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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF OHIO

NORTHEAST OHIO NEIGHBORHOOD)	
HEALTH SERVICES, INC., <u>et al.</u>)	
) CASE NO. 2010-0993
Plaintiffs-Appellees,)	
)
v.)	
) (Seeking Appeal from Eighth
) District Court of Appeals -
PRASAD BIKKANI, <u>et al.</u>)) Case No. 94159)
)
Defendants-Appellants.)	

MOTION OF PLAINTIFFS-APPELLEES NORTHEAST OHIO NEIGHBORHOOD
HEALTH SERVICES, INC. AND TOTAL HEALTH CARE PLAN, INC. TO
DISMISS THE APPEAL OF DEFENDANT-APPELLANT PRASAD BIKKANI FOR
LACK OF JURISDICTION

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Appellants Prasad and Vijaya
Bikkani

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Services, Inc. and Total Health
Care Plan, Inc.

FILED
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THE SUPREME COURT SHOULD DISMISS THE APPEAL OF PRASAD BIKKANI BECAUSE THE SUPREME COURT LACKS JURISDICTION TO HEAR IT.

On June 7, 2010, appellant Prasad Bikkani ("Bikkani") filed a Notice of Appeal and Memorandum in Support of Jurisdiction.¹ Bikkani seeks to appeal the Judgment Entry entered by the Eighth District Court of Appeals on January 4, 2010 in the case of NorthEast Ohio Neighborhood Health Services, Inc., et al. v. Prasad Bikkani, et al., Case No. CA-09-94159, dismissing his appeal, sua sponte.² Appellees NorthEast Ohio Neighborhood Health Services, Inc. ("NEON") and Total Health Care Plan, Inc. ("THCP") urge the Court to dismiss the appeal because the Court lacks jurisdiction to hear it.

¹ Prasad Bikkani and his wife, Vijaya Bikkani, jointly filed a Notice of Appeal and Memorandum in Support of Jurisdiction. NEON and THCP are filing contemporaneously herewith a Motion to Dismiss the appeal of Ms. Bikkani. The Supreme Court of Ohio has never declared Ms. Bikkani a vexatious litigator and, therefore, she is not required to obtain leave of court to file an appeal with the Supreme Court. Ms. Bikkani's appeal is untimely because she failed to file the Notice of Appeal and Memorandum in Support of Jurisdiction within 45 days of when the Eighth District entered the Order which she seeks to appeal.

² In that case, the Bikkanis had sought to appeal the Judgment Entry of the trial court in the case of NorthEast Ohio Neighborhood Health Services, Inc., et al. v. Prasad Bikkani, et al., Case No. CV 07 628928, in the Court of Common Pleas, Cuyahoga County, Ohio declaring them vexatious litigators.

Bikkani is a vexatious litigator. The Supreme Court of Ohio declared him a vexatious litigator on March 5, 2007.³ The Cuyahoga County Court of Common Pleas declared him a vexatious litigator on September 28, 2009.⁴ Bikkani is prohibited from instituting any proceeding in the Supreme Court -- or any other Ohio court -- without first obtaining leave of court. The Supreme Court of Ohio (\$14,480.21), the Eighth District Court of Appeals (\$2,760), and the Cuyahoga County Court of Common Pleas (\$64,733.32) have sanctioned Bikkani a combined \$81,973.53 for frivolous conduct. This is, incredibly, the seventeenth case to burden Ohio's judicial system arising out of Bikkani's seemingly endless crusade to inflict pain on NEON and THCP.⁵

On March 2, 2010, -- after the 45-day appeal period had expired -- Bikkani submitted an Application for Leave of Court to File a Notice of Appeal in the Ohio Supreme Court. Bikkani was required to file an Application for Leave because the

³ See, Prasad Bikkani v. Rotan Lee, et al., Case No. 2006-2073, at February 28, 2007 and March 5, 2007 Judgment Entries.

⁴ See, NorthEast Ohio Neighborhood Health Services, Inc., et al. v. Prasad Bikkani, et al., Case No. CV-07-628928, in the Court of Common Pleas, Cuyahoga County, Ohio. A copy of the Journal Entry declaring Bikkani a vexatious litigator is attached as Appendix A. The Bikkanis are listed on the Clerk of the Supreme Court of Ohio's website as persons declared vexatious litigators, pursuant to R.C. 2323.52, by the Courts of Ohio.

⁵ An Executive Summary of the long history of all the Bikkani-NEON/THCP litigation is attached at Appendix B.

Supreme Court has declared him a vexatious litigator. In the Supreme Court's March 8, 2010 Case Announcements, 2010-Ohio-808, the Court granted the Application for Leave, stating as follows:

On March 5, 2007, this court found Prasad Bikkani to be a vexatious litigator under S.Ct.Prac.R. 14.5(B). This court further ordered that Bikkani was prohibited from continuing or instituting legal proceedings in this court without first obtaining leave. On March 2, 2010, attorney Kevin Breen, on behalf of Prasad Bikkani, submitted an application for leave to file a notice of appeal in the Ohio Supreme Court.

It is ordered by the court that Breen's application for leave to appeal is granted. The order declaring Prasad Bikkani to be a vexatious litigator does not apply to counsel representing Bikkani. Breen, as a licensed attorney, may file a notice of appeal on behalf of Bikkani, so long as it complies with the Supreme Court Rules of Practice.⁶ (emphasis added).

On March 19, 2010, Bikkani filed a Motion for Extension of Time to File the Notice of Appeal and Memorandum in Support of Jurisdiction. In the Supreme Court's April 22, 2010 Case Announcements, 2010-Ohio-1740, the Court granted the Motion for Extension stating in pertinent part:

It is ordered by the court, sua sponte, that this order extends the time by 45 days from the date of this entry for attorney Kevin Breen to file a notice of appeal and memorandum in support of jurisdiction of the January 4, 2010 court of appeals decision.

⁶ This Order references a March 2, 2010 Application for Leave submitted by Bikkani. It is critical to bear in mind, and cannot be over-emphasized, that March 2, 2010 is after Bikkani's 45-day appeal period expired.

The Supreme Court's Announcement fails to identify any legal support for allowing the extension. This omission is troublesome because the Announcement directly conflicts with the Supreme Court Rules of Practice. On its face, it appears that the Announcement granting the extension is a mistake.

Under the Supreme Court Rules of Practice, the Supreme Court plainly lacks jurisdiction to hear this appeal. In that regard, Sup.Ct.Prac.R. II §2(A) provides that:

(1) (a) To perfect an appeal from a court of appeals to the Supreme Court, other than in a certified conflict case (which is addressed in S.Ct.Prac.R. IV), the appellant shall file a notice of appeal in the Supreme Court within 45 days from the entry of the judgment being appealed. The date the court of appeals filed its judgment entry for journalization with its clerk, in accordance with App.R. 22(E), shall be considered the date of entry of the judgment being appealed. If the appeal is a claimed appeal of right or a discretionary appeal, the appellant shall also file a memorandum in support of jurisdiction, in accordance with S.Ct.Prac.R. III, at the time the notice of appeal is filed.

(b) Except as provided in divisions (A)(2), (3), and (4) of this section, the time period designated in this rule for filing a notice of appeal and memorandum in support of jurisdiction is mandatory, and the appellant's failure to file within this time period shall divest the Supreme Court of jurisdiction to hear the appeal. The Clerk of the Supreme Court shall refuse to file a notice of appeal or a memorandum in support of jurisdiction that is tendered for filing after this time period has passed. (emphasis added).

The Judgment Entry which Bikkani seeks to appeal was entered by the Eighth District Court of Appeals on January 4, 2010. Bikkani had 45 days from January 4, 2010 -- or until

February 18, 2010 -- to file his Notice of Appeal. Bikkani failed to meet that deadline.

Based upon the plain wording of Sup.Ct.Prac.R. II §2(A)(1)(a) and (b), the 45-day appeal period is mandatory, except for the limited exceptions identified in the Rule -- none of which apply here. It is indisputable that Bikkani failed to file the Notice of Appeal on or before February 18, 2010. The Supreme Court, therefore, lacks jurisdiction to hear the appeal.

NEON and THCP anticipate that Bikkani will argue that his appeal is timely based upon the April 22, 2010 Announcement (2010-Ohio-1740) granting the Motion for Extension of Time. When Bikkani filed the Motion for Extension on March 19, 2010, however, the Supreme Court already was divested of jurisdiction to hear the appeal. It is impossible to reconcile the April 22, 2010 Announcement (2010-Ohio-1740) granting Bikkani's Motion for Extension, with Sup.Ct.Prac.R. II §2(A)(1)(a) and (b). It is also impossible to reconcile that Announcement with the Supreme Court's March 8, 2010 Case Announcement (2010-Ohio-808) granting Bikkani leave to file an appeal "so long as it complies with the Supreme Court Rules of Practice." Why is it necessary to turn fundamental principles of appellate practice and procedure on their head to grant Bikkani -- a vexatious litigator -- a seemingly unprecedented four-month extension of time to file a Notice of Appeal for a case which the Supreme Court plainly

lacks jurisdiction to hear? An extension makes no sense and is an apparent intake error. Somehow -- perhaps because of the numerous cases which the Bikkani's have asked the Supreme Court to accept for review over the years (in this litigation and other, unrelated litigation) -- this jurisdictional defect fell through the cracks and went undetected in the intake process. The jurisdictional defect here is fundamentally distinguishable from the situation where a litigant (or counsel) asks the Court -- after jurisdiction has been perfected -- for extra time to file a brief due to illness, vacation, or the press of other business.

The 45-day appeal period is a mandatory jurisdictional requirement. It is not discretionary. If the Supreme Court were to accept Bikkani's appeal based upon the untimely Notice of Appeal and Memorandum in Support of Jurisdiction, the Supreme Court ultimately would have to dismiss the appeal as being improvidently allowed. The Supreme Court simply cannot accept an appeal for a case where the Court has been divested of jurisdiction. Whether the Supreme Court has jurisdiction of this appeal is a bright-line test. There is nothing blurred or ambiguous about it. Against this background, the Supreme Court plainly lacks jurisdiction of Bikkani's attempted appeal.

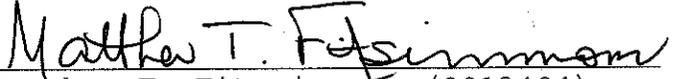
If Bikkani wanted to file an appeal, he should have timely filed an Application for Leave, Notice of Appeal, and Memorandum

in Support of Jurisdiction before the 45-day appeal period expired. Bikkani failed to do so. Instead, Bikkani waited until after the 45-day appeal period had expired, and until after the Supreme Court was divested of jurisdiction to hear the appeal, to file the Application for Leave, the Motion for Extension, the Notice of Appeal, and the Memorandum in Support of Jurisdiction. Even in instances where an extension is allowable -- which is not the case here -- a party must move for the extension before the time to act has expired. Bikkani failed to do that as well.

The Supreme Court Rules of Practice apply to everyone, or they apply to no one. They certainly should apply to Bikkani -- a vexatious litigator who is represented by able and experienced counsel. Under Sup.Ct.Prac.R. II §2(A)(1)(a) and (b), the Notice of Appeal and the Memorandum in Support of Jurisdiction are untimely and, therefore, the Supreme Court lacks jurisdiction to hear the appeal. Accordingly, NEON and THCP urge the Court to dismiss the appeal.

Respectfully submitted,

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Attorneys for Plaintiffs-Appellees

NorthEast Ohio Neighborhood Health

Services, Inc. and

Total Health Care Plan, Inc.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

A copy of the foregoing Motion of Plaintiffs-Appellees NorthEast Ohio Neighborhood Health Services, Inc. and Total Health Care Plan, Inc. to Dismiss the Appeal of Defendant-Appellant Prasad Bikkani for Lack of Jurisdiction was sent by regular U.S. mail, postage prepaid, this 11th day of June 2010 to the following:

Kevin J. Breen, Esq.
3500 W. Market Street, Suite 4
Akron, OH 44333

Attorney for Defendants-Appellants

Matthew T. Fessenden
One of the Attorneys for Plaintiffs-Appellees NorthEast Ohio Neighborhood Health Services, Inc. and Total Health Care Plan, Inc.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO

NORTHEAST OHIO NEIGHBORHOOD
HEALTH SERVICES, INC., et al.

Plaintiffs

vs

PRASAD BIKKANI, et al.

Defendants

JUDGE JOHN D. SUTULA

CASE NO. CV-07-628928

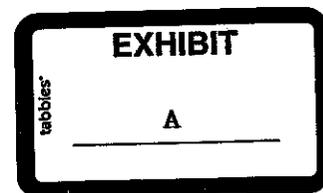
JOURNAL ENTRY

John D. Sutula, J.

The Court finds the Defendants, Prasad Bikkani and Vijaya Bikkani, have both participated in conduct that to a reasonable person:

- 1) obviously served to merely harass or maliciously injure another party to a civil action; and,
- 2) was not warranted under existing law and was not supported by a good faith argument for an extension, modification or reversal of existing law; and,
- 3) was posed solely for delay.

This conduct has been exhibited in at least two civil actions as well as appellate off-shoots of those actions. This Court affirms the language of Judge David Matia in Case No. 566249, 5-29-09 entry, in describing the conduct of the defendants: Where the defendants went in the litigation process they left a wide path of destruction and have sown so much salt upon the land it would be barren for generations. The evidence adduced at trial indicates that there is no rational reason for the actions, conduct and allegations of the Defendants Bikkani.



O.R.C. 2323.52(A)(3) reads in part:

“Vexatious litigator” means any person who has habitually, persistently and without reasonable grounds engaged in vexatious conduct in a civil action or actions . . . whether the person or another person instituted the civil action or actions, and whether the vexatious conduct was against the same party or against different parties in the civil action or actions. (emphasis added)

Regardless of whether the Defendants Bikkani instituted an action or they were the named defendants, they behaved similarly in filing baseless actions and motions, refusing to participate in discovery, and making allegations so vile that common decency prevents the Court from repeating them here. Such conduct in only one action is sufficient to render the Defendants Bikkani vexatious litigators. Prasad Bikkani prepared the documents containing the vexatious allegations and Vijaya Bikkani freely signed those pleading, thus making the allegations her allegations.

Prasad Bikkani is obviously a bright and intelligent individual, but he has lost his way with all of this litigation. It has completely sidetracked his life and mired him in what can only be considered mean and vengeful conduct. The Court can only hope that he can return to productive work, but his conduct in these cases falls into the vexatious category and he has dragged his wife with him.

The Court, therefore, orders, adjudges, and decrees that:

- 1) Defendants Prasad Bikkani and Vijaya Bikkani are declared to be vexatious litigators and are prohibited from doing any and all of the following, without first obtaining leave of the applicable court:
 - (A) Instituting legal proceeding in the court of claims, or in a court of common pleas, municipal court, or county court;
 - (B) Continuing any legal proceedings the Defendants Bikkani had instituted in any of the courts specified above prior to the entry of this order;

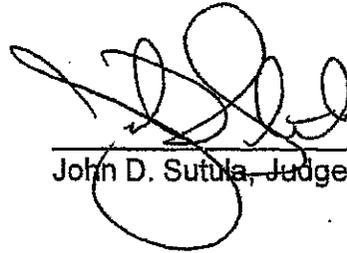
- (C) Making any application, other than an application for leave to proceed allowed under Division (F)(1) of O.R.C. 2323.52 in any legal proceedings instituted by the Defendants Bikkani or another person in any of the courts specified in (A) above;
- (D) Instituting legal proceedings in a court of appeals, continuing any legal proceedings that the Defendants Bikkani had instituted in a court of appeal prior to entry of this order, or make any application, other than the application for leave to proceed allowed by Division (F)(2) of O.R.C. 2323.52, in any legal proceeding instituted by Defendants Bikkani or another person in a court of appeals without first obtaining leave of the court of appeals to proceed pursuant to Division (F)(2) of O.R.C. 2323.52.

2) This order shall remain in force indefinitely against Defendants Bikkani.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Date: _____

9.25.09



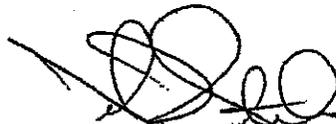
John D. Sutula, Judge

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

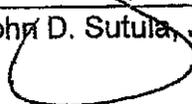
A copy of the foregoing Journal Entry was sent by regular U.S. Mail this 25 day
of September, 2009, to:

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Kevin J. Breen, Esq.
3500 West Market Street, Suite 4
Akron, OH 44333
Attorney for Defendants Bikkani



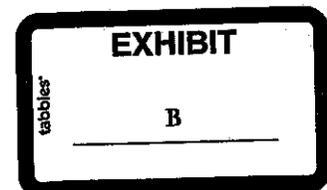
John D. Sutula, Judge



**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF BIKKANI CASES
AS OF JUNE 9, 2010**

1. Prasad Bikkani v. Rotan E. Lee, Esq., et al., Case No. CV-05-566249, Cuyahoga County Court of Common Pleas (Judge David T. Matia)
 - The Court dismissed Bikkani's fraud, Ohio RICO, federal employment, loss of consortium, and shareholder derivative action claims due to the bar of the applicable statutes of limitations, lack of standing, and failure to comply with Ohio R. Civ. P. 9(B).
 - The Court dismissed Bikkani's Ohio employment claims due to Bikkani's repeated discovery misconduct, failure to appear for his deposition, and refusal to comply with the Court's Orders to provide discovery.
 - The Court denied Bikkani's four motions to disqualify and disbar NEON and THCP's attorney, Matthew T. Fitzsimmons.
 - A hearing on NEON's and THCP's Motion for Sanctions against Bikkani for frivolous conduct was set for December 22, 2008. The hearing was continued until January 27, 2009. Bikkani moved to continue the January 27th monetary sanctions hearing, ostensibly for health reasons. The monetary sanctions hearing was continued until April 30, 2009 and then until May 1, 2009. On May 29, 2009, the Court awarded NEON and THCP **\$64,733.32** as sanctions against Bikkani for his frivolous conduct in this case, pursuant to Ohio's frivolous conduct statute, R.C. 2323.51 and Ohio R. Civ. P. 11.

2. Prasad Bikkani v. Rotan E. Lee, Esq., et al., Case No. CA-06-088650, Eighth District Court of Appeals
 - Bikkani sought to appeal the trial court's Order denying his third Motion to Disqualify Attorney Fitzsimmons (in Common Pleas Court Case No. 566249).
 - The Eighth District dismissed the appeal, sua sponte, for lack of a final appealable order.



- The Eighth District sanctioned Bikkani for filing the frivolous appeal and ordered him to pay NEON \$1,400 and THCP \$1,360.

3. Prasad Bikkani v. Rotan E. Lee, Esq., et al., Case No. 2006-2073, Supreme Court of Ohio

- Bikkani sought to appeal the Eighth District's Judgment Entry (in Court of Appeals Case No. CA-06-088650) dismissing, for lack of a final appealable order, his appeal of the trial court's Order denying his third Motion to Disqualify Attorney Fitzsimmons.
- The Supreme Court declined to accept jurisdiction, dismissed the appeal, removed attorney Fitzsimmons as a personally named defendant-appellee, determined that the appeal was frivolous, sanctioned Prasad Bikkani \$7,616.03 for filing it, and classified Prasad Bikkani as a vexatious litigator.

4. Prasad Bikkani v. Rotan E. Lee, Esq., et al., Case No. 2006-2302, Supreme Court of Ohio

- Bikkani sought to appeal the Eighth District's Orders sanctioning him for filing the frivolous appeal (in Court of Appeals Case No. CA-06-088650) and denying his request to strike certain filings.
- The Supreme Court declined to accept jurisdiction, dismissed the appeal, removed attorney Fitzsimmons as a personally named defendant-appellee, determined that the appeal was frivolous, and sanctioned Prasad Bikkani \$6,864.18 for filing it.

5. Prasad Bikkani v. Rotan E. Lee, Esq., et al., Case No. CA-07-089269, Eighth District Court of Appeals

- The Eighth District dismissed the untimely appeal (in Common Pleas Court Case No. 566249), sua sponte, for lack of a final appealable order.

6. Stanley E. Stein, Receiver for Miles Landing Homeowners Association v. Prasad Bikkani, et al., Case No. 07 CVF 370, Rocky River Municipal Court / Case No. 1:07CV1132

United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio (remanded to Rocky River Municipal Court for lack of federal jurisdiction)

- Receiver sought to collect \$10,332.72 from Prasad Bikkani and Vijaya Bikkani for past due condominium maintenance fees. The Bikkanis, appearing pro se, wrongfully removed the case to federal court and filed a Third-Party Complaint against NEON, THCP, and Attorney Fitzsimmons.
- The Bikkanis voluntarily dismissed the frivolous Third-Party Complaint, with prejudice, against NEON and THCP after retaining an attorney.

**7. Prasad Bikkani v. Rotan E. Lee, Esq., et al.,
Case No. 07-271, Supreme Court of the United States**

- Bikkani filed a Petition for a Writ of Certiorari with the United States Supreme Court with regard to the Order of the Supreme Court of Ohio in Case No. 2006-2302 declining to accept jurisdiction and dismissing the appeal. NEON and THCP filed a Brief in Opposition. On October 29, 2007, the United States Supreme Court denied the Petition.

**8. WM Specialty Mortgage LLC v. Prasad and Vijaya Bikkani,
Case No. CV-07-620252, Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Court**

- Mortgage foreclosure filed by Bikkani's lender. NEON named as a nominal defendant because it had a judgment lien against the Bikkani property. Since the Bikkanis satisfied the judgment, NEON removed the lien. Thus, NEON has not been an active litigant in the case.

**9. Prasad Bikkani, Plaintiff-Appellee v. Rotan E. Lee, et al.,
(NorthEast Ohio Neighborhood Health Services, Inc. and
Total Health Care Plan, Inc.) Defendants-Appellants,
Case No. CA-06-089312, Ohio Court of Appeals, Eighth
Appellate District, Cuyahoga County**

- This is NEON's and THCP's appeal of the trial court's denial of their Motion for Monetary Sanctions in Common Pleas Court Case No. 566249. Although the trial court dismissed all of Bikkani's claims with prejudice, the trial court did not award NEON and THCP claimed attorneys' fees in the amount of \$61,592.85 and expenses in the amount of \$3,140.47.

- On June 26, 2008, the Court of Appeals reversed the trial court's decision denying sanctions to NEON and THCP.

10. Prasad Bikkani v. Rotan E. Lee, Esq., et al.,
Case No. 2008-1667, Supreme Court of Ohio

- Bikkani sought to appeal the Eighth District's June 26, 2008 Decision (in Court of Appeals Case No. 089312) reversing the trial court's denial of NEON's and THCP's Motion for Monetary Sanctions (in Common Pleas Case No. 566249) against Bikkani.
- On August 26, 2008, the Supreme Court of Ohio dismissed the appeal sua sponte because Bikkani, whom the Supreme Court had previously designated a vexatious litigator, failed to seek leave of the Supreme Court to file a new appeal. On September 12, 2008, the Supreme Court denied Bikkani's Motion for Leave to File a Motion for Reconsideration of the August 26, 2008 Entry of Dismissal.

11. NorthEast Ohio Neighborhood Health Services, Inc. and
Total Health Care Plan, Inc. v. Prasad and Vijaya Bikkani,
Case No. CV-07-628928, Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Court
(Judge John Sutula)

- This is NEON's and THCP's lawsuit to have the Bikkanis declared vexatious litigators.
- The case was previously set for trial on September 29, 2008, but the Bikkanis delayed the trial by filing an improper Notice of Appeal two business days before the trial was scheduled to start. The trial was rescheduled for February 4, 2009. Bikkani moved to continue the February 4th trial date, ostensibly for health reasons. The trial was continued until June 1, 2009. On its own motion, the Court continued the trial until September 14, 2009.
- The Court tried this case on September 14-15, 2009. On September 28, 2009, the Court declared the Bikkanis to be vexatious litigators.

12. NorthEast Ohio Neighborhood Health Services, Inc. and
Total Health Care Plan, Inc. v. Prasad and Vijaya Bikkani,
Case No. CA 08 092134, Ohio Court of Appeals, Eighth
Appellate District, Cuyahoga County

- Two business days before the trial was scheduled to start in NEON's and THCP's lawsuit to have the Bikkani's declared vexatious litigators, the Bikkani's filed a Notice of Appeal in regard to the trial court's order striking the Bikkani's improper jury demand.
- The Eighth District dismissed the appeal, sua sponte, for lack of a final appealable order a few days after Bikkani filed the Notice of Appeal.

13. Prasad Bikkani v. Rotan E. Lee, Esq., et al.,
Case No. 08-994, Supreme Court of the United States

- In November 2008, Bikkani attempted to file a Petition for a Writ of Certiorari with the United States Supreme Court with regard to the Order of the Supreme Court of Ohio dismissing the appeal in Case No. 2008-1667.
- In December 2008, the United States Supreme Court rejected Bikkani's cert. petition for failure to comply with the U.S. Supreme Court's Rules of Practice. On February 2, 2009, Bikkani filed another cert. petition. On April 6, 2009, the U.S. Supreme Court denied Bikkani's cert. petition.

14. Prasad Bikkani v. Rotan E. Lee, Esq., et al.
Case No. CA-09-093458, Eighth District Court of Appeals

- This is Bikkani's appeal of the sanctions award of \$64,733.32 awarded by Judge David T. Matia in Case No. CV-05-566249 on May 29, 2009.
- On February 8, 2010, the Court of Appeals dismissed Bikkani's appeal because the judgments in favor of NEON and THCP were fully satisfied.

15. NorthEast Ohio Neighborhood Health Services, Inc. and Total Health Care Plan, Inc. v. Prasad and Vijaya Bikkani.
Case No. CA-09-94159, Eighth District Court of Appeals

- This is Mr. and Mrs. Bikkani's appeal of their designation as vexatious litigators by Judge John D. Sutula on September 28, 2009.

- On January 4, 2010, the Court of Appeals denied the Bikkani's leave to appeal and dismissed their appeal.

16. Prasad Bikkani v. Rotan Lee, et al.
Case No. 2010-0535, Supreme Court of Ohio.

- This is Mr. Bikkani's attempt to appeal the Eighth District Court of Appeals' February 8, 2010 dismissal of his appeal in Case No. CA-09-093458 because the judgments in favor of NEON and THCP were fully satisfied.

17. NorthEast Ohio Neighborhood Health Services, Inc. and Total Health Care Plan, Inc. v. Prasad and Vijaya Bikkani.
Case No. 2010-0993, Supreme Court of Ohio.

- This is Mr. and Mrs. Bikkani's attempt to appeal the Eighth District Court of Appeals' January 4, 2010 denial of leave to appeal and dismissal of Case No. CA-09-94159.