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İ	Attorneys for Plaintiffs							
9	UNITED STATES I	DISTRICT COURT						
10								
11	DISTRICT	OF NEVADA						
12	MARIE THERESA NOLAN, individually and as special administratrix of the Estate of	CASE NO.:						
13	John Benjamin Kraai;							
	Plaintiffs,	COMPLAINT						
14	r lantins,	[DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL]						
15	vs.	[DEWAND FOR JUNI I MAL]						
16	CITY OF LAS VEGAS; LAS VEGAS							
	FIRE & RESCUE; WILLIAM L. MCDONALD, individually and in his	Causes of Action:						
17	MCDONALD, individually and in his capacity as Fire Chief; BETSY	1. Violation of Civil Rights – Monell Liability 2. Violation of Civil Rights – Life & Security of Person						
18	FRETWELL, individually and in her	3. Violation of Civil Rights – Familial Relationships						
19	capacity as City Manager; FRED DEIN, individually; MCNASTYS AUTO &	4. Negligence 5. Wrongful Death						
	CYCLE, a sole proprietorship; and JOHN	6. Assault						
20	DOES I through X, inclusive;	7. Battery						
21	Defendants.							
,,								
22	"The state cannot arbitrarily assert its i	power so as to cut short a person's life."						
23								
24	- Ross v. United States, 910	F.2d 1422, 1433 (7th Cir. 1990).						
25	INTROD	UCTION						
	Con West Collins	Death and Constitutional violations suffered by						
26		Death and Constitutional violations suffered by						
27	decedent John Benjamin Kraai. Plaintiff brings	this action for compensatory damages under 42						
28	U.S.C. 8 1983 because Defendants jointly and	I severally deprived Decedent of his federally-						

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protected right to bodily security, life, and Equal Protection of Laws secured to him by the Fourteenth Amendment. U.S. CONST. amend. XIV.

- Plaintiff Marie Theresa Nolan ("Marie") is the biological mother and personal 2. representative of the estate of John Benjamin Kraai ("Kraai") and brings this action on behalf of the estate pursuant to Nev. Rev. Stat. 41.085 and as applied through 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and § 1988. At the time of his death, John Benjamin Kraai was 42 years old and in good health. He died intestate, and Marie Theresa Nolan, his mother, has been appointed the special administratrix of the estate. Plaintiff brings this action individually and on behalf of the estate to recover damages resulting from the wrongful death of Kraai. Nev. Rev. Stat. 41.085 and as applied through 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and § 1988.
- Acting under the color of state law, Defendants implemented a 9-1-1 dispatch 3. policy for the City of Las Vegas whereby ambulances operated by private companies, including but not limited to American Medical Response, were prevented from responding to 9-1-1 calls for emergency medical services - a measure calculated to increase City of Las Vegas revenues by automatically assigning all dispatch calls to Las Vegas Fire & Rescue. Privately operated ambulances, which had previously handled the majority of all such calls, would thenceforth receive notification from 9-1-1 dispatchers manually, and only "if necessary."
- That persons in need of emergency medical services would be subjected to 4. needlessly delayed ambulance response times as a result of this policy could not have been more foreseeable. But with dollar signs in their eyes, Defendants recklessly disregarded common sense and a chorus of public warnings that the Las Vegas Fire & Rescue was unequipped to handle the majority of 9-1-1 calls, demonstrating deliberate indifference to the value of the lives that would be lost as a result. No responsible municipal official would have implemented such a policy.
 - On February 23, 2014, John Benjamin Kraai was involved in an altercation in Las 5.

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Vegas, Nevada whereby the Kraai was shot in the torso by Defendant Fred Dein, the owner of
Kraai's employer, McNastys Auto & Cycle. The incident occurred within close proximity to an
American Medical Response ambulance that was not dispatched to his aid in response to a 9-1-1
call for help. Instead, pursuant to Defendants' newly-adopted policy, he was forced to wait twenty-
six (26) critical, unnecessary, minutes for a Fire Department ambulance to arrive, leading to his
death from otherwise treatable injuries.

As a direct result of Defendants' policies, practices, customs and procedures, John 6. Benjamin Kraai was deprived of his rights to be bodily security and life guaranteed to him by the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- The Jurisdiction of this Court is invoked pursuant to the Civil Rights Act, 42 U.S.C. 7. § 1983 et seq; the Judicial Code, §§ 1331 and 1343(a); and the Constitution of the United States.
- Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b). The parties reside, or, 8. at the time the events took place, resided in this judicial district, and the events giving rise to
 - Plaintiffs' claims also occurred in this judicial district. 9.

PARTIES

- Plaintiff Marie Theresa Nolan ("Marie") is the mother of Decedent and is the duly-10. appointed special administratrix for the estate of Estate of John Benjamin Kraai. At all times relevant hereto, Marie has been a resident of the State of Nevada, County of Clark. Plaintiff Marie sues in her individual capacity, in her capacity as special administratrix of the Estate of John Benjamin Kraai, and as an heir pursuant to N.R.S. 41.085.
- Defendant City of Las Vegas is a municipality existing under the laws of the State 11. of Nevada.

12	Defendant I	oc Veras	Fire &	Rescue	is a	denartment	of the	City of	Las `	Vegas.
17	- Detendant i	as vegas	Γ If C C	Nescue	15 a	gepartment	or me	City OI.	Las	v Ogas.

- 13. Defendant William L. McDonald is the Fire Chief for the City of Las Vegas and at all material times mentioned herein, was acting under the color of law when he engaged in conduct that led to Plaintiffs' injuries. Defendant McDonald is sued in his individual capacity and in his capacity as Fire Chief.
- 14. Defendant Betsy Fretwell is the City Manager for the City of Las Vegas and at all material times mentioned herein, was acting under the color of law when she when she engaged in conduct that led to Plaintiffs' injuries. Defendant Fretwell is sued in her individual capacity and in her capacity as City Manager.
- 15. Defendant Fred Dein is the owner of McNastys Auto & Cycle and at all times relevant herein is a resident of the State of Nevada, County of Clark.
- 16. Defendant McNastys Auto & Cycle is a Nevada sole proprietorship owned and operated by Defendant Fred Dein; At all times relevant herein, Defendant McNastys was conducting business in the State of Nevada, County of Clark.
- 17. Plaintiffs do not know the true names and capacities or involvement, whether individual, corporate, associate, partnership or otherwise of the Defendants named here in as John Does I through X, inclusive. Plaintiffs pray leave to amend this Complaint to show their true names and capacities when the same have been finally determined.

FACTS

- 18. For decades, Defendant City of Las Vegas ("City") responded to 9-1-1 calls for emergency medical services by simultaneously dispatching ambulances operated by Defendant Las Vegas Fire & Rescue ("LVFR") and by private contractors.
 - 19. LVFR and private contractors charge patients for medical transports.
 - 20. According to LVFR, it operates a fleet of 23 ambulances, while one of the City's Page 4 of 15

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principal private ambulance contractors, American Medical Response ("AMR"), reports that it operates a fleet of a fleet of approximately 70 ambulances. With its much larger fleet of ambulances, AMR handled the majority of medical transports – and had done so for many years.

- The City's "dual-response" system relied upon the use of a computer-aided dispatch 21. ("CAD") system to automatically relay dispatch calls to ambulances operated by both LVFR and private contractors.
- In 2012, the International City/County Management Association issued a report 22. noting that the City could save up to \$14 million annually by assuming all responsibility for emergency transport.
- Citing this untapped source of revenue, Defendants came up with a plan to modify 23. the City's 9-1-1 dispatch system so as to prevent private ambulances from automatically receiving dispatch calls for emergency medical services. Defendant Betsy Fretwell ("Fretwell"), in her capacity as Las Vegas City Manager, and Defendant William L. McDonald ("McDonald"), in his capacity as Las Vegas Fire Chief, were the responsible decision-makers acting on behalf of the City and LVFR.
- Upon information and belief, beginning in or about January 2015, AMR and other 24. private ambulance companies began experiencing frequent delays in dispatch time.
- Upon information and belief, Defendants began testing what would become their 25. new "policy" in or about January 2015.
- McDonald thus abruptly announced on March 2, 2014, that effective starting the 26. next day, private ambulances would no longer receive automatic dispatch calls through the City's CAD system. However, upon information and belief, private ambulances had in fact stopped receiving automatic dispatch calls as early as January 2015.
 - Blindsided by the announcement, AMR and others warned Defendants including 27.

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in published media reports - that the City's new policy would result in delayed emergency
response times, jeopardizing health and safety for those in need of emergency medical services
Tragically, Defendants did not heed these warnings.

- Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and upon such information and belief, allege that under 28. the newly-implemented policy, private contractors could still be dispatched in response to a 9-1-1 call, but that call would have to be made by 9-1-1 dispatchers manually.
- The decision-making process as to whether to dispatch a private ambulance has not been 29. publicly disclosed by Defendants.
- On or about February 23, 2014, John Benjamin Kraai went to his former employer's 30. place of business, McNastys, at 4350 Arville Street, C-19, Las Vegas, Nevada 89103 to retrieve his tools.
- Upon arrival, the owner of McNastys, Defendant Fred Dein, began yelling and 31. threatening Kraii.
- While Kraai was attempting to calm Dein down, Dein produced a gun and shot 32. Kraai in the torso.
 - A 9-1-1 caller immediately reported Kraai's injury. 33.
- Although an AMR ambulance was stationed and awaiting dispatch nearby, it was 34. not dispatched because of the City's testing of the new 9-1-1 dispatch policy/protocols.
- Instead, an LVFR ambulance stationed farther from Kraai was dispatched, critically 35. delaying Kraai's treatment by an astounding twenty-six minutes; thereby causing Kraai's needless and painful death from his injuries.
- Defendants tested and implemented a policy preventing private ambulances from 36. being dispatched to 9-1-1 emergencies knowing well the substantial risk that delayed ambulance response times would result. Further, Defendants perpetuated the policy for months despite their

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actual knowledge	that	response	times	were	being	dela	ved
actual Knowledge	unai	response	tillion	** C1 C	001115	aoia,	\mathcal{F}°

- Defendants acted with deliberate indifference to the bodily security and lives of 37. persons in need of emergency medical services.
- Defendants' implementation of this policy prevented Kraai from receiving the 38. immediate medical treatment that would otherwise have been dispatched to his aid, resulting in his wrongful death.
- Defendants' actions and inactions constituted a stunning abuse of government 39. power, asserted by them so as to cut short the life of Kraai and, doubtlessly, many others.
- Plaintiffs have therefore had to retain the services of CALLISTER & ASSOCIATES to 40. prosecute this action and is entitled to reasonable award of attorneys' fees and costs therefore under 42 U.S.C. § 1988.

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Violation of Civil Rights to Life and Security of Person 42 U.S.C. § 1983 - Custom and Policy/Monell Liability

- Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation set forth above as though 41. fully set forth herein.
 - 42 U.S.C. § 1983 provides in part: 42.

Every person who, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage of any State or Territory subjects, or causes to be subjected, any person of the United States or other person within the jurisdiction thereof to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit at equity or other proper proceeding for redress.

- At all times material hereto, Defendants, and each of them, acted under the color of 43. state law.
 - Defendants made, modified and carried out the policies of the City and LVFR. 44.
 - Defendants, and each of them, subjected Kraai to violations of his rights to personal 45. Page 7 of 15

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security, bodily integrity, and Equal Protection of Laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendmen	ıt
by:	

- (a) testing, adopting, and implementing a policy of preventing private ambulances from responding to 9-1-1 calls for emergency medical services;
- (b) failing to provide an adequate replacement for the private emergency medical services displaced as a result of the policy;
- (c) directly and proximately causing emergency medical services to Kraai to be critically delayed resulting in his wrongful death.
- The aforementioned policies, practices, and customs of Defendants were the 46. driving force behind said constitutional violations.
- As a proximate result of Defendants' wrongful acts, Plaintiff has been deprived of 47. the society, love, comfort, companionship, financial support, emotional support and support services of decedent Kraai.
- As a further proximate result of the Defendants' wrongful acts as alleged above, 48. Decedent Kraai has lost the enjoyment of life.
- The wrongful acts perpetrated by Defendants in intentionally disregarding the 49. constitutional rights of the Plaintiffs and the Decedent were willful, oppressive, malicious and performed with a wanton disregard for the established and constitutionally protected rights of the Plaintiff and the Decedent.
- As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' actions, Plaintiff has suffered 50. damages in an amount in excess of \$10,000.00
- Plaintiff has therefore had to retain the services of CALLISTER & ASSOCIATES to 51. prosecute this action and is entitled to reasonable award of attorneys' fees and costs therefore under 42 U.S.C. § 1988.

Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 (702) 385-3343 FAX: (702) 385-2899 823 Las Vegas Blvd. South, Ste 330

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SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Violation of Civil Rights to Life and Security of Person 42 U.S.C. § 1983 - Deliberate Indifference

- Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation set forth above as though 52. fully set forth herein.
 - 53. 42 U.S.C. § 1983 provides in part:

Every person who, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage of any State or Territory subjects, or causes to be subjected, any person of the United States or other person within the iurisdiction thereof to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit at equity or other proper proceeding for redress.

- Defendants implemented the new 9-1-1 dispatch policy knowing well the 54. substantial likelihood that emergency medical services to those in need would be unnecessarily delayed.
- Despite Defendants' actual knowledge that ambulance response times were, in fact, 55. being delayed as a result of the testing and implementation of the new 9-1-1 policy, Defendants kept it in place at the time of Kraai's death and afterwards.
- Defendants directly and proximately caused Kraii to be deprived of private 56. emergency medical services resulting in his suffering and wrongful death.
- Defendants, and each of them, acted with deliberate indifference to Kraai's rights 57. to bodily security, life, and Equal Protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment.
- The aforementioned policies, practices, and customs of Defendants were the 58. driving force behind said constitutional violations.
- As a proximate result of Defendants' wrongful acts, Plaintiff has been deprived of 59. the society, love, comfort, companionship, financial support, emotional support and support services of decedent Kraii.

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60.	As a further proximate result of the Defendants' wrongful acts as alleged above
Decedent Kra	ai has lost the enjoyment of life.

- The wrongful acts perpetrated by Defendants in intentionally disregarding the 61. constitutional rights of the Plaintiff and the Decedent were willful, oppressive, malicious and performed with a wanton disregard for the established and constitutionally protected rights of the Plaintiff and the Decedent.
- As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' actions, Plaintiff has suffered 62. damages in an amount in excess of \$10,000.00
- Plaintiff has therefore had to retain the services of CALLISTER & ASSOCIATES to 63. prosecute this action and is entitled to reasonable award of attorneys' fees and costs therefore under 42 U.S.C. § 1988.

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF Violation of Civil Rights to Familial Relationships 42 U.S.C. § 1983

- Plaintiffs repeats and realleges each and every allegation set forth above as though 64. fully set forth herein.
 - 42 U.S.C. § 1983 provides in part: 65.

Every person who, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage of any State or Territory subjects, or causes to be subjected, any person of the United States or other person within the iurisdiction thereof to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit at equity or other proper proceeding for redress.

- Defendants, and each of them, acting under color of state law, deprived Plaintiff 66. Marie and Decedent Kraai of their constitutional right to a familial relationship without due process of law by implementing the policy as alleged above.
 - The aforementioned policies, practices, and customs of Defendants were the 67. Page 10 of 15

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driving force behind said	constitutional violations
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- As a proximate result of Defendants' wrongful acts, Plaintiff has been deprived of 68. the society, love, comfort, companionship, financial support, emotional support and support services of decedent Kraai.
- The wrongful acts perpetrated by Defendants in intentionally disregarding the 69. constitutional rights of the Plaintiff and the Decedent were willful, oppressive, malicious and performed with a wanton disregard for the established and constitutionally protected rights of the Plaintiff and the Decedent.
- As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' actions, Plaintiff has suffered 70. damages in an amount in excess of \$10,000.00
- Plaintiff has therefore had to retain the services of CALLISTER & ASSOCIATES to 71. prosecute this action and is entitled to reasonable award of attorneys' fees and costs therefore under 42 U.S.C. § 1988.

FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF Negligence

- Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation set forth above as though 72. fully set forth herein.
- Defendants owed Kraai a duty not to test and/or implement a policy so as to prevent 73. him from receiving emergency medical services.
- Defendants breached this duty by testing and/or implementing the new 9-1-1 policy 74. as alleged above.
- Kraai suffered a painful death as a direct and proximate result of Defendants' 75. testing and implementation of the new 9-1-1 policy.
 - Plaintiffs have suffered grief and sorrow, loss of probable support, companionship, 76.

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society, and	comfort as	a r	esult o	of Kraai	's	wrongful	death
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- As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' actions, Plaintiff has suffered 77. damages in an amount in excess of \$10,000.00.
- Plaintiff has therefore had to retain the services of CALLISTER & ASSOCIATES to 78. prosecute this action and is entitled to reasonable award of attorneys' fees and costs therefore.

FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF Wrongful Death pursuant to N.R.S. § 41.08

- Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation set forth above as though 79. fully set forth herein.
 - 80. NRS 41.085(2) provides:

When the death of any person [...] is caused by the wrongful act or neglect of another, the heirs of the decedent and the personal representatives of the decedent may each maintain an action for damages against the person who caused the death . . . Id. (Emphasis added).

- Defendants owed Kraai a duty not to implement a policy so as to prevent him from 81. receiving emergency medical services.
- Defendants breached this duty by implementing the new 9-1-1 policy as alleged 82. above.
- Defendants Dein and McNasty's, by their wrongful acts as described above, as well 83. as the acts of the remaining Defendants, caused Kraai's untimely and wrongful death.
- Kraai suffered a painful death as a direct and proximate result of Defendants' 84. negligence and wrongful acts as alleged above.
- Plaintiff has suffered grief and sorrow, loss of probable support, companionship, 85. society, and comfort as a result of Kraai's wrongful death.
- Prior to his death, Decedent Kraai received severe emotional trauma and great pain 86. and suffering resulting in disfigurement and loss of enjoyment of life.

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87.	That as a direct and proximate result of the Defendants' conduct, the estate of John
Benjamin Kra	aai incurred damages and is entitled to recover damages for medical expenses,
medical care a	and treatment, and for burial expenses on behalf of the decedent.

- That as a further direct and proximate result of the Defendants' conduct, Plaintiff 88. is entitled to recover damages for the pain, suffering, and disfigurement of Decedent Kraai.
- As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' actions, Plaintiff has suffered 89. damages in an amount in excess of \$10,000.00
- Plaintiff has therefore had to retain the services of CALLISTER & ASSOCIATES to 90. prosecute this action and is entitled to reasonable award of attorneys' fees and costs therefore.

SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF Assault, as against Defendants Dein & McNastys

- Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation set forth above as though 91. fully set forth herein.
- As a result of Defendants Dein and McNastys conduct as described above, Dein 92. and McNastys intentionally caused Kraii to suffer an apprehension of imminent bodily contact.
- As a direct and proximate result of Dein and McNastys conduct, Plaintiff and 93. Decedent have been damaged in an amount in excess of \$10,000.00, the exact amount to be proven at trial.
- Plaintiff has therefore had to retain the services of CALLISTER & ASSOCIATES 94. to prosecute this action and is entitled to reasonable award of attorneys' fees and costs therefore.

SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF Battery, as against Defendants Dein & McNastys

Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation set forth above as though 95. fully set forth herein.

/.../

1	96.	As a result of Defendants Dean's and McNastys' conduct as described above, Dean
2	and McNasty	y intentionally inflicted a harmful and/or offensive bodily contact on Kraai.
3	97.	The harmful contact was the actual and proximate cause of Kraai's pain and
5	suffering.	
6		As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' conduct, Plaintiff and Decedent
7	98.	
	have been da	amaged in an amount in excess of \$10,000.00, the exact amount to be proven at trial.
8	99.	Plaintiff has therefore had to retain the services of CALLISTER & ASSOCIATES
9	to prosecute	this action and is entitled to reasonable award of attorneys' fees and costs therefore.
11		PRAYER FOR RELIEF
12	WHEREFO	RE, Plaintiff respectfully requests judgment against Defendants as follows:
13	A.	Compensatory damages in an amount in excess of \$10,000.00;
14	В.	Punitive damages;
15	C.	Injunctive relief requiring Defendants to take affirmative steps to eliminate any
16	existing police	cies resulting in the arbitrary denial of emergency services and to prevent the adoption
17	of such polic	ies in the future.
18	D.	General damages in an amount in excess of \$10,000.00;
19	E.	Special damages in an amount in excess of \$10,000.00;
20	F.	Statutory interest;
21	G.	Costs of suit incurred herein;
22	Н.	Reasonable attorney fees.
23	I.	For such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.
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26	//	
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JURY DEMAND Plaintiff demands a trial by jury. Dated this 14^{14} day of July, 2015. Respectfully submitted, CALLISTER & ASSOCIATES MATTHEW Q. CALLISTER, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 1396 MITCHELL S. BISSON, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 11920 SUNEEL J. NELSON, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 12052 823 Las Vegas Blvd. South, Ste. 330 Las Vegas, NV 89101 Attorneys for Plaintiffs 823 Las Vegas Blvd. South, Ste 330 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 (702) 385-3343 FAX: (702) 385-2899