

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

ALLA ZORIKOVA,

Appellant,

vs.

JULIE PYLE; TAMMY WILLET; AND


VEGAS SHEPHERD RESCUE,

Respondents.

No. 83478

**FILED**

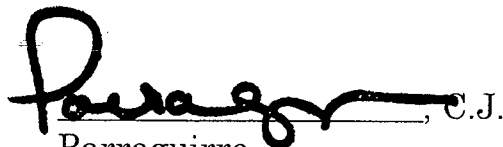
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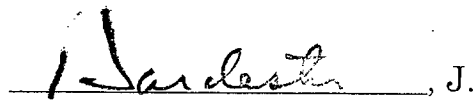
ELIZABETH A. BROWN  
CLERK OF SUPREME COURT  
BY   
DEPUTY CLERK

ORDER DENYING PETITION FOR REVIEW


Review denied. NRAP 40B.


It is so ORDERED.<sup>1</sup>


  
Parraguirre, C.J.

  
Hardesty, J.

  
Stiglich, J.

  
Cadish, J.

  
Pickering, J.

  
Herndon, J.

cc: Alla Zorikova  
The Law Office of Casey D. Gish

<sup>1</sup>The Honorable Abbi Silver having retired, this matter was decided by a six-justice court.

Appendix C

IN THE COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

ALLA ZORIKOVA,  
Appellant,  
vs.  
JULIE PYLE; TAMMY WILLET; AND  
VEGAS SHEPHERD RESCUE,  
Respondents.

No. 83478-COA

**FILED**

AUG 26 2022

ELIZABETH A. BROWN  
CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT  
BY  DEPUTY CLERK

*ORDER OF AFFIRMANCE*

Alla Zorikova appeals from a district court order granting a motion to dismiss in a tort action. Eighth Judicial District Court, Clark County; Eric Johnson, Judge.

In the proceedings below, Zorikova filed an action against respondent Vegas Shepherd Rescue and two of its founders, respondents Tammy Willet and Julie Pyle (collectively defendants), alleging that defendants were in possession of 25 German Shepherd dogs that were unlawfully removed from Zorikova's property in Southern California.<sup>1</sup> Zorikova sought return of the dogs and monetary damages related to business losses from her dog-breeding program. After filing the complaint, Zorikova allegedly served the defendants by providing legal documents to a central receptionist at a virtual office company in Las Vegas. And as relevant here, Zorikova later moved for default judgment as the defendants

<sup>1</sup>We do not recount the facts except as necessary to our disposition.

*Attachment 1*

22-26904

never answered her complaint.<sup>2</sup> Shortly thereafter, the defendants moved to dismiss Zorikova's complaint under NRCP 12(b)(5) for failure to state a claim and NRCP 12(b)(4) for insufficient service of process.

After full briefing on the motions, the district court held an evidentiary hearing to determine whether Zorikova properly served the defendants. At the hearing, Zorikova maintained that, on October 5th and 9th of 2020, her daughter, Olivia Jeong, traveled from Barstow to Las Vegas and delivered the summons and complaint to the receptionist at the virtual office company. Zorikova also stated that she personally delivered litigation-related documents to that address on October 6 but contends that she did not serve the complaint.

The defendants argued that Zorikova's attempted service was improper under NRCP 4.2, as Zorikova allegedly served a receptionist that did not work for Vegas Shepherd Rescue or serve as an agent for the individual defendants. Additionally, the defendants argued that Zorikova failed to comply with NRCP 4(c)(3) and presented evidence (in the form of video security footage) purporting to demonstrate that it was Zorikova herself, and not her daughter, who delivered the documents to the receptionist on October 6, 2020.

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<sup>2</sup>Around this time, Zorikova unilaterally added Casey Gish, counsel for the defendants, to the caption of the complaint in this matter. As Zorikova failed to name Gish in her notice of appeal or otherwise challenge the portion of the district court's order dismissing the complaint as to Gish, Zorikova has waived any argument regarding the same. *Powell v. Liberty Mut. Fire Ins. Co.*, 127 Nev. 156, 161 n.3, 252 P.3d 668, 672 n.3 (2011) (providing that issues not raised on appeal are deemed waived).

Following the hearing, the district court entered an order granting the defendants' motion to dismiss under NRCP 12(b)(4) on the basis that Zorikova failed to serve her complaint. Specifically, the district court found that the individual defendants, Pyle and Willet, and the corporate defendant, Vegas Shepherd Rescue, had not been served as required under NRCP 4.2(a) and (c). Moreover, the court also found that Zorikova and Jeong's testimonies was not credible and that, based on the evidence presented to the court, it appeared that Zorikova herself had attempted to serve the complaint, violating NRCP 4(c)(3) (stating that "[t]he summons and complaint may be served by the sheriff, or a deputy sheriff, of the county where the defendant is found or by any person who is at least 18 years old and not a party to the action"). Finally, the court found that Zorikova had also failed to timely file her affidavits of service as required by NRCP 4(d) (stating that "a plaintiff must file proof of service with the court stating the date, place, and manner of service no later than the time permitted for the defendant to respond to the summons"), and determined that the affidavits filed in this case in June 2021 (indicating that Jeong had served the receptionist on October 9, 2020) were falsified.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup>The court further noted in its order that both Jeong and Zorikova's demeanors during their testimony led it to believe that their testimony was not credible. As to Jeong, the court stated that she refused to answer basic questions and responded to questioning with "inconsistent and often evasive answers." As to Zorikova, the court noted that she also had "evasive and contradictory answers" in response to questioning and stated that Zorikova admitted to purposefully lying to the court regarding her current address due to safety concerns and ongoing litigation in other jurisdictions.

In addition to dismissing the complaint under NRCP 12(b)(4), the district court also sanctioned Zorikova by dismissing the complaint with prejudice for abusing the judicial process, presenting false and misleading testimony to the court, and preparing and filing false and misleading documents with the court. The court also indicated that it would award attorney fees and costs to the defendants after further briefing.<sup>4</sup> Specifically, the court found that while Zorikova "may not have understood the procedure for proper service of process, she understood she was providing false testimony to dupe the Court and the parties into believing that she properly served the summons and complaint. [Zorikova] did not act negligently, but willfully and in bad faith." Zorikova now appeals.

On appeal, Zorikova argues that the district court improperly dismissed her complaint for insufficient service of process. Specifically, Zorikova challenges the district court's determination that she personally served the complaint in violation of NRCP 4(c)(3). However, Zorikova fails to challenge the district court's alternative reasons for dismissal, namely that service was improper under NRCP 4.2, which provides an independent basis for affirming the order. This "failure to properly challenge each of the district court's independent alternative grounds leaves them unchallenged

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For these reasons, the district court determined that Jeong and Zorikova's testimony at the hearing was not credible.

<sup>4</sup>In her informal brief, Zorikova attempts to challenge the district court's subsequent award of attorney fees. However, the attorney-fee award is the subject of a separate appeal currently pending in the supreme court in Case No. 84186, and therefore this court will not address these issues here.

and therefore intact, which results in a waiver of any assignment of error as to any of the independent alternative grounds.” *Hung v. Berhad*, 138 Nev., Adv. Op. 50, \_\_\_ P.3d \_\_\_, \_\_\_ (Ct. App. 2022). We therefore affirm the district court’s dismissal of Zorikova’s complaint for insufficient service of process. *Id.* (summarily affirming the district court’s order where appellant failed to challenge the district court’s alternative grounds for dismissal).

We now turn to whether the district court abused its discretion when it dismissed Zorikova’s complaint with prejudice as a sanction for her conduct in the litigation. Courts have inherent equitable powers to dismiss actions for abusive litigation practices or failure to comply with court rules. See *TeleVideo Sys., Inc. v. Heidenthal*, 826 F.2d 915, 916 (9th Cir. 1987); *Moore v. Cherry*, 90 Nev. 390, 393, 528 P.2d 1018, 1020 (1974) (stating that “[i]nherent in courts is the power to dismiss a case for failure to . . . comply with its orders”). This court will not reverse a particular sanction imposed absent a showing of abuse of discretion. *Young v. Johnny Ribeiro Bldg., Inc.*, 106 Nev. 88, 92, 787 P.2d 777, 779 (1990).

“[D]ismissal with prejudice is the most severe sanction that a court may apply [and] its use must be tempered by a careful exercise of judicial discretion.” *Hunter v. Gang*, 132 Nev. 249, 260, 377 P.3d 448, 455 (Ct. App. 2016) (emphasis and internal quotation marks omitted). Accordingly, our appellate courts have recognized that where the drastic sanction of dismissal with prejudice is imposed, a somewhat heightened standard of review will apply. *Young*, 106 Nev. at 92, 787 P.2d at 779.

A district court can meet this heightened standard of review through an “express, careful and preferably written explanation of the

court's analysis of the pertinent factors," which include (1) the degree of willfulness of the offending party; (2) the extent to which the non-offending party would be prejudiced by a lesser sanction; (3) the severity of the sanction of dismissal relative to the severity of the misconduct; (4) the feasibility and fairness of alternative, less severe sanctions; (5) the policy favoring adjudication on the merits; and (6) the need to deter both the parties and future litigants from similar abuses. *Id.* at 92-93, 787 P.2d at 779-80.


Having considered Zorikova's opening brief and the record on appeal, we conclude that the district court did not abuse its discretion when it sanctioned Zorikova by dismissing her complaint with prejudice. Although NRCP 12(b)(4) dismissals for insufficient service of process are usually without prejudice, *see* NRCP 4(e)(2), the district court here conducted a separate analysis and utilized its inherent authority to dismiss Zorikova's complaint with prejudice for false testimony and abusive litigation practices. *See TeleVideo*, 826 F.2d at 916. The district court entered a nine-page order that substantially complied with the requirements of *Young* wherein it determined that Zorikova "abused the judicial process, . . . presented false and misleading testimony to the Court, and . . . prepared and filed false and misleading documents with the court." *See N. Am. Props. v. McCarran Int'l Airport*, No 61997, 2016 WL 699864 (Nev. Feb. 19, 2016) (Order of Affirmance) (affirming the imposition of case concluding sanctions after determining that the district court's analysis complied with the requirements of *Young* even though the challenged order did not directly discuss the *Young* case, where the court entered a detailed 13-page order that touched on the majority of the non-exhaustive *Young*

factors). Thus, because the district court's sanction order resulted from a written, careful, and thorough examination of the relevant factors, as required by *Young*, we conclude it did not abuse its discretion by using its inherent powers to sanction Zorikova, even under the heightened standard of review for case-ending sanctions. *Young*, 106 Nev. at 92-93, 787 P.2d at 779-80.

For these reasons, we affirm the order of the district court dismissing Zorikova's complaint with prejudice.

It is so ORDERED. <sup>5</sup>

  
\_\_\_\_\_, C.J.  
Gibbons

  
\_\_\_\_\_, J.  
Tao

  
\_\_\_\_\_, J.  
Bulla

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<sup>5</sup>Insofar as Zorikova raises arguments that are not specifically addressed in this order, we have considered the same and conclude that they either do not present a basis for relief or need not be reached given the disposition of this appeal.



cc: Hon. Eric Johnson, District Judge  
Alla Zorikova  
The Law Office of Casey D. Gish  
Eighth District Court Clerk

*Heather L. Hume*  
CLERK OF THE COURT

1 **ORDR**

2 **DISTRICT COURT**

3 **CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA**

4 ALLA ZORIKOVA;

5 Plaintiff(s),

6 vs.

7 JULIE PYLE, TAMMY WILLET, VEGAS  
8 SHEPHERD RESCUE AND DOES I  
9 THROUGH X, INDIVIDUALS, AND ROE  
10 BUSINESS ENTITIES I THROUGH X,

11 Defendant(s).

CASE NO. A-20-821249-C  
DEPT. NO. XX

Hearing Date: 8/18/2021  
Hearing Time: 9:15 a.m.

12 **ORDER**

13 THIS MATTER having come on for hearing on the 18<sup>th</sup> day of August, 2021 at 9:15 a.m.  
14 before the HONORABLE ERIC JOHNSON; Plaintiff ALLA ZORIKOVA appearing Pro Se;  
15 Defendants, JULIE PYLE and VEGAS SHEPHERD RESCUE appearing in person and by and  
16 through their counsel, CASEY D. GISH, ESQ. of THE LAW OFFICE OF CASEY D. GISH, and  
17 SHANA D. WEIR, ESQ. of WEIR LAW GROUP; Defendant TAMMY WILLET, appearing by  
18 and through her counsel, CASEY D. GISH, ESQ. of THE LAW OFFICES OF CASEY D. GISH,  
19 and SHANA D. WEIR, ESQ. of WEIR LAW GROUP; the Court having set an evidentiary hearing  
20 to consider whether Plaintiff properly effected service of the summons and complaints under Rules  
21 4 and 4.2 of the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure. The Court having considered the papers and  
22 pleadings on file, the oral arguments of counsel, testimony of witnesses, and evidence entered  
23 therein, makes the following findings of fact and conclusions of law:  
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1           1) The Complaint is dismissed as to Defendants, Julie Pyle, Tammy Willet and Casey  
2 Gish<sup>1</sup> because service was not proper under NRCP 4.2(a) as to the individuals. Service was not  
3 made personally, or to the individuals' dwellings or abodes, or to any agent authorized to accept  
4 service of process. The location of alleged service was a mail drop area of a business located at  
5 2620 Regatta Drive, Las Vegas, Nevada.

6           2) The Complaint is dismissed as to Defendant Vegas Shepherd Rescue because service  
7 was not proper under NRCP 4.2(c). Service was not made on the registered agent, an officer or  
8 director, or any other agent authorized to receive process.

9           3) The Complaint is likewise dismissed as to Defendants because the affidavits of service  
10 were not timely filed pursuant to NRCP 4(d). Plaintiff claims to have effectuated service of process  
11 on October 5, 2020; and again on October 9, 2020. However, Plaintiff did not file any affidavits  
12 of service until June 8, 2021 which was well past the due date imposed by NRCP 4(d), requiring  
13 affidavits of service to be filed within the time for filing an answer or responsive pleading.  
14

15           4) At the evidentiary hearing on August 18, 2021, the Court sought to determine if service  
16 of the summons and complaint on Defendants was accomplished by Plaintiff's daughter, Olivia  
17 Jeong, as claimed by Plaintiff and indicated in her June 8, 2021 affidavits of service. Defendants  
18 contended that to the extent any service was attempted, it was done by Plaintiff herself, an  
19 unqualified person under NRCP 4(c)(3).  
20

21           Plaintiff called Ms Jeong as a witness. Ms. Jeong testified that she served packages of  
22 materials for Plaintiff at 2620 Regatta Drive, Las Vegas, Nevada on October 5 and October 9,  
23 2020. When pressed how she came to Las Vegas from her home in Barstow, California, to deliver  
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28 <sup>1</sup>Mr. Gish was not named as a Defendant in Plaintiff's Complaint filed on September 15, 2020 or  
in the Complaint filed on September 24, 2020. However, at some point, Plaintiff unilaterally  
altered the caption to include him as a Defendant.

1 the packets on the two different dates, Ms. Jeong stated she paid an unknown middle age male to  
2 take her from Barstow in a truck to the 2620 Regatta Drive address. The Court finds Ms. Jeong's  
3 testimony to be not credible and Plaintiff knowingly proffered this false testimony to the Court.  
4 The Court reaches this conclusion based on Ms. Jeong's demeanor, her refusal and/or inability to  
5 answer basic questions, her long delays in responding to basic questions, and her inconsistent and  
6 often evasive answers and other responses. Her testimony was also not consistent with the  
7 testimony of Julie Pyle, which is discussed below and which the Court finds credible.  
8

9 5) Plaintiff also testified at the hearing. She claimed while she delivered a package of  
10 materials on October 6, 2020 to 2620 Regatta Drive, including the summons and the complaint,  
11 she had sent her daughter into the address on both October 5 and October 9, 2020 to formally  
12 affect service of the documents. The Court does not find Plaintiff's testimony to be credible and  
13 believes Plaintiff testified falsely at the hearing. The Court's conclusion is based, in part, upon  
14 the Plaintiff's statements in her pleadings and papers, the testimony presented at the hearing, the  
15 demeanor of the Plaintiff's in presenting her testimony at the hearing and her evasive and  
16 contradictory answers. Her testimony was not consistent with the testimony of Julie Pyle, which  
17 is discussed below and which the Court finds credible. During her testimony, Plaintiff also gave  
18 answers regarding her alleged inability to remember her current business/residence address, or  
19 even the county in Texas in which her current business/residence is situated. She then later  
20 admitted to the Court these were false answers and she was actually trying to conceal the location  
21 of her current business/residence in Texas because she did not want to reveal that location to the  
22 Defendants due to supposed safety concerns and ongoing litigation in other jurisdictions.  
23

24 6) Defendants called Julie Pyle, who is a director of Defendant Vegas Shepherd Rescue.  
25 Ms. Pyle testified that she picks up the mail for Vegas Shepherd Rescue from its mail drop at 2620  
26 Regatta Drive, Las Vegas, Nevada. She explained she and Tammy Willet are the only two  
27  
28

1 individuals authorized to pick up the mail and effectively it is only her as Ms. Willet lives out of  
2 state. Ms. Pyle testified Ms. Willet called her on October 6, 2020, and indicated she had received  
3 a call from the receptionist at 2620 Regatta Drive who told her an individual who identified herself  
4 as "Alla" had left a packet of legal materials with the receptionist. Ms. Willet asked Ms. Pyle to  
5 pick up the packet. Ms. Pyle went to the address and received the packet which she presented in  
6 Court and was admitted as an exhibit. She testified that she was not contacted on either October  
7 5 or October 9 about Ms. Jeong's supposed service of the summons and complaint on those dates.  
8 She stated the only packet of litigation materials she picked up at the 2620 Regatta Drive address  
9 was the one packet she picked up October 6 which was left by someone named "Alla." She did  
10 not receive the packets Ms. Jeong supposedly delivered to 2620 Regatta Drive on October 5 and  
11 October 9, 2020.  
12

13  
14 7) Defendants introduced a video of the lobby area at the 2620 Regatta Drive address into  
15 evidence. It showed a woman entering the lobby on October 6, 2020, speaking with the  
16 receptionist and leaving a packet of papers which were later picked up by Ms. Pyle. Plaintiff  
17 admitted in her testimony the woman in the video was her.  
18

19 8) Based on the evidence presented, the Court concludes the only effort at service of the  
20 summons and complaint at the 2620 Regatta Drive address was accomplished by Plaintiff herself  
21 on October 6, 2020. Ms. Jeong did not ride in a truck driven by an unknown middle age male  
22 from Barstow, California on October 5 and October 9, 2020 to the 2620 Regatta Drive address in  
23 Las Vegas, Nevada and deliver two separate packets of legal documents. The Court finds Plaintiff  
24 and Ms. Jeong presented false testimony at the hearing to attempt to establish service of the  
25 summons and complaint on defendants. The complaint is dismissed as to Defendants as any  
26 service of the summons and complaint which was attempted, was done by Plaintiff, an unqualified  
27 person under NRCP 4(c)(3).  
28

1 9) Plaintiff has abused the judicial process, including having presented false and  
2 misleading testimony to the Court, and having prepared and filed false and misleading documents  
3 with the Court. As a general proposition, the trial court has the inherent power to dismiss a  
4 plaintiff's action to protect the integrity of the judicial process and to sanction a party's failure to  
5 comply with the rules of procedure or any order of the court. See NRCP 41(b). *Cf. Meeker v.*  
6 *Rizley*, 324 F.2d 269, 271 (10th Cir. 1963). The Court finds Plaintiff's false testimony and  
7 presenting of false testimony at the August 18, 2021 hearing was willful and in bad faith, and not  
8 from any confusion or inability to comply with the rules concerning service of summons and  
9 complaint. Plaintiff may have been confused in October 2020 as a pro per party as to how to  
10 properly effect service. However, when Plaintiff discovered her personal service of process was  
11 not proper, she did not attempt to correct her actions under the rules or refile her complaint.  
12 Instead, Plaintiff decided to falsely represent she had properly served the defendants, claiming her  
13 daughter served the papers and then filing false affidavits of service with the Court. Plaintiff gave  
14 false testimony at the hearing and drew her daughter into her improper conduct by calling the  
15 daughter to give false testimony. See *Batson v. Neal Spelce Associates*, 765 F.2d 511, 514 (5th  
16 Cir.1985)  
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20 The Court has considered whether a less drastic sanction than dismissal with prejudice may  
21 be appropriate. In the instant matter, to simply dismiss the case without prejudice and allowing  
22 the Plaintiff to refile would virtually allow the plaintiff to get away with giving false testimony  
23 under oath without a meaningful penalty. *Id.* While Plaintiff possibly could be cross-examined  
24 at trial on her false testimony at the hearing, it would require extensive development of a collateral  
25 matter to the litigation. Additionally, to the extent such cross-examination or impeachment would  
26 be proper, such examination would already be available to Defendants and Plaintiff would suffer  
27 no additional penalty. See *Pierce v. Heritage Properties, Inc.*, 688 So.2d 1385, 1390 (Miss. 1997).  
28

1 As discussed below, the Court is also sanctioning Plaintiff for attorney fees and costs Defendants  
2 incurred in preparing the portion of their motion to dismiss concerning service by an unqualified  
3 person and in preparing and presenting the hearing. The Court considered whether this monetary  
4 sanction alone would be a sufficient penalty for Plaintiff's presentation of false testimony. The  
5 Court believes at this early stage of the litigation, the fees and costs would not be great enough to  
6 sufficiently sanction Plaintiff and discourage her and others from similar conduct. The Court is  
7 also concerned as to Defendants' ability to collect such fees and costs from Plaintiff.  
8

9 The Court has considered whether Plaintiff's conduct caused Defendants to suffer any  
10 prejudice as to their preparation for trial if Plaintiff was allowed to refile her complaint. While  
11 Plaintiff's conduct has not impacted Defendants' ability to develop the merits of the case if it was  
12 to ultimately go to trial, Plaintiff's conduct was substantially prejudicial to Defendants as it sought  
13 to cause defendants to defend a lawsuit not properly served upon them. Additionally, as noted  
14 above, Plaintiff is acting as her own attorney and is not blameless. While she may not have  
15 understood the procedure for proper service of process, she understood she was providing false  
16 testimony to dupe the Court and the parties into believing that she properly served the summons  
17 and complaint. Plaintiff did not act negligently, but willfully and in bad faith. *See Batson*, 765  
18 F.2d at 514. The Court finds dismissal with prejudice is appropriate in the instant case not just to  
19 penalize Plaintiff whose conduct "warrants such a sanction, but to deter those who might be  
20 tempted to engage in such conduct in the absence of a deterrent." *Nat'l Hockey League v. Metro.*  
21 *Hockey Club, Inc.*, 427 U.S. 639, 643 (1976).  
22  
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24

25 IT IS ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED, this Court's dismissal of Plaintiff's  
26 Complaint against Defendants is with prejudice as a sanction for Plaintiff's abuse of the judicial  
27 process.  
28

1 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that Defendants' counsel,  
2 Casey D. Gish, Esq. and Shana D. Weir, Esq., shall be awarded attorney's fees for having to  
3 unnecessarily litigate the propriety of Plaintiff's service of the summons and complaint.  
4 Defendant's counsel shall be awarded reasonable fees and cost for the preparation of the portion  
5 of the motion to dismiss and reply concerning improper service of summons by an unqualified  
6 person and for their preparation for, and attendance at, the hearing on August 18,  
7 2021. Defendants' Counsel shall submit billings and a memorandum regarding the factors  
8 required under *Brunzell v. Golden Gate Nat. Bank*, 85 Nev. 345, 346, 455 P.2d 31, 31 (1969), by  
9 August 27, 2021. Plaintiff shall file any responsive pleading by September 10, 2021. Defendants  
10 shall file any reply thereto by September 17, 2021.  
11

12  
13 IT IS FURTHER ADJUDGED AND DECREED that the remaining motions set for  
14 hearing on August 18, 2021, to wit 1) Plaintiff's Motion for Default Judgment, 2) Plaintiff's Ex  
15 Parte Application for Temporary Restraining Order From Custody of Plaintiff's Dogs and for  
16 Order to Return Plaintiff's Dogs and Plaintiff's Declaration in Support, and 3) Plaintiff's Motion  
17 for Leave of Court to Amend Complaint by Adding Defendants, are denied as moot.  
18

19 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that Plaintiff's Motion for  
20 Sanctions set for hearing on September 15, 2021, shall be vacated.  
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1 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that Defendants shall file a  
2 supplement to their Motion to Dismiss by August 19, 2021, to include a copy of the settlement  
3 agreement between Plaintiff, Ms. Jeong, and San Bernardino County in the amount of \$325,000  
4 that supports Defendants' argument to decertify Plaintiff's In Forma Pauperis status. Plaintiff shall  
5 file any responsive pleading by August 27, 2021.  
6

7 Dated this \_\_\_ day of \_\_\_, 2021

Dated this 2nd day of September, 2021

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10 \_\_\_\_\_  
DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

11 EAB 33D 383C 575F  
12 Eric Johnson  
13 District Court Judge  
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1 CSERV

2 DISTRICT COURT  
3 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA  
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6 Alla Zorikova, Plaintiff(s)

CASE NO: A-20-821249-C

7 vs.

DEPT. NO. Department 20

8 Julie Pyle, Defendant(s)  
9

10 **AUTOMATED CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

11 This automated certificate of service was generated by the Eighth Judicial District  
12 Court. The foregoing Order was served via the court's electronic eFile system to all  
13 recipients registered for e-Service on the above entitled case as listed below:

14 Service Date: 9/2/2021

15 Casey Gish, Esq.

casey@gishlawfirm.com

16 Shana Weir

sweir@weirlawgroup.com

17 Alla Zorikova

stevejohn19732017@gmail.com

18 Alla Zorikova

olivia.car@mail.ru

19  
20 If indicated below, a copy of the above mentioned filings were also served by mail  
21 via United States Postal Service, postage prepaid, to the parties listed below at their last  
22 known addresses on 9/3/2021

23 Casey Gish

Van Law Firm  
Attn: Casey D. Gish  
5940 S. Rainbow Blvd.  
Las Vegas, NV, 89118  
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27  
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