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19		NTY, NEVADA
19	CLINI COOL	11,112,1121
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	ANGEL LUIS RODRIGUEZ, JR.,	Case No. A-23-869000-B
21	individually and as a representative of the	Department 16
	class,	Department 10
22	Citabb,	ORDER:
23	Plaintiff,	
23	VS.	FINAL APPROVING CLASS ACTION
24	75.	SETTLEMENT, AUTHORIZING
		DISBURSEMENT OF SETTLEMENT
25	NATIONAL CREDIT CENTER, LLC,	FUNDS, AND DISMISSING CASE
26		WITH PREJUDICE
26	Defendant.	
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On October 10, 2024, the Court held a hearing on Plaintiff Angel Luis Rodriguez, Jr.'s ("Plaintiff" or "Class Representative") Unopposed Motions for (i) Final Approval of Class Action Settlement and Certification of Settlement Class; and (ii) Attorneys' Fees, Costs, and Class Representative Service Award. At the hearing, Plaintiff, Defendant National Credit Center, LLC ("Defendant"), and members of the proposed class of consumers in this matter (the "Settlement Class") were afforded the opportunity to be heard in support of or in opposition to the Settlement. The Court has considered all papers filed and arguments with respect to the proposed Settlement of the claim asserted under the Fair Credit Reporting Act ("FCRA") by the Settlement Class, therefore,

THE COURT FINDS AS FOLLOWS:

1. For purposes of this Order (the "Final Judgment and Order"), the Court adopts all defined terms as set forth in the Settlement Agreement and Release ("Settlement Agreement") signed on behalf of the Settlement Class and Defendant, on or about June 11, 2024.

Final Approval of Class Action Settlement

- 2. The Court's Preliminary Approval Order preliminarily approving the Settlement is reaffirmed in all respects.
- 3. The Settlement Agreement warrants final approval under Nev. R. Civ. P. 23(e), *Murray v. Dubric*, 514 P.3d 1081, 2022 WL 3335982 (Nev. 2022) (unpublished table disposition), and other factors that Nevada state courts have considered.
- 4. First, the record demonstrates that the Settlement Agreement was reached only after a significant amount of discovery was completed. *See id.* For example, the Parties both propounded and responded to written discovery requests; Plaintiff pursued significant third-party discovery, issuing subpoenas to seven third parties; the Parties negotiated Defendant's production of voluminous documents and consumer data, which Plaintiff thereafter analyzed with the help of three experts; and Plaintiff completed a Fed. R. Civ. P. 30(b)(6) deposition. All told, both Class Counsel and Defense Counsel had a good grasp on the merits of the case before entering into the Settlement Agreement, which weighs in favor of final approval.
- 5. Second, the Settlement Agreement was negotiated at arm's length. Before executing the Settlement Agreement, the Parties participated in three full-day mediation sessions, as

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well as subsequent arms-length negotiations, which were conducted with the assistance of an experienced third-party neutral. This, too, supports final approval of the Settlement. See id.

- 6. Third, Settlement Class Members' response to the Settlement further weighs in favor of final approval. See id. All valid opt-outs were required to be postmarked by September 25, 2024, and as of October 3, 2024, only 13 Settlement Class Members had opted out of the Settlement. Further, objections were due to be filed by September 25, 2024 and only one Class Member, Jose Luis Garcia Lopez, had objected to any of the Settlement Agreement's terms.
- 7. Mr. Garcia Lopez's objection is both procedurally and substantively deficient. As a preliminary matter, Mr. Garcia Lopez failed to file his Objection with the Court, as required. This alone provides sufficient grounds to overrule the objection. Moreover, Mr. Garcia Lopez failed to provide the basis for his objections with specificity. Instead, in his objection, he largely recited portions of irrelevant state regulations and statutes, as well as what appear to be excerpts of overviews of irrelevant legal concepts and standards. Although difficult to parse, Mr. Garcia Lopez appears to object to the Settlement because he wishes to pursue individual claims against Defendant. However, this is not a sufficient reason to deny final approval of the Settlement, particularly when no other Class Member has objected to any of its terms. Thus, the Court **OVERRULES** Mr. Garcia Lopez's objection, as it is procedurally invalid and it does not raise a genuine issue of concern as to all Settlement Class Members. The Court further notes that neither Mr. Garcia Lopez nor any other objecting Settlement Class Member appeared at the Final Approval Hearing.
- 8. All told, the Settlement Class's strong support confirms that the Settlement Agreement is worthy of final approval.
- 9. Fourth, not only did the Defendant deny liability under the facts alleged, the Defendant contested the applicability of FCRA, the sole authority for the relief sought in the Complaint, to its business and the product at issue.
- 10. Moreover, the Settlement Agreement creates both significant monetary and injunctive relief—results which are especially impressive given Settlement Class Members' significant risks to recovery had the case continued in litigation, and in light of the fact that most courts hold that the FCRA does not provide for injunctive relief of the kind agreed to in this

litigation.

- 11. As for monetary relief, the Settlement Agreement provides a total settlement amount of \$30 million which, to Plaintiff's knowledge, makes the Settlement the fourth-largest recovery in the history of the FCRA. The Settlement amount is also larger than any FCRA recovery achieved by the Federal Trade Commission or the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. On an individual level, the relief is also substantial, particularly in light of the fact that the FCRA allows for statutory damages of \$100 to \$1,000 for each willful violation. 15 U.S.C. § 1681n(a)(1). The Settlement Agreement also provides for meaningful injunctive relief: practice changes relative to processes by which Defendant generates NCC OFAC Screens, which directly address the claims at issue in this litigation to the benefit of consumers. The value of the Settlement's injunctive relief is estimated, on the conservative end, to be \$18 million dollars. Notably, this injunctive relief could only have been achieved most likely in the settlement context.
- 12. These results are particularly strong given the risks of continued litigation. For example, both liability and willfulness were hotly contested here, with there being no guarantee that Plaintiff would prevail on these issues at summary judgment, trial, and inevitable appeals. The Settlement allows Plaintiff and Settlement Class Members to avoid these (and other) substantial risks, and to receive immediate relief.
- 13. All told, the Court finds that the Settlement Agreement is fair, adequate, and reasonable.
- 14. The Court hereby finally approves the Settlement Agreement pursuant to Nev. R. Civ. P. 23(e).

Final Certification of Settlement Class

- 15. The Court's Preliminary Approval Order preliminarily certifying the Settlement Class is reaffirmed in all respects.
- 16. The prerequisites to a class action under Nev. R. Civ. P. 23(a) have been satisfied, for settlement purposes only, for the Settlement Class defined as follows:
 - All individuals who were the subject of an NCC OFAC Screen Defendant disseminated to a third party from May 5, 2020, through the Execution Date.

- 17. The Settlement Class, which consists of more than 400,000 Settlement Class Members, is sufficiently numerous.
- 18. For the purposes of settlement only, Plaintiff's claims are typical of those of the other Settlement Class Members in that all members of the Class, including Plaintiff, had an NCC OFAC Screen prepared about them that did not result in a negative response.
- 19. For the purposes of settlement only, the Court finds there are questions of fact and law that are common to all Settlement Class Members. Such questions include, for example, whether NCC OFAC Screens are a consumer report subject to the FCRA, and if so, whether Defendant used reasonable procedures to assure maximum possible accuracy in generating its results. These questions are common to the Settlement Class because their answers as to one class member hold true for all class members.
- 20. Plaintiff has fairly and adequately protected the interests of the Settlement Class. He has been actively involved in investigating and litigating this case for nearly one-and-a-half years and, for example, helped investigate his claims, reviewed and approved the Complaint, responded to voluminous discovery requests, stayed in close communication with Class Counsel throughout the litigation and settlement negotiations, and reviewed and approved the Settlement Agreement. Plaintiff has no conflict with Settlement Class Members, as each has the same interest in receiving relief. Moreover, Plaintiff has retained Class Counsel experienced in consumer class action litigation who have adequately represented, and will continue to adequately represent, the Settlement Class. Class Counsel, who have been appointed as lead counsel in dozens of FCRA class actions, have diligently investigated and litigated the claims at issue here, and ultimately secured historic monetary relief and important injunctive relief for the Settlement Class. And, they have done so on a contingency basis, with no guarantee of a successful resolution: They have not yet been compensated for any of their (substantial) time spent on this matter, and they have advanced all expenses, without any guarantee that they would be reimbursed.
- 21. Further, for settlement purposes only, this action is maintainable as a class action under Nev. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(3).

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22. The Court finds, for the purpose of settlement only, that a class action is superior
to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy. Specifically,
individual members of the Settlement Class do not have an interest in controlling the prosecution of
this case; Class Counsel are unaware of any suits brought on an individual basis against Defendant
related to an NCC OFAC Screen; it is desirable to concentrate the litigation in this forum, where
Defendant has offices; and there are no likely difficulties in managing this class action.

- 23. For the purposes of settlement only, questions of fact and law common to Settlement Class Members predominate over any questions affecting only individual members. Such questions include: (i) whether NCC OFAC Screens are subject to the FCRA; (ii) if applicable, whether Defendant used reasonable procedures to assure maximum possible accuracy as required by 15 U.S.C. § 1681e(b); (iii) whether Defendant's conduct was willful; and (iv) the proper measure of actual, statutory and/or punitive damages.
- 24. Accordingly, the Court hereby finally certifies the Settlement Class, for settlement purposes only, pursuant to Nev. R. Civ. P. 23.

Notice

- 25. Notice has been duly provided to the Settlement Class in compliance with Nev. R. Civ. P. 23(f), due process, and of the Court's Preliminary Approval Order.
- 26. The Notices provided to Settlement Class Members included abundant information about the case and Settlement, and advised Settlement Class Members of the information enumerated in Nev. R. Civ. P. 23(d)(3)(A-C) and, in fact, far exceeded the requirements of this Rule.
- 27. In addition, the Settlement Administrator made reasonable efforts to provide Notice to each Settlement Class Member by, for example, seeking to obtain updated contact information and sending all Mail and Email Notices in both English and Spanish (with materials available in Arabic on the Settlement Website, as well) and, where possible and applicable, sending multiple Email Notices.
- 28. In sum, Notice to the Class was more than adequate to advise Class Members regarding the Settlement.

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Allocation of Settlement Funds

- 29. As used herein, "Settlement Funds" refers to the total of \$30 million in monetary consideration that Defendant will pay under the Settlement. The Settlement Funds are composed of:
 (i) Defendant's first payment of \$27 million into the Gross Settlement Fund and (ii) Defendant's second payment of \$3 million into the Supplemental Settlement Fund.
- 30. The plan of allocation of the Settlement Funds, as described in Section 5 and 7 of the Settlement Agreement, is fair and reasonable to all Settlement Class Members and the Court hereby approves distribution of the Settlement Funds accordingly.

A. Attorneys' Fees and Costs

- 31. Class Counsel's request for an attorney fee award of \$10,000,000, representing 33.3% of the Settlement Funds, is fair and reasonable considering all of the circumstances.
- 32. Under the percentage-of-the-fund method, Class Counsel's requested fee satisfies each of the factors enumerated by the Nevada Supreme Court in *Brunzell v. Golden Gate National Bank*, 85 Nev. 345 (1969).
- 33. First, Class Counsel, from both Berger Montague PC and Eglet Adams Eglet Ham Henriod are experienced, skilled, and highly respected in the area of complex class actions and consumer litigation.
- 34. Second, the work to be done in this case was difficult, intricate, and important, requiring significant time and skill. Class action litigation itself is inherently complex; in addition to its class action nature, this case also involved substantial and unsettled litigation issues. In particular, Defendant has raised many defenses, including that NCC OFAC Screens do not constitute "consumer reports," as defined under the FCRA, and that its screening results on Plaintiff were not inaccurate. Few courts, and certainly none that are binding on this Court, have decided the precise legal and factual issues that would have been presented here. In addition, to recover for Plaintiff and the Class, Class Counsel ultimately would have had to prove not only that NCC OFAC Screens are governed by the FCRA, and were inaccurate, but also that Defendant violated the FCRA willfully. *See* 15 U.S.C. § 1681n(a)(1). But proving willfulness under the FCRA is an "onerous task with a highly uncertain outcome." *Domonoske v. Bank of Am., N.A.*, 790 F. Supp. 2d 466, 474-76 (W.D.

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Va. 2011). Moreover, had the Parties here not settled, this case would have involved expensive factual and expert discovery, and contentious motion practice. Lastly, this case is unquestionably important. Plaintiff and Class Counsel sought to vindicate the rights of hundreds of thousands of consumers under the FCRA—most of whom, absent the class action mechanism, would likely never assert claims or obtain relief for Defendant's challenged conduct.

- 35. Third, for nearly two years, Class Counsel have dedicated tremendous skill, time, and attention to investigating, litigating, and eventually resolving this matter. Class Counsel engaged in voluminous and often contentious discovery, and began preparing numerous motions to compel; pursued aggressive third party discovery; negotiated the production of, and thereafter analyzed, complicated data regarding millions of reports, as well as the matching algorithms that had produced them; retained and managed two experts to analyze those data and algorithms; retained and oversaw an additional expert to analyze Defendant's finances; deposed Defendant's corporate witness; began preparing for several depositions of additional witnesses; and engaged in lengthy settlement negotiations, which involved three full-day mediation sessions and ultimately led to monetary relief for hundreds of thousands of consumers.
- 36. Fourth, as discussed above, Class Counsel have obtained both significant monetary and injunctive relief for the Settlement Class.
- 37. Thus, Class Counsel's requested for one-third of the Settlement Funds is reasonable under Brunzell.
- 38. Although not necessary to perform, a lodestar cross-check confirms that Class Counsel's requested fee is appropriate. Class Counsel's cumulative lodestar, using current reasonable hourly rates, is approximately \$1,192,309, which results in a multiplier of 8.39. This falls within the range of multipliers approved in other class action cases.
- 39. The Court hereby approves the attorneys' fee award of \$10,000,000 from the Settlement Funds.
- 40. Class Counsel's litigation expenses in the amount of to \$110,453.55—which went primarily towards expert, mediation, and filing fees—were necessarily incurred in prosecuting this matter on behalf of the Settlement Class, and are likewise approved for reimbursement from the

Settlement Funds.

B. Class Representative Service Award

- 41. The requested Class Representative Service Award of \$25,000.00 from the Settlement Funds for Plaintiff is reasonable and appropriate considering his efforts on behalf of the Settlement Class and his participation in the case.
- 42. Plaintiff has played a hands-on role in this litigation, by, for example, responding to extensive discovery requests and staying engaged through lengthy settlement negotiations. Further, he has at all times been the *only* named plaintiff; without Plaintiff's willingness to pursue his claims on a classwide basis, Class Members likely would have recovered *nothing* for the conduct challenged in this lawsuit, and would not have benefitted from the policy changes required by the Settlement.
- 43. The Court hereby approves the requested Class Representative Service Award of \$25,000.

C. Settlement Administration Costs

- 44. The Settlement Administrator should be reimbursed for the costs of administering the Settlement, costs which are routinely reimbursed in class actions.
- 45. Currently, the Settlement Administrator estimates that the costs of administering Notice and an initial distribution of payments to Settlement Class Members will be \$1,199,926.
- 46. However, there may also be a redistribution, depending on check-cashing rates from the initial distribution.
- 47. Therefore, the Parties have agreed that, should a redistribution be necessary, any additional costs of settlement administration must be approved Class Counsel and Defense Counsel prior to disbursement from the Settlement Funds.
- 48. The Court hereby approves Class Counsel and Defense Counsel to authorize payment to the Settlement Administrator as set forth in the Settlement Agreement, in the amount of up to \$1,199,926. The Court further approves Class Counsel and Defense Counsel to authorize payment to the Settlement Administrator any additional amounts that may be necessary to administer a redistribution. In the event of a redistribution, Class Counsel and Defense Counsel must both

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provide written approval prior to any additional costs of settlement administration being disbursed to the Settlement Administrator.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED THAT:

- 46. The foregoing findings and approvals are the Orders of the Court;
- 47. The Settlement Funds shall be distributed as set forth in Section 5 and 7 of Settlement Agreement and as amended.
- 48. As agreed by the Parties, Pro Rata Award payments to Settlement Class Members shall be sent by the Settlement Administrator no later than sixty-seven (67) days after this Final Judgment and Order is entered.
- 49. The Court awards \$10,110,453.55 to Class Counsel as reasonable attorneys' fees and reimbursement for reasonable out-of-pocket expenses, which shall be paid from the Gross Settlement Fund.
- 50. The Court awards Plaintiff Angel Luis Rodriguez, Jr. the sum of \$25,000, for the service he has performed for and on behalf of the Settlement Class, which shall be paid from the Gross Settlement Fund.
- 51. The Court authorizes Class Counsel and Defense Counsel to authorize payment to the Settlement Administrator as set forth in the Settlement Agreement, in the amount of up to \$1,199,926, plus any amounts approved by Class Counsel and Defense Counsel for any redistribution.
- 52. As agreed by the Parties, upon the Effective Date, the Released Parties shall be released and discharged in accordance with the Settlement Agreement.
- 53. As agreed by the Parties, upon the Effective Date, each Settlement Class Member is enjoined and permanently barred from instituting, maintaining, or prosecuting, either directly or indirectly, any lawsuit that asserts Released Claims.
- The Court overrules any objections to the Settlement. After carefully considering 54. each objection, the Court concludes that none of the objections create questions as to whether the Settlement is fair, reasonable, and adequate.

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- 55. Neither this Final Judgment and Order, nor the Settlement Agreement, shall be construed or used as an admission or concession by or against Defendant or any of the Released Parties of any fault, omission, liability, or wrongdoing, or the validity of any of the Released Claims. This Final Judgment and Order is not a finding of the validity or invalidity of any claims in this lawsuit or a determination of any wrongdoing by Defendant or any of the Released Parties. The final approval of the Settlement Agreement does not constitute any opinion, position, or determination of this Court, one way or the other, as to the merits of the claims and defenses of Plaintiff, Settlement Class Members, or Defendant.
- Without affecting the finality of this judgment, the Court hereby reserves and retains 56. jurisdiction over this Settlement, including the administration and consummation of the Settlement. In addition, without affecting the finality of this judgment, the Court retains exclusive jurisdiction over Defendant and each member of the Settlement Class for any suit, action, proceeding, or dispute arising out of or relating to this Order, the Settlement Agreement, or the applicability of the Settlement Agreement. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, any dispute concerning the Settlement Agreement, including, but not limited to, any suit, action, arbitration, or other proceeding by a Settlement Class Member in which the provisions of the Settlement Agreement are asserted as a defense in whole or in part to any claim or cause of action or otherwise raised as an objection, shall constitute a suit, action, or proceeding arising out of or relating to this Order. Solely for purposes of such suit, action, or proceeding, to the fullest extent possible under applicable law, the Parties hereto and all Settlement Class Members are hereby deemed to have irrevocably waived and agreed not to assert, by way of motion, as a defense or otherwise, any claim or objection that they are not subject to the jurisdiction of this Court, or that this Court is, in any way, an improper venue or an inconvenient forum.
- 57. The persons listed on **Exhibit 1** hereto have validly excluded themselves from the Settlement Class in accordance with the provisions of the Settlement Agreement and Preliminary Approval Order and are thus excluded from the terms of this Order. Further, because the Settlement is being reached as a compromise to resolve this litigation, including before a final determination of the merits of any issue in this case, none of the individuals reflected on **Exhibit 1** may invoke the

doctrines of res judicata, collateral estopp	el, or any state law equivalents to those doctrines in
connection with any further litigation against	st Defendant in connection with the Released Claims.
58. This action is hereby dismi	issed on the merits, in its entirety, with prejudice and
without costs.	
59. The Court directs the Clerk	to enter final judgment.
IT IS SO ORDERED.	
Dated:	Dated this 14th day of October, 2024 HONORABLE TIMOTHY C. WILLIAMS
	80A 6EA EC08 BC45 Timothy C. Williams District Court Judge
Submitted by:	Approved as to form by:
/s/ Richard K. Hy ROBERT T. EGLET, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 3402 ROBERT M. ADAMS, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 6551 RICHARD K. HY, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 12406 EGLET ADAMS EGLET HAM HENRIOD 400 S. Seventh St., Suite 400 Las Vegas, NV 89101 Ph: (702) 450-5400; Fax: (702) 450-5451 E-Mail: eservice@egletlaw.com E. MICHELLE DRAKE, ESQ. Minnesota Bar No. 0387366 JOHN G. ALBANESE, ESQ. Minnesota Bar No. 0395882 ARIANA B. KIENER, ESQ. Minnesota Bar No. 0402365 BERGER MONTAGUE PC 1229 Tyler Street NE, Suite 205 Attorneys for Plaintiff and the Class	J Christopher Jorgensen, Bar No. 5382 LEWIS ROCA ROTHGERBER CHRISTIE LLP 3993 Howard Hughes Pkwy., Suite 600 Las Vegas, NV 89169 T. 702.949.8200 E-Mail: cjorgensen@lewisroca.com Jennifer L. Sarvadi* Julia K. Whitelock* HUDSON COOK, LLP 1909 K Street, NW, 4th Floor Washington, DC 20006 T. 202.223.6930 E-Mail: jsarvadi@hudco.com E-Mail: jwhitelock@hudco.com *pro hac vice Attorneys for Defendant

EXHIBIT 1



Rodriguez v. National Credit Center, LLC

- 13 Class Members

ID#	First Name	Last Name	Received
687797	Jose	Hernandez	9/30/2024
736319	Elena	Kostenko	9/24/2024
769854	Francisco	Lopez	9/24/2024
217164	Jesus	Molina	8/13/2024
252245	Maria Hernandez	Montiel	8/13/2024
60434	Maria	Montoya Rodriguez	8/20/2024
243441	Luis	Moreno	9/26/2024
1039431	Maria	Munoz Rodriguez	10/3/2024
1211405	Jose	Perez Garcia	8/20/2024
450611	Ramon	Reyes Zavalza	9/10/2024
1223417	Luis	Rodriguez	9/24/2024
927973	Ramon	Rodriguez	8/5/2024
1298860	Veronica	Solano Garcia	9/24/2024

Jennifer Lopez

From: Jorgensen, Christopher <CJorgensen@lewisroca.com>

Sent: Friday, October 11, 2024 3:45 PM

To: Richard Hy

Cc: Jennifer Lopez; Sarvadi, Jennifer; Jaramillo, Annette

Subject: RE: Rodriguez v NCC; Final Approval Order

Attachments: 20241011 Proposed Final Approval Order NCC.pdf

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Yes. You may insert my signature on behalf of NCC. Thank you,

Chris

Christopher Jorgensen

Partner

cjorgensen@lewisroca.com

D. 702.474.2642



From: Richard Hy <rhy@egletlaw.com> Sent: Friday, October 11, 2024 3:05 PM

To: Jorgensen, Christopher <CJorgensen@lewisroca.com>

Cc: Jennifer Lopez <jlopez@egletlaw.com>
Subject: Rodriguez v NCC; Final Approval Order

CAUTION! [EXTERNAL to Lewis Roca]

Hi Chris. Do I have permission to affix your signature to the attached order? Thank you.

Richard

This message and any attachments are intended only for the use of the individual or entity to which they are addressed. If the reader of this message or an attachment is not the intended recipient or the employee or agent responsible for delivering the message or attachment to the intended recipient you are hereby notified that any dissemination, distribution or copying of this message or any attachment is strictly prohibited. If you have received this communication in error, please notify us immediately by replying to the sender. The information transmitted in this message and any attachments may be privileged, is intended only for the personal and confidential use of the intended recipients, and is covered by the Electronic Communications Privacy Act, 18 U.S.C. §2510-2521.

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA					
AUTOMATED CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE					
District					
Court. The foregoing Order was served via the court's electronic eFile system to all recipients registered for e-Service on the above entitled case as listed below:					

John Albanese jalbanese@bm.net

Jean Hilbray jhibray@bm.net

Sophia Rios srios@bm.net

Zachary Vaughn zvaughan@bm.net