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3	IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA					
4	GOLDEN ROAD MOTOR INN, INC.,	Case No.:	Electronically Filed Jun 08 2015 02:30 p.m.			
5	GOLDEN ROAD MOTOR INN, INC., ) A Nevada Corporation d/b/a ATLANTIS CASINO RESORT SPA,		Tracie K. Lindeman Clerk of Supreme Court			
6	Appellant/Cross-Respondent,		Olerk of Supreme Sourt			
7	` <b> </b>					
8						
9	Respondent/Cross-Appellant,					
10	MEI-GSR HOLDINGS LLC, A					
11	MEI-GSR HOLDINGS LLC, A Nevada Limited Liability Company d/b/a GRAND SIERRA RESORT					
12	which claims to be the successor in )					
13	Respondent.	C N	(1150			
14	II ,	Case No.:	64452			
15	Appellant,					
16						
17	GOLDEN ROAD MOTOR INN, INC., A Nevada Corporation d/b/a ATLANTIS CASINO RESORT SPA,					
18	ATLANTIS CASINO RESORT SPA,		,			
19	Respondent. MEI-GSR HOLDINGS LLC. A	Class NT	(5407			
20	MEI-GSR HOLDINGS LLC, A  Nevada Limited Liability Company d/b/a GRAND SIERRA RESORT,  )	Case No.:	65497			
21	Appellant/Cross-Respondent )					
22	vs.					
23	GOLDEN ROAD MOTOR INN, INC.,					
24	A Nevada Corporation d/b/a ATLANTIS CASINO RESORT SPA,					
25	Respondent/Cross-Appellant.					
26		A				
27	District Court Case No.: CV12-01171 Honorable Patrick Flanagan, District Court Judge					
28	GSR's Reply Brief on Cross-Appeal					
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Docket 64349 Document 2015-17381

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These representations are made in order that the judges of this Court may 1 evaluate possible disqualification or recusal. 2 3 1. All parent corporations and listing any publicly held company that owns 10% or more of the party's stock or states that there is no such corporation: 5 There is no such corporation. 6 The names of all law firms whose partners or associates have 2. 7 appeared for the party or amicus in the case (including proceedings 8 in the district court or before an administrative agency) or are 9 expected to appear in this court: 10 11 Cohen Johnson, LLC. If any litigant is using a pseudonym, the statement must disclose the 3. 12 litigant's true name: 13 14 None. DATED this 7<sup>th</sup> day of May 2015 15 16 COHEN-JOHNSON, LLC 17 18 19 Nevada Bar No./265 STEVEN B. COMEN, ESQ. 20 Nevada Bar No. 2327 21 255 E. Warm Springs Road, Suite 100 Las Vegas, Nevada 89119 22 Telephone: (702) 823-3500 Attorneys for Respondent/Cross-Appellant, Grand Sierra Resort 23 24 25 26 27

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### **ARGUMENT**

# I. AFTER FINDING THAT ATLANTIS HAD VIOLATED THE UTSA, THE COURT SHOULD HAVE AWARDED GSR ITS REMAINING REQUESTED ATTORNEY'S FEES UNDER THE UTSA

After conducting a trial over 11 days, the court properly found, based upon substantial evidence, that Appellant/Cross-Respondent, GOLDEN ROAD MOTOR INN, INC., A Nevada Corporation d/b/a ATLANTIS CASINO RESORT SPA ("Atlantis"), had acted in bad-faith against Respondent/Cross-Appellant, MEI-GSR HOLDINGS, LLC, A Nevada Limited Liability Company d/b/a GRAND SIERRA RESORT which claims to be the successor in interest to NAV-RENO-GS, LLC ("GSR"), in violation of Nevada's Uniform Trade Secret Act ("UTSA")(NRS 600A.010, et seq.). [7 App. 1592-98].

Pursuant to *NRS* 600A.060 and the court's findings, GSR should have properly recovered any remaining outstanding reasonable attorney's fees against Atlantis pursuant to the UTSA. [7 App. 1597; 20 App. 4261-2].<sup>1</sup>

### A. GSR's Motion for Attorney's Fees

GSR timely and properly presented its post-trial motion for attorney's fees to the court, as provided by Nevada law, including the UTSA. [See NRS 600A.060 ("... the court may award reasonable attorney's fees to the prevailing party.")(emphasis). [6 App. 1631-54; 10 App. 2147-71; 11 App. 2313-18]. "Procedurally, when parties seek attorney's fees as a cost of litigation, documentary evidence of fees is presented to the trial court, generally in a post-trial motion." Sandy Valley Assoc. v. Sky Ranch Estates Owners Assoc., 117 Nev. 948, 956, 35 P.3d 964, 969 (2001)(overruled on other grounds in Horgan v. Felton, 123 Nev. 577, 170 P.3d 982 (2007)).

A district court's factual findings are given deference and will be upheld if not clearly erroneous and if supported by substantial evidence. *International Fid. Ins. v. State of Nevada*, 122 Nev. 39, 42, 126 P.3d 1133, 1134-35 (2006).

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GSR respectfully submits that Atlantis has misconstrued *Sandy Valley* as requiring GSR to present evidence of its attorney's fees as an element of its damages. GSR was a defendant in the lawsuit and the attorney's fees sought and partially awarded to GSR by the court were pursuant to statute and/or rule, i.e. *NRS* 600A.060, *NRCP* 68 and *NRS* 17.115. [*See* Atlantis Combined Answering/Reply Brief re: GSR, Page 24, fn. 81; *see also* 9 App. 1997-98, 2005]. GSR properly sought recovery post-trial of its attorney's fees incurred in the lawsuit.

Furthermore, in the Findings of Fact relating to Atlantis, the court stated, "[t]hose fees [to Atlantis] will be awarded <u>after</u> appropriate affidavit of fees and the memorandum of costs are <u>timely submitted</u>." [7 App. 1585-86](emphasis). Like GSR, Atlantis also filed a motion for attorney's fees. [6 App. 1227-60, 1631-54; 9 App. 2017-2022; 10 App. 2147-71; 11 App. 2313-18].

## B. The Court's Findings Established GSR's Entitlement to Attorney's Fees Under the UTSA

Substantial evidence was presented at trial, upon which the court based its factual findings and conclusions of law, that established that Atlantis' own interpretation of what constituted a "trade secret" and its own conduct were factual and legally incongruous with its allegations in the lawsuit against GSR in relation to Respondent/Cross-Appellant, SUMONA ISLAM ("Sumona"). [7 App. 1592-98; Exhibit 75; (Ringkob) 12 App. 2477, 2538-39, 2591-93, 2600-2, 2607, 2610, 2614-17, 2644-46, Exhibits 19, 75 and 80; (Decarlo) 13 App. 2868, 2712-13, 2893-94; (Hadley) 16 App. 3321-22; (Sumona) 3262-3; (Moreno) 17 App. 3486-87; (Robinson) 19 App. 4004-05]. Given Atlantis' own conduct and the testimony of its managerial personnel, the court was well-grounded in its determination that Atlantis had pursued its trade secret allegations against GSR in bad-faith. [7 App. 1597].

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Sumona never showed the spiral notebooks to GSR. Sumona was told by GSR not to bring anything with her to GSR. Sumona told GSR that the information she was utilizing was from her book of business and related to players with whom she had a personal relationship. [7 App. 1596; 14 App. 2986, 2988; 15 App. 3116, 3221; 16 App. 3250-52, 3296, 3301, 3319, 3351, 3358-61; 17 App. 3548, 3556; 18 App. 3806-7; 20 App. 4148; 24 App. 5028-29].

The court properly found, in part, that:

The failure of Atlantis to produce any credible evidence at trial that GSR misappropriated trade secrets belonging to Atlantis constitutes bad faith that is shown by the Plaintiff's knowledge of certain facts as set forth in the findings of fact above; the decision to move forward against GSR and the extent of the litigation against GSR despite a lack of direct evidence against GSR. This is a sufficient basis for an award of attorney fees pursuant to NRS 600.060. [7 App. 1597; 1592-98; 20 App. 4261-2](emphasis).

The court also found the following:

17. Atlantis knew that among the names it claimed were misappropriated were names which were legally and properly included in Ms. Islam's "book trade" [sic] but despite this knowledge brought and obtained an injunction preventing GSR from marketing to these individuals from August 27, 2012 through the trial of this matter in 2013. [7 App. 1595] (emphasis).

- 21. Atlantis presented no credible evidence that GSR misappropriated any information constituting a trade secret and in fact maintained the litigation and the injunction to include names of persons which it knew and admitted at trial were legally in Ms. Islam's book of business and that she was entitled to provide to GSR. [7 App. 1595](emphasis)
- 22. Atlantis continued and maintained the litigation against GSR for misappropriation of trade secrets even when it **knew that GSR was acting in good faith** by relying on Ms. Islam's assertions concerning her "book of trade" and knew that the customer information provided by Ms. Islam was limited to the customers' name, address, telephone number and contact information. [7 App. 1595-96](emphasis).
- 26. There is a lack of any evidence in the record that supports the claim of Atlantis that GSR misappropriated Atlantis' trade secrets and therefore, Atlantis has failed to meet its burden of proof. [7 App. 1596](emphasis).

Atlantis' own managerial personnel testified that a casino host ("host") could take their book of business with them, notwithstanding a contractual agreement entered into between the host and Atlantis. [(Ringkob) 12 App. 2538-39, 2591-93, 2600-2, 2607, 2614-17, 2644-46, Exhibits 19, 75 and 80; (Decarlo) 13 App. 2868, 2712-13]. Based upon all the evidence presented, the court properly ruled that a host's book of business included those players that the "host had established a relationship" and that the information was not a trade secret. [7 App. 1582]. Evidence established that Atlantis itself has an established business practice of acquiring information of the type it alleged in the lawsuit to be "confidential" and "trade secret" from other casinos through Atlantis' targeted hiring of hosts from other casinos. [13 App. 2865, 2883, 2893-94].

In the court's Conclusions of Law, it stated:

- 5. The failure of Atlantis to produce any credible evidence at trial that GSR misappropriated trade secrets belonging to Atlantis constitutes bad faith that is shown by the Plaintiff's knowledge of certain facts as set forth in the findings of fact above, the decision to move forward against GSR and the extent of the litigation against GSR despite a lack of direct evidence against GSR. This is a sufficient basis for an award of attorney fees pursuant to NRS 600.060 [sic]. Defendants are not required to prove a negative and under the objective specious standard a lack of evidence in the record of misappropriation; in addition to the actions as set forth above; is enough to show that the claim of misappropriation was made in bad faith (Sasco v. Rosendin Electric Inc., 143 Cal. Rptr. 3d 828, 207 Cal. App. 4th 837 (Ca 2012)) and entitled GSR to Attorney's fees and costs in this matter. [7 App. 1597] (emphasis).
- 6. That Atlantis sought, obtained, and maintained a preliminary injunction in this matter that included names which Atlantis new were not trade secrets under NRS 600A.010 and continued to maintain that injunction even when it knew that those names were part [sic] of Sumona Islam's personal book of trade in order to thwart competition for those players from GSR and said conduct is evidence of bad faith entitling GSR to an award of attorney's fees and costs. [7 App. 1597](emphasis).
- 7. That the claims against GSR are dismissed and judgment entered in favor of the Defendant GSR and GSR is entitled to an award of costs pursuant to *NRS* 18.110. [7 App. 1597].

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Prior to the lawsuit being filed and injunctive relief sought, GSR 1 responded to Atlantis' April 6, 2012 letter regarding Sumona. [1 App. 66-68; see 2 also Exhibit 5]. In the letter, GSR's counsel fully refuted Atlantis' allegations 3 relative to GSR (which the court later confirmed in its Findings of Fact: 7 App. 4 1595-97) and confirmed that GSR had not committed any violation of the UTSA. i.e. "[e]ach of the persons that were contacted were either already in the GSR database, or were part of Ms. Islam's personal book of business. In fact, a number of the persons contacted have a relationship with Ms. Islam dating back to her time with Harrah's." [1 App. 66]. GSR's counsel concluded by requesting that Atlantis "immediately come forward with any information . . . that Ms. Islam 10 or GSR are in possession of proprietary information that is eligible to be 11 protected as a trade secret." [1 App. 68]. Instead of conducting any real 12 investigation into their allegations with regard to GSR, Atlantis chose to barrel 13 ahead with their lawsuit and injunction. The court properly found, given the lack 14 of any credible evidence establishing any misappropriation by GSR, that 15 Atlantis' conduct toward GSR amounted to a bad-faith violation of the UTSA. [7 16 App. 1595-97]. 17 /// 18 19 /// /// 20 /// 21 III22 23

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The court properly found that the limitations imposed upon GSR's player database prevented Sumona from entering any trade secret information. [7 App. 1593]. Both Atlantis and GSR personnel testified that they relied upon the representations of the host with regard to which players were part of the host's book of business. [12 App. 2591-93, 2611, 2613, 2615-17; 13 App. 2687, 2893-94; 16 App. 3296, 3301, 3363-67.

Once the court found that Atlantis had violated the UTSA in bad-faith against GSR, the court should have properly awarded GSR the remainder of its requested attorney's fees, i.e. \$149,687.05, that it could not award GSR pursuant to Atlantis' rejection of GSR's valid Offer of Judgment. [10 App. 2179] (attorney's fees from April 2012 through April 2013); 7 App. 1644-46]. "We review a district court's decision regarding an award of attorney fees or costs for an abuse of discretion." Albios v. Horizon Communities, Inc., 122 Nev. 409, 417, 132 P.3d 1022, 1027-28 (2006). "An abuse of discretion can occur when the district court bases its decision on a clearly erroneous factual determination or disregards controlling law." NOLM, LLC v. Cnty. of Clark, 120 Nev. 736, 739, 100 P.3d 658, 660-61 (2004). GSR respectfully submits that the court abused its discretion in not awarding the additional attorney's fees to GSR under the UTSA.

#### II. CONCLUSION/PRAYER FOR RELIEF

With regard to GSR's Cross-Appeal, GSR respectfully requests that this Court find that the lower court erred by not awarding GSR its full requested attorney's fees against Atlantis and either award the same herein based upon the full record or remand this matter to the lower court for the limited purpose of determining the additional attorney's fees to be awarded to GSR.

DATED this 7<sup>th</sup> day of May 2015

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- 1. I hereby certify that this brief complies with the formatting requirements of *NRAP* 32(a)(4), the typeface requirements of *NRAP* 32(a)(5) and the type style requirements of *NRAP* 32(a)(6) because:
  - [x] This brief has been prepared in a proportionally spaced typeface using Word Perfect - Version X4 in 14 Point Times New Roman.
- 2. I further certify that this brief complies with the page or type-volume limitations of *NRAP* 32(a)(7) because, excluding the parts of the brief exempted by *NRAP* 32(a)(7)(C), it is proportionally spaced, has a typeface of 14 points or more and contains 1,919 words; and
- 3. Finally, I hereby certify that I have read this *Reply Brief on Cross-Appeal* and to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, it is not frivolous or interposed for any improper purpose, such as to harass or to cause unnecessary delay or needless increase in the cost of litigation. I further certify that this *Reply Brief on Cross-Appeal* complies with all applicable *Nevada Rules of Appellate Procedure*, including *NRAP* 28(e)(1), which requires every assertion in the brief regarding matters in the record to be supported by a reference to the page and volume number, if any, of the transcript or appendix where the matter relied on is to be found.

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I understand that I may be subject to sanctions in the event that the accompanying brief is not in conformity with the requirements of the Nevada Rules of Appellate Procedure.

DATED this 7th day of May 2015

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