here. That jurisdictional limit, by the way, was \$10,000 when this case was commenced, not the current \$15,000 in respect to what's within the justice court jurisdiction. And Your Honor actually awarded damages to some class members that are in excess of \$10,000.

And the damages claims that were presented on behalf of individual class members for a significant number were in fact in excess of \$10,000 because, again, we did not actually have the Court award damages on all the claims here. There were, for example, claims regarding penalties that were due under 608.040 which we did not enter. There were questions of minimum wages that were due under the \$8.25, the higher tier standard that the Court did not extend a judgment on. So the question jurisdictionally, of course, is whether you present a damages claim that is within the scope of the Court's jurisdiction, not ultimately what you get awarded.

So -- although, again, I think this is really a secondary issue, I'm bringing it to the Court's attention because the Court may view this as something that it wishes to consider. Mr. Wall was primarily trying to bring to the Court's attention the defendants' view that there is some division here between what it means to have a claim for injunctive and equitable relief in the pleadings versus making some sort of generalized non-specific claim. And there is nothing in Edwards that supports this sort of very technical or narrow view of what constitutes a claim for injunctive and equitable relief, but I will point out to the Court that in plaintiffs' second amended complaint, this was filed in 2015, in paragraphs 20

and 21 the request is appropriate injunctive and equitable relief to make defendants cease their violations of Nevada's constitution. And then in paragraph 21, a suitable injunction and other equitable relief barring the corporate defendants from continuing to violate Nevada's constitution.

So plaintiffs did not just recite, you know, a general request as many pleadings do for equitable relief or injunction, but specifically regarding the constitutional violations at issue, and these issues may still be before Your Honor. You have certified the (b)(2) class. We have not come before the Court asking for that relief. We do have in our countermotion, which Your Honor didn't mention when you came to the bench but it was continued until today, we do have a request for the Court for the appointment of a receiver and as part of that appointment of a receiver we would ask that there be measures taken to insure that in fact Nevada's constitutional minimum wage is complied with.

So we have not abandoned our request for injunctive or equitable relief. Your Honor did in fact issue an injunction, as you pointed out, regarding the Dubric matter, and Your Honor had the authority to do that. The supreme court's reversal was not based upon that issue not being properly brought to Your Honor. So the justice court would not have jurisdiction to grant the plaintiffs the relief that they sought in this case legitimately, the equitable and the injunctive relief. And under Edwards we don't actually have to secure it. Again, in Edwards the district court made a proper finding that there wasn't going to be any such relief, but nonetheless it erred in then declining jurisdiction over the class damages claims.

THE COURT: Excuse me just one second.

MR. GREENBERG: Yes.

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THE COURT: All right, go ahead.

MR. GREENBERG: Yes, Your Honor. And Edwards was not an en banc decision but rehearing was sought and it was denied in Edwards. And I think Your Honor understands the configuration of the situation here. I don't know that I can add anything further than what I've tried to explain to the Court. If there's questions or there's something the Court is not clear upon, I'd certainly like to assist the Court.

(The Court confers with the law clerk)

THE COURT: You mean other than jurisdiction?

MR. GREENBERG: Well, I understand, Your Honor. The <u>Castillo</u> decision does say what it says, as Your Honor pointed out, they did subsequently in their order say, well, this is not really to be viewed upon as the determinative ruling here because we reached the conclusion we reached based upon the presence of this equitable relief. So, you know, our statement regarding non-aggregation is not essential to the decision, so therefore it's not really properly held to be precedent in that respect. But my point is, Your Honor, even if it is precedent it doesn't conflict with <u>Edwards</u>, and it's precedent that also affirms that this Court has jurisdiction over these claims and had jurisdiction to enter the damages judgment because there are equitable and injunctive claims before this Court that could not possibly be within the jurisdiction of the justice court. And as I mentioned, there are also --

THE COURT: Let me ask you a question.

MR. GREENBERG: Yes.

THE COURT: Did I hear you say a few minutes ago that when the supreme court acted in relation to the <u>Dubric</u> case and overturned the Court's decision, this Court's decision, was it upon a basis of jurisdiction? Was jurisdiction ever mentioned?

MR. GREENBERG: No, it was not, Your Honor. It was on the basis that they felt your findings were not sufficiently detailed to support the exercise of the injunction. Unfortunately, Your Honor, it was really my fault more than the Court -- you rely on counsel to assist the Court -- in not coming to the Court with a more detailed set of findings. I thought your findings were quite sufficient --

THE COURT: I like that.

MR. GREENBERG: -- but obviously the supreme court felt otherwise.

THE COURT: I like that thought that it's really your fault. I kind of like that.

MR. GREENBERG: Well, Your Honor, I could have come to you, and in fact I have findings on your last order that are quite detailed which I passed to defendants last week and which we're going to get to you soon. So again, Your Honor, we don't have to actually prevail on our claims for equitable and injunctive relief. That's clearly the lesson from Edwards. We just merely have to have them before the Court in some legitimate, proper sense, and clearly we did. Defendant's assertions that it has to be pleaded in some hyper-technical way is not supported by Edwards. These claims were made in the pleading. Your Honor has in fact granted us equitable and injunctive relief. So I can't really, you know, continue to go over it without saying the same things, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. GREENBERG: I don't want to take up the Court's time, you know, just repeating myself.

THE COURT: I appreciate that.

MR. GREENBERG: Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Wall.

the whole case. We're not arguing that. Both of them have language in them suggesting that it has to have actually been seeking an injunction, and an injunction isn't available where there's not threatened immediate harm, where money

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MR. WALL: He didn't --

that get litigated when you plead an injunction.

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THE COURT: -- did the defendants argue that --

Constitution and a suitable award of punitive damages."

MR. WALL: I'll be brief, Your Honor. I think --

THE COURT: Okay.

THE COURT: Don't you love it when attorneys say that?

MR. WALL: Sorry, I'm never brief. I'll try to be brief, Your Honor.

MR. WALL: I think opposing counsel put his finger on it exactly when he

said that the request for an injunction has to be before the Court in some legitimate,

proper sense. That's simply the crux of the argument here. It's absolutely clear

from both Edwards and Castillo that if an injunction is pleaded, whether the

injunction is -- the request is granted or denied, the Court has jurisdiction over

damages would be adequate to compensate. All of those are the kinds of things

the complaint about an injunction. It's paragraph 20 of the amended complaint.

"The named plaintiffs seek all relief available to them and the alleged class under

Nevada's constitution, Article 15, Section 16, including appropriate injunctive and

equitable relief to make the defendants cease their violations of the Nevada

Just so it's clear, Your Honor, this is the only thing that it says in

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THE COURT: When the plaintiff sought and obtained injunctive relief, at a

1	MR. WALL: Oh, you mean with respect to the
2	THE COURT: <u>Dubric</u> .
3	MR. WALL: the judge the matter in the other court?
4	THE COURT: Yes, <u>Dubric</u> . Yeah. Did the are you did the
5	MR. WALL: Bringing a motion during a case
6	THE COURT: Here's my question. Did the defendant raise the point that
7	they couldn't do it because they didn't have a cause of action for injunctive relief
8	specifically in their complaint?
9	MR. WALL: We argued that this Court did not have jurisdiction
10	THE COURT: Uh-huh.
11	MR. WALL: to issue an injunction against another judge
12	THE COURT: Uh-huh.
13	MR. WALL: and that enjoining the parties would be doing would be in
14	excess of this Court's jurisdiction.
15	THE COURT: Tantamount to doing the same. Yeah.
16	MR. WALL: This Court can enjoin all kinds of conduct during the middle of
17	a case and it doesn't have to do with the jurisdiction because now we're using that
18	word in two different senses. The fact that the Court orders people to do things
19	and motions are brought for things during a case once the Court has subject matter
20	jurisdiction
21	THE COURT: Uh-huh.
22	MR. WALL: and we refer to that as an injunction is not the same thing as
23	a cause of action for an injunction which has elements which are established in
24	dozens and dozens of cases by the Nevada Supreme Court.

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1	THE COURT: So my question is did you or your client argue that to the
2	Court when the Court granted the injunctive relief?
3	MR. WALL: Yes. I argued that the Court had no jurisdiction to grant that
4	injunctive relief.
5	THE COURT: Because they had not pled it in their complaint?
6	MR. WALL: I am certain if we were to look at that one of the things I would
7	have said is it hasn't been pleaded and it's not before the Court
8	THE COURT: Okay.
9	MR. WALL: because you can't just come in and do it in this manner. You
10	can't just bring a motion in the middle.
11	THE COURT: Okay.
12	MR. WALL: I can't have a case go on for several years, realize there's no
13	subject matter jurisdiction and file a motion that will give subject matter jurisdiction
14	over the case retroactively back to the beginning of the case.
15	THE COURT: Uh-huh.
16	MR. WALL: That's not how it works.
17	THE COURT: Okay.
18	MR. WALL: The injunction that they would have to have to satisfy Edwards
19	and Castillo would have had to have been pleaded because that's where jurisdiction
20	when the pleadings are joined, that's where the jurisdiction comes from of the
21	court. That's the whole point of Rule 7. These are pleadings. I know we all refer
22	to motion papers and everything under the sun as pleadings, but they're not.
23	Pleadings are there for a specific purpose. They invoke the jurisdiction of the court
24	and join the claims that can be tried. We're talking about an injunction claim, not

just an order during the course of the action enjoining somebody to do this or to do that in order to enforce a court's decision, prior decision or to keep control over the case for whatever reason.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: So it's -- both the <u>Edwards</u> case and the <u>Castillo</u> case, in my opinion, are very clear that you have to actually have invoked the jurisdiction of the court seeking an injunction. Otherwise --

THE COURT: Well, not only that because the complaint here does that, but it must be contained in a separate cause of action. That's what you're saying?

MR. WALL: I don't think it has to be in a separate cause of action. I said that from the beginning. I think it has -- but it has to be leaded in a form -- because often you see people, though, they will include the elements of an injunction within the same causes of action.

THE COURT: Sure. Yeah.

MR. WALL: It has to be pleaded in a form that is far more than just a request for relief. I'm requesting all the relief that's available to us, including injunctive relief.

THE COURT: It has to be done with specificity.

MR. WALL: I would suggest that that is not sufficient to invoke the jurisdiction of the court.

THE COURT: Well, if it has to be done with specificity and it has not been, then it would be subject to a Rule 9 motion, I suppose. I get those routinely where someone pleads fraud and they don't do it with particularity.

MR. WALL: And if they don't do it with particularity and bring a motion, then you give them a chance to re-pleaded or you dismiss.

THE COURT: Yeah.

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MR. WALL: But the issue there isn't subject matter jurisdiction. If they pleaded a claim of fraud and they haven't done a good job of it, the Court still has subject matter jurisdiction over the claim of fraud and it can dismiss the claim or not dismiss it. That's the difference. We're talking about what the Court has jurisdiction over.

THE COURT: Okay. The power to entertain in any case?

MR. WALL: The power to entertain.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. WALL: And this Court clearly has the power to entertain an action for an injunction. I'm just suggesting that this complaint doesn't bring that action. And now he keeps saying injunction and equitable relief because he wants to combine the two, although they have nothing to do with each other. After the fact --

THE COURT: They have nothing -- I thought the one was merely a specific invocation of the general equitable powers.

MR. WALL: And injunction is a type of equitable relief --

THE COURT: Yeah, a remedy.

MR. WALL: -- over which only district courts have jurisdiction.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. WALL: Other types of equitable relief are related in the fact that there used to be king's courts and bishop's courts and they've been combined. As far as this jurisdictional question is concerned, the only kind of equitable relief that is relevant is jurisdiction. The other types of equitable relief can be granted in the justice court.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: Counsel says the justice court could not have granted me the relief that I was seeking. He doesn't identify any relief that that court could not have granted. It was counsel who selected the end date of the damages that they were seeking and it was counsel who never actually pursued an injunction in this case, other than this phrase. And now after the fact --

THE COURT: Well, then what was the order I entered that you got reversed if it wasn't an injunction?

MR. WALL: That injunction was not sought in the complaint, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, sure. Sure.

MR. WALL: That is a matter that came up during the course of the thing. We're talking about two different kinds of injunction.

THE COURT: Sure, but this is what I'm trying to get at. At some point you argue, look, it's not a separate cause of action in the complaint so you can't consider it. Other points you seem to be saying, look, they haven't seriously gone after it anyway, so for that reason the Court should find in your favor.

MR. WALL: This is -- the injunction they went after --

THE COURT: But it seems to me -- is it not true that the only argument really available to you on this matter has to do with whether or not you invoke specifically and in terms that satisfy these various cases by virtue of a separate either cause of action or at least stating all of the elements of a claim for injunctive relief clearly in the complaint, as opposed to a throw away argument that, oh, and we also want all injunctive and equitable relief we can get? Isn't that really what your argument comes down to?

MR. WALL: The argument is that you have to invoke the subject matter jurisdiction of the Court in the pleadings --

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: -- and you don't invoke it later on by bringing a motion or amending a complaint. I mean, you could amend a complaint because that's a pleading if you're given permission to do it.

THE COURT: Did the supreme court as part of its order reversing my injunction, did they say it was because the Court entertained no jurisdiction over an injunctive matter in this case?

MR. WALL: They did not. Your Honor, the supreme court in characteristic fashion will not reach a jurisdictional constitutional question if there's another basis on which to decide, and they simply decided that the injunction itself was not sufficient so they didn't have to reach that issue. I believe, based on their comments that were made and based on the law that I cited that this Court did not have jurisdiction. But the Nevada Supreme Court did not say that. They did not reach that issue. Assuming this Court had jurisdiction, that motion --

THE COURT: Well, that motion --

MR. WALL: -- didn't end the pleadings.

THE COURT: Yeah. The motion itself was done in a very -- on an emergency basis without consideration of all of the issues that we're bringing now. So we certainly --

MR. WALL: It certainly didn't retroactively confer subject matter jurisdiction.

THE COURT: So -- and because we did not consider these issues at that time, I suppose it doesn't surprise me that our supreme court didn't sua sponte

take it up, either.

MR. WALL: Well, these issues weren't presented to the supreme court. The only issue that was presented to the supreme court was whether or not Your Honor had jurisdiction to issue an injunction that in effect enjoined Judge Delaney.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: That was the only issue that we raised. They didn't address that issue because they said the injunction itself wasn't sufficient --

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: -- and they didn't have to address that issue.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. WALL: Even if there was jurisdiction over that motion, that's not the kind of injunction that would have invoked the subject matter jurisdiction of this Court over the case at the beginning if the amount in controversy isn't sufficient.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. WALL: And nobody sought the kind of injunction that would invoke the subject matter jurisdiction of this Court --

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. WALL: -- at that time in the case. And yes, that is the issue that we have presented, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. I appreciate counsel going over with the Court at length to delve into this issue. It's extremely helpful to the Court in formulating an opinion or a decision on the matter. It appears this is sort of treacherous waters for anyone to venture into and try to get it right. I see that it's nearly 11:30 now and I don't see how we're really going to finish everything up by noon. I suggest that we move

forward	d and then	if we	don't ge	et it all	finished,	then v	ve may	have to	come	back	afte
lunch.	Does that	interfe	ere with	anyo	ne's plan	s?					

MR. GREENBERG: Possibly, Your Honor. When would we conclude this afternoon if we return? Would we conclude by three o'clock, say, or something?

THE COURT: Yeah, I would say we'd come back at 1:00 or 1:30 and finish it out.

MR. GREENBERG: Yeah, as long as we can conclude by 3:00, I don't see a problem in terms of my schedule, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. All right, how about the defendants?

MS. RODRIGUEZ: I think we're fine, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Okay, let's go to the plaintiff's -- or, no, wait. I guess we want to go back to the defendants' other motion, do we not, at this point? Let me get my notes to see which order I was considering. Yeah, the defendants' motion for reconsideration, amendment, new trial and dismissal of claims. Who speaks to that?

MS. RODRIGUEZ: I guess I will, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Ms. Rodriguez.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Give me just a minute to find the right stack. Is Your Honor going to defer the ruling on the subject matter jurisdiction --

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: -- and just go ahead and hear the rest of -- the remainder of the motions?

THE COURT: Yeah. My intention after everything we've said, in light of everything we've said, is to attempt to make a record here that will allow the supreme

court to best address these issues. It doesn't make sense to me to simply rule on the OST motion to dismiss and send it up the pike and then it may well come back and then deal with other issues. I think we would be better served, the parties would be better served if I try to make a record on how I am or would be ruling on various of these matters, so let's go forward with that.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Well, I don't anticipate that I will be very lengthy --

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: -- on my oral argument here. I will just refresh the Court's recollection.

THE COURT: Brevity is a virtue, so.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: I did file this motion for reconsideration. I asked for a number of forms of relief. We asked for amendment, for a new trial and for dismissal of the claims based on Rules 52, 59, 60, 12 and 41. And one of the reasons that we are asking for dismissal and for reconsideration is it overlaps with some of the arguments that my co-counsel Mr. Wall made this morning --

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: -- in terms of the subject matter jurisdiction. As well, I also cited to an ongoing case in a sister department before Chief Judge Linda Bell, which is a duplicative case. The complaints basically mirror each other. And again, I ask the Court to reconsider in looking at Judge Bell's findings where she found that this type of lawsuit filed by Mr. Greenberg was not appropriate for class certification under Rule 23.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: And I did attach that order to the moving papers.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

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MS. RODRIGUEZ: I also asked for relief under Rule 52 in terms of the fact that the proposed order or the order that's been signed by this Court did not reference any of the settled claims under the Dubric matter. The Court did entertain some evidence in a hearing on that in which Mr. Richards, Trent Richards from the Bourassa Law Group was here and presented to the Court the overlap of the claims and specifically which claimants were going to be settled under the Dubric matter and which claims would remain under the Murray/Reno matter. And that was not referenced at all in the final order from this Court, so we asked that the judgment reflect that at least to -- if the Court has made a finding that that's an invalid settlement or that this judgment is going to override that, there needs to be some type of reference. And there was no opposition from the plaintiffs in that to my motion.

THE COURT: Would that -- if the Court were to do that, would that not seem to run against at least the spirit, if not the letter of the decision the supreme court gave us, you know, in response to my granting of an injunction that affected the Dubric case?

MS. RODRIGUEZ: I don't think so, Your Honor, because if you'll recall the order of events was that that order came back from the supreme court and it was after that that Mr. Richards came in and explained to the Court what was intended by the Dubric settlement. And so that's all we're asking is that if the Court did receive that into evidence, which I believe you entered some pieces of evidence into the record and saw his PowerPoint presentation of the time period of which claimants were in the Dubric matter versus which claimants were here. And we're

just asking that that be referenced and included in the final judgment that's entered into this case.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: One of the items that I also mentioned in the motion was there is an issue under Rule 41(e) in terms of the five-year rule and the plaintiffs bringing this case, as well as the case against Mr. Nady that is presently stayed to trial within that five-year rule. And I attached exhibits showing that although there have been stays in this matter, the plaintiffs have violated those stays throughout the stays and acted as if the stays were not in place by serving pleadings, requesting responses to discovery, entering things on the e-filing system and basically proceeding as if there was no stay. So our position is that you can't have the best of both worlds. You can't act as if there is no stay ongoing and at the same time want the protection of the five-year time period. So we've asked for the Court to look at that as well, and if you need additional examples I'm happy to supply those to the Court. I attached a few of those.

And finally, the last requested relief was for a new trial. Also, for reconsideration to point out to the Court again that the defendants' rights to due process have been violated with the Court not entertaining some of the motions that were on calendar to be heard, specifically our motions to strike their experts --

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: -- and to strike certain evidence that we believe is necessary for them to prove their case. Those never came before the Court as scheduled. And I also cited one of the things that we planned to present that there was no plaintiff that had complied with NAC 608.155, which shows that they have

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to make some kind of good effort, good faith effort with the employer to show any shortfall in underpayment of wages before they ever bring any type of lawsuit such as this. So these were just a few of the items that we had intended to present to a trier of a fact and we've been deprived of that opportunity, surprisingly, with the Court's summary judgment that went forward -- I don't even recall, prior to the summer I believe is when we were here on a number of pretrial motions and then all of a sudden we were looking at a summary judgment motion and a complete turn of events.

So I think that's the gist of the claims that we've done in this post trial motion or post summary judgment motion and we do consider this a tolling motion as well, Your Honor. Do you have -- does the Court have any questions for me on any of these issues?

THE COURT: No, not at this time.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Greenberg.

MR. GREENBERG: Your Honor, I don't know that there's much I can add that is not in our responding papers in respect to this. I will acknowledge in our responding papers we did not discuss defendants' allegations regarding the <u>Dubric</u> litigation and how that interfaces with this litigation and their pending motion for a new trial and amendment of judgment. Candidly, Your Honor, we didn't address it because there's nothing there. I mean, the Court is not actually presented with any order, any document, any actual confirmation of any purported final resolution of any class member's claims. I mean, there was discussion in that case, there was an application to Judge Delaney. She indicated she was going to grant some kind

of relief. But there's never been an order, there's no order presented, so there's really nothing for the Court to consider in respect to that issue, Your Honor.

In respect to the other issues raised by the defendants, these have all been gone over with the Court repeatedly previously in these proceedings and I don't want to take up the Court's time addressing them unless the Court has some questions. I mean, the Court has, you know, rejected these issues that Judge Bell felt the class certification in one of these taxidriver minimum wage cases wasn't appropriate, was her discretionary judgment. Judge Williams, Judge Israel certified these cases along with Your Honor for class action disposition. Every case is different, it's a different record, different jurors considering it. I don't see how that's germane to anything here before Your Honor.

Is there anything I can assist the Court with?

THE COURT: Well, let me put it this way. Of the various motions, and these are -- this is a group of motions seeking different relief from the Court, is there anything in any of those that you feel that it's important, knowing that you surely will be in front of the supreme court on this matter, is there anything that you feel the record is not sufficient for the Court to rule on? I think you've just intimated that to some extent --

MR. GREENBERG: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: -- but is there anything where you dispute the factual allegations that are made in this motion?

MR. GREENBERG: Well, I mentioned in respect to the <u>Dubric</u> litigation there's a representation that somehow there was a resolution there and there is none in the record. There's a representation that somehow plaintiffs have violated

the stays that were in place in this case previously which somehow disturbed the 41(e) standard. I would dispute that. I mean, if plaintiffs had made requests to defendants to comply with certain discovery, provide certain things, then that is not a violation of the stay that would disturb the 41(e) period. The Court's orders are the Court's orders. We as parties don't control the impact of them. Obviously plaintiff --defendants had no obligation to respond to anything during the periods of the stay and it's my recollection that they did not. I mean, they did not agree to that and if they had voluntarily that was their election. We certainly never asked the Court to compel anything or invoke the jurisdiction of the Court in violation of the stay periods that were at issue here, so I would dispute that representation that seems to be being made by the defendants in connection with that branch of their motion.

There's a representation that there wasn't compliance with NAC608.155 regarding -- somehow like a pre-suit presentation of claims by employees to the employer. There is no such requirement. That refers to proceedings that are brought to the Labor Commissioner administratively. It has no application in this case. Your Honor has ruled on all the legal issues that have been raised by defendants in this motion previously, so I don't want to take up the Court's time simply going over history, so to speak.

THE COURT: You're satisfied that your written work in response to this motion adequately covers --

MR. GREENBERG: I believe it does, Your Honor, with the exception as I stated, I did not direct in my written response the issue of the <u>Dubric</u> proceedings because, again, there is really nothing in the record there advising the Court of orally; the Court is aware. But otherwise I believe I did respond in the written

submission to the defendants' claims. And again, all of these issues have been raised previously with the Court and the Court has resolved them, so I don't think I need at this point to make a further record. I've made my record in the previous proceedings before the Court in respect to these issues.

THE COURT: Okay, back to you.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Your Honor, just a couple things, just so that the Court is aware of the status of the <u>Dubric</u> matter, is that we did go before Judge Delaney and she did preliminarily approve the settlement, as well as the class. So I know there was a reference in the plaintiff's response to say nothing has come of it and that's just not true.

THE COURT: Do you not take the supreme court's order in regards to the Dubric matter, in other words, in reversing this Court's granting of the injunction, that this Court should not -- I mean, the district courts essentially cannot rule on or should really have nothing to do with other similar cases?

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Respectfully, Your Honor, I think I disagree with the Court's interpretation of the supreme court's order --

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: -- because I know that shortly after we all received the supreme court's order we came back before Your Honor and I think you indicated words to the effect that I can't hear anything about what's going on next door is how I'm interpreting the supreme court.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: I shouldn't know what's happening before Judge Delaney.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: I don't think that's what the supreme court was saying because I think definitely in any court if a plaintiff has already settled their claims somewhere else, certainly a defendant can come before the sister department and say why are we litigating that here; they've already settled their claim over there.

And immediately you could do a motion to dismiss --

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: -- that you can't be filing duplicatively if you're already resolved or agreed to resolve. You can always come in here waving a release and say they've already released this claim. So that's all we're saying is that the Court should take note that some of these claimants that are represented by the Bourassa group have resolved their claims through the settlement conference program. It's not like we went out and did some back-door dealings with the Bourassa group. We had Judge Weiss to help us do the settlement conference and this is ultimately a conference -- a settlement that was reached after negotiations and after discovery and after all the pretrial litigation that is necessary.

I think on that case we were on the eve of trial as well when we reached a settlement. And we have preliminary approval from Judge Delaney, so I think that this Court can receive notification of that. And this Court did. That's what I was referencing, that Mr. Richards came in and informed the Court these are the people that we represent, these are the people that we are attempting to settle the same claims, underpayment of minimum wage, with the defendants, and that's all that we're asking be included in this particular part of the judgment.

The only other thing I would mention is as pertains to what Mr.

Greenberg indicated on the violations of the stays. I did attach some examples of

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that at my Exhibit 4 in the pleadings. I know there was -- oh, the last thing I wanted to mention is that I know that Mr. Greenberg is seeking to minimize this compliance with NAC608.155, saying that's something that falls under the Labor Commissioner. But as the Court will recall, one of the main issues in this case and the basis for the Court going back to 2007 in extending the statute of limitations was a record-keeping statute that falls under these same provisions. So I know that Mr. Greenberg doesn't want the Court to entertain and say plaintiffs don't have to do this, but at the same time he's the one that came in waving those same provisions under the Labor Commissioner statutes holding the defendants' feet to the fire, saying based on this record-keeping statute under the Labor Commissioner this Court should extend the statute of limitations more than two years back to 2007. So I think this is a very important statute that the Court needs to entertain.

Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: What would prevent, in light of the supreme court's view about highjacking of class action matters, what would prevent a plaintiff or a group of plaintiffs from doing the same thing back to a defendant? What would prevent them from going to federal court, which carries a decidedly different view about the highjacking of class action matters, from going there and filing a later class action which includes many of the plaintiffs or members of the class that the defendant had included -- or not that the defendant included, but the plaintiff, a different plaintiff's counsel had included in its second complaint filed?

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Well, I think that's actually happening right now, Your Honor. It's my understanding that there is a similar wage claim filed by Mr. Greenberg against Western Cab Company in the Eighth Judicial District Court that --

that's the same one, actually. I believe that was Judge Bell's. When she refused to certify the class there only remained like four individual plaintiffs which Western Cab proceeded to settle. So that case is gone, it's closed. Mr. Greenberg took the same class claim and went and refiled it in federal court and actually naming one of the plaintiffs that is named in this case, and I forget which one it is. I have to think if it's Murray, Reno, Sergeant or Brucelli (phonetic). I'm thinking -- and Mr. Greenberg can probably speak to that. But exactly the scenario that you just painted is what has actually happened, is that he has filed the same claims against Western Cab but now in federal court. I haven't kept up with the rulings, so I'm assuming that Western Cab will be moving to dismiss, saying that's already been adjudicated here in the Eighth Judicial District Court, but I'm not sure where that stands. But there is -- so far there's nothing to prevent that. You just have to go defend it in federal court as well.

THE COURT: Does that not draw a question to the lack of, apparently, any remedy for -- and I'm not just speaking about plaintiffs but speaking of the court, the supreme court, to make sure that matters that are raised get resolved on their merits as opposed to being hijacked out?

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Well, I don't really see the scenario here and I'm not sure what the Court is referencing in terms of the word hijacking because the claim that was resolved with the <u>Dubric</u> matter, and I think when we came in and presented the evidence to Your Honor and we presented it in front of Judge Delaney was showing that it was a legitimate settlement and in fact it was a settlement that was reached at a higher rate than the norm of the settlements that were reached in comparable cab companies in Las Vegas. In other words, there were larger cab companies that

were ending up paying less than Mr. Nady, a smaller company was paying. So it was a good settlement for all purposes and that's what we had to come in and present to Judge Delaney. We had to put on testimony to show it wasn't just, like I indicated, some settlement reached on the corner street where we were saying, okay, we're going to pay two dollars instead of two hundred dollars or something like that. It has to be a valid settlement that is approved and then there has to be an opt out period where people will know, just like as in this one --

THE COURT: Yeah.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: -- do they want to be a part of this or do they want to opt out. And in this instance --

THE COURT: As in fact Ms. Dubric did.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Correct. And in this instance as well then they can opt into this one. They can proceed for any of the overlap time. Any of those people that were represented by Mr. Greenberg didn't have to accept any kind of settlement under Ms. Dubric's class action. So the hope is that, yes, we will get some finality in both of these cases with all of these claimants, at least through -- in this case through December of 2015 and Ms. Dubric's case went on into the year 2016. And then it was either Your Honor or the Discovery Commissioner that told Mr. Greenberg if he wanted anything after December 2015, he would need to refile for those people if he felt that there were still ongoing violations after December 2015.

But I think that unless, as I've represented to the Court per my client, if there's any underpayments currently, they're just merely typographical errors because there is an attempt to have full compliance ever since the <u>Thomas</u> decision in June of 2014. There's been an attempt to have full compliance, excluding tips,

in the calculation of underpayments and there's no reason to think that there is any ongoing underpayment of minimum wage or that there's any reason for Mr.

Greenberg to refile. In fact, I think that's why he chose to stop in December of 2015, was there really were -- if there was anything there it was under ten dollars or it was, you know, some errors, and I don't think it was worth his time or the defendants or the special master going through boxes and boxes to find ten bucks that was an error. So, I'm sorry, I've probably -- I'm not sure if I --

THE COURT: Well, what I'm sort of -- the question I'm asking is about the practicality of resolving these suits and what you're telling me has to deal with that.

All right, thank you.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Thank you.

THE COURT: And finally, plaintiff's motion to amend.

MR. GREENBERG: Your Honor, this motion is really quite simple and documented by the public record. You can see attached to my moving papers Exhibit A. We have an amendment to articles of organization and it says the name is now A Cab Series, LLC, whereas in part one it said A Cab, LLC. A Cab, LLC was the entity sued. It was the entity against which the judgment was entered.

THE COURT: What was the date of filing of that one?

MR. GREENBERG: This amendment?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. GREENBERG: This amendment was filed on January 5th, 2017, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. GREENBERG: So there's a representation made in the opposing

papers which I hate to take issue with counsel. I mean, it's not appropriate for me to do so, but I do take issue with the representation. This is on page 2. "A Cab Series, LLC is a different defendant than A Cab Taxi Service and from A Cab, LLC." Now, A Cab Taxi Service is a non-entity. We all agree on this. They were named but there is in fact no such entity. But this representation that A Cab Series, LLC is a different entity than A Cab, LLC, there is no basis for this representation to the Court. And the amendment that's sought, it's simply a change of name. It's the same entity, Your Honor. They can't evade the force of the judgment simply by changing their name.

And I need to have this done because, as Your Honor understands, I am proceeding with judgment enforcement and it is definitely going to complicate my ability to enforce the judgment if the company is now legally known as A Cab Series, LLC and I'm trying to, you know, attach property or whatever it is. In fact, I submitted an order, a very brief order when I filed this motion. I was hopeful Your Honor would perhaps resolve it without hearing. I have an order right here, I'd like the Court to sign it. In their opposition there's essentially a great deal of discussion, well, Mr. Nady was examined about how the series that were issued by A Cab functioned and the relationship. I think Your Honor understands we're just talking about a name of the actual registered entity here. We're not talking about the function of the series that that entity has issued and that was subject to our last appearance before Your Honor regarding the Wells Fargo account.

Is there something else I can assist the Court with on this issue?

THE COURT: I don't have in front of me right here the one filed in 2017. It basically accomplishes that A Cab --

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2	THE COURT: All right, fine.
3	THE COURT: But let me ask you this question, though. Does it simply say
4	that the organization known as thank you
5	MR. GREENBERG: There you go, Your Honor.
6	THE COURT: A Cab will henceforth A Cab, LLC will henceforth be
7	known as A Cab Series, LLC?
8	MR. GREENBERG: Well, Your Honor can see it right there. And this is
9	I mean, I got this certified by the Secretary of State. My declaration, you know,
10	explains that I got this for the purposes of authenticating it to the Court. And you
11	can see it says: Name of limited liability company, A Cab, LLC. That's in part one.
12	And then it says, three: The articles have been amended as follows. There's no
13	change in function, structure. It just says the name is now A Cab Series, LLC. So
14	as of January 5th, 2017 the entity registered itself with the Secretary of State under
15	this name, but it is the same entity, Your Honor.
16	THE COURT: Okay.
17	MR. GREENBERG: It's not a different defendant, it's not a different
18	corporation.
19	THE COURT: And is it not also a fact that whatever the name may be that
20	A Cab, LLC has been A Series, LLC since 2012?
21	MR. GREENBERG: That is correct. It's had those powers to issue those
22	series because in 2012 it adopted changes to its articles of organization that granted
23	it those powers, but that has nothing to do with this motion, Your Honor.
24	THE COURT: Okay. All right, anything else on that one? Or let me see if

MR. GREENBERG: Would you like -- I can approach, Your Honor. I have --

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1	I have a question for you on that. And you're saying that you filed this lawsuit
2	against A Cab, LLC?
3	MR. GREENBERG: And that was the entity's name at the time, Your Honor.
4	THE COURT: Uh-huh.
5	MR. GREENBERG: Until January 5th
6	THE COURT: Was
7	MR. GREENBERG: Yes?
8	THE COURT: Was the date you filed the lawsuit after the 2012
9	MR. GREENBERG: It was after
10	THE COURT: Amended and Restated Articles of Organization of A Cab?
11	MR. GREENBERG: It was, Your Honor. At the time I filed this lawsuit,
12	A Cab, LLC had acquired the powers to issue series. But again, that does not have
13	to do with the identification or the jurisdiction of the Court or the change of the name
14	of the entity
15	THE COURT: Okay.
16	MR. GREENBERG: which is what I need to correct the judgment to reflect
17	the current name. It is the same entity, Your Honor.
18	THE COURT: Uh-huh. Let's see what other questions I might have. Okay,
19	I believe that's all.
20	MR. GREENBERG: Thank you, Your Honor.
21	THE COURT: Okay. Ms. Rodriguez.
22	MS. RODRIGUEZ: Thank you, Your Honor. As the Court has noted, it's
23	confusing to me as to why Mr. Greenberg or the plaintiffs would rely upon the filing
24	in the Secretary of State from last year when they've had this filing, as the Court

noted, as of February 16, 2012, which was -- this also was available to them. This is public knowledge. This was eight months before they filed their complaint. Their complaint was filed in October of 2012. This was filed February 2012 and lays out the fact that A Cab is a series limited liability company. So they had this available. Why they didn't name that entity in all of these years -- THE COURT: Which entity?

MS. RODRIGUEZ: A Cab Series --

THE COURT: But that's not --

MS. RODRIGUEZ: A Cab Series, Limited -- Yes.

THE COURT: But that's not the name of it, is it?

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Well --

THE COURT: By virtue of 2012, the change?

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Yes, it is, according to what is filed. The Certificate to Accompany Restated Articles or Amended and Restated Articles that is filed with the Secretary of State.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: And what is attached to it is the Amended and Restated Articles of Organization of A Cab, LLC. And it says both in the front where it says name of Nevada entity as last recorded in this office was A Cab, LLC, and then the attachment says that this is a series limited liability company. That was the change as of 2012. And what I've also attached --

THE COURT: It says -- does it not say that the name -- look at Article 1.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Correct.

THE COURT: The name of limited liability company.

where he's trying to add someone new and he hasn't gone through the proper

THE COURT: The name of this limited liability company is A Cab, LLC.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: My interpretation of that, Your Honor, and I think the

intent of this was just as it says on page 1, that that is the former name. It is now

being organized as a Series LLC. And if there was any doubt as to this, that's why

I attached the deposition of Mr. Nady that Mr. Greenberg has known about this

at least for over a year, never sought to amend or to add. This is not a motion to

amend a judgment under Rule 59, as he's indicating. This is basically a Rule 15

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Because --

all they did was change the name, did they not?

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Correct.

THE COURT: In 2017, I mean.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: -- from our hearings, our most recent hearings here the intent of this motion is not to just recognize a name change to A Cab Series, LLC. What Mr. Greenberg's intent with this, and correct me if I'm wrong because I'd like to hear otherwise, is that he believes by changing it to A Cab Series, LLC now that that encompasses what he has painted to the Court as the master and all the mini series. He thinks by saying A Cab Series, LLC that he gets everything, he gets all assets and he can proceed to garnish all assets of any of those other series. And so that's why if the Court is -- what he's doing is still not even naming the appropriate party. As we were here before trying to explain to the Court, the people who or the series that pays the drivers is A Cab Employee Leasing Company.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: And I know I haven't said the whole, full name, but the gist of it --

THE COURT: Yeah.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: -- is the Employee Leasing Company. He's still not asking to amend to include that series. He's wanting to just say A Cab Series, LLC, which the plaintiff is under the belief that that will be an umbrella to collect all of the series, the mini series assets underneath that.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: And that's why this time we were fortunate enough to have Mr. Oshins available to answer some of the concerns of the Court that were raised at the last hearing in terms of the formation of these series, the individual series and how they stand independently from each other. I know that the Court had a lot of questions about those items and Mr. Shafer was doing the presentation on -- I think that was on our motion to quash the writ. But those go hand in hand with what is being sought here, again, Your Honor, because by now just amending A Cab, LLC to A Cab Series, LLC, the intent of the motion then is to -- I'm trying to think -- pierce -- I couldn't -- I was thinking perforate --

THE COURT: Yeah.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: -- pierce into all of the individual Series LLCs, which is not appropriate. But the basis for my opposition was that it was not a proper Rule 15 and I think I cited to the case that showed that the plaintiffs had been dilatory in terms of waiting to amend this. They knew about the name change, if that's what it's being characterized as is a name change, but they waited until the Court entered

judgment. Four hours later they moved to amend the judgment. So based on the -I'll find the appropriate case here, Your Honor. I cited it in my brief. Oops, I'm
looking at Mr. Greenberg's motion, that's why I can't find it.

THE COURT: What's that, some authority he cited?

Well, if I accept your line of reasoning and your argument that you do have to essentially sue each of the separately named series corporations in order to be able to go after their assets -- in other words, you really need to name them at the front end of the case, how does an individual know? How does -- would there not be some requirement under the Series LLC legislation that a business do business then publicly, such as by getting a license, a business license to do business?

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Yes, Your Honor. And that's why we do have Mr. Oshins here to speak to that. But one of the other items that Your Honor asked for the last time was how does an employee know who they're working for. Who do they know who to sue?

THE COURT: Yeah.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: And so I did bring some paystubs today to show -- and I'm just going to sneak and actually get my cheat sheet of the notes of when the paystubs commenced reflecting this. The paystubs do indicate Employee Leasing Company on each one of the paystubs as of March 1st of 2014.

THE COURT: So that the employer is Employee Leasing Company?

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Yes, Your Honor. A Cab Series --

THE COURT: Would you not expect an employee to know who they're working for?

MS. RODRIGUEZ: They should. Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: By virtue -- even though they were not hired by a separate individual in a company known as -- you know, a sign on the door or something, a business license on the wall as Employee Leasing Company, but rather were hired -- I mean, I don't know if Mr. Nady personally did all the hiring and firing --

MS. RODRIGUEZ: No.

THE COURT: -- but whoever that person would be. In other words, would it not require, then, for any Series LLC for a successful plaintiff to come in and pierce the corporate veil and be able to show that it was whoever you want to count as the one calling the shots --

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Uh-huh.

THE COURT: -- the one who decided in this case to not have anything but separate -- many thousands of separate trip sheets as a way of keeping track of how much -- of compliance essentially with the MWA? Why would the Court -- I mean, wouldn't a successful plaintiff -- I mean, wouldn't you have to have not only for an MWA, assuming that you were able to qualify as -- well, it wouldn't matter whether your were in justice court or district court, if you file a class action lawsuit you not only need a class plaintiff, you need a class defendant.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Correct.

THE COURT: But what I hear you saying is that -- well, what seems to me to be a logical extension of your argument is that since you might not know who even all these different entities are that you're really seeking relief from, that you might have to name everybody you know of, go in and do research to figure out or discovery to figure out who every single entity, series entity is and treat it as a class

action, is that -- and if so, if that's what you would argue is the case, is that what our Legislature intended when they passed the Series LLC?

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Well, Your Honor, that's no different from any other lawsuit. As a plaintiff, and I represent a lot of plaintiffs, you have to do your research as to who is the property entity. And if you don't get it right the first time when you serve it, that's why you usually name Does and Roes. You do discovery on the issue and then you name them appropriately. You take PMK depositions, you do written discovery and then you make sure you've got the right entity because you can be there on the day of trial and find out you've named the wrong manufacturer --

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: -- and you're out of luck. But here --

THE COURT: So your answer is yes, you would have to do that?

MS. RODRIGUEZ: You would have to find out and sue the appropriate party as a defendant. There was no discovery done on that, other than the deposition that Mr. Greenberg took. And the deposition at that time, he already knew the answers. You can tell from the formation of the questions. He's asking Mr. Nady: So, A Cab is set up as a series LLC? Mr. Nady's response: Yes. And he starts going into the questions. And that's why I attached that because you could tell that the plaintiff's counsel in taking the deposition already knows it's set up as a series LLC.

THE COURT: And how would they know that? Would it be from going to the --

MS. RODRIGUEZ: From a public document.

THE COURT: Okay. Does the public document name any of the series LLCs?

MS. RODRIGUEZ: It does not.

THE COURT: So it allows a company, then -- this interpretation allows a company to break out all of its functioning and all of its sources of income as separate series LLCs and not make the public aware of that through some means, not either have a business license for each, some sort of requirement that would require that, or perhaps require each series LLC to file something like this, Amended Restated Articles of Organization, some public document. Now, when -- remind me, if you would, when was the Series LLC legislation passed?

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Your Honor, I'm definitely not the expert on that area.

THE COURT: Well, fortunately you have --

MS. RODRIGUEZ: I do.

THE COURT: -- an authority here who is.

MR. OSHINS: It was 2005, I think.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: I do. And so I would like to -- you know, that's the gist of my opposition on the motion to amend, but if there's some -- I think that it would be beneficial to the Court to entertain some more information from Mr. Oshins.

THE COURT: Well, yeah. The first thing -- the only thing I need right now is when did they pass it. I mean, we went through all of that when we dealt with this issue at more length.

(Speaking to the law clerk) Do you recall? We looked it up. We drafted everything we had on it.

Anybody know? Mr. Nady knows.

MR. OSHINS: It was either 2001 or 2005. I think 2005.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: 2005.

THE COURT: 2005? Okay.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Correct.

THE COURT: So from 2005 forward in order to successfully prosecute this kind of a case a group of plaintiffs would have to sue somebody and then do discovery to see who were the actual parties.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Who's the appropriate -- correct.

THE COURT: What would there be to prevent a party from afterwards creating a new little widget, a new series LLC to conduct the same business function that had previously been sliced out and handed to a named -- named but not publicly, series LLC? I guess what I'm not saying very well, would you not then be required to continue that type of basic discovery throughout the lawsuit? And since you couldn't get the answer from public knowledge or anything within the public domain, you would have to, I presume, continue doing either -- perhaps weekly or monthly requests to produce or something.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: You do not, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: You always have an ongoing obligation to supplement your discovery responses. So if there is a discovery question to say who is the employer of Michael Murray and Michael Reno and you answer the question A Cab Employee Leasing Company, and at any point if that changes the defendant would have an obligation to supplement that response and revise it. These issues obviously haven't been litigated to that extent --

THE COURT: Right.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: -- to see if there was a fraudulent transfer then to avoid

liability or something, because I think that's kind of what the Court is envisioning. But again, in reference to the <u>Dubric</u> matter, they did conduct discovery. They asked who is Ms. Dubric's employer and the answer was Employee Leasing Company, A Cab Series Employee Leasing Company. There was an amendment to the complaint to name the proper party. So that is one of the reasons that we also came before the Court and said there's different defendants because our position was always that A Cab, LLC was an improper defendant in this case. In fact, that was always a denial in every one of the answers that was filed on behalf of the defendants to say A Cab, LLC is not the employer. And now changing it to A Cab Series, LLC really doesn't do any -- it doesn't move the case along, either, because that is not the employer of the drivers who are seeking underpayment.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: We're still not naming the appropriate parties in this lawsuit. And my fear, as I indicated, was that there's this misconception that by changing the names to A Cab Series, LLC that's just going to somehow gather all of the series under that. You know, there is no reason to include the Maintenance Company, the Valley Taxi Company, some of those things that we ran to before because they have nothing to do with an underpayment of a minimum wage to a driver.

THE COURT: Who is the human being behind each one of those limited or series limited LLCs? Is it Mr. Nady?

MS. RODRIGUEZ: I would think -- I can't answer that in full, but I believe that some of those entities are actually assigned to a trust and then I don't know the extent of that because I haven't further researched that; if that's Mr. and Mrs. Nady

that are the beneficiaries of the trust or if that's their children, or who is actually behind some of those further series that may not be related at all, like I referenced the Valley Taxi company, because they are all set up differently. I'm sorry, Your Honor, that's not my area in terms of asset formation and going into trusts and assignments of the different series.

Again, I have Mr. Oshins here. I think Mr. Shafer was prepared to ask him a few questions. I can do that, unless you wanted to.

THE COURT: Are you going to -- you mean like take evidence at this point?

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Correct, Your Honor, because I think Your Honor asked some critical questions last time we were here. One was as it pertains to how does an employee know who his employer is, so I brought the paystubs. One of the other questions that the Court had was do all of these individual series have to have a business license, because Mr. Greenberg was making that argument that every one of these little series had to have a license through the Taxicab Authority or through the Clark County Business Licensing. And, you know, Mr. Shafer and I went back and did some further research on that and basically going to the expert on this as to the answer to those questions.

So if those are still concerns for the Court as it pertains to these motions as well as some of the other motions that are upcoming and may be on chambers calendar, I'm not sure; the motion to conduct a debtor exam and things like that, because I think that's asking to do a debtor exam for all the individual series. So we need to address this concept of the individual series and their independence at some point because it's intertwined through all of these motions.

Would you like Mr. Oshins to speak to at least the licensing?

THE COURT: Here's my view on that. We are at not even the tail end of a lawsuit, we're somehow even beyond the tail end or what normally would be thought of as the tail end of a lawsuit and many issues are being interjected at that point. I'm happy to listen to anyone argue the motion that you wish. I don't think this is the time to take evidence, frankly. And I say that with a view to what we said earlier, I don't even know if I have jurisdiction at this point.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Well, my concern was the last time the Court had these questions about the statutes themselves, the record keeping for the independent series, the licensing for the independent series, the EIN number that was shared.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: And Mr. Shafer and I were both trying to speak to that and Mr. Wall I think was present as well, and we were from both sides just giving you argument. So we brought the person who has the knowledge about that particular area because, you know, the rest of us are litigation and appellate attorneys, you know, just arguing what is before us. But Mr. Oshins has a knowledge of these series that -- in terms of the regulations that the Court was concerned with.

THE COURT: Is there any reason why the defendant or defendants did not bring some sort of motion, even -- I don't know if it would have been viable at the very beginning of the lawsuit, but some sort of notion -- motion to raise some of these issues at a time when there was time for a court to do anything about it?

I just --

MS. RODRIGUEZ: In terms of the series?

THE COURT: I don't know how to deal with this at this point.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: In terms of the series?

THE COURT: Yeah. In reference to the fact that the -- under your theory, I guess, the plaintiff continues harass defendant corporations --

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Uh-huh.

THE COURT: -- when they are not even the ones who are the employers and therefore liable to pay the Minimum Wage Act or the minimum wage under the constitution. I don't know, I just --

All right, anything else?

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Well, just in answer to Your Honor's questions, like I indicated, you know, I have been the unfortunate beneficiary on the plaintiff's side many times when -- you know, it's not the defendants' duty to prove the plaintiffs' case, to prove they're suing the right people. This is the plaintiffs' duty to do that research and especially when it's available to them, when it's a public document, before they even file the lawsuit, when they take a deposition on this area and still do no further discovery. So I think the Court has probably seen many motions to dismiss come in at the last minute and say you've got the wrong people, and it's not uncommon. And that's the case here.

THE COURT: Well, those aren't uncommon. The basis for such a motion is, in my experience, uncommon because I just -- I have not been highly cognizant -- I haven't had other cases raise these issues and say, look, you've got the wrong guy, it's a series LLC.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: They're becoming more commonplace in the personal injury matters and I think we talked about that a little bit because one of the bases -- most of the cab companies are proceeding in this fashion to start making each of

the taxicabs an independent series with their own coverage, their insurance coverage, and I think we talked about the registration and the insurance would be for that particular cab so when a party is injured they will sue that cab. And that is the limitation of the liability, it doesn't go beyond to sue A Cab Employee Leasing Company because they have nothing to do with that particular cab. So when a plaintiff is injured, they're going to sue cab A or cab B or whatever cab injures them. So I think that's where they're becoming a little more commonplace. This is a little different because this is in the wage area, but it's only different from the type of case. The same structure should still hold in terms of the limitation of liability.

THE COURT: If I agree with all of that, not just in relation to some P.I. case but in relation to the attempted enforcement of a constitutional provision, that troubles me because what you're saying is that whatever the people of the state have voted on and said is something more than just the statute, it is a right, entitled to all those kinds of things that courts do when constitutional rights are raised as either a defense or by a plaintiff. And that -- is there not some problem inherent in allowing a business entity to avoid payment of a constitutionally mandated wage by using this particular otherwise legitimate means of doing business and never -- never doing -- I don't know, make some public -- or when the lawsuit is filed bringing it up?

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Your Honor, there's not --

THE COURT: Would there not at least -- given the fact that we're dealing with the enforcement of a constitutional provision, does a defendant who wishes to assert this as -- I don't know if you'd call it even a defense, as a diffusion of defendants, a multiplicity of defendants, a confusion of -- I mean, to any plaintiff.

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THE COURT: Yeah.

defendant bears no responsibility for making that public?

them, all start with the words A Cab --

MS. RODRIGUEZ: -- A Cab Limited Series, and then Employee Leasing or Maintenance or whatever. But, you know, if this was -- I think there's been other minimum wage cases that are against the restaurants in town and if a plaintiff was going to go sue Pizza Hut but Pizza Hut really didn't even employ its own employees, they used Sunshine Employment Service, the plaintiff doesn't really have any cause of action against Pizza Hut. They have to use Sunshine Employment Service. They don't have any action against the supplier of the pizza dough. They have nothing to do with it. You know, there's all these different vendors or different independent entities that are servicing to form a Pizza Hut, but the appropriate employer is the Sunshine Employment Service.

We're talking about minimum wage workers to know how to proceed, and the

that's what perhaps is the confusion is that all of these mini series, as I'm labeling

MS. RODRIGUEZ: It has to be the correct defendant, Your Honor, and I think

That's the case here, is that there is a proper defendant. The proper defendant is the Employee Leasing Company.

THE COURT: And so my question, my last question anyway, was in a case involving the enforcement of a constitutionally protected right, there's no shifting of a burden to a defendant to make a court and the parties know who the real defendant should be, as opposed to allowing a defendant to rely upon the Series LLC statute and to -- I mean, and all of this perhaps rests upon the premise, which may be incorrect, that ultimately whether you sue the Employee Leasing Company or you

sue any other of the many series LLCs and you get down to talking about actions which they as a business have taken, you're not dealing with the corporate entity anymore. At some point you're going to get to a live human being. If that live human being is Mr. Nady or is a small group of investors it would make no difference. I guess I fear that we would be allowing legislation, relatively new legislation which certainly has a legitimate business purpose, to be used as a shield against enforcement of a constitutional right that was never envisioned at the least by the people of this state when they made that, when they elevated that to a constitutional provision. I'm troubled with this. I just don't -- I don't know how we get there.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: The only thing I would say in response to that, Your Honor, is that I think there is a misconception that there is not a proper defendant and that this is being used as a shield. There's nothing to indicate that there is not a proper defendant employer. There's no indication that they're undercapitalized or that they're not in a position to defend this and to fund any judgment that would be lodged against them as the appropriate employer. That just hasn't been done. You can't just group everybody in --

THE COURT: Well, are you saying that they have in fact done that? Are you saying that Employee Leasing Series LLC had the money to withstand this lawsuit for five, going on six years, or was in fact -- were all the shots being called by a very limited group of people and perhaps one? And, you know, recognizing that the law allows people to protect their liability or protect against liability by forming all manner of corporate devices. Well, I don't know, I think I'm reaching the point of just sort of talking to myself in the air.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Well, I don't think, in answer to the Court's question --

you know, the question was is there something in the constitution that changes somehow the burden --

THE COURT: The burden. Yeah.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: -- for the defendant to come forth and say you've got the wrong guy, you sued the wrong party, this is the appropriate one.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: No, there is nothing in the constitution. This is still the plaintiffs' burden to do some minimal discovery on this issue, which was not done in this case. It's been right there and they've known it. It's very clear from the filing four hours after the judgment comes out that they filed this motion. I think that in itself is very suspect, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Uh-huh. Well, it's fair to ask Mr. Greenberg why. Why did that come down that way if you had notice at least from the time of the deposition of Mr. Nady that there really were separate entities here?

MR. GREENBERG: Your Honor, there's a supposition made here that's presented to the Court that somehow the order that I am requesting is going to extend to these arguably independent series entities that were formed by A Cab. That is not the request of the motion. The request of the motion is extremely narrow, Your Honor. The Court granted my clients a judgment against A Cab, LLC, that single entity. All I'm asking the Court to do is just have that judgment recorded as of record against the current name of that entity, which is a A Cab Series, LLC.

I am not asking for any other relief regarding any other arguable entities. There is no ulterior motive. I'm being told that the purpose of my motion is so that I can then somehow with force of this Court seize assets that belong to other

separate legal entities that can possess property in their own right, property that
would be beyond the judgment against A Cab, LLC, I'm not here to argue about
that, Your Honor. I mean, that's not the purpose of this motion. What I'm saying,
Your Honor, is I have a judgment against A Cab, LLC.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. GREENBERG: If there's property that's titled in that name to that entit

entities. There is no such request before this Court in connection with this motion.

I mean, accepting defendants' position as it is, which is that these series LLCs are

MR. GREENBERG: If there's property that's titled in that name to that entity -THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. GREENBERG: -- I have a right to enforce the judgment against that property. To the extent that the property is no longer recorded in the name of A Cab, LLC but A Cab Series, LLC because that entity has changed its name, the judgment should be conformed accordingly. That is the only issue we are here before this Court. There is no dispute that the entity is the same entity that was summoned. All of this discussion, Your Honor, regarding the status of the series LLC, Your Honor is raising some very important points in this litigation and there's been an extensive discussion for about twenty minutes regarding the issue of the status of these allegedly issued series LLCs and how they fit into the judgment enforcement. I'm not here to address any of that, Your Honor, okay. This is a very limited motion.

There's a duty -- I mean, where is the prejudice to defendants from granting this requested amendment to the judgment? There is no prejudice. And counsel, for example, in her discussion with you, Your Honor, you were asking about, well, you know, if somebody with the series LLCs that had the employment responsibility and then they changed, how would -- and counsel for defendant quite

correctly said, well, there would be a duty to continue with you know, supplement
discovery. Well, they had a duty here to appear in this case by the name that they
changed the corporation to, which was not A Cab, LLC but A Cab Series, LLC. They
never filed a notice of appearance in that name, Your Honor, once they changed
the name of the defendant.

THE COURT: Where is there a requirement to do that? Where is that found?

MR. GREENBERG: Well, Your Honor, I'm not saying that they're necessarily required to do it, but I am simply picking up on what defendants were saying --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. GREENBERG: -- that there's a duty to supplement their discovery.

Presumably if I'm a party before the Court and I change my name but I'm the same entity, I'm the same party, I should have a duty to come before the Court and make the public record reflect that accordingly. Essentially, Your Honor --

THE COURT: Even if there's no pending -- if there's been no attempt at discovery that puts the question to them, list all of the names which you have used or entities which you have used or however you want to phrase it --

MR. GREENBERG: This motion --

THE COURT: -- of doing business?

MR. GREENBERG: Your Honor, this motion doesn't address any of the entities that have been formed by A Cab, LLC. It doesn't ask anything about the series that it has formed. Allegedly --

THE COURT: I'm speaking of what you just posited, that they have a duty to come forward.

MR. GREENBERG: Your Honor, what I'm saying is that this motion is simply

to get the name on the record --

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THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. GREENBERG: -- of the judgment, reflect the name that was changed after this entity was sued.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. GREENBERG: Where is the prejudice to that entity, A Cab, LLC? I'm not talking about any of the series that is issued. This judgment is not asking to be entered against any of these supposed separate entities.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. GREENBERG: This is the same entity that was summoned in 2012 that changed its name in 2017. That is the only purpose of the relief sought, Your Honor. So the issues Your Honor has been discussing with counsel are very, very important issues in the context of this case, but they have nothing to do with this motion, Your Honor. I have -- the Court has rendered a judgment against A Cab, LLC. That entity has changed its name to A Cab Series, LLC. I need to have the judgment name reflect the current name of that single entity defendant, not any other alleged series LLC defendants. I'm not asking the Court to address any of those issues. I have an order here, Your Honor. In fact, I gave Your Honor an order with my motion which is one paragraph. I have now another order that recites the appearance here today. I would ask to approach and ask -- I'll give a copy to counsel and Your Honor can enter it. This is a clerical issue, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. GREENBERG: This is not related at all to the issues that Your Honor is raising with counsel and that counsel is discussing that Mr. Oshins was supposedly

here to give evidence on regarding the nature of the series relationship between A Cab, LLC and the series it's issued. None of that is implicated by this order, Your Honor. I think I've made myself clear.

THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. GREENBERG: May I approach?

THE COURT: Uh, yeah, if you can give the other side copies of the same thing.

MR. GREENBERG: There are two forms. Your Honor, this is just a very summary form that was actually submitted with the motion. It does not recite the appearance today. This is one that simply recites the appearance of counsel today, that Your Honor held today.

THE COURT: All right. Okay, anything else on this motion, Mr. Greenberg?

MR. GREENBERG: I have nothing further to add, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. GREENBERG: I think Your Honor understands.

THE COURT: The rulings are as follows: Yes, no, yes, yes, no. Okay, trying to put a little levity in here in what is a very serious matter for a host of reasons.

The ruling on the first motion which we addressed is that the Court does not believe that it is devoid of jurisdiction in this matter for the reasons urged by the defendants and accordingly that motion is denied. The plaintiffs -- or, I'm sorry, the defendants' first filed motion for reconsideration, amendment, for a new trial and for dismissal of claims is likewise denied. And the plaintiffs' motion to amend the judgment from A Cab, LLC to A Cab Series, LLC is granted. I have made these rulings for reasons, some of which you will no doubt ferret from our discussion, and

for the others I think you would have resort t	o the plaintiffs'	arguments	on the s	ame
issues				

Clearly this is a matter which must to to the supreme court again, so I think that it may be that a stay is warranted, and I would ask presumably the defendants what manner of -- well, first of all, what does that do to the already filed notice of appeal? Is it effective or not at this point, Mr. Wall?

MR. WALL: I believe the notice of appeal would become effective upon the entry of the orders resolving the tolling motions.

THE COURT: All right. Then is there any need for the Court to -- I mean, it's going to take somebody with more -- certainly more power and authority than me to resolve these issues. How do we keep things as they are until that is done, or is there a need to?

MR. GREENBERG: Your Honor --

THE COURT: I'm putting words in the mouth of the defendant. Does the defendant request a stay or not? If they do, then we have to get into, you know, on what basis and all of that.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Well, I'll speak to that.

THE COURT: Yes, go ahead.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: We're passing the potato here.

THE COURT: Okay, go ahead.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Absolutely, Your Honor, we do request a stay of the proceedings pending appeal. As we indicated on Mr. Shafer's motion to quash the writ, any further garnishments are jeopardizing the company's existence.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Mr. Nady and A Cab have actively sought a bond pending appeal and have been denied several times already. I can furnish copies to the Court if there's any doubt as to my representations to the Court. They have actively sought to obtain the appellate bond in order to request the further stay. I was intending to brief a motion to stay under a hardship.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: I believe there's some authority to that effect. I don't have that with me, but there is some case law that indicates when there is a hardship on a defendant that the Court can grant a stay absent a bond. And I was intending to go ahead and attach all of those denials. So as I mentioned in some of the pleadings, I would ask the Court to consider that we are looking at payments stemming to these drivers in nominal amounts that stem back to 2007. Most of these people are not even employment with A Cab anymore. I know the Department of Labor has had difficulty finding people to even make the payments to. So I'm asking the Court to weigh that with trying to make payments to people that cannot be found versus employees who are actively working at A Cab. If the garnishments continue to the million dollars plus at this point, the company will shut its doors and will be unable to -- we'll lay off several hundred people as a result. So I would ask the Court to consider that in implementing a stay pending appeal to the supreme court.

THE COURT: Let me ask you this. You know that it is not only a surety bond that a court would consider. You can propose other things as well, properties, etcetera, etcetera, and the Court certainly would consider that. I guess it comes down to this in my thinking. If the Court were to put any kind of a long-term stay,

we would I think have to address it with further motion work, yet more motion work because there are so many considerations that come to my mind already from both sides that I don't think it would be wise to try and simply say, oh, well, we'll give you a six month stay. But I think that with a case like this a relatively short stay I certainly would be willing to entertain at this point right today.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: But I believe that if we get more than ten days, two weeks of a stay, that should give you ample time to get to the supreme court and deal with that matter further, or unless you file a motion in the meantime to extend the stay.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Well, we were actually referred, just for the Court's information, we were referred to the supreme court settlement conference and the first judge they assigned couldn't hear us until February for a settlement conference.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: So we were all in agreement that that was -- again, in agreement, miracle of all miracles, that that would be too long.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: And so it's been sent back. We now have another settlement judge appointed, Kathleen Paustian I believe has been appointed, but we don't have a date from her yet. So, I don't know, Mr. Wall would have a better feel on how fast these things move in the appellate world.

THE COURT: Well, let's -- I think let's put it this way. For today I probably would only make it like a ten day stay, assuming that in that time you would file a motion with this Court first to warrant a further stay. And I don't know whether I'd grant it or not. It depends. Again, you have on one side the desire not to kill the

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2 rights for these people. 3

goose that lays the golden egg, and on the other hand I'm dealing with constitutional

Did you have an idea, Mister --

MR. GREENBERG: Yes. Your Honor, we don't want to kill the goose that lays the golden egg here.

THE COURT: I'm sorry?

MR. GREENBERG: We don't want to kill the goose that lays the golden egg here on our side, Your Honor. That's why you have a request before you for the appointment of a receiver. The value of the judgment to my clients -- to be satisfied, that is, Your Honor --

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. GREENBERG: -- is really from the ongoing operations of the business. I do not believe the liquidation value of the business would be sufficient, very likely, to pay the judgment. But as an on-going business there's every reason to believe that they can pay the judgment. I have monthly revenue numbers from the Nevada Taxi Authority. A Cab had \$859,107 in fare revenue in September. They are operating profitably, Your Honor. I have financials from 2015 and 2016 which show the business clearly can pay this judgment and would over the course of a year, if not be able to satisfy the entirety of the judgment from its profits, most of it. So, Your Honor, there is no basis to grant a stay at this point if they're not going to put up a bond.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. GREENBERG: They are determined, clearly, not to satisfy this judgment. It is clear to me that they would rather spend their resources to appeal,

potentially lose that appeal and then at that point simply make the judgment uncollectible. The representation made to the Court that the defendants have tried in fact to secure a bond and they can't, well, I don't know, Your Honor. I mean, the profits from these businesses were testified at Mr. Nady's deposition to have gone to him over the years and then we have other evidence that was introduced to the Court that in fact it had probably gone to a trust, so maybe the money is with a trust. But there are resources out there that are under the control of Mr. Nady as the principal of this business to be able to get a loan to post a bond.

The revenue of the business, as I said -- and by the way, the statistics I gave you from the Taxi Commission indicate that trips were up 14 percent at A Cab and the average fare was up 1.99 percent. And so if anything, the company is doing better now than a year ago, from the limited public information we have available. So there is no basis for this Court to grant a stay without the posting of a bond. And in fact, I would submit that Your Honor probably doesn't have the authority to do it. It's my understanding under the case law here that the Court really is not allowed to do that unless they post a bond. I mean, I know there was litigation against the Venetian where they waived the bond, but I think we understand that there --

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. GREENBERG: -- the defendant was clearly able to show the Court that it had the financial wherewithal to pay the judgment in the event that it was unsuccessful on appeal. We don't have that demonstration here, Your Honor. But I want to be respectful of the Court's attempt here to be deliberative and to be fair. I understand Your Honor is struggling with these issues. There are issues raised here of first impression for the Court, complex legal issues. As the Court has

indicated, these are clearly issues that the supreme court certainly could and would benefit from clarifying the law. And I understand that, Your Honor, but nonetheless there is a process here. If someone is aggrieved by Your Honor's determinations of the law and the judgment that's entered, they post a bond. Otherwise they're subject to the judgment that's been entered.

My clients have been waiting a long time for justice. I haven't been paid anything for my representation of my clients. I have almost \$50,000 in expenses in the prosecution of this case, Your Honor. I mean, defendants' conduct in this litigation is really one aimed at exhausting my resources. And I'll be honest with you, Your Honor, they're pretty much exhausted. I mean, at this point it's very difficult for me to continue with this litigation. I have over 1,200 hours of time devoted to this case. I mean, I have an application before Your Honor for an award of fees --

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. GREENBERG: -- which is on for next month in chambers. And, Your Honor, I would prefer not to appear and argue that orally because that is time consuming. But of course if the Court would like to see us and I can assist, I want to assist the Court in its process. I understand Your Honor is doing your best with a difficult situation here.

But again, Your Honor, under these circumstances there is no basis to grant the defendants a stay. If Your Honor is inclined, as you were saying, to do it for a very limited period of time, you mentioned something like ten days, I would ask the Court to sign the order I gave you, one of the orders amending the judgment, and if you're going to order -- you're going to enjoin me for ten days from

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1	further activity regarding judgment enforcement, I will of course respect that and					
2	I understand that.					
3	THE COURT: You're asking me to use my injunctive powers again?					
4	MR. GREENBERG: Well					
5	THE COURT: This time on the plaintiff. Okay.					
6	MR. GREENBERG: Well, that's up to Your Honor's discretion.					
7	THE COURT: Okay.					
8	MR. GREENBERG: I think Your Honor understands my position.					
9	THE COURT: Yes.					
10	MR. GREENBERG: I don't want to repeat myself.					
11	THE COURT: All right. The Court will interpose sua sponte a ten day stay					
12	and that's the most that I can say. I am going to let me see, I better take a close					
13	look at this order. Okay, I am going to sign this order. That is the second one you					
14	gave me that grants your motion to amend, and it's probably specifically because					

MR. GREENBERG: May I approach, Your Honor?

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Which one, Your Honor, because I was handed two versions.

of that I think it would be appropriate for the Court to sua sponte enter a stay,

MR. GREENBERG: The two page one.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: The two page one?

THE COURT: Yeah, the two page one. Yeah. So that's what we will do.

23 Your motion is granted, as I've already said.

even if it's for a brief period.

MR. GREENBERG: Your Honor, when you speak of ten days, are you

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speaking of ten calendar days from today or ten court days?				
THE COURT: I think we'd better make it ten business days.				
MR. GREENBERG: Okay. I understand, Your Honor.				
THE COURT: In other words, two weeks from now.				
MR. GREENBERG: Yes, Your Honor. And Your Honor did also have				
continued the countermotion which was requesting judgment enforcement relief,				
including appointment of a receiver. You did continue that to today.				
THE COURT: Oh, yeah, that's right.				
MR. GREENBERG: I don't know that Your Honor is going to want to spend				
time on that in light of your ruling right now.				
THE COURT: Yeah. That's and that's why. So I gather from what you're				
saying that's still a live motion; you still want the Court to consider that.				
MR. GREENBERG: I do want it considered by the Court. It doesn't have to				
be today. If the Court you've given us a lot of your time, Your Honor.				
THE COURT: Do you may that just be done in chambers or do you feel				
the need to argue?				
MR. GREENBERG: That could be I think the Court can certainly review				
the submissions on that in chambers if the Court is comfortable with that.				
THE COURT: Okay.				
MS. RODRIGUEZ: I thought that was duplicative of the plaintiffs' motion to				
take a judgment debtor exam.				
THE COURT: That's now, is that what you're asking? That's not				
MR. GREENBERG: There is also another motion				
THE COURT: Yeah.				

1	MR. GREENBERG: to take a judgment debtor examination, Your Honor.
2	THE COURT: We have
3	MR. GREENBERG: That's in chambers.
4	THE COURT: We have a motion in chambers, hearing in chambers
5	calendared for November 8th and the 15th.
6	MR. GREENBERG: That is correct, Your Honor. One is a judgment debtor's
7	exam, one is the fee motion.
8	THE COURT: I'm going to put this on the chambers calendar for what's
9	the week after the 15th, the 22nd?
10	THE CLERK: November 15th?
11	THE COURT: Yeah, after November the week after that.
12	THE CLERK: That's Thanksgiving.
13	THE COURT: Oh.
14	THE CLERK: The 22nd.
15	THE COURT: No, I will not be here on Thanksgiving going over this.
16	THE CLERK: The 29th is the chamber calendar.
17	THE COURT: Okay, the 29th. We are really jammed, so I'm putting these in
18	over the top of what was already a blocked-off calendar for those days.
19	MR. GREENBERG: Okay. The Court is not asking for further appearance
20	on that calendar motion, correct?
21	THE COURT: No. No.
22	MR. GREENBERG: Thank you, Your Honor.
23	THE CLERK: So we're moving the chamber the three chamber calendars
24	to the 29th?

(The Court confers with the clerk)

THE COURT: All right. We're going to have all of what now amounts to three motions on calendar for the 29th.

THE CLERK: November 29th.

THE COURT: Yeah. And these will be -- we'll just block off the rest and tell everybody else they'll have to wait. That's November 29th chambers.

MR. GREENBERG: That will be chambers, Your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: Yes. All right.

MR. GREENBERG: May I approach, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Show that -- Yes, show that to counsel, if you would. And I don't know whether they wish to sign as to form or not.

And also, since you'll be filing that and I've signed it in here, would you log it with my JEA after when we finish here? Oh, she may not be there, she may be out to lunch.

MR. GREENBERG: Would you like me to leave this with the Court or should I enter it in my office electronically, Your Honor?

THE COURT: No. You're going to have to go electronically file it, so.

MR. GREENBERG: Yes.

THE COURT: But all I'm saying is when you leave, if you would go through door number two and log that with my JEA.

MR. GREENBERG: Oh.

THE COURT: We keep track of everything I sign in court.

MR. GREENBERG: I will be sure we do that, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Anything else?

MR. GREENBERG: Nothing, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I'm going to -- we had a big discussion on injunctions. I'm going to enter some sort of injunction that this group of six lawyers will be enjoined from bringing anything as complicated and gut-wrenching as this case for a good long while.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: I'm sorry, Your Honor, I do have a question --THE COURT: Yes.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: -- because I was just thinking about the three motions that you set on calendar, chambers calendar. I know the Court is imposing a stay for ten days, but I think I have responses due in some of those. So should I -- does that -- is that applicable to my responses on some of those?

THE COURT: No. Thank you. Thank you. No, it's not my intention to stop that deliberative process at all.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: The briefing process. Okay.

THE COURT: Yeah. It is simply to -- I mean, the Court is sitting here with a bunch of money in the register, and so there's that plus any further proceedings that could take place, and it's just my intention to allow a breathing space.

MS. RODRIGUEZ: Okay.

MR. GREENBERG: Just to clarify, Your Honor, the stay Your Honor is issuing will -- includes today, of course, because I'm enjoined from acting on the judgment as of today, and that stay is going to lift on November 6th. I am not counting the 26th, which is Nevada Day, because that is a state holiday. So the stay -- there will be no judgment enforcement issued by my office from today, the 22nd of October, until November 6th. On November 6th --

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THE COURT: November 6th. 1 2 MR. GREENBERG: -- pursuant to your instruction judgment enforcement 3 may continue. 4 THE COURT: All right. That works. Now, that better be included in the order 5 for today, however. 6 MR. GREENBERG: Yes, Your Honor, we should submit an order. I guess 7 we could -- I think we could submit one further order to Your Honor as to including 8 that point, as well as the defendants' motions which were denied, correct? 9 THE COURT: Yeah, unless the defendant wishes to -- I mean, it's your motion. If you want to --10 11 MS. RODRIGUEZ: Draft the order on the summary judgment. Do we want 12 to do that? 13 14

THE COURT: I don't -- I'm not inviting you all to get in the battle after the battle over what the form of the order will be, but can we -- is this one we can have the plaintiff do and the defense -- or between the two of you --

MS. RODRIGUEZ: We'll draft the order.

THE COURT: -- agree on the wording of the order?

MS. RODRIGUEZ: On the subject matter jurisdiction issue?

THE COURT: On all three of these that were for today, yes.

MR. GREENBERG: Well, Your Honor signed the order on the motion to amend, my motion, Your Honor. That's been resolved.

THE COURT: Yes, yes, yes. Thank you. Correct.

MR. GREENBERG: So it's defendants' motions that an order is necessary on, Your Honor.

1	THE COURT: Yeah.				
2	MS. RODRIGUEZ: We'll draft it.				
3	THE COURT: Can you all agree on the language of those? All right.				
4	MR. GREENBERG: We will. I'm confident we can, Your Honor.				
5	THE COURT: Very good. That's what I will look forward to then. Thank you.				
6	MR. GREENBERG: Thank you, Your Honor.				
7	MS. RODRIGUEZ: Thank you.				
8	MR. GREENBERG: You've been very patient with us.				
9	(PROCEEDINGS CONCLUDED AT 12:58 P.M.)				
10	* * * * *				
11					
12	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.				
13 14	Liz Sarcia				
15	Liz Garcia, Transcriber				
16	LGM Transcription Service				
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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)

<u>leongreenberg@overtimelaw.com</u> dana@overtimelaw.com

Attorneys for Plaintiffs

DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

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

Plaintiffs,

12 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' MOTION TO FILE A SUPPLEMENT IN SUPPORT OF AN AWARD OF ATTORNEYS FEES AND COSTS AS PER NRCP RULE 54 AND THE NEVADA CONSTITUTION

Plaintiffs, through their attorneys, Leon Greenberg Professional Corporation, hereby move this Court pursuant to NRCP Rule 54, and Article 15, Section 16, of the Nevada Constitution (the Minimum Wage Amendment or "MWA") to file this supplement to their motion (Chambers hearing date of November 29, 2018) for an award of costs and attorneys fees. This Motion is made based upon the declaration of Leon Greenberg the attached exhibits, and the other papers and pleadings on file herein.

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NOTICE OF MOTION

Dated: October 12, 2018

Leon Greenberg Professional Corporation

By: /s/ Leon Greenberg Leon Greenberg, Esq. Nevada Bar No.: 8094 2965 South Jones Boulevard - Suite E3 Las Vegas, Nevada 89146 (702) 383-6085 Attorney for Plaintiffs

DECLARATION OF ATTORNEY

Leon Greenberg, an attorney duly licensed to practice law in the State of Nevada, hereby affirms, under the penalty of perjury, that:

1. I am one of the attorneys representing the plaintiffs in this matter. I am offering this declaration in support of plaintiffs' request to file a supplement in connection with their pending motion (Chambers hearing date of November 29, 2018) for an award of attorney's fees and costs for securing the final judgment for damages rendered in this case to the NRCP Rule 23(b)(3) class and entered by the Court on August 21, 2018.

THIS SUPPLEMENT IS LIMITED TO SEEKING \$1662.50 OF ERRONEOUSLY OMITTED 2018 COSTS OF LITIGATION

2. It has come to my attention that plaintiffs' counsel's original motion filed on October 12, 2018 relied upon a 2017 year end accounting in seeking an award of a total of \$44,865.57 in litigation expenses. The following additional significant litigation expenses were incurred by my office in 2018 that were necessary to the prosecution of this case and should be recovered as part of a judgment against defendant A Cab LLC (currently known as A Cab Series LLC):

\$1,275 for the work of Charles Bass, plaintiffs' counsels computer data consultant. These amounts were charged in preparation for trial of this case, his January 31, 2018 invoice, and for the processing of information needed to have the Court enter its final judgment, the June 30, 2018 invoice. Copies of both invoices are attached at Exhibit "A."

\$387.50 for the securing of a transcript of the *Dubric v. A Cab* proceedings in May of 2018, as needed to file a petition for a writ to secure certain relief impacting the interests of the class members in this case. The Nevada Supreme Court directed an answer to that writ petition that it subsequently decided did not require a resolution on its merits in light of the entry of a final judgment in this case. That invoice and Order of the Nevada Supreme Court is at Ex. "B."

3. The inclusion of these two previously omitted items increases the total claim for litigation costs and expenses in this case by \$1,662.50 to a total of

\$46,528.07 (instead of the previously requested \$44,865.57). I apologize to the Court for the oversight in the initial costs submission by my office. My law office is very small. It has no dedicated accounting or bookkeeping staff and the expenses on this case are far in excess of any other case handled by my office and have been difficult to track in an "up to the minute" fashion. Indeed, in submitting this litigation expense request there are hundreds of dollars of otherwise proper litigation expenses (for example, Court e-filing charges for 2018) that I have not been able to itemize and present to the Court. Plaintiffs' counsel full, revised, itemized request for an award of litigation costs and expenses is as follows:

Expense	Amount
Process Server, Runner, Overnight	\$358.06
Delivery	
Court Filing Fees Including Wiznet and	\$2,158.97
Odyssey fees for filing documents	4
Transcripts of Court Hearings, Court	\$11,068.18
Reporter Fees for Depositions, and \$990	
Fee paid for Deposition Appearance of	
Defendants' Expert	
Fees paid to Experts and Computer Data	\$30,297
Consultants to Assist in Prosecution of	
Case and Extracting Information from	
Defendants' Computer Data Files	
Class Notice Costs of Postage and	\$1,491.59
Mailing Materials	
Online Investigation Costs	\$168.19

Charges Paid to Defendant for	\$918.34
Duplication of Defendants' Records	
(Trip Sheets) as Per Defendants'	
Insistence	
Postage (partial, itemized amount)	\$9.74
Parking for Court Appearances	\$58.00
Copies (Numerous, but not itemized, not	
charged)	
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$46,528.07

4. As per the above, and as set forth in my office's motion filed on October 12, 2018, my office requests reimbursement of \$46,528.07 of necessary litigation costs.

I have read the foregoing and affirm the same is true and correct.

Affirmed this 29th day of October, 2018

/s/ Leon Greenberg

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE The undersigned certifies that on October 29, 2018 she served the within: Plaintiffs' Motion to File a Supplement in Support of an Award of Attorneys Fees and Costs as per NRCP Rule 54 and the Nevada Constitution 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 /s/ Dana Sniegocki Dana Sniegocki

EXHIBIT "A"

Charles M. Bass

INVOICE

3418 Overo Ct. North Las Vegas, NV 89032 phone 702-914-0100 cell 702-319-1063 email <u>cbass@lvicc.com</u>

INVOICE #144 DATE: JANAURY 31, 2018

TO:

Leon Greenberg Attorney 2965 S. Jones Blvd Las Vegas, NV 89146 702-383-6085

COMMENTS OR SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

	QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL	
	18.5 hours	Data Integration, Excel Spreadsheet consolidation and design for ACab lawsuit through January 31, 2018	50.00	925.00	
200					1
	SUBTOTAL		SUBTOTAL	925.00	
	SALES TAX		0		
	SHIPPING & HANDLING		0		
			TOTAL DUE	925.00	

Charles M. Bass

INVOICE

3418 Overo Ct. North Las Vegas, NV 89032 phone 702-914-0100 cell 702-319-1063 email <u>cbass@lvicc.com</u>

INVOICE #164 DATE: JUNE 30, 2018

TO:

Leon Greenberg Attorney 2965 S. Jones Blvd Las Vegas, NV 89146 702-383-6085

COMMENTS OR SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL	
6.5 hours	Data Integration, Excel Spreadsheet consolidation and design for ACab lawsuit through June 30, 2018	50.00	325.00	
		SUBTOTAL	325.00	
		SALES TAX	0	
	SHIPPI	NG & HANDLING	0	
		TOTAL DUE	325.00	

EXHIBIT "B"

Invoice: 18-0039

ACCUSCRIPTS

Renee Silvaggio, CCR 122 8983 Lilyhammer Court

Las Vegas, Nevada 89147

(702) 477-5191, Email: reneesilvaggio@cox.net

TO: Leon Greenberg, Esq. DATE

DATE: 05/17/18

leongreenberg@overtimelaw.com

702-383-6085

Please make check payable to:

RENEE CORPORATION

EIN #88-0219957

For Professional Services Rendered:

Re: DC 25 - Kathleen Delaney

DUBRIC v. A CAB, A-15-712063-C 05-15-18 -- EXPEDITED TRANSCRIPT

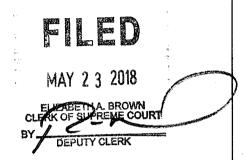
Reporting and Tran Prep total due: \$ 387.50

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

MICHAEL MURRAY; AND MICHAEL RENO. INDIVIDUALLY AND ON BEHALF OF OTHERS SIMILARILY SITUATED. Petitioners, VS. THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA. IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK: AND THE HONORABLE KATHLEEN E. DELANEY, DISTRICT JUDGE. Respondents, and JASMINKA DUBRIC: A CAB, LLC: A CAB SERIES LLC: EMPLOYEE LEASING COMPANY: AND CREIGHTON J NADY.

Real Parties in Interest.

No. 75877



ORDER DIRECTING ANSWER AND EXPEDITED RESPONSE TO MOTION FOR STAY

This original petition for a writ of mandamus challenges a district court order denying petitioners' motion for leave to intervene. Having reviewed the petition and supporting documents, it appears that an answer may assist this court in resolving the petition. Therefore, real parties in interest, on behalf of respondents, shall have 20 days from the date of this order within which to file and serve an answer, including authorities, against issuance of the requested writ. NRAP 21(b)(1). Petitioners shall have 7 days from the date that the answer is served to file and serve any reply.

SUPREME COURT OF NEVADA Further, petitioners have filed an emergency motion seeking to stay an upcoming hearing on real parties in interest's joint motion concerning class certification and preliminary approval of a proposed class settlement agreement. We defer ruling on that motion pending our receipt and consideration of any opposition. Real parties in interest shall have until 4:00 p.m. tomorrow, May 24, 2018, to file and serve a response to the motion for stay. No extensions of time will be granted.

It is so ORDERED.

Chenry, A.C.J.

cc: Hon. Kathleen E. Delaney, District Judge Leon Greenberg Professional Corporation Rodriguez Law Offices, P.C. Bourassa Law Group, LLC Eighth District Court Clerk

(O) 1947A

¹For purposes of complying with the portion of this order directing an expedited response to the stay motion, we suspend the provisions of NRAP 25(a)(2)(B)(ii), (iii), and (iv), which provide that a document is timely filed if, on or before its due date, it is mailed to this court, dispatched for delivery by a third party commercial carrier, or deposited in the Supreme Court drop box. See NRAP 2. Accordingly, real parties in interest's response(s) shall be filed personally or by facsimile or electronic transmission with the clerk of this court in Carson City.

Rodriguez Law Offices, P.C.

Page 1 of 7

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this Opposition to Plaintiffs' Motion for an Award of Attorneys Fees and Costs.

1. Plaintiffs have failed to exceed Defendants' Offers of Judgment and must be denied pursuant to NRCP 68.

Nevada Rule of Civil Procedure 68 indicates:

- "(f) Penalties for Rejection of Offer. If the offeree rejects an offer and fails to obtain a more favorable judgment,
- (1) the offeree cannot recover any costs or attorney's fees and shall not recover interest for the period after the service of the offer and before the judgment; and
- (2) the offeree shall pay the offeror's post-offer costs, applicable interest on the judgment from the time of the offer to the time of entry of the judgment and reasonable attorney's fees, if any be allowed, actually incurred by the offeror from the time of the offer. If the offeror's attorney is collecting a contingent fee, the amount of any attorney's fees awarded to the party for whom the offer is made must be deducted from that contingent fee." NRCP 68(f).

As this Court is aware from prior pleadings filed in this matter, Defendants engaged in a Rule 68 Offer of Judgment to the Plaintiffs more than 3 ½ years ago. The Plaintiffs have failed to obtain a more favorable judgment than that which was offered, and are absolutely precluded from obtaining "any costs or attorney's fees and shall not recover interest for the period after the service of the offer and before the judgment."

See Defendants' Motion to Dismiss and for Summary Judgment against Plaintiff Michael Reno, Exh. 4, filed September 21, 2015, attached hereto as **Exhibit 1**.

See Defendants' Motion to Dismiss and for Summary Judgment against Plaintiff Michael *Murray*, Exh. 4, filed September 21, 2015, attached hereto as **Exhibit 2**.

On March 10, 2015, Defendants offered to accept judgment against it and in favor of Plaintiff Michael Reno in the amount of \$15,000 as full and final settlement of this matter. See Exhibit 1. On August 22, 2018, this Court entered judgment in favor of Plaintiff Michael Reno in the amount of \$4,966.19. Exhibit 3, page 21 of the Order Granting Summary Judgment, Severing Claims, and Directing Entry of Final Judgment. Said judgment of \$4,966.19 is not a more favorable judgment than \$15,000.

On March 10, 2015, Defendants offered to accept judgment against it and in favor of Plaintiff Michael Murray in the amount of \$7,500 as full and final settlement of this matter. *See* Exhibit 2. On August 22, 2018, this Court entered judgment in favor of Plaintiff Michael Murray in the amount of \$770.33. **Exhibit 3**, page 18 of the Order Granting Summary Judgment, Severing Claims, and Directing Entry of Final Judgment. Said judgment of \$770.33 is not a more favorable judgment than \$7,500.

There was no class certification for nearly one year after these Rule 68 offers were made. Therefore, there was nothing precluding Plaintiffs from accepting these offers, other than their counsel (who now seeks fees) not communicating to them the existence of the offers. Class certification was not entered until the next year on February 10, 2016. At that time, it was pointed out to the court that it was in the Plaintiffs' best interest to be told about the offers, but it was not in Plaintiffs' counsel's best interest, as they could only profit by escalating the fees. As predicted, Plaintiffs Murray and Reno are now in a position with a substantially less recovery, while their attorney is seeking an exorbitant amount of fees which they will not share in.

Of note, at that time there was also no injunctive relief sought as Plaintiffs Murray and Reno were long gone from employment with A Cab. Defendants indicated at that time to the Court that both Plaintiffs were no where near the jurisdictional minimal limits to be in the District Court, and that each Plaintiff was required to meet subject matter jurisdiction. Defendants made good faith offers to each Plaintiff. This matter could have been put to rest at that time had Plaintiffs' counsel relayed the outstanding offers to his clients; or been ordered by the Court to do so.

2. Plaintiffs' fees are excessive.

Plaintiffs have failed to provide a copy of the fee agreements executed with any of their clients which most likely will indicate that they are already receiving fifty percent (50%) of the million dollar judgment entered by this Court. While the judgment calls for the actual drivers to receive nominal sums, the attorneys' fees in this matter will exceed 1 million dollars with this present request - not to mention that Plaintiffs have also filed a supplement to ask for more. Plaintiffs will collect 50% of the judgment in addition to the more than \$600,000 they are seeking.

At the minimum, this Court should order Plaintiffs to produce a copy of the fee agreements

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executed with the representative Plaintiffs to ascertain the total amount Plaintiffs are seeking in fees. While this Court has stressed its interest in having the drivers recover any underpayments they are owed, it is Plaintiffs' counsel who solely stands to profit at the expense of closing down a Nevada business and hundreds of employees losing their jobs. The unreasonableness and unjustness of this scenario should be glaring.

3. Plaintiffs have deliberately escalated the fees unnecessarily and for profit.

As this Court is aware, Defendants brought to the Court's attention on more than one occasion that Plaintiffs were deliberately increasing the fees for profit, and unnecessarily. In fact, Defendants sought to file a third party complaint for such behavior, but was denied by the Court. See Defendants' Motion for Leave to Amend Answer to Assert a Third Party Complaint, filed January 27, 2017, attached hereto as Exhibit 4. The Minute Order denying Defendants' motion is attached hereto as Exhibit 5.

At that time nearly two years ago, Defendants informed the Court that the evidence demonstrated that the proposed Third-Party Defendants Greenberg, Leon Greenberg Professional Corporation, and Sniegocki were not acting on behalf of their clients' interests, but rather were seeking to profit themselves from prolonged litigation and a fee-shifting mechanism. The depositions and discovery responses of the named Plaintiffs, Michael Murray and Michael Reno, made it clear that both men had no interest in the litigation, had no understanding of the litigation, and had merely signed up when solicited by the proposed Third-Party Defendants.

Further, when Defendants made a good faith attempt to resolve the claim, at a value exceeding 10 times the value of the claim, the clients were not made aware of such offers. This evidenced that the proposed Third-Party Defendants had no interest in what was best for the Plaintiffs, but rather stood to obtain further financial gain by prolonging the litigation and escalating attorney fees in a fee-shifting type case.

Also at that time, Plaintiffs' counsel Greenberg confirmed that he would not engage in any mediation or alternative type of resolution, nor would he disclose a settlement demand. Also telling at that time was that Plaintiffs' counsel had a pattern of dragging out the litigation asking for extension after extension with the Court, indicating they need more time to prepare, and compelling

Fax (702) 320-8401

discovery which they in fact then did not utilize in any manner. In reality, Plaintiffs' counsel had been prolonging the litigation to continue advertising and attempting to recruit more clients by stating, "there is no set deadline for this case to be finished." *Greenberg's website advertising page*, Exhibit 2 to Defendants' Motion to Amend Answer. *See* Exhibit 4.

At the end of the day now in 2018, Defendants' assertions that Plaintiffs were merely "running up the tab" proved correct, in that not one scintilla of the items that Plaintiffs argued were so important to their case was ever used by Plaintiffs. Specifically, Plaintiffs filed repeated motions to compel for items that their experts and they themselves admittedly never looked at! The purpose of Plaintiffs' motion practice was not to engage in discovery, but was to harass Defendants, and to escalate the fees, for which they now seek to be rewarded.

Plaintiffs continue to indicate that Defendants were sanctioned for a discovery issue in early 2016, but never reveal that the sanction arose from a dispute over the necessity of "pulling" cab manager data (which Defendants asserted to the Commissioner was burdensome and not relevant); ultimately such a representation was proven true by Plaintiffs' own experts indicating they never relied upon, or ever even looked at nor considered.

In their present request, Plaintiffs have attached absolutely no detail as to the hours they claim. Plaintiffs merely speak in generalities as to the hundreds of hours spent, even including 122 hours of paralegal time without any authority. At the minimum, this Court should order Plaintiffs to provide the detail as to the hours claimed, which will most likely demonstrate that the hours are quadruple-billed by multiple attorneys attending the same hearings. While it is typical in this case that 4 attorneys were in attendance on behalf of the Plaintiffs at most hearings, does the Court find that such billing is reasonable? Further, the detail will evidence that the hours billed were for items which were frivolous, and cannot be supported as reasonably incurred.

Defendants cannot oppose the specifics of the hours claimed, as none have been provided, other than "travel time."

4. <u>Plaintiffs' request is untimely.</u>

Nevada Rule of Civil Procedure 54(b) states: Unless a statute provides otherwise, the motion must be filed no later than 20 days after notice of entry of judgment is served; specify the judgment

and the statute, rule, or other grounds entitling the movant to the award; state the amount sought or provide a fair estimate of it; and be supported by counsel's affidavit swearing that the fees were actually and necessarily incurred and were reasonable, documentation concerning the amount of fees claimed, and points and authorities addressing appropriate factors to be considered by the court in deciding the motion. The time for filing the motion may not be extended by the court after it has expired.

Notice of entry of order was entered August 22, 2018. Plaintiffs' motion for fees was not filed until October 12, 2018, and must be denied in its entirety pursuant to NRCP 54. There is no statute nor does the Constitution extend this time.

Nor have Plaintiffs complied with the requirements of this rule requiring documentation concerning the amount of fees claimed. There is none attached nor addressed.

5. <u>Plaintiffs' request for costs must be denied.</u>

Plaintiffs' request for costs is not supported by a Verified Memorandum of Costs pursuant to NRS 18.110, and cannot be considered. No supporting documentation has been attached as required. Further, Plaintiffs are seeking in excess of \$29,000 for experts who were never utilized, but more so were subject to being stricken as having not met the required standards for admissibility. See *Defendants' Motion in Limine to Exclude Plaintiffs' Experts* filed December 22, 2017.

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CONCLUSION

Because Plaintiffs' motion is untimely and has not met the minimum requirements for an award, it should be denied in its entirety. Further, Plaintiffs have failed to obtain a judgment in excess of the NRCP 68 Offers which were served; and therefore must be denied. Counsels' 50% take of the million dollar judgment should be sufficient compensation for the hours of litigation which they themselves caused.

DATED this <u>1st</u> day of November, 2018.

RODRIGUEZ LAW OFFICES, P. C.

/s/ Esther C. Rodriguez, Esq. Esther C. Rodriguez, Esq. Nevada State Bar No. 006473 10161 Park Run Drive, Suite 150 Las Vegas, Nevada 89145 Attorneys for Defendants

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY on this <u>1st</u> day of November, 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:

/s/ Susan Dillow An Employee of Rodriguez Law Offices, P.C.

EXHIBIT 1

EXHIBIT 1

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MDSM
Esther C. Rodriguez, Esq.
Nevada Bar No. 6473
RODRIGUEZ LAW OFFICES, P.C.
10161 Park Run Drive, Suite 150
Las Vegas, Nevada 89145
702-320-8400
info@rodriguezlaw.com
Attorneys for Defendant A Cab, LLC

Alun D. Chum

CLERK OF THE COURT

DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

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

Case No.: A-12-669926-C Dept. No. I

Plaintiffs,

VS.

A CAB TAXI SERVICE LLC and A CAB, LLC,

Defendants.

DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO
DISMISS AND FOR SUMMARY
JUDGMENT AGAINST PLAINTIFF
MICHAEL RENO

Defendant A Cab, LLC, by and through its attorney of record, ESTHER C. RODRIGUEZ, ESQ., of RODRIGUEZ LAW OFFICES, P.C., and pursuant to NRCP 12(b)(1), NRCP 12(b)(5) and NRCP 56(c) hereby respectfully moves this Honorable Court to dismiss the Claims for Relief of Plaintiff Michael Reno, and for summary judgment against Michael Reno. This Motion is based upon the pleadings and papers on file, the attached Memorandum of Points and Authorities, and any oral argument that may be entertained at the hearing of this Motion.

DATED this 21st day of September, 2015.

RODRIGUEZ LAW OFFICES, P.C.

By: /s/ Esther C. Rodriguez, Esq.
Esther C. Rodriguez, Esq.
Nevada Bar No. 6473
10161 Park Run Drive, Suite 150
Las Vegas, Nevada 89145
Attorneys for Defendant A Cab, LLC

Page 1 of 8

NOTICE OF HEARING

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that Defendant will bring the foregoing Motion on for hearing before this Court on the $\frac{27}{\text{day of}}$ day of $\frac{\text{Oct}}{\text{day of}}$, 2015, or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard.

DATED this 21st day of September, 2015.

RODRIGUEZ LAW OFFICES, P.C.

By: /s/ Esther C. Rodriguez, Esq.
Esther C. Rodriguez, Esq.
Nevada Bar No. 6473
10161 Park Run Drive, Suite 150
Las Vegas, Nevada 89145
Attorneys for Defendant A Cab, LLC

POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Plaintiff Michael Reno ("Reno") is a former employee of Defendant A Cab, LLC ("A Cab"), who was terminated on September 26, 2012 for violation of company policy, insubordination, repeated company theft/drop shorts, and low productivity. **Exhibit 1**. Reno worked for A Cab for approximately 18 months from June 16, 2010 to September 26, 2012 as a taxicab driver. Prior to working for A Cab, Reno worked for various cab companies including the larger conglomerate, Frias Companies.

On August 25, 2015, Reno gave sworn deposition testimony indicating that was suing A Cab for various items including gas charges, penalties for not accepting radio calls, and other "illegal" activities such as the company forcing the driver to carry groceries into the customer's house. **Exhibit 2, Reno deposition**, 55:12-20; 58:3-6; 61:14 - 62:2. Reno said the basis of his claim is that he had determined that he was making less money at A Cab than he previously made at

Frias.¹

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As this Court is aware, a primary purpose of a deposition is to allow an adverse party to ascertain the basis of a claim. At no time during the deposition of Michael Reno, was there any indication that he is either pursuing a minimum wage claim, nor that he has any basis to support such a claim. In fact, from his testimony, Reno has very little concept of what he is suing for, or even who he is suing.² Instead, Reno made clear in several pages of testimony that he believed and he was told that the company was "stealing" from him, and that his proof was in the fact that he was making less money than he had in the past. Exhibit 2, Reno deposition, 21:15-24; 27:14-19; 39:5-40:20.

Moreover, as the Plaintiff has never indicated a value of his claim, a Department of Labor determination was reviewed as valuing any possible underpayment to Reno as \$1048.94. Exhibit 3. Defendant made an offer to resolve this claim months ago to the Plaintiff in a formal pleading in an amount 15 times the value of the case at \$15,000.00. Exhibit 4. Contrary to the Nevada Rules of Professional Conduct, this information was never conveyed to Plaintiff Reno by his counsel. Plaintiff was never informed of the offer on the table.³ Nevada Rules of Professional Conduct

Rule 1.2 and Rule 1.4.

There are 7 days left in which to conclude discovery, as the discovery deadline is October 1,

¹ "I'm doing this 20 years, and I was with Frias for seven, Yellow for eight, A Cab for two, Western for three. I've used all my trip sheets and I did almost the same amount of money 15 years ago as I do now, so I know how much the pay should be. You know, when one person is paying you 800, another person is paying you 400, even though you can say they kept a little bit of gas, a little bit of tips, it's still not the same thing. You know they are taking something." Exhibit 2, Reno deposition, 12:2-11.

Q. Do you understand that you filed a complaint against A Cab? A. Well, that's -- that's kind of a thing like the president, you sign a deal to get something, the book has you giving up everything else. I went against A Cab. They got something going on with Western because they are in, what, collusion you call it? That's not my idea, but if their shortness, too, and I'm working for them, of course I want that money, too. I just want fairness. If another person is shorting them, another person is shorting them, then they are all in it. All of their hands are dirty. Exhibit 2, Reno deposition, 25:7-18.

³ Exhibit 2, Reno deposition, 68:10-23

2015. To date, Plaintiff Reno has not produced any evidence to support his claims for relief as pled, and thus A Cab is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. Reno's Complaint is one for minimum wage underpayment, but the substance of his claims, per Reno himself, is for company charges (which he believes are illegal), and company policies on customer service (which he asserts are illegal).

II.

LEGAL ARGUMENT

Legal Standard. Α.

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Summary judgment shall be granted when there are no genuine issues of material fact and the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. NRCP 56(c). The moving party initially bears the burden of proving the absence of genuine issues of fact. Butler v. Bogdanovich, 101 Nev. 449, 705 P.2d 662 (1985). Once that burden has been carried, the responding party must come forward with evidence creating genuine and triable issues of fact. Bird v. Casa Royale, 97 Nev. 67, 624 P.2d 269 (1981).

Seven (7) days remain in the discovery period; and to date, Plaintiff Reno has not produced any evidence to support his claims for relief. Accordingly, A Cab is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. "Although the party opposing a motion for summary judgment is entitled to all favorable inferences from the pleadings and documentary evidence, the opposing party 'is not entitled to build a case on the gossamer threads of whimsy, speculation and conjecture." Collins v. Union Fed.Sav. & Loan Ass'n., 99 Nev. 284, 302; 662 P.2d 610, 621 (1983) (citing Mullis v. Nevada National Bank, 98 Nev. 510, 654 P.2d 533 (1982), and Hahn v. Sargent, 523 F.2d 461, 468 (1st Cir. 1975), cert. denied, 425 U.S. 904 (1976)). In order to avoid the requested relief, Plaintiff must come forward with specific facts on which this Court could rule in its favor on the issues addressed in this motion. Hickman v. Meadow Wood Reno, 96 Nev. 782, 617 P.2d 871 (1980). Here, the motion must be granted because there are no genuine issues of fact which remain for trial and Defendant A Cab is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.

Dismissal B.

A motion to dismiss under Rule 12(b)(1) of the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure may be

10161 Park Run Drive, Suite 150 Las Vegas, Nevada 89145 Tel (702) 320-8400 Fax (702) 320-8401 utilized when a lack of subject matter jurisdiction is apparent on the face of the complaint.⁴ Under Nevada law, the failure of a party to exhaust its administrative remedies prior to commencing an action in the district court divests the court of jurisdiction and mandates dismissal of the action.⁵ Similarly, a defendant is entitled to dismissal of a claim when a plaintiff fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted.⁶

C. Plaintiff Reno Does Not Have an Actionable Claim Sufficient to Give Rise to a Justiciable Controversy.

If this Court grants Defendant's currently pending "Motion to Dismiss Plaintiff's First Claim for Relief" based on the prospective application of the *Thomas v. Yellow Cab* decision, Michael Reno will be barred by the statute of limitations in this matter. The Supreme Court decision was issued and became effective on June 26, 2014. Reno's last date of employment at A Cab was nearly two years earlier on September 26, 2012.

Secondly, Reno testified in his deposition that the basis for his claim was that he was making less money at A Cab than he was at his prior employment with Frias Companies. He said on average he made about \$200 less per month, and therefore felt he was "owed" something from A Cab. Upon further reflection, he voluntarily conceded that other factors explain his smaller paycheck. The other factors included that he was now older, and wasn't as productive as in his youth; as well as the fact that there are more taxicabs on the road now yielding more competition for paying customers. **Exhibit 2, Reno deposition**, 105:1-25 - 106:1-4; 106:15-18; 106:24-107:1.

⁴Girolla v. Rousille, 81 Nev. 661,663, 408 P.2d 918, 919 (1965).

⁵Nevada v. Scotsman Manufacturing Co., 109 Nev. 252, 255, 849 P.2d 317, 319 (1993).

⁶See NRCP 12(b)(5)

⁷ Thomas vs. Nevada Yellow Cab Corporation, 130 Nev., Adv. Op. 52 (2014).

⁸ Q. Do you have any idea what you believe that you are owed? A. Yeah, about \$200 a month, at least, for two years, which is 4,800 plus all that \$6 crap that they added on and \$20 fees for radio calls and the interest for the money that should have been mine to begin with. Then there is aggravation, making us do stuff that wasn't legal. They wanted us to go into people's houses with groceries. **Exhibit 2, Reno deposition**, 55:12-20. *See Also*, 58:3-6; 61:14 - 62:2.

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Whatever the reasons that explain Reno's smaller paycheck, this simply is not grounds for a lawsuit. You don't sue a company simply because you make less money there. It is apparent from the Plaintiff's own sworn testimony that this is his grounds for this frivolous claim.

Throughout his deposition testimony, Reno testified about multiple complaints he had about his past employment with at A Cab. None of these had anything to with a claim for minimum wage. Contrarily, his complaints were about penalties for his "drop shorts" (when he dropped less money that he was supposed to based upon the documentation of his fares); penalties for not taking radio calls (he said he was away from his cab and couldn't hear the radio call). Exhibit 2, Reno deposition, 110:11-111:11. His testimony never mentioned minimum wage until after a prolonged break during the deposition, which he took with his attorney. After which, he came back and simply gave 1 word confirming answers to her questions that he was claiming a minimum wage. Exhibit 2, Reno deposition, 115:3-14.

Plaintiff's claim has been extinguished by an Offer that exceeds the value of any D. legitimate claim.

An offer of judgment was submitted to Plaintiff Reno in the amount of \$15.000.00, but was never communicated to him by his counsel, per Reno. The value of any alleged underpayment to Reno has already been resolved by the U.S. Department of Labor in the amount of \$1,048.94. However, even by Plaintiff Reno's own extreme "guestimates" of what he is claiming (\$200 per month for 24 months (despite that he only worked there 18 months)), his total demand is \$4,800, and the offer to him by A Cab was \$15,000.00.

The purpose of this rule [NRCP 68] is to encourage settlement of lawsuits before trial. Morgan v. Demille, 106 Nev. 671, 799 P.2d 561 (1990). This rule and NRS 17.115 are designed to facilitate and encourage settlement. Matthews v. Collman, 110 Nev. 940, 878 P.2d 971 (1994).

In this instance, there was a complete failure on the part of Plaintiff's counsel to relay Defendant's good faith offer to the client.

- Are you aware that A Cab offered you \$15,000 as an attempt to resolve any amounts that Q. you were owed?
- I never heard anything. Nobody ever told me anything. Α.

- Q. Take a look at that document that I have just handed you, Mr. Reno.
- A. I wonder why they wouldn't --
- Q. Have you ever seen this document before, it's entitled A Cab LLC's Offer Of Judgment To Plaintiff, Michael Reno?
- A. No, ma'am.

- Q. So you were unaware that there was a \$15,000 offer to you?
- A. Yep. Exhibit 2, Reno deposition, 68:10-23.

"A lawyer shall abide by a client's decision whether to settle a matter." **Nevada Rules of Professional Conduct Rule 1.2(a).** "A lawyer shall promptly inform the client of any decision or circumstance with respect to which the client's informed consent is required by these Rules."

Nevada Rules of Professional Conduct Rule 1.4(a)(1).

It would go beyond the bounds of decency to allow a lawsuit to continue when a Defendant has offered far *in excess* of that which is being claimed by the Plaintiff to resolve the claim.

Further, Defendant's offer to compensate Reno in an amount exceeding the independent valuation of his claim (and more than that which Reno is even claiming) extinguishes and satisfies the claim altogether. This Court lacks jurisdiction over a claim which has been satisfied. In this instance, Plaintiff's counsel is merely prolonging litigation in an effort to continue to run up attorney fees and costs in the hopes of passing these to the Defendant.

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Page 7 of 8

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CONCLUSION

Based upon the foregoing points and authorities, Defendant A CAB, LLC respectfully requests this Honorable Court to enter an Order granting Defendant's Motion to Dismiss Plaintiff Michael Reno's Claims for Relief for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted.

DATED this 21st day of September, 2015.

RODRIGUEZ LAW OFFICES, P.C.

By: /s/ Esther C. Rodriguez, Esq.
Esther C. Rodriguez, Esq.
Nevada Bar No. 6473
10161 Park Run Drive, Suite 150
Las Vegas, Nevada 89145
Attorneys for Defendant A Cab, LLC

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY on this <u>21st</u> day of September, 2015, 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 Counsel for Plaintiff

/s/ Susan Dillow

An Employee of Rodriguez Law Offices, P.C.

EXHIBIT 1

EXHIBIT 1



This is a notice of Termination from A Cab Taxi Service LLC.

Employee Name	Michael A. Reno		
Employee Number	3544		
Date of Notice	9/28/12	Hire Date	6/16/12 10
Date of Termination	9/26/12	Last Day Worked	9/26/12
Reason(s) for Termin	ation:		
Violation of company Employee handbook. Insubordination. Cou	v policy. : pg13 B 2. Intermanding or neglecting a sup	pervisor's orders.	
•			
Voluntary		Involuntary	X
Eligible for re-hire?	NO	<u> </u>	
Employee Signature			
Supervisor		Final Check Due	10/1/12
Operations Manager	Bol Mc Cullon		
General Manager	Sent!	<u></u>	

Taxicab Companies

Taxi Company Contact Information

TAXI DRIVER TERMINATION FORM

Las Vegas Rated Best Taxi

Date: Friday, September 28, 2012 🖃 🔀

City

Company Name: A Cab Taxi LLC

Certificate Application

Process

Name of Driver: Michael A. Reno

T.A.#: 17799

Governing Laws &

Regulations

Date of Termination: Wednesday, September 26, 2012

Medallions

Last Day Worked: Wednesday, September 26, 2012 🔀 🗃

Reason for Termination:

Taxi Wraps

Violation of company policy. Employee handbook: pg 13 B2. Insubordination, Countermanding or neglecting a supervisor's orders.

Taxi Driver Termination -

Form

Cab Company Complaint

Submit Form Reset

ADMIN COMPLIANCE Letter from the Administrator Letter from Chief Investigator (pdf) Investigations Mission Statement Vehicle Inspections Board Members Citation Ball Schedule Board Meetings Administrative Court Administrative Court Statistics Contact

PASSENGERS DRIVERS Taxi Rider Information Program Driver Permit Requirements Approximate Fare Information - Driver Permit Study Guide Complaints **Driver Testing** Contact Information and Office Driver's Awareness Training & Driver Safety Training Governing Laws & Regulations Governing Laws & Regulations Forms of Payment Accepted Lost & Found Senior Ride Program Taxicab Authority Contact Information and Office Hours Taxicab Company Contact Medallions Information Taxi Wraps Upcoming Events Medallions Administrative Court Taxi Wraps

COMPLAINTS Complaint/Incident Affidavit Lost & Found Long Route Voluntary Witness Statement (pdf) Cab Company Complaint Taxicab Contact Information RESOURCES Forms Links Statistics TAXICAB COMPANIES Taxi Company Contact Information

Las Vegas Rated Best Taxi City Certificate Application Process Governing Laws & Regulations Medallions Taxi Wraps

Taxi Driver Termination Form Cab Company Complaint

CONTACT



Date: 1-5-2012

NOTICE OF UNSATISFACTORY PERFORMANCE: LOW BOOK

Name: Michael Reno

T.A. # 17799

On $\underline{1\text{-}3\text{-}2012}$ your shift average book was $\underline{\$159.23}$. Your book for the day was $\underline{\$123.10}$. You were $\underline{22.7\%}$ below the average.

This level of productivity is unacceptable and immediate improvement is required. Continued performance at this level may result in further disciplinary action including but not limited to suspension and or termination of your employment. This letter will be kept in your personnel file. If I can be of any assistance in solving this problem please don't hesitate to make an appointment to see me.

Sam Wood

This letter will be kept in your personnel file.

This letter will be kept in your personner me.

Date: /-5-/2

Operations Manager:

Assistant General Manager:

Or

General Manager:

Date: 1-6-12



Date 9-12-1
Employee Name Michael Rend
Employee Number
Date of Infraction
Infraction:
The employee named above has committed an infraction of the A Cab company policy regarding cash drop procedure as stated in the Employee New Hire Package:
Standards of conduct:
V. Failure to turn in entire book at the end of your shift. Failure to do so may result in immediate termination. Amount Due: \$ 175.00

> Total \$_____ Amount to be deducted from paycheck.

Employee Signature

Verifier Signature



	1/7	Date	2-17-12
Employee Name	Michael Reno		
Employee Number	17799		
Date of Infraction	3-16-12		

Infraction:

The employee named above has committed an infraction of the A Cab company policy regarding cash drop procedure as stated in the Employee New Hire Package:

7. Cash, Coupons and Charges:

G. Drivers are required to turn their <u>entire</u> book at the end of every shift. Failure to do so may result in immediate termination.

Amount Due: \$ 34.0€

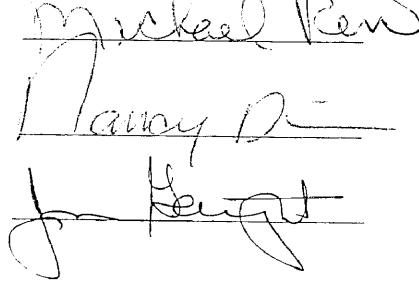
Amount Dropped: \$ 2/4.0€

Difference \$ 20.6€

> Total \$ 10.00 Amount to be deducted from paycheck.

Employee Signature

Verifier Signature





	Date 1/23/10
Employee Name	REDC MICHAEL
Employee Number	1770
Date of Infraction	1199119
Infraction:	
regarding ca	sh drop procedure as stated in the Employee New Hire Package:
7. Cash, Co	oupons and Charges:
G. I	Drivers are required to turn their <u>entire</u> book at the end of every shift. Failure to do so may result in immediate termination.
Amount Due:	\$ 144.00
Amount Dropped:	\$ <u>140.00</u>
Difference	\$
> \$5.00 +10%	\$ <u>5</u> 60
> Total	\$ Amount to be deducted from paycheck.
Employee Signature	Michael Rom

Verifier Signature

General Manager

A Cab 00367



	$A \cap A \cap A \cap A \cap A$	Date .	9-24-11
Employee Name	Thichael Keno		
Employee Number	17799		
Date of Infraction	9-23-11		

Infraction:

The employee named above has committed an infraction of the A Cab company policy regarding cash drop procedure as stated in the Employee New Hire Package:

7. Cash, Coupons and Charges:

G. Drivers are required to turn their <u>entire</u> book at the end of every shift. Failure to do so may result in immediate termination.

Amount Due: \$ 329.00

Amount Dropped: \$ 58.00

Difference \$ 7/.00

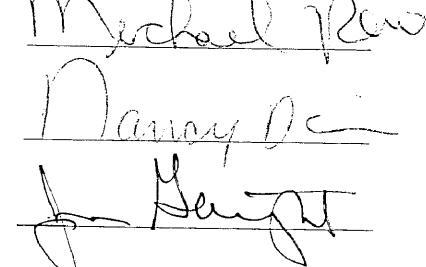
\$ 55.00 +10% \$ 30.00

Total \$ 33.00

Amount to be deducted from paycheck.

Employee Signature

Verifier Signature





Employee Name Employee Number	Michael Reno 17799
Date of Infraction	9-3-11
Infraction: The employe regarding case	e named above has committed an infraction of the A Cab company policy h drop procedure as stated in the <u>Employee New Hire Package:</u>
	upons and Charges:
 G. L F	Orivers are required to turn their <u>entire</u> book at the end of every shift. Failure to do so may result in immediate termination.
Amount Due:	<u>\$ 19700</u>
Amount Dropped:	<u>\$ 191.00</u>
Difference	\$
\$5.00 +10%	\$
> Total	\$ Amount to be deducted from paycheck.
Employee Signature	Dickael Rom
Verifier Signature	Hancil Di



Date

7-30-11

Employee Name

Michael Reno

Employee Number

Date of Infraction 7-29-11

Infraction:

The employee named above has committed an infraction of the A Cab company policy regarding cash drop procedure as stated in the Employee New Hire Package:

7. Cash, Coupons and Charges:

G. Drivers are required to turn their <u>entire</u> book at the end of every shift. Failure to do so may result in immediate termination.

Amount Due:

002181

\$ 168.00

Amount Dropped:

\$ 166.00

Difference

s &.00

> \$5.00 +10%

\$ 1.00

> Total

· 3.00

Amount to be deducted from paycheck.

Employee Signature

Verifier Signature

lancy Da



		2	Date	6-18-11
Employee Name	Michael	Reno		
Employee Number	17799			
Date of Infraction	6-17-11			

Infraction:

002182

The employee named above has committed an infraction of the A Cab company policy regarding cash drop procedure as stated in the Employee New Hire Package:

7. Cash, Coupons and Charges:

G. Drivers are required to turn their <u>entire</u> book at the end of every shift. Failure to do so may result in immediate termination.

Amount Due:

\$ 180.00

Amount Dropped:

\$ 170.00

Difference

\$ 10.00

\$5.00 +10%

\$ 6.00

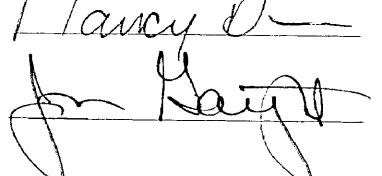
Total

\$ /(0,00

Amount to be deducted from paycheck.

Employee Signature

Verifier Signature



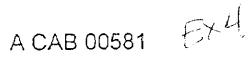


Employee Name Employee Number Date of Infraction	Michael 1600 17799 2-25-11
Infraction:	
The employer regarding car	e named above has committed an infraction of the A Cab company policy sh drop procedure as stated in the Employee New Hire Package:
7. Cash, Co	upons and Charges:
	Drivers are required to turn their <u>entire</u> book at the end of every shift. Failure to do so may result in immediate termination.
Amount Due:	<u>\$ 125.00</u>
Amount Dropped:	<u>\$ 124.00</u>
Difference	<u>\$</u>
\$5.00 +10%	\$ <u>(0,00</u>
Total	\$ Amount to be deducted from paycheck.
Employee Signature	
Verifier Signature	1 /anoppi
Notified General Mana	ager on $\frac{2-26-11}{\text{(date)}}$ at $\frac{3.000m}{\text{(time)}}$.
General Manager	La Harth

A-CAB, LLC

EMPLOYEE HANDBOOK

This document is for the sole use of clients of Kamer Zucker & Abbott who have obtained it in the course of their representation. A limited license to copy this document for internal use is granted to those clients. © 1994.



STANDARDS OF CONDUCT/DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES

Standards of Conduct

In any organization certain rules and regulations must be observed by each employee for the benefit of everyone in the organization. We feel you will find our guidelines to be reasonable as well as necessary.

Commission of any one of the following acts may result in remedial actions which range from a verbal to a written reprimand, suspension from work without pay or immediate dismissal:

- A. Unlawful conduct which adversely affects the employee's relationship to his job, fellow employees, supervisor and/or damages A-CAB, LLC property, interests, reputation or goodwill in the community.
- B. Insubordination, including but not limited to:
 - 1. Refusing to carry out a reasonable work assignment given by a supervisor or other person in proper authority.
 - 2. Countermanding or neglecting a supervisor's orders.
 - 3. Using abusive, obscene or unprofessional language to another employee, customer or guest.
 - 4. Fighting, threatening or striking another person.
- C. Immoral or indecent conduct including but not limited to unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, harassment or other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature.
- D. Unauthorized introduction, possession, sale, purchase or use of illegal or controlled substances.

Revised 12-01-2011 Page 13

EXHIBIT 2

EXHIBIT 2

EXHIBIT 2

EXHIBIT 2

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DISTRICT COURT
1
                        CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA
2
3
    MICHAEL MURRAY and
    MICHAEL RENO,
4
    Individually and on
    behalf of others
                                ) Case No. A-12-669926-C
5
    similarly situated,
 6
            Plaintiffs,
 7
        VS.
 8
    A CAB TAXI SERVICE LLC
    and A CAB, LLC,
 9
            Defendants.
10
11
12
13
14
                     DEPOSITION of MICHAEL RENO
15
                 Taken on Tuesday, August 25, 2015
                            At 1:58 p.m.
16
                     At 703 South Eighth Street
                          Las Vegas, Nevada
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
     Reported by: Lori-Ann Landers, CCR 792, RPR
24
25
```

- 1 pay. I can always tell what was -- because I did the
- 2 same amount for all -- I'm doing this 20 years, and I was
- with Frias for seven, Yellow for eight, A Cab for two,
- 4 Western for three. I've used all my trip sheets and I
- 5 did almost the same amount of money 15 years ago as I do
- 6 now, so I know how much the pay should be.
- You know, when one person is paying you 800,
- 8 another person is paying you 400, even though you can say
- 9 they kept a little bit of gas, a little bit of tips, it's
- still not the same thing. You know they are taking
- 11 something.

- 12 Q. Okay.
- 13 A. The supervisors at the company said they were
- stealing from us, I said why didn't you help me. I was
- in the office saying that they were taking from us, Tim,
- the supervisor, and he didn't back me. He goes, well, I
- will lose my job, but I never steal from you. What do
- you want, the supervisor says they're stealing, too. He
- was with Western. He came over after.
- Q. Okay. Let me kind of figure out what you are
- 21 talking about here.
- 22 A. No, I'm just saying that we are here for -- they
- 23 are paying minimum wage or taking stuff out of the check,
- I said I got the supervisor -- I didn't have him on tape,
- I wish I did, but even he came in after he left A Cab,

- us, and he agreed. I didn't show him anything.
- Q. Okay.
- 3 A. I said I had the paperwork one time where I went
- 4 in, I showed the lady how many hours and she said, oh,
- 5 no. I said, you know, why didn't you ever, you know --
- Q. Okay. We are just talking about Tim, right? I
- 7 just want to know about Tim, and I will ask you about the
- 8 lady in a minute.
- But I want to make sure when you are telling me
- 10 that somebody is telling you something --
- 11 A. Right, Tim told me --
- 12 Q. Hold on, sir -- if we are talking about Tim or
- if we are talking about the lady who gave you the payroll
- 14 report. So what is it that you are saying Tim told you?
- 15 A. I talked to Tim, he said, yeah, I know they were
- 16 stealing from you.
- 17 Q. Okay.

- 18 A. And like it was they were stealing from
- everybody. It was his analysis. It wasn't just me, it
- was everybody. And everybody to a man felt the same way.
- I can get a guy right now who will be there one week,
- they will say, damn, they're taking too much out of my
- 23 check. Everybody, not just me. Everybody knows that
- they are taking the money.
- Q. All right. Sir, in the conversation, because I

- 1 A. I don't know. I haven't filed anything.
- Q. Well, you did file something against A Cab,
- 3 right?

- 4 A. You said any other --
- 5 Q. Right. Do you understand --
- A. A Cab. Anything else? Yeah, just A Cab.
- 7 Q. Do you understand that you filed a complaint
- 8 against A Cab?
- 9 A. Well, that's -- that's kind of a thing like the
- president, you sign a deal to get something, the book has
- 11 you giving up everything else. I went against A Cab.
- 12 They got something going on with Western because they are
- in, what, collusion you call it?
- That's not my idea, but if their shortness, too,
- and I'm working for them, of course I want that money,
- 16 too. I just want fairness. If another person is
- shorting them, another person is shorting them, then they
- 18 are all in it. All of their hands are dirty.
- Q. But you have worked for other cab companies
- other than Western and A Cab, right?
- 21 A. I thought they paid me fairly. Yellow Cab paid
- 22 me fairly, I thought.
- Q. Let's start with Yellow Cab. What time did you
- 24 work for Yellow?
- 25 A. Let's start with Frias. I started with Frias.

- A. No. Any of the years that I wasn't paid right
- through minimum wage or whatever, I would like the money
- 3 back. It's just that simple. It's like I went to work
- and you found a discrepancy in the payroll, okay, we
- 5 shorted you \$40, here is your \$40. That's all I'm doing.
- Q. But that's what I'm asking you, sir, because you
- 7 have only worked for A Cab since 2010. So --
- 8 A. I was --
- Q. Let me finish my question. Because I'm asking
- you if you made a claim for anything prior to 2010.
- 11 A. I don't know because I don't know if I can
- legally go against the other ones, Yellow Cab or Frias,
- because I don't know when the thing started. But I know
- legally I can go against A Cab because they were way out
- of line on the pay.

- 16 Q. And what are you basing that on?
- 17 A. The hours that I worked and the pay that I got.
- 18 Anywhere else I get seven, 800, here I got 400. And they
- 19 did some other things, too.
- Q. Before we get into the details of that let me
- 21 ask you a little bit more about your employment history.
- When -- you worked for Frias, '96 to 2002, right?
- 23 A. Right.
- Q. What was your job with them?
- 25 A. Cab driver.

- 1 A. Right.
- Q -- specific breaks, et cetera. So, you know,
- 3 you have given me an overview, but I need to know
- 4 specifically, and I'm going to walk you through each one.
- 5 Did you have an understanding of how you would
- 6 be paid at Frias?
- 7 A. Vaguely. I never understood any of their
- 8 paperwork. You would have to be a Ph.D. to figure it
- 9 out.

- 10 Q. Did you have an understanding of how you would
- 11 be paid when you were a driver at Yellow Cab?
- 12 A. Vaguely.
- Q. Did you have an understanding of how you would
- 14 be paid when you came on board as a driver at A Cab?
- 15 A. Vaguely.
- Q. Nothing -- you have no -- other than stating
- vaguely, you had no idea how you would be paid?
- A. That's what I said, a percentage of what I did.
- 19 Q. Do you know what that percentage was?
- 20 A. No, because it varied.
- 21 Q. Did you have an expectation when you came on
- 22 board with A Cab that you would at least get a minimum
- 23 wage?
- 24 A. I thought I would get the commission that I got.
- Like I made six, seven, \$800 every pay period at the

- other companies. I thought I would get pretty close to
- the same with A Cab if I did the same amount of work, but
- 3 I didn't. And you people say, well, they had to pay for
- 4 gas, they don't take out for tips. It's the same thing.
- Q. All right. So you were making approximately 6-
- 6 to \$700 when you previously worked at Yellow Cab?
- 7 A. Right.
- Q. Did you make that amount when you worked at
- 9 Frias?
- A. Yeah, I make about 6-, \$700. I never made 4-,
- 11 500.

- Q. And it's your testimony, then, you were making
- 13 how much when you were working at A Cab?
- 14 A. They paid two weeks usually about \$500 average,
- 15 right around there.
- Q. And what do you attribute that to?
- 17 A. I'm just saying they've taken out, in my
- opinion, 100 to \$200 a pay period for whatever reason and
- not paying me what I should have -- and there was a lot
- of reasons. One of them they got you for accounting. If
- you didn't count the -- we are not accountants, we are
- 22 cab drivers.
- 23 At Frias and Yellow the women would do the --
- 24 file paperwork, you give them the money. At Western and
- A Cab, you do your own, which is fine. I took accounting

- 1 testimony. You can answer.
- 2 A. That's exactly right.
- Q. Because it was your intention to just go to
- 4 court, right?
- A. Yeah. I went once and she said, no, you're
- 6 wrong. So I didn't push it. If I pushed it, I'm fired.
- 7 So I said I will let it work itself out. And then when
- 8 it does, I will come back.
- 9 Like I said, it's confusing, all of these guys
- do confusing accounting with the payroll. And if I am
- 11 wrong, I will owe an apology.
- 12 Q. Do you have any idea what you believe that you
- 13 are owed?

- A. Yeah, about \$200 a month, at least, for two
- years, which is 4,800 plus all that \$6 crap that they
- added on and \$20 fees for radio calls and the interest
- for the money that should have been mine to begin with.
- Then there is aggravation, making us do stuff
- that wasn't legal. They wanted us to go into people's
- 20 houses with groceries. They fired one girl, I can get
- her statement, too. That's dangerous. They fired her.
- They told her she was supposed to get groceries
- 23 from somebody's house. Young girl goes at night to
- somebody's house, she gets raped. And they fired her and
- 25 called her all kinds of bad names.

- 1 check. They were doing stuff that was illegal. It's
- 2 like if we have cab drivers do that crap --
- Q. Tell me what they did that was illegal.
- A. Charging us \$6 for making a mistake when we are
- 5 not accountants on our paperwork. Charging us \$20 for
- 6 radio calls when you can't be in your cab all the time.
- 7 We are doing luggage, other things, we are doing our job,
- 8 yet they are charging us for not answering a radio call
- 9 because we didn't hear it. That's illegal, too. That's
- just a made up amount.

- 11 Q. Why do you believe that those were illegal?
- 12 A. Well, okay, who is to say I don't charge you
- 13 \$50? How can you tell you that your job is to get
- 14 groceries and help people with groceries? You are
- getting their groceries, I call you on the phone in your
- car, and you don't hear it because you are getting
- groceries; how can you be in two places at the same time?
- 18 How can you be -- legally say I'm charging you for not
- being there when you are doing your job doing the
- groceries or luggage or somebody is talking to you?
- Q. Sir, you are making very strong allegations.
- 22 A. That's how crooked these people are.
- Q. All right. When you are making accusations that
- 24 A Cab is engaging in illegal activities, A Cab is
- corrupt, A Cab is crooked, I need to know what you are

- 1 America they feel like they are shorted on a check, they
- go to a bookkeeper, or whatever, they say I think I got
- 3 the wrong amount of money, you got a right to do that.
- 4 That's all I'm doing.
- 5 And I think it went on for a two year period.
- 6 That's all I'm saying. I'm just trying to get my money
- 7 that's owed to me if I am right, and I think I'm right.
- Q. And I'm asking you what money you think you are
- 9 owed --
- 10 A. I just told you, around \$200 a month --
- 11 Q. And how are you --
- A. -- for a two year period which is 4,800, and
- other stuff was aggravating, too.
- Q. How are you coming up with \$200 a month for two
- 15 years?

- A. Because I usually made 6- or 700 at A Cab -- I
- mean at Western and everybody else. There I made, what,
- 18 4-, 500. So there is 300 right there right off the top.
- 19 How you figure it, it's \$300 less.
- 20 Q. Okay.
- 21 A. And I did the same amount of money.
- Q. It's your allegation that because you made less
- 23 at A Cab than you were making a Yellow and Frias, by \$200
- on average, that's what you are basing your claim on; is
- 25 that correct?

- 1 A. Something like that with the other stuff they
- were doing.
- Q. Okay. And then you mentioned the \$6 crap to
- 4 quote you --
- 5 A. The \$6 charges that I feel are illegal.
- 6 O. Tell me what that is.
- 7 A. I just showed you right there. You make a
- 8 mistake on the accounting, they charge you for the amount
- 9 that you were wrong, plus the \$6 fee.
- 10 Q. Do you know how many \$6 charges you received?
- 11 A. At least 20 over a two year period. It wasn't
- just me, it was the whole company.
- Q. I'm just asking about you, sir. I don't need
- 14 you to testify about any other driver right now. I'm
- 15 just asking you specifically.
- A. I probably had 10. Of course I'm guessing. It
- was years ago.
- MS. SNIEGOCKI: We don't want you to guess.
- 19 Q. I don't want you to guess. I do not want you to
- 20 quess.

- 21 A. It's pretty hard to remember 10 years.
- Q. Hold on. Listen to the very important
- instruction, okay? Do you understand the difference
- between a guess and an estimate?
- 25 A. Estimate, maybe seven.

- 1 A. I don't know.
- Q. Have you been contacted by the federal
- 3 government about receiving a check in that amount?
- 4 A. No.
- Q. If you are contacted, do you intend to accept
- 6 that check?
- 7 MS. SNIEGOCKI: Objection. Calls for
- 8 speculation.
- 9 A. No.
- Q. Are you aware that A Cab offered you \$15,000 as
- an attempt to resolve any amounts that you were owed?
- 12 A. I never heard anything. Nobody ever told me
- 13 anything.

- Q. Take a look at that document that I have just
- 15 handed you, Mr. Reno.
- 16 A. I wonder why they wouldn't --
- Q. Have you ever seen this document before, it's
- entitled A Cab LLC's Offer Of Judgment To Plaintiff,
- 19 Michael Reno?
- 20 A. No, ma'am.
- Q. So you were unaware that there was a \$15,000
- 22 offer to you?
- 23 A. Yep.
- Q. Let me hand you another document.
- MS. RODRIGUEZ: I will have this one marked as

- A. Well, it wasn't I was making so much less, it's
- just they have a lot of drivers in front of you, too.
- 3 See, they changed the cab industry. When I first started
- 4 Frias, '96, there was no cabs in front of you. You can
- 5 do 40 rides a day. In fact, one day I did 53 rides. It
- 6 was almost impossible to do 53 rides, but I did, I got it
- 7 on the sheet.

- You'd average 30 or 40, you'd turn the sheet
- 9 over because they had 29 rides, you'd turn it over and
- the only thing stopping you was you would get tired of
- taking people. I swear there would be 50 people in line,
- and then you would drop them off and they would be
- loading before you even got these other people out and
- 14 putting the luggage in. That's how good it was.
- And then all of a sudden when Yellow Cab -- I
- went from Frias to Yellow Cab in 2000, something like
- that, 2002, 2001, they changed it. They used to be on
- 18 Tompkins, and they got that new facility. They went from
- 19 Tompkins by The Orleans to Post Road, 30 million tarp
- facility, they went from like 400 drivers to like 2,000.
- 21 They had like 4,000 cabs. I never seen anything like
- 22 that. And I said, crap, what happened to the industry,
- we are getting a third of the rides now.
- You know, instead of getting a ride in maybe 10
- minutes, you are waiting an hour, hour and-a-half for one

- 1 ride. That's what some of these guys at the airport are
- doing. They're saying, wait a minute, I wait an hour
- and-a-half, I got to make this cab a \$12 ride, a \$40 ride
- 4 to make up for this. See, that's what they are doing.
- Q. By the time you worked for A Cab starting there
- 6 June 2010, how many drivers did you have on the road at
- 7 that point, or cabs I should say?
- 8 A. Oh, when I worked for A Cab?
- 9 MS. SNIEGOCKI: Objection. Calls for
- 10 speculation. You can answer if you know.
- 11 A. I really don't know. A Cab was the smallest --
- one of the smallest companies. They only had like 200
- cabs. But then again, I did all right with A Cab. I did
- 14 almost the same with them.
- You got to remember, too, you can get burned out
- on some of these companies. I had done it for 10, 15
- years, 12 hours a day. You get older and you start
- 18 getting -- it beats you up.
- When I was with A Cab it was 2010, I did, what,
- 20 15, 16 years. 12 hour shifts can -- I was thin as a
- 21 rail, I'm least 100 pounds overweight. I used to be in
- 22 shape and stuff. It shows you how much it beats you up
- getting in and out of those cars, sitting 12 hours.
- So I'm saying I almost did my average, but you
- are bound to get a little bit less productive because I

- was 35 in my prime, and now I'm 50.
- Q. You start getting burned out?
- A. I love my job. It's funny just because I like
- 4 people.
- 5 Q. I quess my question, too, is from what you are
- 6 describing it sounds like when you went from Frias to
- 7 Yellow, there were just a lot more cabs on the road by
- 8 that time?
- 9 A. Yeah, doubled.
- 10 Q. More competition?
- 11 A. Yeah. You had to work harder to make the same
- amount of money. You know, you had to make the same
- amount of money. You are actually getting less and less.
- I read an article a week before I even got the
- job -- a week before I got the job with that girl, I had
- read in the paper where a driver said in '75 and '80, in
- the '80s he wore a suit, but he would make \$40,000, and
- 18 he only had a few rides. It was easy. And now he has to
- 19 kill himself to make 30. It's true.
- I mean, every year I'm making less and less, but
- 21 I'm trying harder and harder. And I know more than I did
- before, and I make less money. Then with Uber coming
- in -- see, I like them for their honesty, and they're not
- the cheap people. That's a good thing. You want all
- 25 these crooks off the road.

- wants two or \$3. I'm getting \$18 for every hundred.
- 2 That's no good.
- Q. I told you I wouldn't keep you too much more.
- 4 Let me just make sure I got the sum. We went through
- 5 your damages and --
- 6 A. I wonder --
- 7 Q. Let me just ask you the question. Anything you
- 8 want to ask me in the presence of your attorney when we
- 9 get off the record, we will just finish up your
- 10 deposition, that will be fine.
- I just want to make sure that I got a handle on
- what you are claiming. You know, we went, roughly, we
- went through the radio call penalties, the \$6 penalties
- 14 for being short, I have the documentation on some of
- that, and then for basically the hours that you were
- 16 forced to write down that you believe you worked that
- 17 were -- you were not paid for.
- MS. SNIEGOCKI: I'm going to object.
- 19 Q. Is that a fair statement?
- MS. SNIEGOCKI: I object that it misstates
- testimony, but you can answer if you understand the
- 22 question.
- 23 A. I don't know what to say.
- THE WITNESS: You just objected.
- MS. SNIEGOCKI: Yes, but you can answer the

- 1 question.
- THE WITNESS: Whatever you said -- I don't know
- 3 what you said. I don't know what we are objecting about
- 4 if it doesn't matter for me to answer or not.
- Q. Well, unless she tells you not to answer, you
- 6 are supposed to answer the question. If you don't
- 7 understand my question, I don't want you to answer it. I
- 8 want to make sure you understand.
- 9 A. Right, that's what I'm saying, I just said what
- 10 you said. I'm agreeing with what you said. That's what
- 11 I'm saying, what you just went over.
- Q. Okay. Well, I thank you, Mr. Reno. I'm going
- to pass you to your attorney for some questions if she
- 14 has any.
- 15 A. I want --
- MS. SNIEGOCKI: Hang on. We are going to go off
- 17 the record. I'm going to take a couple of minutes and
- 18 then I'm not sure if -- I may have a few.
- MS. RODRIGUEZ: I'm going to object to you
- instructing him on your cross-examination on what to
- 21 answer. I think that's completely improper.
- MS. SNIEGOCKI: Are you saying that I'm
- instructing my client what to answer? I'm taking a
- 24 break. I don't know if I have any questions, but I may.
- 25 That's all.

- 1 Q. What did you refer to that as?
- 2 A. Breaks and lunch.
- Q. So my question to you is, and just before we
- 4 looked at this just now, you had said you don't believe
- 5 that you were paid the minimum wage for all the hours
- 6 that you worked at A Cab, right?
- 7 A. Right.
- Q. So my question to you is even if we were to
- 9 deduct this break time that appears on the bottom right
- 10 corner of the trip sheet, let's say we take that out, we
- 11 deduct it, we assume that those are valid breaks that you
- took; do you believe even after taking out those breaks
- that you were paid the minimum wage?
- 14 A. No.
- MS. SNIEGOCKI: I'm concluded.
- 16 FURTHER EXAMINATION BY
- 17 MS. RODRIGUEZ:
- Q. Mr. Reno, right before Ms. Sniegocki, the
- 19 attorney, just started her cross-examination, you guys
- stepped out of the room for about 10 minutes to meet
- 21 privately, right?
- 22 A. I never talked to her. She was on the phone.
- Q. I'm just asking the question whether you left
- about 10 minutes to meet with Ms. Sniegocki outside the
- 25 room?

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REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE
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2
    STATE OF NEVADA
                        SS
    COUNTY OF CLARK
3
4
                 I, Lori-Ann Landers, a duly commissioned
    Notary Public, Clark County, State of Nevada, do hereby
5
    certify:
6
                 That I reported the taking of the deposition
    of the witness, MICHAEL RENO, at the time and place
7
    aforesaid:
8
                 That prior to being examined, the witness
    was by me duly sworn to testify to the truth, the whole
9
    truth, and nothing but the truth;
10
                 That I thereafter transcribed my shorthand
    notes into typewriting and that the typewritten
11
    transcript of said deposition is a complete, true and
    accurate transcription of my said shorthand notes taken
12
     down at said time to the best of my ability.
13
                 I further certify that I am not a relative
    or employee of an attorney or counsel of any of the
14
    parties, nor a relative or employee of any attorney or
     counsel involved in said action, nor a person financially
15
     interested in the action; and that transcript review NRCP
     30(e) was requested.
16
                 IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my
17
     hand in the County of Clark, State of Nevada, this 25th
     day of August 2015.
18
                              LORI-ANN LANDERS, CCR 792, RPR
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EXHIBIT 3

EXHIBIT 3

Summary of Unpaid Wages

U.S. Department of Labor Wage and Hour Division



fice Address: Las Vegas District Office 600 Las Vegas Blvd., S. Suite 550		Investigator: Richard Quezada		Date: 08/13/2015
Las Vegas, NV 89101-66 702-388-6001	54	Employer Fed	Tax ID Number:	
2. Address	by Work Wee	k 4. Act(s)	5. BWs Due	Total
	10/08/2010 to 10/05/2012	FLSA		
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	10/08/2010 to 10/05/2012	FLSA		
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listed employees the on above by 12/30/2015	Employer Name and Add A Cab, LLC A Cab, LLC (1500 Searles Ave	Total;		
	600 Las Vegas Blvd., S. Suite 550 Las Vegas, NV 89101-66 702-388-6001 2. Address Las Vegas, NV 8910	600 Las Vegas Blvd., S. Suite 550 Las Vegas, NV 89101-6654 702-388-6001 2. Address 3. Period Cove by Work Wee Ending Date 10/08/2010 10 10/05/2012 10/08/2010 10 10/05/2012 10/08/2010 10 10/05/2012 10/08/2010 10 10/05/2012 10/08/2010 10 10/05/2012 10/08/2010 10 10/05/2012 10/08/2010 10 10/05/2012 10/08/2010 10 10/05/2012 10/08/2010 10 10/05/2012 10/08/2010 10 10/05/2012 10/08/2010 10 10/05/2012	Richard Que Richard Que Employer Fed	Signature State State

Form WH-56

Date: 08/13/2015 2:59:10 PM

Case ID: 1611567

Page 38

EXHIBIT 4

EXHIBIT 4

Tel (702) 320-8400 Fax (702) 320-8401

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1 **OFFR** Esther C. Rodriguez, Esq. 2 Nevada Bar No. 6473 RODRIGUEZ LAW OFFICES, P.C. 3 10161 Park Run Drive, Suite 150 Las Vegas, Nevada 89145 702-320-8400 4 info@rodriguezlaw.com 5 Attorneys for Defendant A Cab, LLC 6 7 8 9 MICHAEL MURRAY and MICHAEL RENO, Individually and on behalf of others similarly 10 situated. 11 Plaintiffs, 12 VS. 13

DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

Case No.: A-12-669926-C Dept. No. I

vs.
A CAB TAXI SERVICE LLC and A CAB, LLC,
Defendants.

A CAB, LLC'S OFFER OF JUDGMENT TO PLAINTIFF MICHAEL RENO

Defendant A Cab, LLC, by and through its attorney of record, ESTHER C. RODRIGUEZ, ESQ., of RODRIGUEZ LAW OFFICES, P.C., and pursuant to NRS 17.115, hereby offers to accept judgment against it and in favor of Plaintiff Michael Reno in the amount of FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$15,000.00) as full and final settlement of this matter. Said offer is inclusive of interest, costs and attorney's fees.

This offer shall not be construed as a waiver of any of Defendant's rights in this matter.

This offer of judgment is made solely for the purposes specified in NRCP 68 and NRS 17.115 as a compromise offer of settlement only and shall not be deemed as an admission or introduced into evidence at the time of trial.

Pursuant to NRS 17.115 and NRCP Rule 68, if this offer is not accepted within ten (10) days after service, it will be deemed withdrawn. If this action is thereafter tried or arbitrated and Plaintiff fails to obtain a judgment in excess of this offer, Defendant will seek an award of costs, attorneys'

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fees, and interest that have been incurred from the time of this offer.

DATED this 4 day of March, 2015.

RODRIGUEZ LAW OFFICES, P.C.

By:

Esther C. Rodriguez

Nevada Bar No. 6473

10161 Park Run Drive, Suite 150

Las Vegas, Nevada 89145

Attorneys for Defendant A Cab, LLC

RECEIPT OF COPY

RECEIPT OF COPY of A Cab, LLC'S Offer of Judgment to Plaintiff Michael Reno is hereby acknowledged this <u>10</u>th day of March, 2015 by:

LEON GREENBERG PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION

By: Leon Greenberg, Esq.

Leon Greenberg, Esq. 2965 South Jones Boulevard, Suite E4

Las Vegas, Nevada 89146 Counsel for Plaintiff 0022

EXHIBIT 2

EXHIBIT 2

Hum D. Lahren

CLERK OF THE COURT

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MDSM 1 Esther C. Rodriguez, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 6473 2 RODRIGUEZ LAW OFFICES, P.C. 10161 Park Run Drive, Suite 150 3 Las Vegas, Nevada 89145 702-320-8400 4 info@rodriguezlaw.com Attorneys for Defendant A Cab, LLC 5 6 7 **DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA** 8 9 MICHAEL MURPHY and MICHAEL RENO. Individually and on behalf of others similarly 10 situated, 11 Plaintiffs, 12 VS. A CAB TAXI SERVICE LLC and A CAB, LLC, 13 14 Defendants. 15 Defendant A Cab, LLC, by and through its attorney of record, ESTHER C. RODRIGUEZ, 16 17 18 19 20 21

Case No.: A-12-669926-C Dept. No. **DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO DISMISS AND FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT AGAINST PLAINTIFF MICHAEL MURRAY**

ESQ., of RODRIGUEZ LAW OFFICES, P.C., and pursuant to NRCP 12(b)(1), NRCP 12(b)(5) and NRCP 56(c) hereby respectfully moves this Honorable Court to dismiss the Claims for Relief of Plaintiff Michael Murray, and for summary judgment against Michael Murray. This Motion is based upon the pleadings and papers on file, the attached Memorandum of Points and Authorities, and any oral argument that may be entertained at the hearing of this Motion.

DATED this 21st day of September, 2015.

RODRIGUEZ LAW OFFICES, P.C.

By: /s/ Esther C. Rodriguez, Esq. Esther C. Rodriguez, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 6473 10161 Park Run Drive, Suite 150 Las Vegas, Nevada 89145 Attorneys for Defendant A Cab, LLC

Page 1 of 9

NOTICE OF HEARING

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that Defendant will bring the foregoing Motion on for hearing before this Court on the $\frac{27}{\text{day of}}$ day of $\frac{\text{Oct}}{\text{may be heard.}}$, 2015, or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard.

DATED this 21st day of September, 2015.

RODRIGUEZ LAW OFFICES, P.C.

By: /s/ Esther C. Rodriguez, Esq.
Esther C. Rodriguez, Esq.
Nevada Bar No. 6473
10161 Park Run Drive, Suite 150
Las Vegas, Nevada 89145
Attorneys for Defendant A Cab, LLC

POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Plaintiff Michael Murray ("Murray") is a former employee of Defendant A Cab, LLC ("A Cab"), who was terminated on April 6, 2011 for poor performance, continued low book and drop shorts/company theft. **Exhibit 1**. Michael Murray worked for A Cab from September 6, 2008 to April 6, 2011 as a road supervisor, dispatcher, and taxicab driver.

On August 26, 2015, Murray gave sworn deposition testimony indicating that was suing A Cab for hours worked and not paid. **Exhibit 2, Deposition of Michael Murray**, 133:5-8.

As this Court is aware, a primary purpose of a deposition is to allow an adverse party to ascertain the basis of a claim. At no time during the deposition of Michael Murray was he able to demonstrate a knowledge of his claim, or to support any type of claim of minimum wage or even if he is owed anything at all.¹ Rather, he outright refused to answer the questions by pleading the

Q: So have you put a pencil to it? Have you figured out what you believe you're owed? A: No. Q: Do you have a best estimate of -- or you just have no idea what - A: I have no idea if I'm owed money because they didn't pay the minimum wage -- or they were paying minimum wage, but it was labeled as something else. (Emphasis added.) **Exhibit 2,** 52:18-25.

Fifth Amendment Right Against Self-Incrimination, or just outright refused to answer. When reminded that he was under oath to tell the truth, Murray pled the Fifth Amendment under threat of perjury during his deposition.

Moreover, as the Plaintiff has no indication as to value of his claim, a Department of Labor determination was reviewed as valuing any underpayment to Murray as \$130.70. Exhibit 3. Defendant made an offer to resolve this claim months ago to the Plaintiff in a formal pleading in an amount 57 times the value of the case at \$7,500.00. Exhibit 4. Contrary to the Nevada Rules of Professional Conduct, this information was not timely conveyed to Plaintiff Reno by his counsel.

Nevada Rules of Professional Conduct Rule 1.2 and Rule 1.4.

There are 7 days left in which to conclude discovery, as the discovery deadline is October 1, 2015. To date, Plaintiff Murray has not produced any evidence to support his claims for relief, and thus A Cab is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.

II.

LEGAL ARGUMENT

A. <u>Legal Standard</u>.

Summary judgment shall be granted when there are no genuine issues of material fact and the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. NRCP 56(c). The moving party initially bears the burden of proving the absence of genuine issues of fact. *Butler v. Bogdanovich*, 101 Nev. 449, 705 P.2d 662 (1985). Once that burden has been carried, the responding party must come forward with evidence creating genuine and triable issues of fact. *Bird v. Casa Royale*, 97 Nev. 67, 624 P.2d 269 (1981).

Seven (7) days remain in the discovery period; and to date, Plaintiff Murray has not produced any evidence to support his claims for relief. Accordingly, A Cab is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. "Although the party opposing a motion for summary judgment is entitled to all favorable inferences from the pleadings and documentary evidence, the opposing party 'is not entitled to build a case on the gossamer threads of whimsy, speculation and conjecture." *Collins v. Union Fed.Sav. & Loan Ass'n.*, 99 Nev. 284, 302; 662 P.2d 610, 621 (1983) (citing *Mullis v. Nevada National Bank*, 98 Nev. 510, 654 P.2d 533 (1982), and *Hahn v. Sargent*, 523 F.2d 461, 468

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(1st Cir. 1975), cert. denied, 425 U.S. 904 (1976)). In order to avoid the requested relief, Plaintiff must come forward with specific facts on which this Court could rule in its favor on the issues addressed in this motion. Hickman v. Meadow Wood Reno, 96 Nev. 782, 617 P.2d 871 (1980). Here, the motion must be granted because there are no genuine issues of fact which remain for trial and Defendant A Cab is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.

Dismissal. **B.**

A motion to dismiss under Rule 12(b)(1) of the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure may be utilized when a lack of subject matter jurisdiction is apparent on the face of the complaint.² Under Nevada law, the failure of a party to exhaust its administrative remedies prior to commencing an action in the district court divests the court of jurisdiction and mandates dismissal of the action.³ Similarly, a defendant is entitled to dismissal of a claim when a plaintiff fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted.4

Plaintiff Murray Does Not Have an Actionable Claim Sufficient to Give Rise to C. a Justiciable Controversy.

If this Court grants Defendant's currently pending "Motion to Dismiss Plaintiff's First Claim for Relief" based on the prospective application of the *Thomas v. Yellow Cab* decision⁵, Michael Murray will be barred by the statute of limitations in this matter. The Supreme Court decision was issued and became effective on June 26, 2014. Murray's last date of employment at A Cab was over three years earlier on April 7, 2011.

Secondly, Murray testified in his deposition that the basis for his claim was for hours worked for which he was not paid. Such is not a claim for minimum wage, but rather clearly a complaint that should be submitted to the Labor Commissioner for unpaid hours.

...sir, basically, your claim is for hours that you worked and were not paid

²Girolla v. Rousille, 81 Nev. 661,663, 408 P.2d 918, 919 (1965).

³Nevada v. Scotsman Manufacturing Co., 109 Nev. 252, 255, 849 P.2d 317, 319 (1993).

⁴See NRCP 12(b)(5)

⁵ Thomas vs. Nevada Yellow Cab Corporation, 130 Nev., Adv. Op. 52 (2014).

for; is that correct?

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Correct. Exhibit 2, Deposition of Michael Murray, 133:5-9. See Also, Α. Exhibit 2, Deposition of Murray, 82:17-20; 86:24-87:7; 89:15-90:11.

The remainder of his time in which Murray worked for A Cab, he worked as a Dispatcher in which he was paid \$10 per hour. Exhibit 2, Deposition of Murray, 32:1-33:10. He was also promoted to Road Supervisor in which he was paid \$15 per hour. Exhibit 2, Deposition of Murray, 34:15-16. These rates are clearly above the State minimum wage, and supports A Cab's request for summary judgment, as his claim is not actionable.

Plaintiff's claim has been extinguished by an Offer that exceeds the value of any D. legitimate claim.

The value of any alleged underpayment to Murray has already been resolved by the U.S. Department of Labor in the amount of \$130.70. Not only is he receiving a check directly from the U.S. government for that amount, his attorney received the additional offer to resolve the matter in full. An offer of judgment was submitted to Plaintiff Murray on March 10, 2015, in the amount of \$7,500.00, but was not timely communicated to him by his counsel, per Murray.

Plaintiff Murray confirmed he had never seen the offer of judgment from A Cab until the day of his deposition on August 26, 2015. He confirmed he learned of the offer two months later in June 2015. Exhibit 2, Deposition of Murray, 56:20-59:5. As this Court is aware, an Offer of Judgment must be accepted within ten (10) of service, and it was served on March 10, 2015.

Murray indicated he has no idea of what he is claiming from A Cab, and when pressed for any details refused to answer further. When asked why he did not accept the offer from A Cab, and after being cautioned by his own counsel, he pled the Fifth Amendment against Self Incrimination, under threat of perjuring himself in his deposition.

Q: So in answer to why you didn't accept that, is it your testimony that you didn't think it was enough?

Plaintiff's Counsel: I'm going to object. That has been asked and answered. I'm also going to just caution you that you're not going to discuss or you're not going to testify as to any of the contents of the communications you may have had with myself or your other counsel, Mr. Greenberg.

1	THE WITNESS: Okay	7.
2	MS. RODRIGUEZ: C	Can we have the question read back to the deponent, please. I thought there
3	W	vas a question.
4	(Record read by reporte	er.)
5	MS. SNIEGOCKI: I'm	going to assert the same objection. It's already in the record. And I'll again
6	caution you that you're	not going to testify as to any communications you've had with myself or Mr.
7	Greenberg during the co	ourse of representation. You can answer the question.
8	A: I'm going to cit	e the Fifth on that.
9	Q: You're going to	cite the Fifth on that?
10	A: Um-hmm.	
11	Q: Is that a "yes"?	
12	A: No.	
13	Q: You have to say	your answers verbally. I know you're nodding your head to me, but
14	A: Yes.	
15	Q: when I ask	ed you earlier if you didn't accept why you didn't accept this, and I
16	understood your	testimony to say that you thought it wasn't enough, and I was trying to find
17	out if that's, inde	eed, what you said. And I know we got objections, and I will accept your
18	objections on the	e record. But now I'm asking you to confirm that. Is that what you said?
19	A: Yes.	
20	Q: And you're asser	rting the Fifth?
21	A: Yes. That was r	my answer. Exhibit 2, Deposition of Murray, 61:4-63:3.
22	The purpose of t	this rule [NRCP 68] is to encourage settlement of lawsuits before trial.
23	Morgan v. Demille, 106	Nev. 671, 799 P.2d 561 (1990). This rule and NRS 17.115 are designed to
24	facilitate and encourage	e settlement. Matthews v. Collman, 110 Nev. 940, 878 P.2d 971 (1994).
25	In this instance,	there was a complete failure on the part of Plaintiff's counsel to relay
26	Defendant's good faith	offer to the client.
27	"A lawyer shall	abide by a client's decision whether to settle a matter." Nevada Rules of

Professional Conduct Rule 1.2(a). "A lawyer shall promptly inform the client of any decision or Page 6 of 9

circumstance with respect to which the client's informed consent is required by these Rules."

Nevada Rules of Professional Conduct Rule 1.4(a)(1).

It would go beyond the bounds of decency to allow a lawsuit to continue when a Defendant has offered far *in excess* of that which is being claimed by the Plaintiff to resolve the claim. Further, Defendant's offer to compensate Murray in an amount exceeding the independent valuation of his claim extinguishes and satisfies the claim altogether.

E. <u>Murray's claim is moot, as it has been satisfied and he cannot delineate any claim.</u>

Murray's claim is moot. This Court lacks jurisdiction over a claim which has been satisfied. In this instance, Plaintiff's counsel is merely prolonging litigation in an effort to continue to run up attorney fees and costs in the hopes of passing these to the Defendant.

- Q: So as we sit here today, we're at the end of August, and is it your testimony that you declined this offer --
- A: Yes.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

27

- Q: -- in the June time frame?
- A: Yes.
- Q: Okay. If you didn't believe that the \$7,500 was enough, do you have a figure in your mind as to what you're expecting from this case?
- **A:** No.
 - Q: Well, when you file a complaint, you have to make a complaint for damages. Do you understand that?
 - A: Yes.
- 23 | * *
- Q: When you file a complaint against somebody, you normally ask for damages. You understand that; right?
- 26 A: Yeah.
 - Q: And in this case, do you know what your damages are?
- 28 MS. SNIEGOCKI: Objection: Asked and answered. You can answer.

1	THE WITNESS: I don't want to answer. Exhibit 2, Deposition of Murray, 63:7-64:10
2	When questioned about any details of a claim for minimum wage on an 8 hour shift, he
3	simply again refused to answer:
4	Q: Okay. And is it your understanding, then, that at that point, the eight hours that are reflected
5	on the trip sheet and your pay stub, you would have been paid at least the minimum wage
6	for those eight hours?
7	MS. SNIEGOCKI: I'm going to object again and assert the same objection as the prior objection.
8	You can answer.
9	A: I think I've answered the question more than adequately, and that's all I'm going to say on
10	that. Exhibit 2, Deposition of Murray, 92:12-23.
11	III.
12	CONCLUSION
13	Based upon the foregoing points and authorities, Defendant A CAB, LLC respectfully
14	requests this Honorable Court to enter an Order granting Defendant's Motion to Dismiss Plaintiff
15	Michael Murray's Claims for Relief for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted.
16	DATED this 21st day of September, 2015.
17	RODRIGUEZ LAW OFFICES, P.C.
18	
19	By: <u>/s/ Esther C. Rodriguez, Esq.</u> Esther C. Rodriguez, Esq.
20	Nevada Bar No. 6473 10161 Park Run Drive, Suite 150
21	Las Vegas, Nevada 89145 Attorneys for Defendant A Cab, LLC
22	Into the jay of the general in the jay of th
23	
24	
25	
26	

Rodriguez Lawoffices, P.C

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY on this 21st day of September, 2015, 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 Counsel for Plaintiff

/s/ Susan Dillow
An Employee of Rodriguez Law Offices, P.C.

EXHIBIT 1

EXHIBIT 1



This is a notice of Termination from A Cab Taxi Service LLC.

Employee Name	Michael P. Murray		
Employee Number	2018		
Date of Notice	4/7/11	Hire Date	9/6/08
Date of Termination	4/7/11	Last Day Worked	4/6/11
Reason(s) for Termin Poor performance. Low book.	ation:		
Voluntary Eligible for re-hire?	NO	Involuntary	<u>X</u>
Employee Signature			
Supervisor		Final Check Due	4/11/11
Operations Manager General Manager	Bob Mc Culle Hert	regh	



NOTICE OF UNSATISFACTORY PERFORMANCE

Date: 3-18-2010

Employee Name: Michael Murray

Employee Number: 2018

Performance Related Problem: (Be Specific)

On 3-17-10 Mr. Murray failed to write up an incident report when a rock was thrown at cab 1301. The rock made damages severe enough that the windshield of cab 1301 had to be replaced.

Corrective Action:

It is an A Cab policy for road supervisors to write up all incidents in a report. In the future Mr. Murray must follow these procedures.

Disciplinary Action Taken:

Mr. Murray will receive a written warning. Any further problems of this type may result in a demotion from the road supervisor position.

Assistant General Manager:

Operations Manager:

Employee Signature: Muko Mucual

A Cab 00215

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Employace Significance: Miller Miller	
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	varification (vals 1992) and in the suspension of the second
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		Date	2-10-11
Employee Name	Michael	MURRAY	
Employee Number	24453		
Date of Infraction	2-9-11		

Infraction:

The employee named above has committed an infraction of the A Cab company policy regarding cash drop procedure as stated in the Employee New Hire Package:

7. Cash, Coupons and Charges:

G. Drivers are required to turn their <u>entire</u> book at the end of every shift. Failure to do so may result in immediate termination.

Amount Due:	\$ 129.00	
Amount Dropped:	\$ 127.00	ì
Difference	\$ 2.00	
> \$5.00 +10%	\$ 6.00	

> Total \$ 5.00 Amount to be deducted from paycheck.

Employee Signature

Verifier Signature

Notified General Manager on $\frac{2-10-11}{\text{(date)}}$ at $\frac{4+000}{\text{(time)}}$

General Manager

A Cab 00222



	Date 1-5-11
Employee Name	Michael Murray
Employee Number	24453
Date of Infraction	1-4-11
Infraction:	
	e named above has committed an infraction of the A Cab company policy h drop procedure as stated in the Employee New Hire Package:
	upons and Charges: Orivers are required to turn their <u>entire</u> book at the end of every shift.
r "F	Failure to do so may result in immediate termination.
Amount Due:	\$ 112.00
Amount Dropped:	\$ ///iOO
Difference	<u>\$ 1.00</u>
> \$5.00 +10%	\$ 6.00
> Total	\$ 7.00 Amount to be deducted from paycheck.
Employee Signature	
Verifier Signature	1 Jancy Di
Notified General Mana	ager on $1-5-11$ at $4.30pm$.

General Manager



	Date /-/-//	
Employee Name	Michael Murrery	
Employee Number	24453	
Date of Infraction	12-31-10	

Infraction:

The employee named above has committed an infraction of the A Cab company policy regarding cash drop procedure as stated in the Employee New Hire Package:

7. Cash, Coupons and Charges:

G. Drivers are required to turn their <u>entire</u> book at the end of every shift. Failure to do so may result in immediate termination.

Amount Dropped: \$1/0.00

 \Rightarrow Difference \$ $\frac{9.00}{1000}$

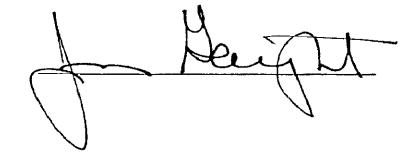
= 500 +10% \$ 6:00

Employee Signature

Verifier Signature

Notified General Manager on 1-1-11 at 4.00pm (time)

General Manager





Date 10-28-10
Employee Name Micher MURRAY 211/163
Employee Number 24453
Date of Infraction $10-27-10$
Infraction:
The employee named above has committed an infraction of the A Cab company policy regarding cash drop procedure as stated in the Employee New Hire Package:
7. Cash, Coupons and Charges:
 G. Drivers are required to turn their <u>entire</u> book at the end of every shift. Failure to do so may result in immediate termination.
Amount Due: \$ 133.60
Amount Dropped: \$ 132.00
> Difference \$ 1.00
> +10% \$ 1.00
> Total \$2,00 Amount to be deducted from paycheck.
Employee Signature
Verifier Signature / / CANCA //
Notified General Manager on $10-28-10$ at
(date) (time)

General Manager

A Cab 00230



Employee Name Employee Number Date of Infraction	Date <u>8-14-10</u> <u>Micheal Murray</u> <u>24453</u> 8-13-10	
Infraction:		
	e named above has committed an infraction of the A Cab company policy sh drop procedure as stated in the Employee New Hire Package:	
7. Cash, Co	upons and Charges:	
	Drivers are required to turn their <u>entire</u> book at the end of every shift. Failure to do so may result in immediate termination.	
Amount Due:	\$ 154.00	
Amount Dropped:	\$ 106.00	
Difference	\$ <u>18.00</u>	
> +10%	<u>\$ 5,00</u>	
> Total	\$_53,00 Amount to be deducted from paycheck.	
Employee Signature		
Verifier Signature	1 Janey Di	
Notified General Manager on 8-14-10 at		
	(date) (time)	
	N M	

General Manager

EXHIBIT 2

EXHIBIT 2

Page 1

DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

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

Plaintiffs,

VS.

A CAB TAXI SERVICE LLC and A CAB, LLC,

Defendants.

) CASE NO: A-12-669926-C) DEPT NO: I

DEPOSITION OF MICHAEL MURRAY

Taken at Depo International 703 South Eighth Street Las Vegas, Nevada

on Wednesday, August 26, 2015 1:59 p.m.

Job No. 17723

Depo International - Las Vegas

Reported by: Andrea Martin, CSR, RPR, NV CCR 887

Certified Realtime Reporter

```
Page 52
 1
               No.
          А
 2
                Have you ever made any kind of written
     demand to A Cab, other than filing the lawsuit, to
 3
 4
     ask for any unpaid wages?
 5
               No.
          А
 6
                Do you know specifically what you are
          Q
 7
     claiming against A Cab?
 8
                MS. SNIEGOCKI: Objection: Vague.
 9
                You can answer.
10
                THE WITNESS: Pardon?
11
               MS. SNIEGOCKI: You can answer.
12
                Basically, like I explained earlier, to my
          Α
13
     knowledge, that -- there was supposed to be a
14
     difference made up from low book to 220 --
15
     BY MS. RODRIGUEZ:
16
          Q
               Okay.
17
                -- and minimum wage.
          Α
18
                So have you put a pencil to it? Have you
          Q
19
     figured out what you believe you're owed?
20
               No.
          Α
                Do you have a best estimate of -- or you
21
22
     just have no idea what --
23
                I have no idea if I'm owed money because
24
     they didn't pay the minimum wage -- or they were
25
     paying minimum wage, but it was labeled as something
```

```
Page 32
 1
     letter from the next year, August 15th, 2006, from
 2
     Jon Gathright.
 3
                Have you ever seen that letter before?
 4
                Yes. I do recall this.
          Α
 5
                And there's an identification there that
 6
     says "Michael P. Murray, No. 2018."
 7
                Um-hmm.
          А
 8
                Does that -- is that associated with you?
          Q
 9
               Yes.
          Α
10
               What is that?
          Q
11
                That was my -- when you join the company,
12
     you have a certain number issued to you, and you use
13
     that for refueling at different places or -- it
14
     designates an employee with an employee number.
15
     That was my employee number.
16
               Was that your employee number at all times
17
     that you were working for A Cab, to your
18
     recollection?
19
               Yes.
          А
20
               And this letter states that your pay rate
          Q
21
     was increased from $13, effective August 5th of
22
     2006.
23
                Do you have a recollection of your pay
24
     rate being increased to that amount?
25
               Yes, because the other one at $10 an hour,
          A
```

```
Page 34
 1
     right?
 2
                No, no.
 3
                And not during the time that you were a
     road supervisor either; correct?
 4
 5
                Well, that's a fine line, because as a
 6
     road supervisor, you're a driver also.
 7
               Okay. But as a road supervisor, weren't
 8
     you also being paid the $10 an hour?
 9
                No.
          А
10
                Okay. Can you explain to me -- I thought
          Q
11
     you just said that you were being paid $10 an hour
12
     when --
13
                That was as a dispatcher.
          А
14
          Q
                Okay.
15
                As a road supervisor, I was paid $15 an
          Α
16
     hour --
17
               Okay.
          \circ
18
                -- but only if I was working an accident
19
     or a breakdown. The rest of the time, I was being a
20
     driver.
                And have you, in any way, figured out what
21
22
     time period you were working at $15 an hour while
23
     you were employed with A Cab?
24
               No. You can't figure something like that
25
     because on a 12-hour shift, you might have one hour
```

```
Page 56
 1
               Well, I'll represent to you that the
 2
     Department of Labor did an audit of A Cab and made a
 3
     determination to settle your claim for $130.70.
 4
                Did anybody ever communicate that to you?
 5
          A
               No.
 6
               Okay. Have you received a check in that
          Q
 7
     amount --
 8
               No.
          А
 9
                -- from the Department of Labor?
10
                I haven't heard anything from the
     Department of Labor. In fact, I'm enlightened to
11
12
     know that I have money coming to me.
13
               Well, that's my next question, if you get
14
     that check, if you're intending to accept that, if
15
     you know.
16
               MS. SNIEGOCKI: Objection: Calls for
17
     spec- --
18
               I'd have to discuss that with my attorney.
19
     BY MS. RODRIGUEZ:
20
               Are you aware that A Cab tried to resolve
21
     your outstanding wages with you?
22
               No.
          A
23
               Were you aware that they had offered you
24
     $7,500 for your wages?
25
               Oh, yes, I'm aware of that.
          Α
```

```
Page 57
 1
               When did you become aware of that?
          Q
 2
               THE WITNESS: When was that; do you know?
 3
               MS. SNIEGOCKI: Don't ask me.
 4
               It wasn't that long ago. I believe it was
 5
     just a couple of months ago I was made aware that
 6
     A Cab had made an offer of 7,500, but I was also
 7
     counseled by my attorney, Leon Greenberg --
 8
               MS. SNIEGOCKI: Hang on. We're not going
 9
     to discuss what you were counseled by your attorney.
10
               THE WITNESS: Okay.
11
               MS. SNIEGOCKI: The question is just
12
     whether or not you were informed that there was an
13
     offer of --
14
               THE WITNESS: Yes, I was.
15
     BY MS. RODRIGUEZ:
16
               Well, the question was: When you were
17
     made aware of that offer.
18
               MS. SNIEGOCKI: I'm sorry. You're right.
19
               Two months ago.
20
     BY MS. RODRIGUEZ:
               I'm going to hand you this. I'm not
21
22
     marking it as an exhibit.
23
               MS. SNIEGOCKI: I'm just going to object
24
     to the not marking it as an exhibit. I mean, he can
25
     go ahead and review it, but it would be my position
```

```
Page 58
 1
     that it should be marked if he's going to be
 2
     examined on the document.
 3
               I've never seen this document.
 4
               MS. SNIEGOCKI: Hang on. Let a question
 5
     be asked.
 6
               MS. RODRIGUEZ: Well, then, I'll go ahead
 7
     and have it marked as Exhibit 2.
 8
               MS. SNIEGOCKI: Okay.
 9
               MS. RODRIGUEZ: And I'm going to go off
     the record for just a quick break while the court
10
11
     reporter marks it.
12
                (Deposition Exhibit 2 was marked for
13
                identification.)
14
                (Recess taken.)
15
     BY MS. RODRIGUEZ:
16
               Mr. Murray, you ready?
17
          А
               Yes.
18
               I'll remind you you're under oath. We
19
     took a little, short break, but you're still under
20
     oath to tell the truth this afternoon.
                Do you understand that?
22
                Yes.
          Α
23
               And at the request of your counsel, I've
24
     gone ahead and marked Exhibit No. 2, which you have
25
     in front of you.
```

```
Page 59
 1
          Α
                Yes.
 2
                And I think you were saying that you had
 3
     not seen this document.
 4
                Have you seen this document before?
 5
          Α
                No, not until today.
 6
                Okay. And do you understand this to be an
          Q
 7
     offer to resolve your case for $7,500?
 8
                Yes.
          А
 9
                And when did you learn of that offer?
10
                MS. SNIEGOCKI: Objection: Asked and
11
     answered.
12
                You can answer.
13
                Approximately two months ago.
14
     BY MS. RODRIGUEZ:
15
                And how did you learn about the offer,
16
     then?
17
               A telephone conversation with my attorney.
          Α
18
                Okay. And did you choose not to accept
          Q
19
     that?
20
               Yes, I did.
          А
                And why not?
          Q
22
                I didn't think it was enough.
          A
23
                Okay. Well, I asked you earlier if -- if
          Q
24
     you had any idea how much -- what you were claiming,
25
     and I think your statement was you didn't know what
```

```
Page 61
 1
     last question and answer was, please.
 2
                (Record read by reporter.)
 3
     BY MS. RODRIGUEZ:
               So in answer to why you didn't accept
          Q
 5
     that, is it your testimony that you didn't think it
 6
     was enough?
 7
               MS. SNIEGOCKI: I'm going to object.
                                                      That
     has been asked and answered.
 8
 9
               I'm also going to just caution you that
10
     you're not going to discuss or you're not going to
     testify as to any of the contents of the
11
12
     communications you may have had with myself or your
13
     other counsel, Mr. Greenberg.
14
               THE WITNESS: Okay.
15
               MS. RODRIGUEZ: Can we have the question
16
     read back to the deponent, please. I thought there
17
     was a question.
18
                   (Record read by reporter.)
19
               MS. SNIEGOCKI: I'm going to assert the
20
     same objection. It's already in the record.
21
               And I'll again caution you that you're not
22
     going to testify as to any communications you've had
23
     with myself or Mr. Greenberg during the course of
24
     representation. You can answer the question.
25
               I'm going to cite the Fifth on that.
          Α
```

```
Page 62
 1
     BY MS. RODRIGUEZ:
 2
                You're going to cite the Fifth on that?
          Q
 3
                Um-hmm.
          Α
 4
                Is that a "yes"?
          Q
 5
                No.
          А
 6
          Q
                You have to say your answers verbally.
                                                          T
     know you're nodding your head to me, but...
 7
 8
                Yes.
          А
 9
                Okay. I'm not accusing you of anything
     criminal in this. I'm just asking you -- and I know
10
11
     we got a little confused with people coming in and
12
     out of the office, so I may have repeated my
13
     question, but I just wanted to make sure I
14
     understood you right.
15
                And I think you said that -- when I asked
16
     you earlier if you didn't accept -- why you didn't
17
     accept this, and I understood your testimony to say
18
     that you thought it wasn't enough, and I was trying
19
     to find out if that's, indeed, what you said.
                MS. RODRIGUEZ: And I know we got
20
     objections, and I will accept your objections on the
21
22
     record.
23
     BY MS. RODRIGUEZ:
24
                But now I'm asking you to confirm that.
25
     Is that what you said?
```

	Page 63
1	A Yes.
2	Q And you're asserting the Fifth?
3	A Yes. That was my answer.
4	Q All right. And you made that
5	determination approximately two months ago?
6	A Yes.
7	Q So as we sit here today, we're at the end
8	of August, and is it your testimony that you
9	declined this offer
10	A Yes.
11	Q in the June time frame?
12	A Yes.
13	Q Okay. If you didn't believe that the
14	\$7,500 was enough, do you have a figure in your mind
15	as to what you're expecting from this case?
16	A No.
17	Q Well, when you file a complaint, you have
18	to make a complaint for damages. Do you understand
19	that?
20	A Yes.
21	MS. SNIEGOCKI: Objection. I think you're
22	sort of misstating the law to him, but he can answer
23	the question.
24	A I'm sorry. What was the question?
25	BY MS. RODRIGUEZ:

```
Page 64
 1
               When you file a complaint against
     somebody, you normally ask for damages. You
 3
     understand that; right?
               Yeah.
          А
 5
               And in this case, do you know what your
 6
     damages are?
 7
               MS. SNIEGOCKI: Objection: Asked and
 8
     answered.
 9
               You can answer.
10
               THE WITNESS: I don't want to answer.
11
               MS. SNIEGOCKI: Well, you have to answer
12
     the question, if you know.
13
               Okay. I don't know.
14
     BY MS. RODRIGUEZ:
15
               Do you believe them to exceed $7,500?
16
               Yes, I do.
          Α
17
            But you're not able to tell me, as we sit
18
     here today, what you believe them to be?
19
               No.
          А
20
               Have you based that on anything, your
21
     figure that you have in your mind?
22
               MS. SNIEGOCKI: Objection: Vague and
23
     assumes facts not in evidence.
24
               You can answer.
25
               I believe it's not enough because of the
          Α
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Page 82
 1
     you're not going to get a good shift. You're not
 2
     going to get the same shift, or you could even be
 3
     terminated. I'm not saying I'm going to terminate
     you, because I don't have that authority; right?
 5
     But if you don't do what's required of you, then
 б
     you're not being a team player," is the way I
 7
     explained it to them.
               So were you telling the other drivers to
 8
 9
     write down four hours of break time?
               No, I wasn't, because I wasn't in the
10
          Α
             That was his responsibility. If they didn't
11
12
     do it, he would call them off to the side and say,
13
     "Listen, you've got to fill in more break times.
     You can't just have one break. You need three more
14
15
     breaks, and spread them out so they don't conflict
16
     with your rides."
17
               Um-hmm. So is it your testimony, then, in
     a 12-hour shift, you were writing down four hours of
18
19
     break time in which you were actually working?
20
               Yes.
          Α
21
               And you were instructed by the supervisor
22
     at the shack to do this?
23
               Yes.
          A
24
               And you don't recall that person's name?
          Q
25
               I wish I could, but I don't.
          A
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Page 86
               MS. SNIEGOCKI: Right. She can't take
 1
     down "um-hmm," so you've got to say "yes."
 2
     BY MS. RODRIGUEZ:
 3
               So in that circumstance, out of your
 5
     12-hour shift, you would have five hours reflected
     as a break time?
 6
 7
               MS. SNIEGOCKI: I'm going to object again,
     just that it calls for speculation and it's an
 8
 9
     improper hypothetical.
10
               But you can answer.
11
               It was basically just four hours.
12
     BY MS. RODRIGUEZ:
13
               Okay.
          Q
               I wouldn't put down an extra hour of break
14
15
     if I didn't take that extra hour, and I very seldom
16
     ever took an hour break, except to use the restroom
     or grab a quick hamburger through the drive-through,
17
     especially if there was a convention in town.
18
19
               I mean, you'd have to be a moron to ignore
20
     rides and say, "Well, it's time for my break, and
     I'm going to be gone an hour. Come back and check
21
22
     with me in an hour. If I'm still here, I'll give
23
     you a ride."
24
               So when you went to the Labor Commissioner
25
     to file your complaint against A Cab --
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Page 89
 1
     ambiguous.
 2
                You can answer.
 3
     BY MS. RODRIGUEZ:
                Let me clarify that question. I'll ask it
 5
     better.
 б
               Okay.
          А
 7
                I'll try.
 8
                Throughout your employment with A Cab, did
 9
     you receive that instruction, that you were supposed
10
     to write down four hours of break time?
11
                I don't recall. I don't think it was
12
     throughout my entire employment with A Cab, but -- I
13
     would say the last two years, but I'm not positive
14
     of the time frame.
15
                Is it your contention, then, that A Cab
16
     owes you money for those hours that you worked and
17
     were not paid?
18
               MS. SNIEGOCKI: Objection: Calls for a
19
     legal conclusion; speculation.
20
               But you can answer.
21
               Reask the question again.
22
     BY MS. RODRIGUEZ:
23
                I'll have the court reporter read it back
24
     to you.
              Okay?
25
               Okay.
          A
```

```
Page 90
 1
                (Record read by reporter.)
 2
                I don't understand it.
 3
     BY MS. RODRIGUEZ:
 4
                Do you think that you worked hours that
 5
     you have not been paid for?
 6
               Yes.
          А
 7
                Is it your understanding that by writing
 8
     in the break times on the trip sheet, that that
 9
     would give you a shorter number of hours reflected
10
     on the trip sheet as worked?
11
               Yes.
          Α
12
               Okay. So with that shorter amount of
13
     hours, say 12 minus four, would reflect eight hours
14
     of work; right?
15
               Correct.
16
               Okay. So is it your understanding, then,
17
     if the trip sheet reflected eight hours of work,
18
     your pay stub would reflect that you were paid
19
     appropriately for those eight hours?
20
               MS. SNIEGOCKI: I'm going to object to the
     form of the question: Calls for speculation; it's
21
22
     hypothetical; it's vague and ambiguous.
23
               Now you can answer.
24
               Now I'm becoming confused, because you're
25
     asking, basically, the same question in a different
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Page 92
 1
                So that leaves -- so your trip sheet is
 2
     going to reflect that you're working eight hours?
 3
               Correct.
          А
 4
               Okay. So then you see what you're getting
 5
     paid for that particular day?
 6
               Um-hmm.
          Α
 7
               Correct?
          Q
 8
               Yes.
          A
 9
               And at the end of the day, it's going to
     say he got $200 for working an 8-hour shift; right?
10
11
               Correct.
12
               Okay. And is it your understanding, then,
13
     that at that point, the eight hours that are
14
     reflected on the trip sheet and your pay stub, you
15
     would have been paid at least the minimum wage for
16
     those eight hours?
17
               MS. SNIEGOCKI: I'm going to object again
18
     and assert the same objection as the prior
19
     objection.
20
                You can answer.
21
                I think I've answered the question more
22
     than adequately, and that's all I'm going to say on
23
     that.
24
     BY MS. RODRIGUEZ:
25
               Okay. Well, I'm not asking you to -- I
          Q
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Page 133
 1
          A I don't know it for a fact, no.
 2
               MS. SNIEGOCKI: Okay. That's all.
 3
                     CONTINUED EXAMINATION
     BY MS. RODRIGUEZ:
               Well, as a follow-up to Ms. Sniegocki's
 5
     questions to you, then, sir, basically, your claim
 6
     is for hours that you worked and were not paid for;
 7
 8
     is that correct?
 9
              Correct.
               MS. SNIEGOCKI: Objection: That exceeds
10
11
     the scope of my examination.
12
     BY MS. RODRIGUEZ:
13
            You can answer the question.
14
              Correct.
          Α
15
               MS. RODRIGUEZ: Okay. Thank you.
16
     appreciate your testimony today.
17
               THE WITNESS: Thank you.
18
               MS. RODRIGUEZ: All done.
19
               THE REPORTER: As far as your copy?
20
               MS. SNIEGOCKI: We're going to read and
     sign, please, and PDF searchable by e-mail.
21
22
               THE REPORTER:
                               Thank you. No exhibits?
23
                              No exhibits.
                   SNIEGOCKI:
               MS.
24
               THE REPORTER:
                               Thank you.
25
                (Proceedings concluded at 4:36 p.m.)
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