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(c) [Doing business	as RAINBOW	CLUB AND	CASINO	located a	at 122	Water	Street
Hend	derson, Nevada	as a Nonrestr	icted license	e;				

- (d) Doing business as RAINBOW CASINO located at 1045 Wendover Boulevard, West Wendover, Nevada as a Nonrestricted licensee;
- (e) Doing business as PEPPERMILL INN & CASINO located at 100 West Wendover Boulevard, West Wendover, Nevada às a Nonrestricted licensee. Items (a)-(e) above are hereinafter collectively referred to as "PEPPERMILL CASINOS."

RELEVANT LAW

3. The Nevada Legislature has declared under NRS 463.0129(1) that:

(a) The gaming industry is vitally important to the economy of the State and the general welfare of the inhabitants.

(b) The continued growth and success of gaming is dependent upon public confidence and trust that licensed gaming and the manufacture, sale and distribution of gaming devices and associated equipment are conducted honestly and competitively, that establishments which hold restricted and nonrestricted licenses where gaming is conducted and where gambling devices are operated do not unduly impact the quality of life enjoyed by residents of the surrounding neighborhoods, that the rights of the creditors of licensees are protected and that gaming is free from criminal and corruptive elements.

(c) Public confidence and trust can only be maintained by strict regulation of all persons, locations, practices, associations and activities related to the operation of licensed gaming establishments, the manufacture, sale or distribution of gaming devices and associated equipment and the operation of intercasino linked systems.

- (d) All establishments where gaming is conducted and where gaming devices are operated, and manufacturers, sellers and distributors of certain gaming devices and equipment, and operators of Inter-casino linked systems must therefore be licensed, controlled and assisted to protect the public health, safety, morals, good order and general welfare of the inhabitants of the State, to foster the stability and success of gaming and to preserve the competitive economy and policies of free competition of the State of Nevada.
- (e) To ensure that gaming is conducted honestly, competitively and free of criminal and corruptive elements, all gaming establishments in this state must remain open to the general public and the access of the general public to gaming activities must not be restricted in any manner except as provided by the Legislature.

NRS 463.0129(1).

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4.	The Nevada Gaming Commission has full and absolute power and authority to limit
condition	n, restrict, revoke or suspend any license, or fine any person licensed, for any cause
	reasonable. See NRS 463.1405(4).
5.	The BOARD is authorized to observe the conduct of licensees in order to ensure the
	ng operations are not being conducted in an unsuitable manner. See
	9.1405(1).
6.	This continuing obligation is repeated in Nevada Gaming Commission Regulation

A gaming license is a revocable privilege, and no holder thereof shall be deemed to have acquired any vested rights therein or thereunder. The burden of proving his qualifications to hold any license rests at all times on the licensee. The board is charged by law with the duty of observing the conduct of all licensees to the end that licenses shall not be held by unqualified or disqualified persons or unsuitable persons or persons whose operations are conducted in an unsuitable manner.

Nev. Gaming Comm'n Reg. 5.040.

5.040, which provides as follows:

- 7. Nevada Gaming Commission Regulation 5.010(2) further provides that "[r]esponsibility for the employment and maintenance of suitable methods of operation rests with the licensee, and willful or persistent use or toleration of methods of operation deemed unsuitable will constitute grounds for license revocation or other disciplinary action."
 - 8. NRS 463.170 provides in relevant part the following:
 - An application to receive a license or be found suitable must not be granted unless the Commission is satisfied that the applicant is:
 - (a) A person of good character, honesty and integrity;
 (b) A person whose prior activities, criminal record, if any, reputation, habits and associations do not pose a threat to the public interest of this State or to the effective regulation and control of gaming or charitable lotteries, or create or enhance the dangers of unsuitable, unfair or illegal practices, methods and activities in the conduct of gaming or charitable lotteries or in the carrying on of the business and financial arrangements incidental thereto; and
 - (c) In all other respects qualified to be licensed or found suitable consistently with the declared policy of the State.
 - 8. Any person granted a license or found sultable by the Commission shall continue to meet the applicable standards and

qualifications set forth in this section and any other qualifications established by the Commission by regulation. The failure to continue to meet such standards and qualifications constitutes grounds for disciplinary action.

NRS 463,170(2) and (8).

9. Nevada Gaming Commission Regulation 5.011 states, in relevant part, as follows:

The board and the commission deem any activity on the part of any licensee, his agents or employees, that is inimical to the public health, safety, morals, good order and general welfare of the people of the State of Nevada, or that would reflect or tend to reflect discredit upon the State of Nevada or the gaming industry, to be an unsultable method of operation and shall be grounds for disciplinary action by the board and the commission in accordance with the Nevada Gaming Control Act and the regulations of the board and the commission. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the following acts or omissions may be determined to be unsultable methods of operation:

 Fallure to exercise discretion and sound judgment to prevent incidents which might reflect on the repute of the State of Nevada and act as a detriment to the development of the industry.

10. Failure to conduct gaming operations in accordance with proper standards of custom, decorum and decency, or permit any type of conduct in the garning establishment which reflects or tends to reflect on the repute of the State of Nevada and act as a detriment to the gaming industry.

Nev. Gaming Comm'n Regs. 5.011(1), and (10).

10. Nevada Gaming Commission Regulation 5.030 provides as follows:

Violation of any provision of the Nevada Gaming Control Act or of these regulations by a licensee, his agent or employee shall be deemed contrary to the public health, safety, morals, good order and general welfare of the Inhabitants of the State of Nevada and grounds for suspension or revocation of a license. Acceptance of a state gaming license or renewal thereof by a licensee constitutes an agreement on the part of the licensee to be bound by all of the regulations of the commission as the same now are or may hereafter be amended or promulgated. It is the responsibility of the licensee to keep himself informed of the content of all such regulations, and Ignorance thereof will not excuse violations.

Nev. Gaming Comm'n Reg. 5.030 (emphasis added).

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11. NRS 463.310(4)(d)(2) states in relevant part that the Commission may:

(d) Fine each person or entity or both, who was licensed, registered or found suitable pursuant to this chapter or chapter 464 of NRS or who previously obtained approval for any act or transaction for which Commission approval was required or permitted under the provisions of this chapter or chapter 464 of NRS:

(2) Except as otherwise provided in subparagraph (1), not more than \$100,000 for each separate violation of the provisions of this chapter or chapter 464 or 465 of NRS or of the regulations of the Commission which is the subject of an initial complaint and not more than \$250,000 for each separate violation of the provisions of this chapter or chapter 464 or 465 of NRS or of the regulations of the Commission which is the subject of any the regulations of the Commission which is the subject of any subsequent complaint.

NRS 463.310(4)(d)(2),

BACKGROUND

- 12. On or about July 12, 2013, Ryan Tors, while employed by PEPPERMILL CASINOS as a corporate analyst and while in the course and scope of his employment, entered the premises of the Grand Slerra Resort and Casino in Reno, Nevada.
- 13. While on the premises of the Grand Sierra Resort and Casino, Mr. Tors possessed and Inserted a slot machine "reset" key into several Grand Sierra Resort and Casino slot machines.
- 14. A slot machine "reset" key, such as the one Mr. Tors possessed and used, enables the person using it to place slot machines into and out of service, to clear period meters, and to adjust sound set up. Further, the "reset" key allows access to theoretical hold percentage (also known as "par") information, diagnostic information, play history, event logs, and game configuration.
- 15. On or about July 12, 2013, representatives of the Grand Slerra Resort and Casino detained Mr. Tors and contacted the BOARD, which initiated an investigation.

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Office of the Attorney General Gaming Division 5420 Kietske Lane, Suite 202 Reno, Nevada 89511

16. Th	e BOARD's investigation revealed that, on or about July 12, 2013, Mr. Tors used
	ne "reset" key to obtain theoretical hold percentage information for several Grand
	and Casino slot machines.

- 17. The BOARD's investigation further revealed that, over a period of time beginning in at least 2011, Mr. Tors, while in the course and scope of his employment, had used a slot machine "reset" key to obtain theoretical hold percentage information from slot machines belonging to and on the premises of numerous casinos in addition to the Grand Sierra Resort and Casino including, but not limited to, the following casinos:
 - (a) Eldorado Hotel and Casino, Reno, Nevada;
 - (b) Circus Circus Hotel/Casino, Reno, Reno Nevada;
 - (c) Siena Hotel Spa Casino, Reno, Nevada;
 - (d) Tamarack Junction, Reno, Nevada;
 - (e) Wendover Nugget Hotel & Casino, Wendover, Nevada;
 - (f) Red Garter Hotel & Casino, Wendover, Nevada;
 - (g) Atlantis Casino Resort, Reno, Nevada;
 - (h) Hobey's Casino, Sun Valley, Nevada;
 - (i) Rail City Casino, Sparks, Nevada; and
 - (j) Baldini's Sports Casino, Sparks, Nevada.
- 18. The BOARD'S investigation revealed that PEPPERMILL CASINOS' management knew of, approved of, and directed Mr. Tors' conduct of obtaining theoretical hold percentage information from the slot machines of other casinos using a "reset" key.

1) and/or 5,011(10)

- 19. Complainant BOARD realleges and incorporates by reference as though set forth in full herein paragraphs 1 through 18 above.
- 20. A PEPPERMILL CASINOS employee, while in the course and scope of his employment, possessed and used a slot machine "reset" key to access and obtain theoretical

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hold percentage information from slot machines belonging to the Grand Sierra Resort and Casino, a competitor of PEPPERMILL CASINOS.

- 21. PEPPERMILL CASINOS is responsible for the actions of its agents and employees.
- 22. PEPPERMILL CASINOS knew, or should have known, of the above-described conduct and falled to prevent it from occurring.
- 23. The actions, as set forth herein, constitute a failure by PEPPERMILL CASINOS to continue to meet the applicable standards and qualifications necessary to hold a gaming license in violation of Nevada Revised Statute 463.170(8).
- 24. The actions, as set forth herein, constitute activity by PEPPERMILL CASINOS that is inimical to the public health, safety, morals, good order and general welfare of the people of the State of Nevada, or activity that would reflect or tend to reflect discredit upon the State of Nevada or the gaming industry in violation of Nevada Gaming Commission Regulation 5.011.
- 25. The actions, as set forth herein, constitute a failure by PEPPERMILL CASINOS to exercise discretion and sound judgment to prevent incidents which might reflect on the repute of the State of Nevada and act as a detriment to the development of the industry in violation of Nevada Gaming Commission Regulation 5.011(1).
- 26. The actions, as set forth herein, constitute a fallure by PEPPERMILL CASINOS to conduct gaming operations in accordance with proper standards of custom, decorum and decency and/or reflect or tend to reflect on the repute of the State of Nevada and act as a detriment to the gaming industry in violation of Nevada Gaming Commission Regulation 5.011(10).
- 27. The failure to comply with NRS 463.170 and/or Nevada Gaming Commission Regulations 5.011(1), and/or 5.011(10) is an unsuitable method of operation and is grounds for disciplinary action against Respondent, PEPPERMILL CASINOS. See Nev. Gaming Comm'n Regs. 5.010(2) and 5.030.

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- 28. Complainant BOARD realleges and incorporates by reference as though set forth in full herein paragraphs 1 through 27 above.
- 29. Over a period of time beginning in at least 2011, a PEPPERMILL CASINOS employee, while in the course and scope of his employment, possessed and used a slot machine "reset" key to access and obtain theoretical hold percentage information from slot machines belonging to at least ten (10) casinos that are competitors of PEPPERMILL CASINOS.
 - 30. PEPPERMILL CASINOS is responsible for the actions of its agents and employees.
- 31. PEPPERMILL CASINOS knew, or should have known, of the above-described conduct and falled to prevent it from occurring.
- 32. The actions, as set forth herein, constitute a fallure by PEPPERMILL CASINOS to continue to meet the applicable standards and qualifications necessary to hold a gaming Ilcense in violation of Nevada Revised Statute 463.170(8).
- 33. The actions, as set forth herein, constitute activity by PEPPERMILL CASINOS that is inimical to the public health, safety, morals, good order and general welfare of the people of the State of Nevada, or activity that would reflect or tend to reflect discredit upon the State of Nevada or the gaming industry in violation of Nevada Gaming Commission Regulation 5.011.
- 34. The actions, as set forth herein, constitute a failure by PEPPERMILL CASINOS to exercise discretion and sound judgment to prevent incidents which might reflect on the repute of the State of Nevada and act as a detriment to the development of the industry in violation of Nevada Gaming Commission Regulation 5.011(1).
- 35. The actions, as set forth herein, constitute a failure by PEPPERMILL CASINOS to conduct gaming operations in accordance with proper standards of custom, decorum and decency and/or reflect or tend to reflect on the repute of the State of Nevada and act as a detriment to the gaming industry in violation of Nevada Gaming Commission Reg. 5.011(10).

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36. The fallure to comply with Nevada Revised Statute 463.170 and/or Nevada Gaming Commission Regulations 5.011(1), and/or 5.011(10) is an unsuitable method of operation and Is grounds for disciplinary action against Respondent, PEPPERMILL CASINOS. See Nev. Gaming Comm'n Regs. 5.010(2) and 5.030.

- 37. Complainant BOARD realleges and incorporates by reference as though set forth in full herein paragraphs 1 through 36 above.
- 38. The management of PEPPERMILL CASINOS, knew of and instructed a PEPPERMILL CASINOS employee to use a slot machine "reset" key to access and obtain theoretical hold percentage information from slot machines belonging to one or more casinos that are competitors of PEPPERMILL CASINOS.
 - 39. PEPPERMILL CASINOS is responsible for the actions of its agents and employees.
- 40. PEPPERMILL CASINOS knew, or should have known, of the above-described conduct and failed to prevent it from occurring.
- 41. The actions, as set forth herein, constitute a fallure by PEPPERMILL CASINOS to continue to meet the applicable standards and qualifications necessary to hold a gaming license in violation of Nevada Revised Statute 463.170(8).
- 42. The actions, as set forth herein, constitute activity by PEPPERMILL CASINOS that is inimical to the public health, safety, morals, good order and general welfare of the people of the State of Nevada, or activity that would reflect or tend to reflect discredit upon the State of Nevada or the gaming industry in violation of Nevada Gaming Commission Regulation 5.011.
- 43. The actions, as set forth herein, constitute a fallure by PEPPERMILL CASINOS to exercise discretion and sound judgment to prevent incidents which might reflect on the repute of the State of Nevada and act as a detriment to the development of the industry in violation of Nevada Gaming Commission Regulation 5.011(1).
- 44. The actions, as set forth herein, constitute a fallure by PEPPERMILL CASINOS to conduct gaming operations in accordance with proper standards of custom, decorum and

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45. The fallure to comply with NRS 463.170 and/or Nevada Gaming Commission Regulations 5.011(1), and/or 5.011(10) is an unsultable method of operation and is grounds for disciplinary action against Respondent, PEPPERMILL CASINOS. See Nev. Gaming Comm'n Regs. 5.010(2) and 5.030.

WHEREFORE, based upon the allegations contained herein which constitute reasonable cause for disciplinary action against Respondent, pursuant to Nevada Revised Statute 463.310, and Nevada Gaming Commission Regulations 5.010, 5.011 and 5.030, the STATE GAMING CONTROL BOARD prays for the relief as follows:

- That the Nevada Gaming Commission serve a copy of this Complaint on Respondent pursuant to Nevada Revised Statute 463.312(2);
- 2. That the Nevada Gaming Commission fine Respondent a monetary sum pursuant to the parameters defined at Nevada Revised Statute 463.310(4) for each separate violation of the provisions of the Nevada Gaming Control Act or the Regulations of the Nevada Gaming Commission;
- 3. That the Nevada Gaming Commission take action against Respondent's licenses pursuant to the parameters defined in Nevada Revised Statute 463.310(4); and

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 1 2 3 1 1 5 6 7 1 8 9 0 1 1 2 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 2 3	4. For such other and further relief as the Nevada Gaming Commission may deem just and proper, DATED this day of
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Clerk of the Court
Transaction # 4483704 : mcholico

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NGC 13-23



STATE OF NEVADA

BEFORE THE NEVADA GAMING COMMISSION

STATE GAMING CONTROL BOARD,

Complainant,

VS.

PEPPERMILL CASINOS, INC., dba

PEPPERMILL HOTEL & CASINO; WESTERN VILLAGE; RAINBOW CLUB AND CASINO; RAINBOW CASINO; and PEPPERMILL INN & CASINO,

Respondent.

STIPULATION FOR SETTLEMENT AND ORDER

Office of the Attorney General Garning Division 5420 (Vetzke Lane, Saite 202 Reno, Nevada 89511

The State of Nevada, on relation of its STATE GAMING CONTROL BOARD (BOARD), Complainant herein, filed a Complaint, NGC Case No. 13-23, against the above-captioned RESPONDENT, PEPPERMILL CASINOS, INC., dba PEPPERMILL HOTEL & CASINO, WESTERN VILLAGE, RAINBOW CLUB AND CASINO, RAINBOW CASINO, and PEPPERMILL INN & CASINO, alleging certain violations of the Nevada Gaming Control Act and Regulations of the Nevada Gaming Commission.

IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED AND AGREED to by the BOARD and RESPONDENT that the Complaint, NGC Case No. 13-23, filed against RESPONDENT in the above-entitled case shall be settled on the following terms and conditions:

- 1. RESPONDENT admits each and every allegation set forth in the Complaint, NGC Case No. 13-23.
- 2. RESPONDENT fully understands and voluntarily waives the right to a public hearing on the charges and allegations set forth in the Complaint, the right to present and cross-examine witnesses, the right to a written decision on the merits of the Complaint, which must

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contain findings of fact and a determination of the issues presented, and the right to obtain ludicial review of the Nevada Gaming Commission's decision.

- RESPONDENT agrees to pay a fine in the total amount of ONE MILLION DOLLARS and NO CENT'S (\$1,000,000.00) electronically transferred to the STATE OF NEVADA-NEVADA GAMING COMMISSION on or before the date this Stipulation for Settlement is accepted by the Nevada Gaming Commission. Interest on the fine shall accrue at 5.25 percent per annum on any unpaid balance computed from the date payment is due until payment is made in full.
- 4. RESPONDENT requested, and the Board agreed, that the following statements be incorporated into this Stipulation for Settlement:
- a. RESPONDENT cooperated with the BOARD during its investigation of this matter, provided requested documentation and facilitated interviews with executives and employees.
- b. Within the scope of the BOARD'S investigation into this matter and as represented by RESPONDENT, there was no evidence that RESPONDENT changed the theoretical hold percentages of its slot machines based on it obtaining, through Mr. Tors, theoretical hold percentage information from other casinos.
- 5. RESPONDENT acknowledges that should the BOARD subsequently come into possession of evidence from any source that RESPONDENT changed the theoretical hold percentages of its slot machines or altered its operations in any way to gain a competitive advantage based on it obtaining, through Mr. Tors, theoretical hold percentage information from other casinos, separate grounds for a subsequent Complaint against RESPONDENT will exist and the BOARD may pursue such a Complaint at its discretion and nothing in the Complaint, NGC Case No. 13-23, or in this Stipulation for Settlement shall be construed to preclude such a Complaint.
- 6. In consideration for the execution of this Stipulation for Settlement, RESPONDENT, for itself, its heirs, executors, administrators, successors, and assigns, hereby releases and forever discharges the State of Nevada, the Nevada Gaming Commission, the Nevada Gaming Control Board, the Nevada Attorney General and each of their members, agents, and employees in their individual and representative capacities, from any and all manner of

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actions, causes of action, suits, debts, judgments, executions, claims, and demands whatsoever known or unknown, in law and equity, that RESPONDENT ever had, now has, may have, or claim to have against any and all of the persons or entities named in this paragraph arising out of, or by reason of, the investigation of the allegations in the Complaint and this disciplinary action, NGC Case No. 13-23, or any other matter relating thereto.

- 7. In consideration for the execution of this Stipulation for Settlement, RESPONDENT hereby Indemnifies and holds harmiess the State of Nevada, the Nevada Gaming Commission, the State Gaming Control Board, the Nevada Attorney General, and each of their members, agents, and employees in their individual and representative capacities against any and all claims, suits and actions, brought against the persons named in this paragraph by reason of the investigation of the allegations in the Complaint, filed in this disciplinary action, NGC Case No. 13-23, and all other matters relating thereto, and against any and all expenses, damages, charges and costs, including court costs and attorney fees, which may be sustained by the persons and entitles named in this paragraph as a result of said claims, suits and actions.
- 8. RESPONDENT enters into this Stipulation for Settlement freely and voluntarily and with the assistance of legal counsel. RESPONDENT further acknowledges that this Stipulation for Settlement is not the product of force, threats, or any other form of coercion or duress, but is the product of discussions between RESPONDENT and the attorney for the BOARD.
- 9. RESPONDENT affirmatively represents that if RESPONDENT, this Stipulation for Settlement and Order, and/or any amounts distributed under this Stipulation for Settlement and Order are subject to, or will become subject to, the jurisdiction of any bankruptcy court, the bankruptcy court's approval is not necessary for this Stipulation for Settlement and Order to become effective, or that the bankruptcy court has already approved this Stipulation for Settlement and Order,
- 10. RESPONDENT and the BOARD acknowledge that this Stipulation for Settlement is made to avoid litigation and economize resources. The parties agree and understand that this

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Stipulation for Settlement is intended to operate as full and final settlement of the Complaint filed against RESPONDENT in the above-entitled disciplinary case, NGC Case No. 13-23.

- 11. RESPONDENT and the BOARD recognize and agree that the Nevada Gaming Commission has the sole and absolute discretion to determine whether to accept this Stipulation for Settlement. RESPONDENT and the BOARD hereby waive any right they may have to challenge the impartiality of the Nevada Gaming Commission to hear the aboveentitled case on the matters embraced in the Complaint if the Nevada Gaming Commission determines not to accept this Stipulation for Settlement. If the Nevada Gaming Commission does not accept the Stipulation for Settlement, it shall be withdrawn as null and void and RESPONDENT'S admissions, if any, that certain violations of the Nevada Gaming Control Act and the Regulations of the Nevada Gaming Commission occurred shall be withdrawn.
- 12. RESPONDENT and the BOARD agree and understand that this Stipulation for Settlement is intended to operate as full and final settlement of the Complaint filed in NGC Case No. 13-23. The parties further agree and understand that any oral representations are superseded by this settlement agreement and that only those terms memorialized in writing herein shall be effective.
- 13. RESPONDENT agrees and understands that although this Stipulation for Settlement, if approved by the Nevada Gaming Commission, will settle the Complaint filed in NGC Case No. 13-23, that the allegations contained in the Complaint filed in NGC Case No. 13-23 and the terms of this Stipulation for Settlement may be considered by the BOARD and/or the Nevada Gaming Commission, with regards to any and all applications by RESPONDENT that are currently pending before the BOARD or the Nevada Gaming Commission, or that are filed in the future with the BOARD.
- 14. RESPONDENT and the BOARD shall each bear their own costs incurred in this disciplinary action, NGC Case No. 13-23.
- 15. RESPONDENT, by executing this Stipulation for Settlement, affirmatively walves all notices required by law for this matter including, but not limited to, notices concerning consideration of the character or misconduct of a person (NRS 241.033), notices concerning

consideration of administrative action against a person (NRS 241.034), and notices concerning hearings before the Nevada Gaming Commission (NRS 463.312). Regardless of the waiver of legal notice requirements, the BOARD and Nevada Gaming Commission will attempt to provide reasonable notice of the time and place of the hearing. Further, in negotiating this Stipulation for Settlement, RESPONDENT acknowledges that the BOARD has provided RESPONDENT with the date and time of the Nevada Gaming Commission hearing during which the BOARD anticipates the Nevada Gaming Commission will consider approving this settlement.

	1	16. This Stipulation for Settlement shall become effective immediately upon approval					
	2	by the Nevada Gaming Commission.					
	3	DATED this 13th day of Feebruckers 2014.					
	4	PEPPERMILL CASINOS, INC. STATE GAMING CONTROL BOARD					
	5	By: WILLIAM A PAGANETTI ID					
	6	WILLIAM A. PAGANETTI, JR. President, Peppermill Casinos, Inc., dba A.G. BURNETT, Chairman					
	7	Peppermill Hotel & Casino; Western Village; SHAWN R. REID, Member					
	8	Peppermill Hotel & Casino; Western Village; Rainbow Club and Casino; Rainbow Casino; and Peppermill Inn & Casino					
	9	TERRY IOHNSON Mambas					
	10	BROWNSTEIN HYATT FARBER SCHRECK, LLP					
	11						
in ca	12 13	FRANK A. SCHRECK, Esq. Attorneys for Respondent					
у Gense он Хайв 24 9511	14	Attorneys for Respondent					
Office of the Attorney General Caming Division 5420 Kletzke Lane, Suite 202 Reno, Nevada 89511	15	Submitted by:					
Setzle Setzle ro. Ne	16	ÇATHERINE CORTEZ MASTO					
office c	17	Attorney General					
Ū	18	By:					
	19	MICHAEL P. SOMPS Senior Deputy Attorney General Gaming Division Attorneys for State Gaming Control Board					
	20	Gaming Division Attorneys for State Gaming Control Board					
	21						
	22	ORDER					
	23	IT IS SO ORDERED in NGC Case No. 13-23,					
	24	DATED this, 2014.					
	25	NEVADA GAMING COMMISSION					
	26						
	27	PETER BERNHARD, Chairman					
	28						
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Office of the Attorney General Garaing Division 5420 Kezira Lane, Suite 312 Rena, Neyada 88511	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	16. This Stipulation for Settlement shall become effective immediately upon approval by the Nevada Gaming Commission. DATED this

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	1	16. This Stipulation for Settlement shall become effective immediately upon approval
	2	by the Nevada Gaming Commission.
	3	DATED this day of
	4	PEPPERMILL GASINOS, INC. STATE GAMING CONTROL BOARD
	Б	By: WILLAM A PAGANEUT, JR. A.G. BURNETT, Chairman
	6	Fresident, Peppermili Casinos, Inc.,
	7	Peppermii Hotel & Casino; Western Village; SHAWN R. REID, Member Rainbow Club and Casino;
	8	Rainbow Club and Casino; Rainbow Casino; and Peppermil Inn & Casino
	9	TERRY (DINCOL Mombou
	10 11	BROWNSTEIN HYATT FARBER SCHRECK, LLP
	400	Land Market of 1
78 T		FRANK A. SCHRECK, Esq. Altomeys for Respondent
W.C.	14	a reaction of a secretarian
Afform Division Lane, wada 8	15	Submitted by:
Office of the Attorney General Sarping Division S420 Netzles Lame, Suite 202. Reno, Nevada 89511	16	CATHERINE CORTEZ MASTO Attorney General
5220 5220	17	Attorney General
	18	By: ************************************
	19	MICHAEL P. SOMPS Senior Deputy Attorney General Gaming Division Attorneys for State Gaming Control Board
	20	Attorneys for State Gaming Control Board
	21	
	22	ORDER
	23	IT IS SO ORDERED In NGC Case No. 13-23.
	24	DATED this was the same of the
	25	NEVADA GAMING COMMISSION
	26	PETER BERNHARD, Chairman
	27 28	LETTER DELIALWING WUNDER
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Joey Orduna Hastings
Clerk of the Court
Transaction # 4598990 : mfernand

Exhibit "9"

Exhibit "9"

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     75 COURT STREET
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     RENO, NEVADA
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                  IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT
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                     IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE
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             THE HONORABLE PATRICK FLANAGAN, DISTRICT JUDGE
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                                 --000--
11
      MEI-GSR HOLDINGS,
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                    Plaintiffs,
13
      vs.
                                      Case No. CV13-01704
14
      PEPPERMILL CASINOS, et
                                      Department 7
      al.,
15
                    Defendants.
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                       TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
19
                             STATUS HEARING
20
                            June 26th, 2014
21
                                1:15 p.m.
22
                              Reno, Nevada
23
24
    Reported by:
                         STEPHANIE KOETTING, CCR #207, RPR
                         Computer-Aided Transcription
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	APPI	EARA	NCES:	
	For	the	Plaintiff:	
}				COHEN & JOHNSON By: TERRY KINNALLY, ESQ.
4 5				255 E. Warm Springs Las Vegas, Nevada
ố				
7	For	the	Defendant:	ROBISON, BELAUSTEGUI, SHARP & LOW By: KENT ROBISON, ESQ.
3				By: THERESE SHANKS, ESQ. 75 Washington Reno, Nevada
)				GUNDERSON LAW FIRM
•				By: MARK GUNDERSON, ESQ. By: JOHN FUNK, ESQ.
) •				3895 Warren Way Reno, Nevada
3.				HOLLEY, DRIGGS, WALCH, PUZEY &
:				THOMPSON By: CLARK VELLIS, ESQ.
				800 South Meadows Parkway Reno, Nevada

1 RENO, NEVADA, July 10, 2014, 2:30 p.m. 2 3 --000---4 THE CLERK: Case number CV13-01704, MEI-GSR Holdings versus Peppermill Casinos. Matter set for status 5 hearing. Counsel, please state your appearance beginning 6 7 with counsel on the phone. MS. KINNALLY: This is Terry Kinnally from Cohen Johnson representing the plaintiff Grand Sierra Resort. 9 10 THE COURT: Thank you. MR. ROBISON: Kent Robison, your Honor, one of the 11 attorneys for Peppermill Casinos, Inc.. 12 13 MS. SHANKS: Therese Shanks attorney for 14 Peppermill Casinos. MR. VELLIS: Clark Vellis, your Honor, on behalf 15 16 of Peppermill. 17 THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Gunderson. 18 MR. GUNDERSON: Mark Gunderson on behalf of 19 defendant Ryan Tors, your Honor. THE COURT: Thank you, counsel. I set this status 20 hearing just to keep this matter on track. There are a 21 number of outstanding motions, but they haven't finished 22 their pleadings cycle, haven't been submitted. Apparently, 23 there seems to be a logjam with respect to discovery in terms 24

of a confidentiality agreement. Mr. Robison.

MR. ROBISON: Thank you, your Honor. It is clear to us, we've hired several experts, a gaming economist, a gaming expert who has written books on probabilities and pars, and another expert who professes to be an expert in marketing. She's a Ph.D. at UNLV. They have told us what they need to determine whether or not the Grand Sierra sustained any damages whatsoever as a result of the keying activities.

The plaintiff has objected. The plaintiff has filed a motion for protective order. It is a protective order that seeks an order that we not get the information that we requested in three different discovery instruments.

First, your Honor, we served a notice of deposition under 30(b)(6) for the Grand Sierra to produce primarily their witnesses most knowledgeable about their marketing, about their strategies with respect to whether or not they lost money because of this keying incident and it is an exhaustive list that our expert gave us to ask for. That motion is pending.

One of the problems with that motion is that there's a deposition date set. And the plaintiff says, wait a minute, can we first decide what, if anything, you get before you go to that date? We're okay with that, your

Honor. We would stipulate to vacate the deposition date hoping that discovery matter can be resolved.

Part of the objection is that the material, the witnesses that were requested show up as the persons most knowledgeable, the documents that we have requested in our request for production of documents and the answers that we expect to get to our interrogatories are, according to the Grand Sierra, confidential and proprietary. Well, this is not the Court's first rodeo nor ours with regards to trade secrets and antitrust and proprietary information. And that is so typically handled by a court approved confidentiality agreement, it's almost custom and habit in this jurisdiction.

GSR says, we're not interested. I asked them twice to look at a confidentiality agreement that we have used in this department quite successfully without confidential matter being published to anybody. We've offered them the opportunity that anything delivered would be for attorneys' eyes only, which means only lawyers and experts can see it, not parties. And instead they've asked for a special master to regulate, I don't know, regulate something, because they don't trust us. They think we're destroying documents.

We're prepared to argue that, but not today. We would just point out to the Court, your Honor, that

confidentiality of this material on both sides needs protection. And it's customary and it's appropriate to do so by a Court approved confidentiality agreement. We don't understand the resistance, but once that's resolved, I think discovery will flow with some controversy and some need to have issues resolved, but nonetheless it's a starting point for us to get going on this case.

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THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Gunderson.

MR. GUNDERSON: I don't disagree, your Honor. My major concern is scheduling and timing of discovery. There's going to be a great deal of discovery. There's going to a large number of depositions scheduled and they need to be calendared, they need to be calendared way in advance. I have no reluctance to agree with Mr. Robison and take the deposition off calendar, but I don't want to set it until further notice. I want to have dates certain. Because everyone has difficult calendars and timing with other trials and other cases.

So I want to be able to sit down with counsel and hammer out discovery dates and times. Locations is another issue that is going to come up. But I think that ought to be all hammered out. I just want to get finality and certainty with the order in which the depositions and the discovery goes forward and then have these dates set. I'm just not a

fan of putting things off and saying you'll do it at some other point, because all that does is cause more problems downstream.

So I think there needs to be active participation

by all the parties and maybe to the extent the Court needs to get involved to do so, but we're not getting off on the right foot here. This is not a case that is, from my perspective, all that complex. This information is readily available.

And I agree wholeheartedly, I think it would be a mistake to have a special master. Just creates another layer of problems that the Court would have to sort out in any event.

I think Mr. Robison is absolutely right, we've used these on a number of occasions, both in state and federal court where confidentiality agreements have been worked out. The only question that comes up is over designation and what ought to be or ought not to be attorneys' eyes only. Those are easy issues for the Court to decide. I think having a master involved is just a layer we don't have to have.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Vellis.

MR. VELLIS: Nothing, your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you, Ms. Kinnally, any thoughts?

MS. KINNALLY: Yes, your Honor. First, let me clarify, the reason we're seeking a special master is not to

focus the discovery, which should have been produced long ago under 16.1 by the Peppermill, but because they have produced no substantive documents and no privilege log as to why they won't produce those documents.

We filed a motion to get records directly from the gaming board, because we're concerned that the gaming board may have obtained information from nonparties that may be privileged. That's our recommendation that the gaming board records, before they be produced to us, be reviewed by a special master to make sure that trade secrets of other parties are not inadvertently disclosed.

As to the issue on the confidentiality for the trade secrets, our position is, quite frankly, Mr. Tors came on to our property and took pars. That's the issue in the case. Plaintiff says, our trade secrets, our marketing plans are irrelevant to those issues that — and that the defendants' request for our marketing plans from 2009 to the present, our pars on all slot machines from 2009 to the present are totally inappropriate.

If he says his experts need this information, then I would recommend we have a hearing under our motion for protective order under NRS 600A.070 where the Court determines the need for any information related to the trade secrets before allowing discovery. I have received no letter

identifying any experts or explaining the theory under which they need this trade secret information in this matter.

Our damages are based on the statute, unjust enrichment and royalties. I don't know why our trade secrets are relevant to those issues. And I think that GSR as the plaintiff and as the victimized party in this matter shouldn't have to disclose our trade secrets, because the party who has already misappropriated our trade secrets says they need them without any justification or explanation.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, counsel.

MR. ROBISON: May I respond?

THE COURT: Yes, Mr. Robison.

MR. ROBISON: The complaint reads that we violated a criminal trade secret act for which there is no civil remedy. Now, we know what they mean. We know they meant to sue under the civil remedy.

THE COURT: Just move the microphone a little bit closer to you so Ms. Kinnally can hear. Go ahead, sir.

MR. ROBISON: So the complaint, as best we can discern, says this, Mr. Tors acting within the scope of his employment used a master key to gain access to six penny slots at the GSR on July 13th, 2013. Now, we know that's not the only incident. So we have filed the motion to amend our complaint to show the actual dates of other visits by

Mr. Tors to the GSR property. And there's two other dates that precede the one in which the Gaming Control Board investigated.

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With that in mind, they said, we have been damaged in excess of \$10,000, one, and, two, we're entitled to punitive damages. What is the damage? There is no royalty provision under the trade secret act and the other -- pardon me? The royalty theory on this case, your Honor, is exactly what our experts want to look at. So we need their information.

They say they lost money. Did they lose customers because of this keying? Did they lose money from their drop from this keying activity? Or now they're saying, wait a minute, we were damaged in an amount in excess of \$10,000 for unjust enrichment, but they have not pled unjust enrichment. If they want to bring that on, okay, that's going to reframe things. That means that we're not only going to be asking for, did the GSR sustain damages? And the next issue is, was the Peppermill unjustly enriched?

Then we have to sit down. We say this confidential information, what you claim is confidential is needed by the plaintiff's expert. She says we haven't designated experts. That's not due until March. But our experts need the material so that they can disclose in March

of 2015 the basis for their opinions.

And one opinion is going to be blatantly clear, they did not lose a dime. They didn't lose one customer. They didn't lose one jackpot. They didn't lose one dime. Are we saying that the conduct was appropriate? No. Are we say the Peppermill authorized it? Yes. But we want to know how they were hurt.

Now, if they want to change the game now, a year later, almost a year after their complaint and say, well, we want unjust enrichment. So here's what the plaintiff is saying, Robison, you didn't produce under 16.1. Produce what? They've never done a Rule 34. She says, you know what you have to produce. Well, what I have to produce is what you're saying is confidential. So sign the confidentiality agreement. No, no, no, you produce.

We know that you know that you have something that's discoverable under Rule 26, so you produce it, because we don't know what it is. If you don't want to produce it, give us the privilege log. Privilege log is under Rule 34. Make the request, Rule 34. We'll give them a privilege log, we'll give them what we think is appropriate, but all of this stuff should be blessed by a confidentiality agreement approved by this Court.

THE COURT: All right. This is what we're going

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to do is set a hearing on this confidentiality agreement.
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     agree with Mr. Gunderson, the sooner we settle this, the
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     sooner we'll be able to get discovery on track and I don't
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     want to wait too much longer to resolve this issue.
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                So, Ms. Clerk, let's look in like two weeks from
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     now, three weeks. I know the problem with setting anything
     in July is it runs into people's personal schedules. But,
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     Ms. Clerk, can we find something that's got at least a
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     two-hour window.
               THE CLERK: Your Honor, I'm looking at Tuesday,
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     July 8th in the morning or we can do it in the afternoon at
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     2:00.
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               THE COURT: Counsel, Ms. Kinnally, do you or do
     you have Mr. Johnson's schedule or it certainly sounds as
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     if --
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               MS. KINNALLY: Yes, I do. I have our calendar.
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               THE COURT: It sounds like you're up-to-speed as
18
     well.
           How does that date sound, comport with your --
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               MS. KINNALLY: I'm afraid I didn't hear the date.
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               THE CLERK: How about July 8th at 2:00 in the
21
    afternoon?
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               MS. KINNALLY: Your Honor, that is a problem.
    Mr. Johnson has a trial and Mr. Cohen is having surgery.
23
    that's just going to be a very bad couple of days here at the
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office. Probably later in the week or the following week
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     would be okay.
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               THE COURT: Ms. Clerk.
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               THE CLERK: Would Thursday the 10th be too soon in
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     the afternoon at 2:30?
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               MS. KINNALLY: I'm pulling it up to double check.
     It doesn't look like there is anything that will be a problem
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     on the 10th.
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               THE CLERK: Let's do it 2:30 on July 10th.
               THE COURT: We'll give you the rest of the
10
     afternoon. How does that sound, Mr. Gunderson, Mr. Vellis?
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               MR. GUNDERSON: I'm in agreement.
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               MR. VELLIS: That's fine, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Mr. Robison.
               MR. ROBISON: That's fine for me and I appreciate
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     the Court's consideration. We are arguing specifically what?
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               THE COURT: The difference between a
    confidentiality agreement and a special master and the need
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    for either. We're going to resolve it. We're going to have
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20
    either one or the other.
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               MR. ROBISON: We will brief accordingly.
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               THE COURT: I would appreciate to have briefs
    submitted. If you can just give it to us by the 7th, which
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24
    is Monday.
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MR. ROBISON: That's when our's are due. 1 2 THE COURT: Ms. Kinnally, is that all right with 3 vou? 4 MS. KINNALLY: That would be fine. My question, your Honor, is since you also want to discuss the special 5 master, do you want the gaming board and the AG's office 6 7 notified of this hearing? 8 THE COURT: No. 9 MS. KINNALLY: Because it's the gaming records 10 that we want the special master for. 11 THE COURT: Let me hear from counsel. 12 MR. ROBISON: Let me clarify, if I may, your Honor. The plaintiff has filed a motion for an order to 13 compel the Gaming Control Board to produce all of the 14 15 documents it obtained, all of the documents it created and all of the documents it has relevant to its investigation of 16 the Peppermill. The Gaming Control Board is going to oppose 17 that vehemently under the statute. We are going to oppose 18 19 that. 20 We believe that this is a discovery issue between the Peppermill and the Grand Sierra. We know what we gave 21 Gaming Control Board, 40,000 e-mails. We know what we gave 22 23 them. If we can work out the confidentiality agreement and if we can protect innocent third party properties, other 24

casinos, whose confidential information is part of this investigation, then we can go forward.

The Gaming Control Board will say, we're not producing the confidential information that we obtained, created for this investigation, but we will not stand in the way of the parties to exchange the information they agreed to under whatever confidential circumstances they agreed to. So does the Gaming Control Board have to be here? I'm not sure. I do know that they're going to vehemently oppose that motion.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Ms. Kinnally, I don't see the necessity at this stage for the Gaming Control Board's participation at this hearing. I certainly anticipate that may be an issue that will be raised in the future. But for our purposes in just trying to set up a structure under which we can operate, I don't believe they're necessary parties to this particular hearing on the 10th.

All right. But thank you very much, counsel, for bringing that to the Court's attention. All right. Thank you. We'll wait until the rest of the motions run through their cycle. Mr. Gunderson, you rise.

MR. GUNDERSON: The only point I have here is that Mr. Robison wants to take the depositions off calendar, has agreed to take them off calendar.

1 MS. KINNALLY: I'm sorry, your Honor, I can't 2 hear. 3 THE COURT: Just a minute. We'll move the 4 microphone closer to Mr. Gunderson. 5 MR. GUNDERSON: I said Mr. Robison has agreed and I concur with taking the depositions off calendar that are 6 7 currently scheduled. I just want to ask that the Court order 8 that those be rescheduled now. They may have to be rescheduled, but it's a matter of getting the calendars 9 cleared, getting people to arrive and getting people around. 10 I just hate taking things off calendar and just going off 11 12 into the ozone. 13 THE COURT: Do you need this Court's participation 14 in setting the calendar? 15 MR. GUNDERSON: I don't know. 16 THE COURT: When are the depos set for now? 17 MR. ROBISON: I think July 10th. 18 MR. GUNDERSON: They all start on the week of 19 July 10th. 20 MS. KINNALLY: Actually, your Honor, part of the 21 problem with that is problems with the notice itself. notice sets depositions over four days with no attempt to 22 23 notify us as to which of the 30 PMK's, according to topic they expect to take each day. So they expect us to have 30 24

witnesses on call for a week.

MR. GUNDERSON: Your Honor, that's not my issue. That can be resolved. I'm just saying, I don't want to go out a month and then have all of the lawyers that have to get involved trying to schedule all of these depositions.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Robison.

MR. ROBISON: Your Honor, sometimes you try to do the nice thing and it comes back at you. They can pick which PMK's have knowledge about what topics and produce them on any date in that time frame they select. That was meant to be convenient for them.

Now, if they want me to renotice the 30(b)(6) depositions and say I want 1 through 4 on the 10th and 5 through 9 on the 8th, I'll do that. But I don't think that's fair to them. I don't think they want that.

THE COURT: All right. How much time do you think you'll need following the hearing on the 10th to reset these depos? Do you want to set them for the week of the 21st, two weeks later?

MR. ROBISON: Your Honor, I think in all fairness to everybody, there's going to be some disputes about which of those PMK guys are going to have to testify and not, about what, so we might want to look at mid August.

MR. GUNDERSON: I'm fine with that. I just want a

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date, so we have a date, so we all know what we're working
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     back against.
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               THE COURT: That's fair enough. That's fair
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     enough.
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               MR. GUNDERSON:
                               But I'm okay with mid August.
               THE COURT: All right. What about the week of
 6
 7
     August 18th?
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               MR. ROBISON: That's fine, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Ms. Kinnally.
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               MS. KINNALLY: That would be fine, your Honor.
               THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Mr. Vellis.
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               MR. VELLIS: That's absolutely okay, your Honor.
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     Thank you very much.
               \mbox{MR.} GUNDERSON: I asked for it and I agree those
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15
     are good dates.
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                           Thank you, counsel. I appreciate your
               THE COURT:
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    hard work. All right. Look forward to the briefs and we'll
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    see you on July 10th.
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               MR. ROBISON: Thank you, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Ms. Kinnally, thank you very much for
21
    your participation.
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               MS. KINNALLY: Thank you, your Honor.
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                                --000--
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1
     STATE OF NEVADA
                           ss.
 2
     County of Washoe
          I, STEPHANIE KOETTING, a Certified Court Reporter of the
 3
     Second Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada, in and
 4
     for the County of Washoe, do hereby certify;
 5
 6
          That I was present in Department No. 7 of the
     above-entitled Court on June 26, 2014, at the hour of 1:15
 7
     p.m., and took verbatim stenotype notes of the proceedings
 8
     had upon the status hearing in the matter of MEI-GSR \,
 9
10
     HOLDINGS, Plaintiff, vs. PEPPERMILL CASINOS, et al.;
     Defendants, Case No. CV13-01704, and thereafter, by means of
11
     computer-aided transcription, transcribed them into
12
13
     typewriting as herein appears;
14
          That the foregoing transcript, consisting of pages 1
     through 19, both inclusive, contains a full, true and
15
     complete transcript of my said stenotype notes, and is a
16
     full, true and correct record of the proceedings had at said
17
     time and place.
18
19
20
       DATED: At Reno, Nevada, this 21st day of August 2014.
21
22
                              S/s Stephanie Koetting
                              STEPHANIE KOETTING, CCR #207
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FILED
Electronically
2014-09-09 06:16:05 PM
Joey Orduna Hastings
Clerk of the Court
Transaction # 4598990 : mfernand

Exhibit "10"

Exhibit "10"

CASE NO. CV13-01704

MEI-GSR HOLDINGS vs. PEPPERMILL CASINOS et al.

DATE, JUDGE OFFICERS OF

COURT PRESENT

APPEARANCES-HEARING STATUS HEARING

CONTINUED TO

06/26/14 HONORABLE PATRICK FLANAGAN DEPT. NO. 7 K. Oates (Clerk) S. Koetting

(Reporter)

Terry Kinnally, Esq., was present in Court via Court Call on behalf of

Plaintiff MSI-GSR Holdings, Inc., who was not present.

Kent Robison, Esq., Clark Veills, Esq. and Therese Shanks, Esq. were present in Court on behalf of Defendant Peppermill Casinos,

Inc., who was not present.

Mark Gunderson, Esq., was present in Court on behalf of Defendant

Ryan Tors, who was not present.

1:14 p.m. - Court convened with Court and counsel present. The Court advised respective counsel that he is aware of the filed Motions In this case, however, they have not been fully briefed. Counsel Robison addressed the Court and advised that experts have been hired as to gaming and marketing, and those experts have requested certain documentation be provided, however, Plaintiffs counsel objects, and is seeking a protective order. Further, counsel advised he has noticed NRCP 30(b)(6) depositions, but will stipulate to continue those depositions and await the Court's decision as to the Motion for Protective Order. Further, counsel advised that issues exist as the confidentiality of documents to be exchanged between the parties, to include that defense counsel suggested a confidentiality agreement be executed for the protection of all parties, however, the Plaintiff disagrees with a confidentiality agreement, and

supports the appointment of a special master. Counsel Gunderson addressed the Court and concurred with counsel Robison as to the necessity of a confidentiality agreement, and further had no objection to the depositions being vacated, however, counsel moved to have the depositions immediately recalendared to allow for dates certain, locations and order of witnesses. Further, counsel argued that the Court may need to become more involved, this is not a complex case, and the services of a special master is not necessary.

Counsel Vellis addressed the Court and added nothing further. Counsel Kinnally addressed the Court and argued that the Peppermill is seeking documentation from the Gaming Control

CASE NO. CV13-01704

MEI-GSR HOLDINGS vs. PEPPERMILL CASINOS et al.

Page Two

DATE, JUDGE OFFICERS OF

COURT PRESENT

APPEARANCES-HEARING

CONTINUED TO

06/26/14
HONORABLE
PATRICK
FLANAGAN
DEPT. NO. 7
K. Oates
(Clerk)
S. Koetting
(Reporter)

STATUS HEARING

Board, and a special master should be appointed to review this documentation. Further, counsel argued that trade secrets are an issue in this case, Defendant Tors took "pars" from slot machines belonging to the Plaintiff using a master key, and a Hearing should be conducted as to the Motion for Protective Order relating to defense experts being entitled to review documentation involving trade secrets.

Counsel Robinson responded and argued that the complaint reads that there was a violation of the criminal trade secrets act. Further, the Plaintiff is claiming damages in excess of ten thousand dollars, those damages should be proven, the defense experts need the discovery to properly assess the case, and a confidentiality agreement should be executed by the parties.

COURT ORDERED: A Hearing as to a Confidentiality Agreement/ Special Master will be held on July 10, 2014 at 2:30 p.m. with briefs filed no later than 5:00 p.m. on July 7, 2014.

Counsel Kinnally inquired if a representative of the Gaming Control Board should be present at the Hearing.

Counsel Robison responded that as to the Garning Control Board documentation requested by the Plaintiff, both the Peppermill and the Garning Control Board will oppose that request, however, the Garning Control Board will take no position if the parties exchange the documentation between themselves, under the guise of a confidentiality agreement.

COURT ORDERED: The attendance of a representative of the Gaming Control Board at the Hearing scheduled for July 10, 2014 is not necessary.

Counsel Gunderson moved to reschedule the depositions that were vacated for the week of July 10, 2014.

Counsel Kinnally responded and argued that notice is an issue, in that, thirty NRCP 30(b)(6) depositions were noticed for one week. Counsel Robison responded that the depositions were noticed for the Plaintiff's convenience and they can choose the most knowledgeable deponents.

Counsel Gunderson moved for deposition dates.

Counsel Robison responded a week in mid-August would work.

CASE NO. CV13-01704

MEI-GSR HOLDINGS vs. PEPPERMILL CASINOS et al.

Page Three

DATE, JUDGE OFFICERS OF

COURT PRESENT

APPEARANCES-HEARING

CONTINUED TO

06/26/14

STATUS HEARING

HONORABLE PATRICK

COURT ORDERED: The depositions will be rescheduled to the

week of August 18, 2014.

FLANAGAN

1:37 p.m. - Court stood in recess.

DEPT. NO. 7

K. Oates (Clerk)

S. Koetting (Reporter)

FILED
Electronically
2014-09-09 06:16:05 PM
Joey Orduna Hastings
Clerk of the Court
Transaction # 4598990 : mfernand

Exhibit "11"

Exhibit "11"

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     STEPHANIE KOETTING
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     CCR #207
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     75 COURT STREET
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     RENO, NEVADA
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                 IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT
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                    IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE
             THE HONORABLE PATRICK FLANAGAN, DISTRICT JUDGE
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11
      MEI-GSR HOLDINGS,
12
                    Plaintiffs,
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      vs.
                                     Case No. CV13-01704
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      PEPPERMILL CASINOS, et
                                     Department 7
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20
                             July 10, 2014
21
                               2:30 p.m.
22
                              Reno, Nevada
23
24
    Reported by:
                         STEPHANIE KOETTING, CCR #207, RPR
                         Computer-Aided Transcription
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1	APPEARANCES:	
2	For the Plaintiff:	
3		COHEN & JOHNSON By: STAN JOHNSON, ESQ.
4		By: TERRY KINNALLY, ESQ. 255 E. Warm Springs
5		Las Vegas, Nevada
6		
7	For the Defendant:	ROBISON, BELAUSTEGUI, SHARP & LOW
8		By: KENT ROBISON, ESQ. By: THERESE SHANKS, ESQ.
9		75 Washington Reno, Nevada
10		GUNDERSON LAW FIRM
11		By: MARK GUNDERSON, ESQ. By: JOHN FUNK, ESQ.
12		3895 Warren Way Reno, Nevada
13		,
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RENO, NEVADA, July 10, 2014, 2:30 p.m.

--000--

THE CLERK: Case number CV13-01704, MEI-GSR
Holdings versus Peppermill Casinos. Matter set for hearing.
Counsel, please state your appearance.

MR. ROBISON: Good afternoon, your Honor. Kent Robison and Theres Shanks and Keegan Low for the Peppermill.

MR. GUNDERSON: Good afternoon, your Honor. Mark Gunderson and John Funk on behalf of Ryan Tors and Ryan Tors is here in the courtroom today.

THE COURT: Thank you. On the phone?

MR. JOHNSON: Good afternoon, your Honor. Stan Johnson and Terry Kinnally on behalf of the plaintiff.

THE COURT: Thank you very much. I set this hearing to give the parties some incentive to come together and attempt to work out the confidentiality agreement. And subsequent to that, just a few days ago, the parties have filed a stipulated confidentiality agreement and protective order.

There still seems to be quite a few outstanding motions, some of which may be mooted by the confidentiality agreement, although that seems to be a subject of dispute amongst itself. So let me hear from plaintiffs first.

Mr. Johnson.

MR. JOHNSON: Yes, thank you, your Honor.

MR. ROBISON: Can I just --

THE COURT: Hang on a second.

MR. JOHNSON: It's my understanding from the Court's minutes was that the hearing today would address the confidentiality agreement and the issue of the special master and whether that was necessary in view of a confidentiality agreement. As the Court indicated, we executed the confidentiality agreement a week ago. I hadn't known it had actually been filed, but in any event, we did agree to the form of the confidentiality agreement provided by counsel. To that extent, I think, you know, that issue is resolved.

The issue of the special master may still be an issue depending on what happens with our motion to have a turn over of the records from the Gaming Control Board, which hasn't been ruled on yet. The main purpose of the special master was to deal with those documents in the event that motion was granted and the special master could review those documents to see if there were certain ones that should be withheld, because they might be the trade secret information of other casinos, or some of the e-mails might be proper to be withheld. And that was really the basis for the request for the special master that would deal with those issues.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. JOHNSON: In some ways, it's not really connected with the protective order or confidentiality order. In looking at that, I felt what counsel had proposed was reasonable. And as the Court, I think, indicated the last time, there was going to be a confidentiality agreement necessary in the case, obviously. So to that extent, I think we've resolved that.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Johnson. Mr. Robison.

MR. ROBISON: Thank you, your Honor. Counsel e-mailed us an executed copy of the confidentiality agreement. We asked that the original be sent to us with original signatures so that we could all file the stipulation with an order on with original signatures. I think that's required. And we have not yet received the original signatures from GSR. I'm not saying we're not going to. I just want to correct the record that it hasn't been filed yet.

THE COURT: So Mr. Johnson is correct, it hasn't been filed.

MR. ROBISON: It has not been filed. So when it is signed and filed, then I think we can get into some discovery issues. But I do agree with counsel that today's hearing was set to argue only the briefs that the Court

ordered at the status conference, which pertained to confidentiality special master.

I don't necessarily agree with GSR's counsel that the motion to compel Gaming Control Board to produce documents has much to do with it. And here's why. GSR has asked Gaming Control Board -- have asked you to order the Gaming Control Board to produce all documents that it created, that it scrutinized, examined and that it received from the Peppermill.

THE COURT: Regarding NGC 13-23.

MR. ROBISON: Correct. I know what we gave them. I know that with adequate assurances of trustworthiness and confidentiality, that that's probably going to be exchanged in this case as discovery. I don't know about what the Gaming Control Board generated. And I think the Gaming Control Board wants a seat at the table if that motion is going to be argued.

But with regard to a special master, let me point out, your Honor, that what has been produced in this case by Mr. Tors are the spreadsheets, the spreadsheets that were prepared that pertain to his visits, not only to the GSR, but to other properties in this community, 11 different casinos, I believe, is the number. There is an identification in the gaming control complaint of the gaming casinos that Mr. Tors

visited over this two-year period.

We are adamant, your Honor, we want to argue sincerely and emphatically that this case not involve par percentage or theoretical holds of parties not to this case. GSR has sued us, the Peppermill, for accessing its machines. Initially, it sued us for the access that occurred I think on July 13th, 2013. Well, that was taken over by the Gaming Control Board. It's moot.

But there were two other visits. There was one on December 29th, 2011 and June 14th, 2012. Now, they had asked us to just simply supplement 16.1 and produce that. They don't want there pars produced publically. So I'm not going to produce that. That's why we needed confidentiality. We don't need a special master.

With respect to the spreadsheets that indicate the machines that were accessed on those two occasions that I've mentioned, Gaming Control Board -- excuse me -- GSR already knows six machines were accessed on the dates that the Gaming Control Board was called in to initiate its investigation. So we'll produce those.

Now, Mr. Gunderson has produced the spreadsheets regarding the other properties in a redacted format, and appropriately so, because this case should not involve what the GSR says is confidential trade secret information of

Circus Circus, Eldorado, Atlantis, et cetera. So we're ready
to play ball. We want to get that confidentiality agreement
signed, have this Court order us to comply with it.

We will give them the schedules of Mr. Tors'

visits to the GSR and we're going to be adament that this not

visits to the GSR and we're going to be adamant that this not involve other casinos for many, many reasons. They're not here, they're not here to protect themselves, they're not here to defend themselves and they're not parties.

And the GSR has admitted, I think, we can't show in this case that we lost dollars or that we lost patrons. So we're going to ask that a different theory of damages be implemented.

THE COURT: The royalty.

MR. ROBISON: The royalty.

THE COURT: Correct.

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MR. ROBISON: Now, our preliminary research, your Honor, shows that that theory of damages is based upon the value of the trade secret, i.e., par, theoretical hold setting, to GSR. So we've got to have some definitive guidelines on what this discovery is going to be about.

Because if their theory is now royalties, we want to see how they set their machines and how they value their pars, because that might be a royalty damage model and that is exactly what we've asked for in our 30(b)(6).

I was 18 years old and hit a jackpot and ran. That's the last time I gambled. But I know more about slot machines the past four months talking to experts than I ever wanted to know about them. And this par thing is a very small part of the overall marketing program that results in money dropping from those slot machines.

So we got to get into that, and I don't know how this Court wants to get into that, but it's not a special master, it's a confidentiality agreement and I think meet and confers and a resolution through the discovery commissioner or this Court.

THE COURT: Well, I don't think we need to get into it today.

MR. ROBISON: Okay.

THE COURT: I don't want to get too far ahead of ourselves. I want to make sure we get this stipulated confidentiality agreement and protective order on file, executed by all parties and this Court. Have the parties begin the discovery process, see what shakes out, isolate those issues or items that are in contest and then we can address those.

But in terms of today's hearing, I'm pleased that the parties have made the progress they have made thus far. I don't think we need to address the special master at this

time. I'm persuaded by the Gaming Control Board's observation in its brief that perhaps most, if not all, the information that it has will be exchanged between parties under the rubric of the stipulated confidentiality agreement. If it isn't, if there's outliers out there and the parties want to bring that to our attention, then we have a more discreet discussion.

I think I share everybody's concern that this case does not involve mission creep into other properties. We'll have our hands full with these two good institutions and there will be challenging issues, as both counsel know, regarding damage models. And that's generally the hill that these battles are fought on.

But for our purposes here, I'm pleased to see that the parties have been able to come together at least with respect to this important document and that kick starts everything and let's go forward as fast as we can. I take that back. Let's just go forward.

MR. ROBISON: Just one scheduling issue. Your Honor, we have a 30(b)(6) deposition scheduled for August 25th, and we probably need a ruling at least on the protective order motion between now and then.

THE COURT: All right. Okay. Mr. Gunderson, I didn't want to cut you off, sir.

1 MR. GUNDERSON: That's fine. 2 THE COURT: Okay. 3 MR. GUNDERSON: It's a strange place to be at the wrong end of the table or the other end of the table. I just 4 5 wanted to note for the record, we've not executed the 6 confidentiality agreement. We're in agreement with the 7 confidentiality agreement. We will sign it when it comes to 8 my desk in original form. 9 THE COURT: Terrific. Thank you. Mr. Johnson. 10 MR. JOHNSON: Your Honor, yes, Stan Johnson. I just wanted to say that the original was put in the mail 11 12 yesterday so they should have it very shortly. 13 THE COURT: Excellent. Thank you very much, 14 counsel. All right. We're current with the pleadings that 15 have been filed in this matter, up until, I think it was the 16 8th was the last filing. We look for -- which was the 17 plaintiff's reply to the defendant Peppermill's opposition to 18 motion to compel documents, motion for protective order and 19 request for gaming records. And we'll get the protective 20 order out as soon as possible. Thank you very much. 21 Anything further, Mr. Johnson, Ms. Kinnally? 22 MR. JOHNSON: I think that's all, your Honor. 23 Thank you. 24 THE COURT: Thank you, counsel. Stay cool down

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1
     there. Mr. Robison.
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               MR. ROBISON: Nothing further, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Mr. Gunderson, Mr. Funk, anything
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     further?
               MR. GUNDERSON: No, your Honor.
               THE COURT: Good to see you, counsel. Court's in
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     recess.
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     STATE OF NEVADA
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     County of Washoe
          I, STEPHANIE KOETTING, a Certified Court Reporter of the
 3
     Second Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada, in and
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 5
     for the County of Washoe, do hereby certify;
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          That I was present in Department No. 7 of the
     above-entitled Court on July 10, 2014, at the hour of 2:30
 7
 8
     p.m., and took verbatim stenotype notes of the proceedings
 9
     had upon the status hearing in the matter of MEI-GSR
10
     HOLDINGS, Plaintiff, vs. PEPPERMILL CASINOS, et al.,
     Defendant, Case No. CV13-01704, and thereafter, by means of
11
     computer-aided transcription, transcribed them into
12
13
     typewriting as herein appears;
14
          That the foregoing transcript, consisting of pages 1
     through 13, both inclusive, contains a full, true and
15
     complete transcript of my said stenotype notes, and is a
16
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    full, true and correct record of the proceedings had at said
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    time and place.
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       DATED: At Reno, Nevada, this 14th day of August 2014.
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22
                              S/s Stephanie Koetting
                              STEPHANIE KOETTING, CCR #207
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Joey Orduna Hastings
Clerk of the Court
Transaction # 4598990 : mfernand

Exhibit "12"

Exhibit "12"

STATE OF NEVADA	, , , , ,	
COUNTY OF CLARK) ss)	

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AFFIDAVIT OF TERRY KINNALLY ESQ.,

- I, Terry Kinnally, Esq., being duly sworn on oath and under the penalty of perjury state that the following is true of my own personal knowledge and if called to testify in this matter would testify as follows
- I am an attorney of record for MEI-GSR d/b Grand Sierra Resort in this matter.
- I affirm that Exhibit 1 is a true and accurate copy of the letter received by me from Kent 2. Robison, Esq. dated August 21, 2014.
- 3. I affirm that Exhibit 2 is a true and accurate copy of the Supplemental disclosure statement served by GSR on the Defendants dated July 8, 2014.
- 4. I affirm that Exhibit 3 is a true and accurate copy of the disclosure statement filed by the Peppermill on January 8, 2014.
- I affirm that exhibit 4 is a true and accurate copy of the email I sent to Kent Robison, Esq. on June 15, 2014.
- I affirm that Exhibit 5 is a true and accurate copy of the proceedings before the Nevada Gaming Commission dated February 20, 2014.
- 7. I affirm that Exhibit 6 is a true and accurate copy of the affidavit of David Schwartz, Plaintiff's retained expert in this matter and a true and correct copy of his C.V.
- 8. I affirm that Exhibit 7 is a true and accurate copy of the transcript of proceedings of the hearing in this matter held on June 26, 2014.
- 9. I affirm that Exhibit 8 is a true and accurate copy of the transcript of proceedings of the hearing in this matter held on July 10, 2014.
- 10. I affirm that all excerpts from exhibits filed by the Peppermill in this matter are true and accurate.

Page 1 of 2

- 11. I state that at no time did Kent Robison Esq. or Mark Gunderson, Esq. call or inform Counsel for GSR in any manner that they had decided to no longer honor the agreement to continue the PMK depositions pending a ruling from the Court on the Plaintiff's protective order.
- 12. I state that at no time did Kent Robison, Esq. or Mark Gunderson, Esq. inform Counsel for GSR in any manner that they intended to proceed with the depositions of the PMKs despite or in disregard of the pending protective order.
- 13. I state that at no time did Kent Robison, Esq. every hold a dispute resolution conference with me to discuss the interrogatories or requests for production filed by Peppermill.
- 14. I state that even though a stipulated protective order was entered on July 17, 2014 the Peppermill has continued to refuse to produce any substantive documents under NRCP 16.1.

Affirmation Pursuant to NRS 239B.030

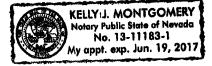
The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding document does not contain the social security number of any person.

Further your Affiant sayeth naught.

erry Kinhally, Esq.

SUBSCRIBED and SWORN to before me this _____ day of September, 2014.

NOTAKY PUBL () in and for said County and State



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IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE

MEI-GSR HOLDINGS, LLC, a Nevada corporation, d/b/a GRAND SIERRA RESORT,

Plaintiff.

Dept. No. B7

Case No. CV13-01704

PEPPERMILL CASINOS, INC., a Nevada corporation, d/b/a PEPPERMILL CASINO, et al.,

Defendants.

RECOMMENDATION FOR ORDER

Plaintiff MEI-GSR Holdings, LLC, doing business as Grand Sierra Resort, filed the complaint in this action on August 2, 2013. Essentially, Plaintiff alleges that Defendant Ryan Tors, while acting as an employee of Defendant Peppermill Casinos, Inc. ("Peppermill"), entered Plaintiff's premises and made unauthorized entry into certain slot machines to access confidential and proprietary information contained within those machines. Plaintiff states claims for relief based upon violations of Nevada's Uniform Trade Secrets Act and "vicarious liability/respondeat superior." It seeks compensatory and punitive damages, as well as injunctive relief. Defendants deny any liability to Plaintiff.

At the conclusion of a hearing on August 27, 2013, the Court enjoined Defendant Tors "from entering the Grand Sierra Resort to collect or use any information that he has previously obtained," and ordered him "to turn over any information gathered by him at the Grand Sierra Resort property, with the exception of the universal key(s)." No injunctive relief was provided with regard to Defendant Peppermill. The Court's written order regarding this injunctive relief was entered on November 15, 2013.

Counsel for all parties participated in an early case conference on December 5, 2013.

Defendant Peppermill filed its individual case conference report on April 11, 2014; Plaintiff's report was filed on April 16, 2014; and the report of Defendant Tors was filed on May 22, 2014. The parties are scheduled to commence trial in this action on July 6, 2015.

On June 4, 2014, Defendant Peppermill filed *Defendant Peppermill Casinos, Inc.'s Motion to Dismiss Complaint*. Defendant Peppermill maintains that Plaintiff has violated NRCP 16.1(a)(1)(C) by improperly refusing to provide a calculation of its damages, and that the complaint should therefore be dismissed under NRCP 16.1(e)(3). On June 5, 2014, Defendant Tors filed a *Joinder to Motion to Dismiss Complaint*.

On June 18, 2014, Plaintiff filed *Plaintiff's Opposition to Defendants' Motion to Dismiss*Complaint and Counter-Motion to Compel Disclosures Under NRCP 16.1. Plaintiff asserts that

Defendant Peppermill failed to confer about this matter prior to filing its motion, and that Peppermill's failure to comply with its NRCP 16.1 obligations precludes Plaintiff from providing a calculation of damages. It asks that the motion be denied until such time as Peppermill produces records showing the number of machines accessed by Mr. Tors and the number of times such access occurred. In its counter-motion, Plaintiff seeks an order compelling Defendant Peppermill to produce specified documents that it contends Peppermill was required to produce under NRCP 16.1. *Defendant Peppermill Casinos, Inc.'s Reply to Plaintiff's Opposition to Motion to Dismiss Complaint* was filed on June 30, 2014, and Defendant Tors filed a *Joinder to Defendant Peppermill Casinos, Inc.'s Reply to Plaintiff's Opposition to Motion to Dismiss Complaint* on that same date. On July 3, 2014, Defendant Peppermill filed its *Opposition to Plaintiff's Motion to Compel Peppermill's Production of Documents.* GSR's Reply to Peppermill's Opposition to Motion to Compel Documents Under 16.1 was filed on July 8, 2014.³ The motion to dismiss and the counter-motion to compel were submitted for decision on July 15, 2014.

² This opposition was included as part of a filing including Defendant Peppermill's oppositions to other motions, and its brief in response to a Court order.

This reply was included as part of a filing including Plaintiff's replies to the oppositions filed by Defendant Peppermill on July 3, 2014.

NRCP 16.1(a) requires any party seeking damages to provide all other parties with the following information:

A computation of any category of damages claimed by the disclosing party, making available for inspection and copying as under Rule 34 the documents or other evidentiary matter, not privileged or protected from disclosure, on which such computation is based, including materials bearing on the nature and extent of injuries suffered

NRCP 16.1(a)(1)(C). The rule also requires that this calculation be provided at or within fourteen days after the Rule 16.1(b) conference unless (a) a different time is set by stipulation or court order, or (b) a party objects during the conference that initial disclosures are not appropriate in the circumstances of the action and states the objection in the Rule 16.1(c) case conference report. This disclosure, like other initial disclosures, must be based on information that is reasonably available at the time of disclosure. A party "is not excused from making this disclosures because it has not fully completed its investigation of the case or because it challenges the sufficiency of another party's disclosures or because another party has not made its disclosures." See id. 16.1(a)(1).

On January 3, 2014, Plaintiff served Defendants with "Plaintiff's Early Case Conference NRCP 16.1 Production of Documents." Section III of that disclosure addresses the computation of damages requirement. After quoting NRCP 16.1(a)(1)(C), Plaintiff states as follows: "Damages include general and special damages in an amount to be determined at trial." On January 27, 2014, Plaintiff served Defendants with "Plaintiff's First Supplemental Disclosure Pursuant to NRCP 16.1," in which it states as follows with regard to the computation of damages requirement:

Damages will be computed based on the number of times Mr. Tors accessed machines at the GSR without permission, and the number of machines so accessed. Damage computations will also be based on the use to which Mr. Tors used the information so obtained. Said damages are expected to include general and special damages in an amount to be determined at trial.

The actual amount of these damages will be determined upon the examination of the information obtained by Mr. Tors and currently in the possession of the Nevada Gaming Control Board. Plaintiff reserves the right to supplement this production, as discovery is ongoing.

Defendant Peppermill maintains that this statement is insufficient under NRCP 16.1(a)(1)(C). It

 therefore seeks dismissal of this action pursuant to NRCP 16.1(e)(3), which provides as follows:

If an attorney fails to reasonably comply with any provision of this rule, . . . the court, upon motion or upon its own initiative, shall impose upon a party or a party's attorney, or both, appropriate sanctions in regard to the failure(s) as are just, including the following:

- (A) Any of the sanctions available pursuant to Rule 37(b)(2) and Rule 37(f).
- (B) An order prohibiting the use of any witness, document or tangible thing which should have been disclosed, produced, exhibited, or exchanged pursuant to Rule 16.1(a).

In connection with this rule, Defendant Peppermill observes that dismissal is a sanction expressly authorized by NRCP 37(b)(2).

As an initial matter, Plaintiff argues that this motion should be denied because Defendant Peppermill's counsel failed to engage in prefiling consultation with Plaintiff's counsel regarding this issue. Nothing in NRCP 16.1 requires a party to engage in prefiling consultation before filing a motion under NRCP 16.1(e)(3). However, WDCR 12(6) provides that "[a]II discovery motions shall include the certificate of moving counsel certifying that after consultation with opposing counsel, they have been unable to resolve the matter." This language begs the question of whether a motion to dismiss under NRCP 16.1(e)(3) constitutes a "discovery motion."

Although designated as a motion to dismiss, resolution of Defendant Peppermill's motion depends upon an analysis and application of NRCP 16.1, one of the two rules that "govern discovery in civil actions." See Mays v. Dist. Court, 105 Nev. 60, 62, 768 P.2d 877, 878 (1989). Our discovery rules expressly authorize the filing of a motion to compel when one party believes that an opposing party failed "to make a disclosure required by Rule 16.1(a)." See NRCP 37(a)(2)(A). The inclusion of such a provision in NRCP 37 arguably reflects the belief that the failure to make the disclosure required by NRCP 16.1(a)(1)(C) is a discovery matter. Significantly, any such motion to compel "must include a certification that the movant has in good faith conferred or attempted to confer with the party not making the disclosure in an effort to secure the disclosure without court action." See id. In addition, the fact that this motion was referred to the Discovery Commissioner strongly suggests that the Court views this matter as a discovery motion.

The Court also observes that NRCP 37(d) presents a situation similar to that presented in the pending motion. Under NRCP 37(d), if a party fails to serve a written response to interrogatories or a request for production of documents, the requesting party may seek the imposition of any sanction described in NRCP 37(b)(2), including dismissal of the action. However, any such motion "shall include a certification that the movant has in good faith conferred or attempted to confer with the party failing to answer or respond in an effort to obtain such answer or response without court action." See id. 37(d). This provision shows that the drafters of our rules believe consultation is appropriate prior to seeking sanctions for an opponent's failure to comply with its obligations to provide written discovery. It thus supports an interpretation of WDCR 12(6) that would require a party to consult with an opponent who has failed to provide the calculation of damages required by NRCP 16.1(a)(1)(C) before seeking relief from the Court.

Prefiling consultation is not always required before seeking relief for a party's failure to provide information required by NRCP 16.1. A party who seeks to use previously undisclosed evidence that should have been disclosed under NRCP 16.1 may be precluded from using that evidence under NRCP 37(c)(1). But the pending motion was not filed based upon Plaintiff's attempt to use a witness, information, or a document that should have been disclosed under NRCP 16.1 or NRCP 26(e). Rather, it was filed pursuant to NRCP 16.1(e)(3). For the reasons explained above, the Court finds that when a party believes an opponent has failed to make the disclosure required by NRCP 16.1(a)(1)(C), that party must consult with the opponent about that failure before seeking relief from the Court.

In any event, a motion to dismiss, or for the imposition of serious evidentiary sanctions, is not the appropriate first step to redress a party's refusal or failure to provide a calculation of damages under NRCP 16.1(a)(1)(C). As noted above, NRCP 37(a)(2)(A) expressly contemplates this situation and authorizes a motion to compel so that the party needing the information can obtain it. If a party fails to comply with an ensuing order directing the disclosure of information required by NRCP 16.1(a), then sanctions are directly available under NRCP 37(b)(2) (and indirectly available

under NRCP 16.1(e)(3)). The supreme court's adoption of NRCP 37(a)(2)(A) evinces an intention to treat the failure to make disclosures under NRCP 16.1(a) in the same manner as the failure to answer a deposition question, answer an interrogatory, or produce a requested document under NRCP 37(a)(2)(B). Even if parties have the right to file a motion for sanctions under NRCP 16.1(e)(3) whenever a party fails to disclose information under NRCP 16.1(a), any order in that regard is a matter for the Court's discretion. In light of NRCP 37(a)(2)(A), dismissal of the action or imposition of other serious evidentiary sanctions under NRCP 16.1(e)(3) is not the appropriate first step for a plaintiff's failure to make the disclosures required by NRCP 16.1(a)(1)(C). Cf. Marais v. Chase Home Fin., LLC, Case No. 2:11-cv-314, 2014 WL 2515474, at *14 (S.D. Ohio Jun. 4, 2014) (rejecting argument that failure to provide proper calculation of damages and supporting documentation automatically results in the exclusion of all damages-proving evidence).

Despite the designation of this motion as one seeking dismissal, the Court observes that the parties have an actual disagreement about whether the information provided by Plaintiff thus far is sufficient to satisfy the NRCP 16.1(a)(1)(C) mandate. Neither NRCP 16.1(a)(1)(C) nor its federal equivalent defines the specificity required in initial damages disclosures. But the purposes of initial disclosure obligations are to "accelerate the exchange of basic information" that is "needed in most cases to prepare for trial or make an informed decision about settlement," and to assist the parties in focusing and prioritizing their organization of discovery. See Memry Corp. v. Ky. Oil Tech., NV, No. C04-03843 RMW (HRL), 2007 WL 39373, at *5 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 4, 2007); City & Cnty. of S.F. v. Tutor-Saliba Corp., 218 F.R.D. 219, 221 (N.D. Cal. 2003).

With such goals in mind, courts apply the initial disclosure obligations in a common sense fashion so as to avoid gamesmanship. In that regard, the 1993 commentary accompanying the original, equivalent federal rule—then known as Rule 26(a)(1)(C)⁴—provides, in pertinent part, as follows:

Subparagraph (C) imposes a burden of disclosure that includes the functional equivalent of a standing Request for Production under Rule 34. A party claiming

⁴ The requirement that a plaintiff disclose a calculation of damages and all supporting documentation is currently found at federal Rule 26(a)(1)(A)(iii).

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25 26 damages or other monetary relief must, in addition to disclosing the calculation of such damages, make available the supporting documents for inspection and copying as if a request for such materials had been made under Rule 34. This obligation applies only with respect to documents then reasonably available to it and not privileged or protected as work product. Likewise, a party would not be expected to provide a calculation of damages which, as in many patent infringement actions. depends on information in the possession of another party or person.

In addition, a party may not need to disclose the method used to calculate a dollar amount where that method is properly the subject of expert evidence and the parties will be turning over expert evidence in the future. See Kingsway Fin. Servs., Inc. v. Pricewaterhouse-Coopers LLP, No. 03 Civ. 5560 RMB HBP, 2006 WL 1520227, at *1 (S.D.N.Y. Jun. 1, 2006); Pine Ridge Recycling, Inc. v. Butts Cnty., 889 F. Supp. 1526, 1527 (M.D. Ga. 1995). However, even if a complete calculation. cannot be provided, a party nonetheless must initially "disclose to the other parties the best information then available to it concerning that claim, however limited and potentially changing it may be." See U.S. Bank Nat'l Ass'n v. PHL Variable Ins. Co., Nos. 12 Civ. 6811(CM)(JCF), 13 Civ. 1580(CM)(JCF), 2013 WL 5495542, at *3 (S.D.N.Y. Oct. 3, 2013); Joseph v. Las Vegas Metro. Police Dep't, No. 2:09-cv-00966-HDM-LRL, 2010 WL 3238992, at *2 (D. Nev. Aug. 13, 2010); Memry Corp., 2007 WL 39373, at *5; In re Oakwood Homes Corp., 340 B.R. 510, 539 (Bankr. D. Del. 2006); 6 James W. Moore et al., Moore's Federal Practice § 26.22[4][c][ii] (Daniel R. Coquillette et al. eds., 3d ed. 2005).

The original statement offered by Plaintiff as its NRCP 16.1(a)(1)(C) disclosure—that "[d]amages include general and special damages in an amount to be determined at trial"—was deficient. Plaintiff thereafter supplemented that disclosure by providing a brief explanation of factors that will dictate its calculation of damages in this case—the number of times Mr. Tors accessed machines at the GSR without permission, the number of machines so accessed, and the use that Mr. Tors made of the information so obtained. Plaintiff also states that actual damages can only be determined after an examination of the information obtained by Mr. Tors and currently in the possession of the Nevada Gaming Control Board. But while Plaintiff believes that it needs to review information possessed by others, Plaintiff does not state that it completely lacks any information

bearing upon these factors. To the extent that it can provide a calculation of damages based upon its current information—however limited and potentially changing it may be—Plaintiff must do so.⁵ Similarly, Plaintiff has not stated that it entirely lacks documents, electronically stored information, or tangible things that it is relying upon in support of its damages claim. If it has such materials, then it must so inform Defendants and make those materials available for inspection. If it entirely lacks <u>any</u> supporting materials (i.e., all such materials are possessed by other persons), then it must inform Defendants of that fact in its supplemental disclosure.

In its countermotion, Plaintiff complains that Defendant Peppermill has failed to comply with its NRCP 16.1 obligations. Specifically, Plaintiff believes that Defendant Peppermill is obligated to disclose (a) "documents regarding all visits to GSR by Ryan Tors where he accessed any slot machines and obtained PARs or any other information as a result of his accessing the machines"; (b) "documents showing to whom this information was provided including emails, memos, texts, spreadsheets, etc."; and (c) some or all "documents concerning Ryan Tors which were produced to the Gaming Board." To the extent that Defendant Peppermill believes that any such documents are protected from disclosure, Plaintiff seeks a privilege log identifying all such documents.

In pertinent part, NRCP 16.1(a)(1)(B) provides that at the beginning of a civil action, in most cases, each party must do the following:

[A] party must, without awaiting a discovery request, provide to other parties:

(B) A copy of, or a description by category and location of, all documents, data compilations, and tangible things that are in the possession, custody, or control of the party and which are discoverable under Rule 26(b)

The rule also requires the disclosure of "[t]he name and, if known, the address and telephone number of each individual likely to have information discoverable under Rule 26(b), including for impeachment or rebuttal, identifying the subjects of the information." See NRCP 16.1(a)(1)(A). Further, a party must supplement its NRCP 16.1(a)(1) disclosures "if the party learns that in some

⁵ If Plaintiff still believes that it lacks <u>any</u> additional information that will be used in calculating its damages, then it may so inform Defendants in its supplemental disclosure; but it must then identify the information needed, and must provide a more detailed explanation of how it will calculate damages (i.e., how information will be used).

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material respect the information disclosed is incomplete or incorrect and if the additional or corrective information has not otherwise been made known to the other parties during the discovery process or in writing." See id. 26(e)(1).

Plaintiff essentially argues that Defendant Peppermill was obligated under NRCP 16.1(a)(1) to identify or produce every reasonably available document containing any relevant information. However, the Court construes this rule as imposing an obligation on parties to identify or produce documents, tangible things, and data compilations—and identify individuals—that the disclosing party may use in support of its case. Irrespective of whether Defendant Peppermill failed to identify an individual or document, "there is no requirement to disclose anything that the disclosing party will not use." See 8A Charles A. Wright et al., Federal Practice and Procedure § 2053, at 365 & n.41 (3d ed. 2010 & Supp. 2014) [hereinafter Wright]; cf. In re Fort Totten Metrorail Cases, 279 F.R.D. 18, 23 (D.D.C. 2011) (defendant had no responsibility to make initial disclosures of information or other materials regarding a defense that it was not asserting, even though that defense was asserted by another defendant). Plaintiff has not yet established that Defendant Peppermill failed to disclose any witness or document that Peppermill may use in the case (as opposed to witnesses or documents with relevant information that might prove useful to Plaintiff). Of course, Defendant Peppermill remains under a continuing duty to supplement earlier disclosures and discovery responses. See NRCP 26(e). But under NRCP 37(a)(2)(A), the Court cannot compel Defendant Peppermill to disclose information or documents that it was not required to disclose under NRCP 16.1(a)(1).

While the language of NRCP 16.1(a)(1) can be construed more broadly, the Court is not persuaded that a broader construction is correct or appropriate. NRCP 16.1(a) was amended in 2005 "to conform to the 1993 and 2000 amendments to Rule 26(a) of the federal rules, with some notable exceptions." See id. 16.1 (drafter's note to 2004 amendments). One of the main purposes of the 2000 amendments to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure was to address "what seemed the most vigorous and enduring criticism of disclosure [under the prior language]—that it might require a party to volunteer harmful material without a discovery request." See 8A Wright § 2053, at 365.

Significantly, the analogous pre-2005 provisions in NRCP 16.1(b)(1) required parties to produce any documents "which are then contemplated to be used in support of the allegations or denials of the pleading filed by that party"—language that roughly parallels the standard adopted by federal authorities in the 2000 amendments to federal rule 26(a). This Court cannot accept the proposition that the language of NRCP 16.1(a)(1) adopted in the 2005 amendments was intended to be construed in accordance with the discredited federal standard in place prior to the 2000 amendments to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure (especially in the absence of any commentary reflecting such an intention). More fundamentally, and as noted by the Supreme Court:

[A] common law trial is and always should be an adversary proceeding. Discovery was hardly intended to enable a learned profession to perform its functions either without wits or on wits borrowed from the adversary.

Hickman v. Taylor, 329 U.S. 495, 516 (1947) (Jackson, J., concurring). An interpretation of NRCP 16.1(a)(1)(A) and (B) that literally encompasses all "relevant" material—which effectively would require identification or production of documents that the other side has neither requested nor even contemplated—is not in keeping with the deep-rooted understanding that civil actions are adversary proceedings.

Significantly, the concept of "relevance" is a fundamental and continual source of good-faith disagreement between the parties engaged in discovery proceedings. The application of "relevance" as the measure of a party's disclosure obligations often would beg the question of which side's view of relevance is correct in a given case. The uncertainty attendant to whatever ruling the Court might ultimately make on that point would likely have the effect in many cases of promoting "over-production" by parties who believe certain information or documents are not relevant, but want to avoid the prospect of sanctions if the Court later disagrees with their view of relevance. Thus, an interpretation requiring production of all documents that are "relevant" would require each party to produce unrequested documents that the opposition neither needs nor wants, but which the disclosing party supposes might be relevant to the case in some way, no matter how trivial.⁶ Indeed,

⁶ Over-production could also encourage discovery abuse in the form of "dump truck" discovery, allowing the producing party to hide important documents among voluminous, relatively inconsequential documents that are arguably

it would require production of documents that the other side might never have even <u>considered</u> requesting. This kind of "over-production" would be an untoward consequence of a literal interpretation of disclosure obligations under NRCP 16.1(a)(1), especially when the propriety of the broad, traditional discovery standard has been questioned in recent years.

The argument that NRCP 16.1(a)(1) requires each party to identify <u>every</u> person who might have knowledge of <u>any</u> relevant matter—no matter how trivial or tenuous—and to identify or produce <u>all</u> documents that might conceivably be viewed in <u>any</u> way as "relevant"—not just to the disclosing party's claims, defenses, or allegations, but to <u>any</u> matter falling within the very broad phrase "the subject matter involved in the pending action"—is not tenable. As explained by one court:

Discovery is not now and never was free. Discovery is expensive. The drafters of the 1983 amendments to sections (b) and (g) of Rule 26 formally recognized that fact by superimposing the concept of proportionality on all behavior in the discovery arena. It is no longer sufficient, as a precondition for conducting discovery, to show that the information sought "appears reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence." After satisfying this threshold requirement counsel also must make a common sense determination, taking into account all the circumstances, that the information sought is of sufficient potential significance to justify the burden the discovery probe would impose, that the discovery tool selected is the most efficacious of the means that might be used to acquire the desired information (taking into account cost effectiveness and the nature of the information being sought), and that the timing of the probe is sensible, i.e., that there is no other juncture in the pretrial period when there would be a clearly happier balance between the benefit derived from and the burdens imposed by the particular discovery effort.

In re Convergent Techs. Secs. Litig., 108 F.R.D. 328, 331 (N.D. Cal. 1985); accord Pettit v. Pulte

Mortg., LLC, No. 2:11-cv-00149-GMN-PAL, 2011 WL 5546422, at *5 (D. Nev. Nov. 14, 2011) ("the

United States Supreme Court and the Advisory Committee Notes to the 1983 and 2000

Amendments to Rule 26 recognize that discovery is expensive and that although broad discovery is still the rule, trial courts should conduct a proportionality review of requested discovery when challenged, or on the court's own motion"); see generally The Sedona Conference, The Sedona

Conference Commentary on Proportionality in Electronic Discovery (2d ed. 2013) (discussing

[&]quot;relevant" in some way. See, e.g., CP Solutions PTE, Ltd. v. Gen, Elec. Co., No. 3:04cv2150(JBA)(WIG), 2006 WL 1272615, at *1 (D. Conn. Feb. 6. 2006) (noting that "dump truck" discovery factics are used to "hide the proverbial 'needle in the haystack'").

principles of proportionality that should be applied by courts in dealing with electronic discovery), available at https://thesedonaconference.org/publication/The%20Sedona%20Conference %20Commentary%20on%20Proportionality (follow designated hyperlink for this publication); Paul W. Grimm, Model E-Discovery Order, Inst. for the Advancement of the Am. Legal Sys. §3, http://iaals.du.edu/images/wygwam/documents/publications/Grimm_Discovery_Order.pdf (last visited Sept. 19, 2014) (requiring that counsel "work cooperatively during all aspects of discovery to ensure that the costs of discovery are proportional to what is at issue in the case"). Significantly, NRCP 16.1(a)(1)(B) refers to "Rule 26(b)," rather than only "Rule 26(b)(1)." While Rule 26(b)(1) articulates the scope of discovery, Rule 26(b)(2) provides limitations on discovery, including limitations designed to ensure that discovery is proportional to the case. See NRCP 26(b)(2)(iii). The Court is not persuaded that our high court intended to dispense with this salutary component of our discovery rules when it amended NRCP 16.1 in 2005.

For all of these reasons, the Court construes NRCP 16.1(a)(1) as requiring a party to identify or produce only information and documents that it may use in the case.⁷ On that point, Plaintiff has not shown that Defendant Peppermill has failed to disclose any information or materials that it may use in the case. Further, as noted previously, if Defendant Peppermill attempts to use any witness or document not previously disclosed in accordance with NRCP 16.1(a)(1) and NRCP 26(e)(1), Plaintiff may seek any sanction authorized by NRCP 37(c)(1). But at this time, the Court cannot find that Defendant Peppermill violated NRCP 16.1(a)(1) by failing to disclose the records described by Plaintiff in its countermotion. Of course, Plaintiff is free to seek additional relevant documents through a request for production under NRCP 34.

ACCORDINGLY, Defendant Peppermill Casinos, Inc.'s Motion to Dismiss Complaint should be DENIED.

⁷ This Court does not view the concept "may use" as entirely subjective; rather, any delay in disclosure must be objectively reasonable under the circumstances. A party's use of information or materials prior to actual disclosure under NRCP 16.1(a)(1) arguably would provide a basis for the opposing party to explore the circumstances under which the information or materials were acquired. An unreasonable delay in disclosing the information or materials would provide a basis for imposing sanctions under NRCP 16.1(e)(3) or NRCP 37(c)(1).

FURTHER, Plaintiff's Counter-Motion to Compel Disclosures Under NRCP 16.1 should be DENIED.

IT SHOULD, THEREFORE, BE ORDERED that Plaintiff provide to Defendants, no later than September 30, 2014, an updated calculation of damages under NRCP 16.1(a)(1)(C), and identify and make available for inspection any documents, electronically stored information, or tangible things that it is relying upon in support of its damages claim, to the extent required by and in accordance with this decision.⁸

DATED: This 19th day of September, 2014.

WESLEYM AYRES DISCOVERY COMMISSIONER

⁸ If Plaintiff has already produced some or all of these documents, it is not required to produce them a second time; it need only identify the specific documents required to be made available for inspection under NRCP 16.1(a)(1)(C).

1 **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE** 2 CASE NO. CV13-01704 3 I certify that I am an employee of the SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT of the STATE OF NEVADA, COUNTY OF WASHOE; that on the M day of September, 2014, I electronically filed 4 5 the RECOMMENDATION FOR ORDER with the Clerk of the Court by using the ECF system. 6 I further certify that I transmitted a true and correct copy of the foregoing document by the 7 method(s) noted below: Electronically filed with the Clerk of the Court by using the ECF system which will send a 8 9 notice of electronic filing to the following: 10 H. STAN JOHNSON, ESQ. for MEI-GSR HOLDINGS, LLC 11 CLARK V. VELLIS, ESQ. for PEPPERMILL CASINOS, INC. 12 KENT RICHARD ROBISON, ESQ. for PEPPERMILL CASINOS, INC. 13 KEEGAN GRAHAM LOW, ESQ. for PEPPERMILL CASINOS, INC. 14 THERESE M. SHANKS, ESQ. for PEPPERMILL CASINOS, INC. 15 MARK HARLAN GUNDERSON, ESQ. for RYAN TORS 16 JOHN R. FUNK, ESQ. for RYAN TORS 17 Deposited in the Washoe County mailing system for postage and mailing with the United 18 States Postal Service in Reno, Nevada:

Terry Kinnally, Esq. Steven B. Cohen, Esq. Cohen-Johnson, LLC 255 E. Warm Springs Rd., Ste. 100 Las Vegas, NV 89119-4275

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Greg Bartlett

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CODE NO. 1945

VS.

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IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE

MEI-GSR HOLDINGS, LLC, a Nevada corporation, d/b/a GRAND SIERRA RESORT,

Plaintiff.

Case No. CV13-01704

Dept. No. B7

PEPPERMILL CASINOS, INC., a Nevada corporation, d/b/a PEPPERMILL CASINO, et al.,

Defendants.

RECOMMENDATION FOR ORDER

This action arises out of allegations that Defendant Ryan Tors, acting on behalf of Defendant Peppermill Casinos, Inc., entered Plaintiff's premises for the specific purpose of accessing the diagnostic and payback percentages of certain slot machines.\(^1\) On July 12, 2013, the date that Defendant Tors was detained on Plaintiff's premises, the Nevada Gaming Control Board ("GCB") initiated an investigation into these allegations. As a result of its investigation, GCB filed a complaint (initiating a proceeding designated as "NGC 13-23") against Defendant Peppermill (and others) with the Nevada Gaming Commission ("NGC"), alleging various violations of Nevada gaming laws relating to Defendant Tors' conduct at Plaintiff's property and several other gaming establishments in Nevada. In a "Stipulation for Settlement and Order" entered into on February 13, 2014, Defendant

¹ The background of this action is set forth in greater detail in previous decisions from the Court.

Peppermill admitted each allegation of the GCB complaint and agreed to pay a substantial fine. The agreement also reflects that Defendant Peppermill "cooperated with the Board during its investigation of this matter, provided requested documentation and facilitated interviews with executives and employees." The NGC approved this settlement on February 20, 2014.

On June 16, 2014, Plaintiff filed in this lawsuit a *Motion for Order Directing the Nevada Gaming Control Board to Produce All Documents and Other Evidence Pertaining to NGC 13-23.*Essentially, Plaintiff seeks from the GCB all documents and electronically stored information ("ESI") created or obtained in the course of its investigation pertaining to the NGC complaint against Defendant Peppermill described above. Plaintiff acknowledges that this information is confidential, but it maintains that it needs these GCB materials to ensure that Plaintiff receives all relevant information and to independently verify the accuracy of Defendants' discovery responses and disclosures. Plaintiff concedes that protection may be appropriate with regard to certain information contained within these materials, and it asks that a special master be appointed, at Defendant Peppermill's cost, to ensure that certain documents are appropriately protected.

On July 3, 2014, GCB and NGC (collectively, "GCB") filed State Gaming Control Board's Opposition to Plaintiff's Motion for Order to Produce All Documents and Other Evidence Pertaining to NGC 13-23. GCB argues that the materials requested by Plaintiff are protected from disclosure. Alternatively, it maintains that Plaintiff has not made the heightened showing necessary to support an order directing disclosure. In an Opposition to Plaintiff's Motion to Compel Gaming Control Board to Produce Documents, also filed on July 3, 2014, Defendant Peppermill similarly contends that Plaintiff has not made the requisite showing to support the order it seeks, and that the use of a special master is not warranted.² On July 8, 2014, Plaintiff filed GSR's Reply to Peppermill's Opposition to . . . Request for Gaming Records.³ Plaintiff's Reply to Opposition for Motion for Order Directing Nevada Gaming Control Board to Produce All Documents and Other Evidence Pertaining

² This opposition was included as part of a filing including Defendant Peppermill's oppositions to other motions, and its brief in response to a Court order.

³ This reply was included as part of a filing including Plaintiff's replies to the oppositions filed by Defendant Peppermill on July 3, 2014.

to NGC 13-23 was filed on July 14, 2014, and the motion was submitted for decision on July 15, 2014.

Ordinarily, a state agency attempting to withhold its books and records from the public bears the burden of overcoming the presumption of openness by proving that the requested records are confidential. See PERS v. Reno Newspapers Inc., 129 Nev., Adv. Op. 88, at 3-4, 313 P.3d 221, 223-24 (2013); see also NRS 239.010(1) (2013) (all public books and public records of governmental entities must remain open to the public, unless "otherwise declared by law to be confidential"). In this case, however, the requested GCB information and documents are expressly deemed confidential by statute:

Except as otherwise provided in this section, all information and data:

(e) Prepared or obtained by an agent or employee of the Board or Commission pursuant to an audit, investigation, determination or hearing, are confidential and may be revealed in whole or in part only in the course of the necessary administration of this chapter or upon the lawful order of a court of competent jurisdiction. The Board and Commission may reveal such information and data to an authorized agent of any agency of the United States Government, any state or any political subdivision of a state or the government of any foreign country. Notwithstanding any other provision of state law, such information may not be otherwise revealed without specific authorization by the Board or Commission.

NRS 463.120(4)(e) (2013).⁴ To obtain information or documents falling within the confidentiality provision of this statute, a person must file and serve a motion and provide appropriate notice to the GCB, NGC, the Nevada Attorney General, and all persons who may be affected by the entry of such order. See id. 463.341.⁵

⁴ Under NRS 463.3407, any communication or document made or transmitted to the GCB or the NGC is "absolutely privileged." However, that provision does not purport to create an evidentiary privilege; rather, it is intended to immunize individuals from liability in any civil action (e.g., defamation) based on communications or documents made or provided to the GCB or NGC. See NRS 463.3407(1) (2013). The statute also makes clear that if such a communication or document is subject to an evidentiary privilege, that protection is not lost as a result of disclosure to the GCB or the NGC. See id. 463.3407(2). Finally, the statute precludes the release or disclosure of documents otherwise subject to an evidentiary privilege "without the prior written consent of the applicant, licensee or affiliate, or pursuant to a lawful court order after timely notice of the proceedings has been given to the applicant, licensee or affiliate." See id. 463.3407(3)(a). The GCB and NGC must also maintain all privileged information in accordance with applicable procedures and regulations. See id.

⁵ Even then, the GCB and the NGC "may refuse to reveal, in any court or administrative proceeding except a proceeding brought by the State of Nevada, the identity of an informant, or the information obtained from the informant, or both the identity and the information." <u>See id.</u> 463.144. The GCB, however, does not rely on this provision in opposing Plaintiff's motion.

As noted above, Plaintiff seeks all GCB documents and ESI created or obtained in the course of its investigation pertaining to the complaint against Defendant Peppermill. Thus, all documents sought by Plaintiff are expressly deemed confidential by statute, and cannot be obtained under Nevada's public records law. Instead, absent the GCB's agreement, they can be obtained only through a motion for production. The Nevada Supreme Court has not issued an opinion regarding the standard to be applied in determining whether GCB documents and ESI should be disclosed in a given case. Federal courts, however, have addressed this issue.

In Laxalt v. McClatchy, 116 F.R.D. 455 (D. Nev. 1986), a United States Senator filed a libel action against a newspaper and other defendants regarding a series of articles which allegedly connected plaintiff's hotel-casino with organized crime during the time of plaintiff's ownership. During that action, defendants filed a motion to compel GCB to produce three large boxes of documents. The magistrate judge ultimately ordered production of only some requested documents; other documents were either not discoverable, or would be subject to production only after sensitive material was redacted. Defendants objected to that order. See Laxalt, 116 F.R.D. at 456-57.

In reviewing the magistrate judge's order, the district court observed that although the scope of discovery is broad, and that "nonparties to litigation enjoy greater protection from discovery than normal parties." See id. at 458. The court found that the magistrate judge's determinations about relevance and redactions were not clearly erroneous or contrary to law. See id. at 457-58. The court also reviewed the magistrate judge's conclusion that certain documents were protected by various government privileges, including the protection created by NRS 463.120(4) and the common law of executive privilege. It relied upon an analysis provided in FTC v. Warner Commc'ns, Inc., 742 F.2d 1156 (9th Cir. 1984),7 to the effect that "a litigant may obtain materials shielded by government

⁶ In fact, the Court essentially found that minimally relevant documents were beyond the scope of discovery from the GCB, "as these documents fail to meet even the threshold relevancy analysis for discovery of nonparty documents." <u>See Laxalt</u>, 116 F.R.D. at 458.

⁷ In this case, the Federal Trade Commission sought to block a proposed joint venture between two record companies. In the course of litigation, the district court had ordered the government to produce two memoranda prepared by members of the Bureau of Economics. The Federal Trade Commission objected to this production order, contending that the documents were protected by the governmental deliberative process privilege. See FTC, 742 F.2d at 1161.

privilege only if the need for them and the need for accurate fact finding override the government's interest in non-disclosure." See Laxalt, 116 F.R.D. at 459; FTC, 742 F.2d at 1161.

To that end, the <u>FTC</u> court considered four factors: (a) the relevance of the evidence; (b) the availability of other evidence; (c) the government's role in the litigation; and (d) the extent to which disclosure would hinder frank and independent discussion regarding an agency's contemplated decisions and policies. <u>See Laxalt</u>, 116 F.R.D. at 459; <u>FTC</u>, 742 F.2d at 1161.8 The appellate court found that although the requested documents were relevant, the information they contained was otherwise available to defendants. Nothing in the Federal Trade Commission's prior disclosures of documents evinced bad faith or misconduct on its behalf. In addition, the appellate court found that compelled disclosure of the requested documents would injure the quality of agency decisions, in that it would chill the frank and open discussion of future matters presented to the agency. <u>See Laxalt</u>, 116 F.R.D. at 459; <u>FTC</u>, 742 F.2d at 1162. The <u>Laxalt</u> court found that the magistrate judge had applied these factors, and that her findings in that regard were not clearly erroneous or contrary to law. <u>See Laxalt</u>, 116 F.R.D. at 459.

In the case at bar, the relevance of at least some (perhaps all) of the documents and ESI sought by Plaintiff cannot seriously be denied. These are records of the GCB's investigation into the same conduct that forms the basis for Plaintiff's lawsuit against Defendants. Even information concerning Defendant Tors' similar activities at other Nevada casinos would arguably be relevant to Plaintiff's claim for punitive damages.⁹ This is not to suggest that all requested GCB materials are

⁸ The district court noted that this balancing test had been applied by other courts as well:

The balancing test enunciated by the court in Federal Trade Commission, which was fleshed out by the four factors also stated in that case, has been used in all other forms of governmental privilege. See United States v. Reynolds, 345 U.S.1, 11, 73 S. Ct. 528, 533-34, 97 L. Ed. 727 (1953) (under federal government documents privilege, a strong showing of necessity is required to overcome the privilege surrounding military documents); Nixon v. Sirica, 487 F.2d 700, 717 (D.C. Cir. 1973) (executive privilege will only recede upon a showing of need, established by unique circumstances such as a criminal investigation). It thus appears that in all types of governmental privileges, the balancing test must be applied.

Laxalt, 116 F.R.D. at 459.

⁹ Punitive damages generally may be imposed where it is proven by clear and convincing evidence that the defendant has been guilty of oppression, fraud, or malice, express or implied. <u>See NRS 42.005(1) (2013); see also id.</u> 42.001 (definitions of key terms relating to punitive damages). In that regard, the degree of reprehensibility concerning

necessarily discoverable. In the course of its investigation, the GCB might have requested and obtained information, documents, and ESI that fall outside the scope of discovery under NRCP 26(b)(1), or that might be protected from disclosure in civil litigation for various reasons.

Nevertheless, the Court may presume that most of the requested materials would fall within the broad scope of NRCP 26(b)(1).

The second factor, however, militates strongly against an order compelling production of the requested documents and ESI. NRCP 26(b)(1) allows Plaintiff to obtain discovery from other parties regarding any matter, not privileged, which is relevant to the subject matter involved in the pending action. Thus, to the extent that Plaintiff is seeking GCB information, documents, and ESI that were obtained from Defendants, Plaintiff presumably can obtain all relevant information, documents, and ESI by serving written discovery requests and taking depositions. If the GCB obtained information, documents, and ESI from persons and entities other than Defendants, Plaintiff presumably could obtain relevant information from those nonparties as well through the subpoena process. If Of course, some GCB investigation-related documents and ESI within the scope of Plaintiff's request might have been created by the GCB. But the Court is not persuaded that the GCB's investigatory work product should be freely discoverable whenever an individual commences a civil action based upon the acts or omissions that were subject to the GCB investigation. Even if NRCP 26(b)(3) does not literally apply to these circumstances, the Court is inclined to adopt at least the same degree of

defendant's conduct is one factor to be considered, and repeated misconduct is relevant to that factor. See Wyeth v. Rowatt, 126 Nev., Adv. Op. 44, at 24-25, 244 P.3d 765, 784-85 (2010); see also Philip Morris USA v. Williams, 549 U.S. 346, 355 (2007) (jury may consider evidence of actual harm to nonparties as part of its reprehensibility determination, but may not use a punitive damages verdict to punish a defendant directly for possible harm to nonparties); BMW of N. Am., Inc. v. Gore, 517 U.S. 559, 576-77 (1996) (noting that "evidence that a defendant has repeatedly engaged in prohibited conduct while knowing or suspecting that it was unlawful would provide relevant support for an argument that strong medicine is required to cure the defendant's disrespect for the law," and that "repeated misconduct is more reprehensible than an individual instance of malfeasance").

Defendant Peppermill suggests that Plaintiff is seeking the GCB materials to save time and money. The Court is not persuaded that the mere desire to avoid discovery-related costs is a sufficient basis for ordering the GCB to disclose its investigatory materials; however, Plaintiff has not asserted this argument in connection with this motion.

¹¹ In its reply brief, Plaintiff states, on information and belief, that the GCB "also seized hard drives from Tors and possibly other computers from Peppermill," and argues that it is entitled to the original hard drives "and not merely . . . second or third generation clones of the originals." Because this point was raised in the reply brief, neither the GCB nor Defendant Peppermill had the opportunity to address it. Therefore, the Court will not issue any order regarding production of hard drives. But nothing in this decision precludes Plaintiff from raising this issue anew in some future motion should it have evidence that the GCB has sole possession of relevant information contained on Defendants' hard drives, or that it requires access to the original hard drives for some other reason.

evidence concerning Defendants' actions, it does not have substantial need for investigation-related documents created by the GCB.

The third and fourth factors also favor the GCB's position. The CCB has no rate in this

protection.¹² Since Plaintiff presumably can conduct its own investigation and analysis of the

The third and fourth factors also favor the GCB's position. The GCB has no role in this litigation. It is neither a party nor a percipient witness regarding the activities of Defendant Tors or any alleged involvement of Defendant Peppermill in connection with those activities. It simply conducted an investigation in the course of acting as a regulatory agency charged with the enforcement of Nevada's gaming statutes and regulations. In addition, its ability to perform necessary investigatory activities arguably is enhanced by the belief among gaming licensees that information provided to the GCB during an investigation generally will remain confidential. If investigatory materials were freely discoverable whenever a private litigant commenced a civil action based upon the conduct that is or was investigated, gaming licensees and related persons arguably would be less forthcoming with the GCB. Those individuals would need to consider the degree to which information, documents, or ESI provided to the GCB might prove useful to their current or future opponents in litigation. These concerns would be heightened, of course, if the opponent is a business competitor. The end result likely would be to make GCB investigations lengthier and more difficult, a result that is contrary to the public interest.

Plaintiff argues that it needs the GCB materials because Defendants have failed to disclose relevant information on their own: "Neither party has identified nor produced a single document

¹² Although the law is by no means clear on this issue, some authorities have directly applied the work product doctrine to materials prepared in the course of administrative adversarial proceedings. See In re Grand Jury Subpoena, 220 F.R.D. 130, 146-47 (D. Mass. 2004) (noting that "litigation" includes adversarial proceedings before an administrative agency, and observing that "[m]any courts have held . . . that once a governmental investigation has begun, litigation is sufficiently likely to satisfy the 'anticipation' requirement"); <u>United States v. Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.</u>, 86 F.R.D. 603, 627-29 & n.1 (D.D.C. 1979) (explaining that "litigation" includes "a proceeding in a court or administrative tribunal in which the parties have the right to cross-examine witnesses or to subject an opposing party's presentation of proof to equivalent disputation"); Restatement (Third) of the Law Governing Lawyers §87 cmt. h (2000) (""[I]itigation' includes civil and criminal trial proceedings, as well as adversarial proceedings before an administrative agency").

¹³ Although Plaintiff seeks GCB materials pursuant to NRS 463.341, the Court observes that when parties seek documents from nonparties in civil actions through the subpoena process, "[a] party or an attorney responsible for the issuance and service of a subpoena shall take reasonable steps to avoid imposing undue burden or expense on a person subject to that subpoena." See NRCP 45(c)(1). Moreover, "[t]he court on behalf of which the subpoena was issued shall enforce this duty." See id. Arguably, if the same information, documents, or ESI are available from another party in the case and from a nonparty, NRCP 45(c)(1) requires that the party seeking documents first attempt to obtain them from the other party in most cases.

informative or evidencing the collection of PAR data from numerous casinos over the course of more than two years." As explained in a previous decision, however, NRCP 16.1(a)(1)(B) only requires a party to disclose documents that it may use in the case; this rule does not require disclosure of documents that the party will not use, but which might be useful to another party. Like any parties, Defendants generally must produce relevant documents and ESI within either party's possession, custody, or control in response to an NRCP 34 request, but Plaintiff has not demonstrated that either Defendant has failed to do so. In any event, the remedy for a failure to make disclosures or produce requested documents is a motion to compel under NRCP 37(a)(2). If a party still fails to provide the requisite information or documents, then monetary or evidentiary sanctions are available under NRCP 37(b)(2).

Plaintiff also doubts whether it can rely on the completeness and accuracy of any production by Defendants unless it can use GCB materials to verify the disclosures:

This concern is based on the silence of the Peppermill at the hearing on the preliminary injunction where the Peppermill stood silent while Ryan Tors intentionally deceived the Court claiming that he was not acting within the course and scope of his employment with the Peppermill, nor at the direction of the Peppermill. The Peppermill's failure to disclose this agency relationship with Mr. Tors, not only at the hearing, but in its answer to the complaint requires that Plaintiff seek to independently verify all information and documents provided by Defendants in this matter.

Copies of all IGCBI records are sought to insure that the information

... Copies of all [GCB] records ... are sought to insure that the information provided by Peppermill has not been improperly altered, emended or redacted. ...

The Court appreciates that Plaintiff does not trust Defendant Peppermill to make complete disclosures, or to completely and accurately respond to discovery requests. But mere distrust is not a sufficient basis to warrant an order requiring the production of investigatory materials from the GCB. As explained above, Plaintiff has not established that either Defendant has previously provided incomplete or inaccurate information, documents, or ESI during discovery proceedings in this action. Plaintiff's concerns about Defendants' original unwillingness to admit that Defendant

¹⁴ In other Court filings, Defendant Peppermill has represented that it will disclose additional documentation upon Plaintiff's agreement to a confidentiality order. While this representation suggests that Defendant Peppermill has possession of additional documents, things, and ESI that it is required to disclose under NRCP 16.1(a)(1)(B), it also is evidence that Defendant Peppermill ultimately will comply with its disclosure and discovery obligations—that is, it will comply with its obligations once an agreement has been reached regarding confidentiality, or the Court has resolved the parties' dispute over confidentiality. In the event, a *Stipulated Confidentiality Agreement and Protective Order* was filed on July 17, 2014; however, the papers filed in connection with this motion do not reflect the extent to which additional disclosures were thereafter made by Defendant Peppermill.

Tors was acting within the course and scope of his employment are understandable; however, parties often change their positions during civil actions. Without more information, the Court is not willing to conclude that Defendants and their attorneys cannot be trusted to provide complete and accurate disclosures and discovery responses in this action.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the Court will not issue an order directing the GCB to produce the materials presently sought by Plaintiff. Although at least some of those documents undoubtedly contain relevant information, other factors militate against issuance of the requested order. Because the Court finds that the request must be denied under NRS 463.120(4), it need not address other claims of protection for these documents, or Plaintiff's request for appointment of a special master. Finally, with regard to Plaintiff's alternative request that Defendants be precluded from offering any witness testimony concerning the GCB's findings "that the misappropriated trade secrets were not actually used by Defendant Peppermill," the Court observes that this request was raised for the first time in Plaintiff's reply brief. Since Defendant Peppermill did not have an opportunity to address that request in its opposition, the Court will not grant that alternative relief at this time. However, nothing in this decision precludes Plaintiff from seeking that or other appropriate relief in a motion in limine.

ACCORDINGLY, Plaintiff's Motion for Order Directing the Nevada Gaming Control Board to Produce All Documents and Other Evidence Pertaining to NGC 13-23 should be DENIED.

DATED: This 26th day of September, 2014.

WESLEY M. AYRES DISCOVERY COMMISSIONER

1	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE			
2	CASE NO. CV13-01704			
3	I certify that I am an employee of the SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT of the STATE			
4	OF NEVADA, COUNTY OF WASHOE; that on the day of September, 2014, I electronically filed			
5	the RECOMMENDATION FOR ORDER with the Clerk of the Court by using the ECF system.			
6	I further certify that I transmitted a true and correct copy of the foregoing document by the			
7	method(s) noted below:			
8	Electronically filed with the Clerk of the Court by using the ECF system which will send a			
9	notice of electronic filing to the following:			
10	H. STAN JOHNSON, ESQ. for MEI-GSR HOLDINGS, LLC			
11	CLARK V. VELLIS, ESQ. for PEPPERMILL CASINOS, INC.			
12	KENT RICHARD ROBISON, ESQ. for PEPPERMILL CASINOS, INC.			
13	KEEGAN GRAHAM LOW, ESQ. for PEPPERMILL CASINOS, INC.			
14	THERESE M. SHANKS, ESQ. for PEPPERMILL CASINOS, INC.			
15	MARK HARLAN GUNDERSON, ESQ. for RYAN TORS			
16	JOHN R. FUNK, ESQ. for RYAN TORS			
17	MICHAEL SOMPS, ESQ. for NEVADA GAMING COMMISSION, STATE GAMING CONTROL BOARD			
18	CONTROL BOARD			
19	Deposited in the Washoe County mailing system for postage and mailing with the United			
20	States Postal Service in Reno, Nevada:			
21	Terry Kinnally, Esq. Darlene B. Caruso, Esq. Steven B. Cohen, Esq. Deputy Attorney General			
22	Cohen-Johnson, LLC 555 E. Washington Ave., Ste. 3900 255 E. Warm Springs Rd., Ste. 100 Las Vegas, NV 89101-1068			
23	Las Vegas, NV 89119-4275			
24				
25	A. A			
26	Annemarie Simpson Court Clerk			
- 11	Court Clerk			

FILED Electronically 2014-09-26 04:03:44 PM Joey Orduna Hastings Clerk of the Court 3860 1 Transaction # 4626559 : vlloyd KENT R. ROBISON, ESQ. - NSB #1167 krobison@rbsllaw.com 2 KEEGAŇ G. LOW, ESQ. – NSB #307 3 klow@rbsllaw.com THERESE M. SHANKS, ESQ. – NSB # 12890 4 tshanks@rbsllaw.com Robison, Belaustegui, Sharp & Low 5 A Professional Corporation 71 Washington Street Reno, Nevada 89503 6 Telephone: (775) 329-3151 7 Facsimile: (775) 329-7169 8 IN ASSOCIATION WITH: 9 CLARK V. VELLIS, ESQ. – NSB #5533 cvellis@nevadafirm.com 10 Cotton, Driggs, Walch, Holley, Woloson & Thompson 800 S. Meadows Parkway, Suite 800 11 Reno, Nevada 89521 12 Telephone: (775) 851-8700 Facsimile: (775) 851-7681 13 Attorneys for Defendant Peppermill Casinos. 14 Inc., d/b/a Peppermill Casino 15 IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT FOR THE STATE OF NEVADA 16 IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE 17 MEI-GSR HOLDINGS, LLC, a Nevada CASE NO.: CV13-01704 18 Corporation, d/b/a/ GRAND SIERRA RESORT, DEPT. NO.: B7 19 Plaintiff, **BUSINESS COURT DOCKET** VŞ. 20 PEPPERMILL CASINOS, INC., a Nevada 21 Corporation, d/b/a/ PEPPERMILL CASINO: RYAN TORS, an individual; JOHN DOES I-X 22 and JANE DOES I-X and CORPORATIONS I-X, 23 Defendant(s). 24 25 **REQUEST FOR SUBMISSION** 26 It is requested that Defendant Peppermill Casinos, Inc.'s Motion for Terminating Sanctions or, 27 In the Alternative, Motion to Compel Discovery, which was filed on August 25, 2014, in the above-28 entitled matter, and to which there has been no opposition filed thereto, be submitted for decision. 1

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The undersigned attorney certifies that a copy of this Request has been served on all counsel of record. 1 2 **AFFIRMATION** 3 Pursuant to NRS 239B.030 4 The undersigned does hereby affirm that this document does not contain the social security 5 number of any person. 6 DATED this 26th day of September, 2014. 7 ROBISON, BELAUSTEGUI, SHARP & LOW 8 A Professional Corporation 71 Washington Street 9 Reno, Nevada 89503 10 11 KENT R. ROBISON 12 KEEGAN G. LOW THERESE M. SHANKS 13 Attorneys for Defendant Peppermill Casinos, Inc., d/b/a Peppermill Casino 14 IN ASSOCIATION WITH: 15 CLARK V. VELLIS, ESQ. 16 Cotton, Driggs, Walch, Holley, Woloson 17 & Thompson 800 S. Meadows Parkway, Suite 800 18 Reno, Nevada 89521 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 Robison, Belaustegui,

Sharp & Low 71 Washington St. Reno, NV 89503 (775) 329-3151

1 **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE** 2 Pursuant to NRCP 5(b), I certify that I am an employee of ROBISON, BELAUSTEGUI, SHARP & LOW, and that on this date I caused to be served a true copy of the REQUEST FOR SUBMISSION on all parties to this action by the method(s) indicated below: 3 by placing an original or true copy thereof in a sealed envelope, with sufficient postage 4 affixed thereto, in the United States mail at Reno, Nevada, addressed to: 5 by using the Court's CM/ECF Electronic Notification System addressed to: 6 H. STAN JOHNSON, ESO. TERRY KINNALLY, ESO. 7 Cohen-Johnson, LLC 255 E. Warm Springs Road, Suite 100 Las Vegas, NV 89119 8 Email: sjohnson@cohenjohnson.com / tkinnally@cohenjohnson.com 9 Attorneys for Plaintiff MARK GUNDERSON, ESO. 10 Gunderson Law Firm 3895 Warren Way 11 Reno, NV 89509 Email: mgunderson@gundersonlaw.com 12 Attorneys for Defendant Ryan Tors 13 CLARK V. VELLIS, ESQ. Cotton, Driggs, Walch, Holley, Woloson & Thompson 14 800 S. Meadows Parkway, Suite 800 Reno, NV 89521 Email: cvellis@nevadafirm.com 15 Attorneys for Defendant Peppermill Casinos, Inc. 16 MICHAEL P. SOMPS, ESQ DARLENE B. CARUSO, ESQ. 17 State Gaming Control Board 555 East Washington Avenue, Suite 3900 18 Las Vegas, NV 89101-1068 Email: dcaruso@ag.nv.gov/msomps@ag.nv.gov Attorneys for Nevada Gaming Control Board 19 by electronic email addressed to the above. 20 by personal delivery/hand delivery addressed to: by facsimile (fax) addressed to: 21 by Federal Express/UPS or other overnight delivery addressed to: 22 DATED: This 26th day of September, 2014. 23 24 25 26

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FILED Electronically 2014-09-26 04:54:47 PM Joey Orduna Hastings Clerk of the Court 2645 1 Transaction # 4626696 : melwood KENT R. ROBISON, ESQ. - NSB #1167 krobison@rbsllaw.com 2 KEEGAÑ G. LOW, ESQ. – NSB #307 klow@rbsllaw.com 3 THERESE M. SHANKS, ESQ. – NSB # 12890 4 tshanks@rbsllaw.com Robison, Belaustegui, Sharp & Low 5 A Professional Corporation 71 Washington Street Reno, Nevada 89503 6 Telephone: (775) 329-3151 7 Facsimile: (775) 329-7169 8 IN ASSOCIATION WITH: 9 CLARK V. VELLIS, ESQ. – NSB #5533 cvellis@nevadafirm.com 10 Cotton, Driggs, Walch, Holley, Woloson & Thompson 800 S. Meadows Parkway, Suite 800 11 Reno, Nevada 89521 12 Telephone: (775) 851-8700 Facsimile: (775) 851-7681 13 Attorneys for Defendant Peppermill Casinos. 14 Inc., d/b/a Peppermill Casino 15 IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT FOR THE STATE OF NEVADA 16 IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE 17 MEI-GSR HOLDINGS, LLC, a Nevada CASE NO.: CV13-01704 18 Corporation, d/b/a/ GRAND SIERRA RESORT. DEPT. NO.: B7 19 Plaintiff, vs. BUSINESS COURT DOCKET 20 PEPPERMILL CASINOS, INC., a Nevada 21 Corporation, d/b/a/ PEPPERMILL CASINO; RYAN TORS, an individual; JOHN DOES I-X 22 and JANE DOES I-X and CORPORATIONS I-X. 23 Defendant(s). 24 25 <u>DEFENDANT PEPPERMILL CASINOS, INC.'S</u> OPPOSITION TO PLAINTIFF'S MOTION TO STRIKE AND DISMISS 26 **DEFENDANT PEPPERMILL'S MOTION FOR CASE TERMINATING SANCTIONS** 27 The Plaintiff has failed to respond to the Peppermill's Motion for Terminating Sanctions 28 or, In the Alternative, Motion to Compel Discovery. The opposition to that motion was due to be

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Robison, Belaustegui, Sharp & Low 71 Washington St. Reno, NV 89503 (775) 329-3151 filed on September 9, 2014. No opposition has been filed. As a result, Peppermill has submitted the Motion for Terminating Sanctions or, In the Alternative, Motion to Compel Discovery for submission. See Exhibit 1.

Peppermill respectfully submits the following as and for its opposition to the GSR's Motion to Strike and Dismiss Defendant's Motion for Case Terminating Sanctions.

I. OVERVIEW.

This case has been pending for nearly 14 months. During that period of time, GSR has continuously failed and refused to provide any discovery in response to NRCP 16.1, Requests for Production of Documents, Interrogatories and properly noticed depositions. GSR's refusal to engage in good faith discovery is typically based upon the assertion that the Peppermill has not produced documents pursuant to NRCP 16.1(a)(1). Whether Peppermill has produced documents under NRCP 16.1(a)(1) is completely and totally irrelevant to legitimate and proper discovery requests that the Peppermill has served on GSR. Moreover, the Discovery Commissioner has ruled that the GSR's accusations that the Peppermill has not produced documents is unwarranted and meritless.

The Discovery Commissioner's Recommendation for Order is attached hereto as Exhibit 2 and incorporated herein. The significance of the Discovery Commissioner's Recommendation is two-fold. First, it has been determined that the GSR has improperly failed to produce documents under NRCP 16.1(a)(1)(C) concerning GSR's alleged damages. GSR has been ordered to produce all documents that pertain to its alleged damages on or before September 30, 2014. Second, the Discovery Commissioner has ruled that the Peppermill is not in violation of NRCP 16.1(a)(1). The Discovery Commissioner has ruled that GSR "has not shown that Defendant Peppermill has failed to disclose any information or materials that it may use in this case." (Emphasis added.) Exhibit 2, p. 12, lns. 13-21. Further GSR rhetoric about the Peppermill's compliance with NRCP 16.1 is now unnecessary and inappropriate.

II. GSR'S FAILURE TO PRODUCE DOCUMENTS.

In addition to the documents that GSR has been ordered to produce, GSR is required to produce those documents requested in the Peppermill's Request for Production of Documents.

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Robison, Belaustegui, Sharp & Low 71 Washington St. Reno, NV 89503 (775) 329-3151 Exhibit 7 to the Peppermill's Motion is the Peppermill's Request for Production of Documents. The Requests ask for information more specific and in most instances unrelated to the documents that GSR has been ordered to produce.

GSR has now essentially admitted that the documents requested in the Peppermill's Request for Production of Documents are highly relevant and clearly discoverable. This is demonstrated by the Affidavit of GSR's newly identified expert, David G. Schwartz. Mr. Schwartz claims that GSR's "damages" can be based in part on the amount of money it would have taken a person to determine the par of the slot machine based on play. Mr. Schwartz further admits that the use to which the pars has been made is relevant to GSR's damages.

In this regard, GSR makes a faulty assumption. It assumes that only Mr. Schwartz can formulate a reasonable royalty calculation. That is untrue. Peppermill's experts are also entitled to obtain sufficient information to enable them to consider such things as GSR's development costs, use of par strategies, failure to safeguard par settings and other documents and information addressed in Peppermill's Request for Production of Documents so that the Peppermill's experts have sufficient information to verify and validate any assertion that the GSR's par settings have any value. Peppermill's expert, Dr. Anthony Lucas, has unequivocally stated that the documents requested in Request Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 20, 21, 22, 29 and 30 will assist Dr. Lucas in calculating or formulating a reasonable royalty damage calculation.

The Court is now confronted with GSR's unreasonable objections to Peppermill's Request for Production of Documents. GSR's objections are based on the fact that the requested documents contain trade secrets. Discovery cannot be frustrated by such unreasonable objection, particularly in light of the fact that the parties have stipulated to confidentiality in the Courtapproved Confidentiality Agreement and Order Thereon filed in this matter. Hence, the objections are inappropriate and should be overruled.

III. INTERROGATORIES.

GSR's first assertion that the Peppermill "filed" Interrogatories is incorrect. Interrogatories were served and are not proper matters to be filed with the Court. GSR's defense to its complete failure to answer or object to the Interrogatories is confusing. It claims that because it brought a

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Robison, Belaustegui, Sharp & Low 71 Washington St. Reno, NV 89503 (775) 329-3151 motion for a protective order concerning Peppermill's noticed PMK depositions, it therefore inferentially objected to Interrogatories as well. A review of the GSR's Motion for Protective Order (Exhibit 8 to GSR's motions) shows that it does not even mention Interrogatories. It does not interpose objections to the Peppermill's Interrogatories. The Motion for Protective Order pertains exclusively to PMK depositions.

Nearly concealed in its Motion for Protective Order is a conclusory statement that Peppermill should be precluded from "seeking discovery" of GSR's trade secrets. Still, there is no objection to Peppermill's Interrogatories and there never has been an objection made to the Interrogatories. Rule 33 of the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure requires that each interrogatory be answered separately and fully. Any objection must be stated with specific reasons and, even then, each interrogatory must be answered to the extent it is not objectionable. NRCP 31(b)(1). GSR has failed to state any objection to any Interrogatory with "required specificity". See NRCP 33(b)(4). "Any ground not stated in a timely objection is waived unless the party's failure to object is excused by the court for good cause shown." Id.

Suggesting that a single sentence in a Motion for a Protective Order concerning PMK depositions complies with NRCP 33(b)(4) is ludicrous. There is no good cause for GSR to have simply ignored the Peppermill's Interrogatories and defiantly refused to respond in any way whatsoever.

IV. FAILURE TO APPEAR FOR DEPOSITIONS.

First, Mark Robison does not represent the Peppermill. It is this type of confusion that is toxic to the Peppermill's ability to proceed in good faith with discovery.

The Peppermill served GSR with proper deposition notice for persons most knowledgeable pursuant to and in accordance with NRCP 30(b)(6). There has never been any order excusing GSR from producing the noticed witnesses. GSR mistakenly believes that a motion for a protective order is the legal equivalent to a protective order prohibiting the Peppermill from taking the PMK depositions.

The Peppermill did expressly stipulate to continue the deposition dates. Based upon discussions in open Court, all parties agreed to proceed with the PMK depositions the week of

August 18, 2014, unless otherwise prohibited by the Court's Order on GSR's Motion for Protective Order. The Court has not granted the Motion for Protective Order. Though all parties were hopeful that the Court would rule prior to August 25, 2014, that did not occur and the notice of NRCP 30(b)(6) depositions were scheduled to proceed accordingly. Not once did GSR suggest in any fashion whatsoever when it agreed to the August 25, 2014, PMK deposition date that its PMK witnesses would not show up on the date(s) scheduled for their depositions. This Court should find that the GSR's disobedience is flagrant. It warrants terminating sanctions.

V. DEMAND FOR DOCUMENTS RELEVANT TO A COMPUTATION OF DAMAGES.

In Peppermill's Motion for Terminating Sanctions or, in the Alternative, Motion to Compel, it complained that GSR had not complied with NRCP 16.1 because it had failed to provide documents relevant to its computation of damages. That argument in GSR's response thereto have been rendered moot by the Discovery Commissioner's Recommendation for Order attached as Exhibit 1.

VI. MOTION TO STRIKE.

NRCP 12 governs motions to strike. NRCP 12(f) permits a party to make a motion to strike. If appropriate, "the court may order stricken from any **pleading** any insufficient defense or any redundant, immaterial, impertinent, or scandalous matter." *Id.* It is fundamental that there is no such thing as a motion to strike a motion.

The meet and confer requirements concerning discovery disputes were clearly met in this case. Peppermill's letter to GSR counsel (Exhibit 1 to GSR Motions) clearly sets forth Peppermill's contentions why the requested discovery should be provided. In response to Peppermill's invitation to meet and confer, GSR stated its position clearly. It took the position that the agreed upon Confidentiality Agreement (and Order Thereon) permits it to not provide discovery. The position taken is absurd. The parties' Confidentiality Agreement and the Court's Order Thereon was intended to facilitate discovery, not prevent it. Though the meet and confer requirements were met by the parties' letters, it was clear beyond question that GSR would not participate in good faith in discovery dispute resolution and that it would not be providing

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responses to the Requests for Production of Documents. Again, GSR's refusal to provide the requested information was based in part on the contention that the Peppermill had not provided discovery. Accordingly, the meet and confer requirements were met and the Peppermill respectfully asks that the information disclosed and exchanged in the letters concerning the discovery dispute satisfy the requirement for a certificate that the parties were unable to resolve the matter.

VII. MOTION TO DISMISS MOTION.

Since this type of motion seems to be a procedural creation of GSR, not permitted by any rule of procedure, statute, or common law authority, it is nearly impossible to respond to a motion that asks that another motion be "dismissed". GSR has failed to cite any authority that would allow a court to grant a motion to dismiss a motion. Since a motion to dismiss a motion is something that cannot be addressed based upon legal authority, the Peppermill has no alternative but to simply incorporate its foregoing arguments as and for its opposition to the GSR's Motion to Dismiss Motion.

VIII. CONCLUSION.

GSR is making a mockery of the Rules of Civil Procedure. It has gone beyond the realm of imagination in creating superfluous and unreasonable arguments why it should not simply comply with the fundamental and rudimentary discovery requests. GSR's failure to participate in discovery is so flagrant that it warrants terminating sanctions, particularly in light of the fact that it has already been found to be noncompliant with NRCP 16.1. If terminating sanctions are not awarded, Peppermill respectfully requests that GSR be ordered to fully and completely comply with the discovery requests the Peppermill has served on the GSR.

AFFIRMATION Pursuant to NRS 239B.030

The undersigned does hereby affirm that this document does not contain the social security

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Reno, NV 89503 (775) 329-3151 ///

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number of any person.

DATED this 26th day of September, 2014.

ROBISON, BELAUSTEGUI, SHARP & LOW A Professional Corporation 71 Washington Street Reno, Nevada 89503

KENT R. ROBISON KEEGAN G. LOW THERESE M. SHANKS Attorneys for Defendant

Peppermill Casinos, Inc., d/b/a Peppermill Casino

IN ASSOCIATION WITH:

CLARK V. VELLIS, ESQ.
Cotton, Driggs, Walch, Holley, Woloson & Thompson
800 S. Meadows Parkway, Suite 800
Reno, Nevada 89521

<u>AFFIDAVIT OF KENT R. ROBISON IN SUPPORT OF</u> DEFENDANT PEPPERMILL CASINOS, INC.'S OPPOSITION TO PLAINTIFF'S MOTION TO STRIKE AND DISMISS DEFENDANT PEPPERMILL'S MOTIO CASE TERMINATING SANCTIONS

STATE OF NEVADA) ss. COUNTY OF WASHOE

Kent R. Robison, being first duly sworn on oath, deposes and says under penalty of perjury that the following assertions are true and correct.

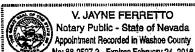
- 1. I am co-counsel of record for the Defendant Peppermill Casinos, Inc. d/b/a Peppermill Casino.
- 2. Attached as Exhibit 1 is a true and accurate copy of the Defendant Peppermill Casinos, Inc.'s Request for Submission submitted to the Court for filing this date in Case No. CV13-01704, submitting the Peppermill's Motion for Terminating Sanctions or, In the Alternative, Motion to Compel Discovery filed on August 25, 2014.
- 3. Attached as Exhibit 2 is a true and accurate file-stamped copy of the Recommendation for Order filed in Case No. CV13-01704 on September 19, 2014.

DATED: This 26th day of September, 2014.

KENT R. ROBISON

Subscribed and Sworn to Before me this 26TH day of September, 2014, by Kent R. Robison.

NOTARY





J:\WPData\Krr\1872.006-Peppermill-GSR v\P-Affd. KRR ISO Opp Motion to Strike.Dismiss.9-26-14.doc

Robison, Belaustegui, Sharp & Low

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1 **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE** 2 Pursuant to NRCP 5(b), I certify that I am an employee of ROBISON, BELAUSTEGUI, SHARP & LOW, and that on this date I caused to be served a true copy of the **DEFENDANT** 3 PEPPERMILL CASINOS, INC.'S OPPOSITION TO PLAINTIFF'S MOTION TO STRIKE AND DISMISS DEFENDANT PEPPERMILL'S MOTION FOR CASE TERMINATING SANCTIONS on all parties to this action by the method(s) indicated below: 4 by placing an original or true copy thereof in a sealed envelope, with sufficient 5 postage affixed thereto, in the United States mail at Reno, Nevada, addressed to: 6 by using the Court's CM/ECF Electronic Notification System addressed to: 7 H. STAN JOHNSON, ESQ. TERRY KINNALLY, ESQ. 8 Cohen-Johnson, LLC 255 E. Warm Springs Road, Suite 100 Las Vegas, NV 89119 9 Email: sjohnson@cohenjohnson.com / tkinnally@cohenjohnson.com Attorneys for Plaintiff 10 MARK GUNDERSON, ESQ. 11 Gunderson Law Firm 3895 Warren Way 12 Reno. NV 89509 Email: mgunderson@gundersonlaw.com 13 Attorneys for Defendant Ryan Tors CLARK V. VELLIS, ESQ. 14 Cotton, Driggs, Walch, Holley, Woloson & Thompson 800 S. Meadows Parkway, Suite 800 15 Reno, NV 89521 Email: cvellis@nevadafirm.com 16 Attorneys for Defendant Peppermill Casinos, Inc. 17 MICHAEL P. SOMPS, ESQ. DARLENE B. CARUSO, ESO. 18 State Gaming Control Board 555 East Washington Avenue, Suite 3900 19 Las Vegas, NV 89101-1068 Email: dcaruso@ag.nv.gov / msomps@ag.nv.gov Attorneys for Nevada Gaming Control Board 20 by electronic email addressed to the above. 21 by personal delivery/hand delivery addressed to: by facsimile (fax) addressed to: 22 by Federal Express/UPS or other overnight delivery addressed to: 23 DATED: This 26th day of September, 2014. 24 . JAYNE FERRETTO 25 26 27

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	-		
1	EXHIBIT LIST		
2	NO.	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>PAGES</u>
3		Request for Submission	4 pages
4	2	Recommendation for Order	14 pages
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2014-09-26 04:54:47 PM
Joey Orduna Hastings
Clerk of the Court
Transaction # 4626696 : melwood

EXHIBIT 1

EXHIBIT 1

1 2 3 4 5 6 7	3860 KENT R. ROBISON, ESQ NSB #1167 krobison@rbsllaw.com KEEGAN G. LOW, ESQ NSB #307 klow@rbsllaw.com THERESE M. SHANKS, ESQ NSB # 12890 tshanks@rbsllaw.com Robison, Belaustegui, Sharp & Low A Professional Corporation 71 Washington Street Reno, Nevada 89503 Telephone: (775) 329-3151 Facsimile: (775) 329-7169 IN ASSOCIATION WITH:				
9	CLARK V. VELLIS, ESQ. – NSB #5533				
10	cvellis@nevadafirm.com	•			
11	Cotton, Driggs, Walch, Holley, Woloson & Thompson				
12	Telephone: (775) 851-8700				
13	Facsimile: (775) 851-7681				
14	Attorneys for Defendant Peppermill Casinos, Inc., d/b/a Peppermill Casino				
15	CT FOR THE STATE OF NEVADA				
16	IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE				
17					
18	MEI-GSR HOLDINGS, LLC, a Nevada Corporation, d/b/a/ GRAND SIERRA RESORT,	CASE NO.: CV13-01704			
19	Plaintiff,	DEPT. NO.: B7			
20	vs.	BUSINESS COURT DOCKET			
21	PEPPERMILL CASINOS, INC., a Nevada Corporation, d/b/a/ PEPPERMILL CASINO;				
22	RYAN TORS, an individual; JOHN DOES I-X and JANE DOES I-X and CORPORATIONS I-X,				
23	Defendant(s).				
24					
25		•			
26	REQUEST FOR S	SUBMISSION			
27	It is requested that Defendant Peppermill Casinos, Inc.'s Motion for Terminating Sanctions or,				
28	In the Alternative, Motion to Compel Discovery, wh	nich was filed on August 25, 2014, in the above-			
Robison, Belanstegui, Sharp & Low	entitled matter, and to which there has been no opposition filed thereto, be submitted for decision.				
71 Washington St. Reno, NV 89503 (775) 329-3151	1				

The undersigned attorney certifies that a copy of this Request has been served on all counsel of record. 1 2 **AFFIRMATION** 3 Pursuant to NRS 239B.030 4 The undersigned does hereby affirm that this document does not contain the social security 5 number of any person. 6 DATED this 26th day of September, 2014. 7 ROBISON, BELAUSTEGUI, SHARP & LOW 8 A Professional Corporation 71 Washington Street 9 Reno, Nevada 89503 10 11 KENT R ROBISON 12 KEEGAN G. LOW THERESE M. SHANKS 13 Attorneys for Defendant Peppermill Casinos, Inc., d/b/a Peppermill Casino 14 IN ASSOCIATION WITH: 15 CLARK V. VELLIS, ESO. 16 Cotton, Driggs, Walch, Holley, Woloson & Thompson 17 800 S. Meadows Parkway, Suite 800 18 Reno, Nevada 89521 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

1		CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE				
2 3	LOW,	Pursuant to NRCP 5(b), I certify that I am an employee of ROBISON, BELAUSTEGUI, SHARP & and that on this date I caused to be served a true copy of the <u>REQUEST FOR SUBMISSION</u> on all to this action by the method(s) indicated below:				
4		by placing an original or true copy thereof in a sealed envelope, with sufficient postage affixed thereto, in the United States mail at Reno, Nevada, addressed to:				
5	1	by using the Court's CM/ECF Electronic Notification System addressed to:				
6	. •	H. STAN JOHNSON, ESQ.				
7		TERRY KINNALLY, ESQ. Cohen-Johnson, LLC				
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20		by electronic email addressed to the above. by personal delivery/hand delivery addressed to:				
21		by facsimile (fax) addressed to: by Federal Express/UPS or other overnight delivery addressed to:				
22	-	DATED: This 26th day of September, 2014.				
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24		V. JAYNE FERRETTO				
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Robison, Belaustegui, Sharp & Low 71 Washington Street Reno, Nevada 89503 (775) 329-3151

RA 00729

Jayne Ferretto

From:

eflex@washoecourts.us

Sent:

Friday, September 26, 2014 4:06 PM

To: Cc: Kent Robison
Javne Ferretto

Subject:

Received Notice: Your filing, Re: CV13-01704 - Other Civil Filing: Other Civil Matters -

GC - Request for Submission, was received

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krobison@rbslattys.com

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OF NEVADA.

Case Number:

CV13-01704

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EXHIBIT 2

EXHIBIT 2

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CODE NO. 1945

VS.

IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE

MEI-GSR HOLDINGS, LLC, a Nevada corporation, d/b/a GRAND SIERRA RESORT,

Plaintiff.

Case No. CV13-01704

Dept. No. B7

PEPPERMILL CASINOS, INC., a Nevada corporation, d/b/a PEPPERMILL CASINO, et al.,

Defendants.

RECOMMENDATION FOR ORDER

Plaintiff MEI-GSR Holdings, LLC, doing business as Grand Sierra Resort, filed the complaint in this action on August 2, 2013. Essentially, Plaintiff alleges that Defendant Ryan Tors, while acting as an employee of Defendant Peppermill Casinos, Inc. ("Peppermill"), entered Plaintiff's premises and made unauthorized entry into certain slot machines to access confidential and proprietary information contained within those machines. Plaintiff states claims for relief based upon violations of Nevada's Uniform Trade Secrets Act and "vicarious liability/respondeat superior." It seeks compensatory and punitive damages, as well as injunctive relief. Defendants deny any liability to Plaintiff.

At the conclusion of a hearing on August 27, 2013, the Court enjoined Defendant Tors "from entering the Grand Sierra Resort to collect or use any information that he has previously obtained," and ordered him "to turn over any information gathered by him at the Grand Sierra Resort property, with the exception of the universal key(s)." No injunctive relief was provided with regard to Defendant Peppermill. The Court's written order regarding this injunctive relief was entered on November 15, 2013.

Counsel for all parties participated in an early case conference on December 5, 2013.

Defendant Peppermill filed its individual case conference report on April 11, 2014; Plaintiff's report was filed on April 16, 2014; and the report of Defendant Tors was filed on May 22, 2014. The parties are scheduled to commence trial in this action on July 6, 2015.

On June 4, 2014, Defendant Peppermill filed *Defendant Peppermill Casinos, Inc.'s Motion to Dismiss Complaint*. Defendant Peppermill maintains that Plaintiff has violated NRCP 16.1(a)(1)(C) by improperly refusing to provide a calculation of its damages, and that the complaint should therefore be dismissed under NRCP 16.1(e)(3). On June 5, 2014, Defendant Tors filed a *Joinder to Motion to Dismiss Complaint*.

On June 18, 2014, Plaintiff filed Plaintiff's Opposition to Defendants' Motion to Dismiss

Complaint and Counter-Motion to Compel Disclosures Under NRCP 16.1. Plaintiff asserts that

Defendant Peppermill failed to confer about this matter prior to filing its motion, and that Peppermill's failure to comply with its NRCP 16.1 obligations precludes Plaintiff from providing a calculation of damages. It asks that the motion be denied until such time as Peppermill produces records showing the number of machines accessed by Mr. Tors and the number of times such access occurred. In its counter-motion, Plaintiff seeks an order compelling Defendant Peppermill to produce specified documents that it contends Peppermill was required to produce under NRCP 16.1. Defendant Peppermill Casinos, Inc.'s Reply to Plaintiff's Opposition to Motion to Dismiss Complaint was filed on June 30, 2014, and Defendant Tors filed a Joinder to Defendant Peppermill Casinos, Inc.'s Reply to Plaintiff's Opposition to Motion to Dismiss Complaint on that same date. On July 3, 2014, Defendant Peppermill filed its Opposition to Plaintiff's Motion to Compel Peppermill's Production of Documents.² GSR's Reply to Peppermill's Opposition to Motion to Compel Documents Under 16.1 was filed on July 8, 2014.³ The motion to dismiss and the counter-motion to compel were submitted for decision on July 15, 2014.

² This opposition was included as part of a filing including Defendant Peppermill's oppositions to other motions, and its brief in response to a Court order.

³ This reply was included as part of a filing including Plaintiff's replies to the oppositions filed by Defendant Peppermill on July 3, 2014.

 NRCP 16.1(a) requires any party seeking damages to provide all other parties with the following information:

A computation of any category of damages claimed by the disclosing party, making available for inspection and copying as under Rule 34 the documents or other evidentiary matter, not privileged or protected from disclosure, on which such computation is based, including materials bearing on the nature and extent of injuries suffered

NRCP 16.1(a)(1)(C). The rule also requires that this calculation be provided at or within fourteen days after the Rule 16.1(b) conference unless (a) a different time is set by stipulation or court order, or (b) a party objects during the conference that initial disclosures are not appropriate in the circumstances of the action and states the objection in the Rule 16.1(c) case conference report. This disclosure, like other initial disclosures, must be based on information that is reasonably available at the time of disclosure. A party "is not excused from making this disclosures because it has not fully completed its investigation of the case or because it challenges the sufficiency of another party's disclosures or because another party has not made its disclosures." See id. 16.1(a)(1).

On January 3, 2014, Plaintiff served Defendants with "Plaintiff's Early Case Conference NRCP 16.1 Production of Documents." Section III of that disclosure addresses the computation of damages requirement. After quoting NRCP 16.1(a)(1)(C), Plaintiff states as follows: "Damages include general and special damages in an amount to be determined at trial." On January 27, 2014, Plaintiff served Defendants with "Plaintiff's First Supplemental Disclosure Pursuant to NRCP 16.1," in which it states as follows with regard to the computation of damages requirement:

Damages will be computed based on the number of times Mr. Tors accessed machines at the GSR without permission, and the number of machines so accessed. Damage computations will also be based on the use to which Mr. Tors used the information so obtained. Said damages are expected to include general and special damages in an amount to be determined at trial.

The actual amount of these damages will be determined upon the examination of the information obtained by Mr. Tors and currently in the possession of the Nevada Gaming Control Board. Plaintiff reserves the right to supplement this production, as discovery is ongoing.

Defendant Peppermill maintains that this statement is insufficient under NRCP 16.1(a)(1)(C). It

 therefore seeks dismissal of this action pursuant to NRCP 16.1(e)(3), which provides as follows:

If an attorney fails to reasonably comply with any provision of this rule, . . . the court, upon motion or upon its own initiative, shall impose upon a party or a party's attorney, or both, appropriate sanctions in regard to the failure(s) as are just, including the following:

- (A) Any of the sanctions available pursuant to Rule 37(b)(2) and Rule 37(f).
- (B) An order prohibiting the use of any witness, document or tangible thing which should have been disclosed, produced, exhibited, or exchanged pursuant to Rule 16.1(a).

In connection with this rule, Defendant Peppermill observes that dismissal is a sanction expressly authorized by NRCP 37(b)(2).

As an initial matter, Plaintiff argues that this motion should be denied because Defendant Peppermill's counsel failed to engage in prefiling consultation with Plaintiff's counsel regarding this issue. Nothing in NRCP 16.1 requires a party to engage in prefiling consultation before filing a motion under NRCP 16.1(e)(3). However, WDCR 12(6) provides that "[a]II discovery motions shall include the certificate of moving counsel certifying that after consultation with opposing counsel, they have been unable to resolve the matter." This language begs the question of whether a motion to dismiss under NRCP 16.1(e)(3) constitutes a "discovery motion."

Although designated as a motion to dismiss, resolution of Defendant Peppermill's motion depends upon an analysis and application of NRCP 16.1, one of the two rules that "govern discovery in civil actions." See Mays v. Dist. Court, 105 Nev. 60, 62, 768 P.2d 877, 878 (1989). Our discovery rules expressly authorize the filing of a motion to compel when one party believes that an opposing party failed "to make a disclosure required by Rule 16.1(a)." See NRCP 37(a)(2)(A). The inclusion of such a provision in NRCP 37 arguably reflects the belief that the failure to make the disclosure required by NRCP 16.1(a)(1)(C) is a discovery matter. Significantly, any such motion to compel "must include a certification that the movant has in good faith conferred or attempted to confer with the party not making the disclosure in an effort to secure the disclosure without court action." See id. In addition, the fact that this motion was referred to the Discovery Commissioner strongly suggests that the Court views this matter as a discovery motion.

The Court also observes that NRCP 37(d) presents a situation similar to that presented in the pending motion. Under NRCP 37(d), if a party fails to serve a written response to interrogatories or a request for production of documents, the requesting party may seek the imposition of any sanction described in NRCP 37(b)(2), including dismissal of the action. However, any such motion "shall include a certification that the movant has in good faith conferred or attempted to confer with the party failing to answer or respond in an effort to obtain such answer or response without court action." See id. 37(d). This provision shows that the drafters of our rules believe consultation is appropriate prior to seeking sanctions for an opponent's failure to comply with its obligations to provide written discovery. It thus supports an interpretation of WDCR 12(6) that would require a party to consult with an opponent who has failed to provide the calculation of damages required by NRCP 16.1(a)(1)(C) before seeking relief from the Court.

Prefiling consultation is not always required before seeking relief for a party's failure to provide information required by NRCP 16.1. A party who seeks to use previously undisclosed evidence that should have been disclosed under NRCP 16.1 may be precluded from using that evidence under NRCP 37(c)(1). But the pending motion was not filed based upon Plaintiff's attempt to use a witness, information, or a document that should have been disclosed under NRCP 16.1 or NRCP 26(e). Rather, it was filed pursuant to NRCP 16.1(e)(3). For the reasons explained above, the Court finds that when a party believes an opponent has failed to make the disclosure required by NRCP 16.1(a)(1)(C), that party must consult with the opponent about that failure before seeking relief from the Court.

In any event, a motion to dismiss, or for the imposition of serious evidentiary sanctions, is not the appropriate first step to redress a party's refusal or failure to provide a calculation of damages under NRCP 16.1(a)(1)(C). As noted above, NRCP 37(a)(2)(A) expressly contemplates this situation and authorizes a motion to compel so that the party needing the information can obtain it.

If a party fails to comply with an ensuing order directing the disclosure of information required by NRCP 16.1(a), then sanctions are directly available under NRCP 37(b)(2) (and indirectly available

 under NRCP 16.1(e)(3)). The supreme court's adoption of NRCP 37(a)(2)(A) evinces an intention to treat the failure to make disclosures under NRCP 16.1(a) in the same manner as the failure to answer a deposition question, answer an interrogatory, or produce a requested document under NRCP 37(a)(2)(B). Even if parties have the right to file a motion for sanctions under NRCP 16.1(e)(3) whenever a party fails to disclose information under NRCP 16.1(a), any order in that regard is a matter for the Court's discretion. In light of NRCP 37(a)(2)(A), dismissal of the action or imposition of other serious evidentiary sanctions under NRCP 16.1(e)(3) is not the appropriate first step for a plaintiff's failure to make the disclosures required by NRCP 16.1(a)(1)(C). Cf. Marais v. Chase Home Fin., LLC, Case No. 2:11-cv-314, 2014 WL 2515474, at *14 (S.D. Ohio Jun. 4, 2014) (rejecting argument that failure to provide proper calculation of damages and supporting documentation automatically results in the exclusion of all damages-proving evidence).

Despite the designation of this motion as one seeking dismissal, the Court observes that the parties have an actual disagreement about whether the information provided by Plaintiff thus far is sufficient to satisfy the NRCP 16.1(a)(1)(C) mandate. Neither NRCP 16.1(a)(1)(C) nor its federal equivalent defines the specificity required in initial damages disclosures. But the purposes of initial disclosure obligations are to "accelerate the exchange of basic information" that is "needed in most cases to prepare for trial or make an informed decision about settlement," and to assist the parties in focusing and prioritizing their organization of discovery. See Memry Corp. v. Ky. Oil Tech., NV, No. C04-03843 RMW (HRL), 2007 WL 39373, at *5 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 4, 2007); City & Cnty. of S.F. v. Tutor-Saliba Corp., 218 F.R.D. 219, 221 (N.D. Cal. 2003).

With such goals in mind, courts apply the initial disclosure obligations in a common sense fashion so as to avoid gamesmanship. In that regard, the 1993 commentary accompanying the original, equivalent federal rule—then known as Rule 26(a)(1)(C)⁴—provides, in pertinent part, as follows:

Subparagraph (C) imposes a burden of disclosure that includes the functional equivalent of a standing Request for Production under Rule 34. A party claiming

⁴ The requirement that a plaintiff disclose a calculation of damages and all supporting documentation is currently found at federal Rule 26(a)(1)(A)(iii).

damages or other monetary relief must, in addition to disclosing the calculation of such damages, make available the supporting documents for inspection and copying as if a request for such materials had been made under Rule 34. This obligation applies only with respect to documents then reasonably available to it and not privileged or protected as work product. Likewise, a party would not be expected to provide a calculation of damages which, as in many patent infringement actions, depends on information in the possession of another party or person.

In addition, a party may not need to disclose the method used to calculate a dollar amount where that method is properly the subject of expert evidence and the parties will be turning over expert evidence in the future. See Kingsway Fin. Servs., Inc. v. Pricewaterhouse-Coopers LLP, No. 03 Civ. 5560 RMB HBP, 2006 WL 1520227, at *1 (S.D.N.Y. Jun. 1. 2006); Pine Ridge Recycling, Inc. v. Butts Cntv., 889 F. Supp. 1526, 1527 (M.D. Ga. 1995). However, even if a complete calculation cannot be provided, a party nonetheless must initially "disclose to the other parties the best information then available to it concerning that claim, however limited and potentially changing it may be." See U.S. Bank Nat'l Ass'n v. PHL Variable Ins. Co., Nos. 12 Civ. 6811(CM)(JCF), 13 Civ. 1580(CM)(JCF), 2013 WL 5495542, at *3 (S.D.N.Y. Oct. 3, 2013); Joseph v. Las Vegas Metro. Police Dep't, No. 2:09-cv-00966-HDM-LRL, 2010 WL 3238992, at *2 (D. Nev. Aug. 13, 2010); Memry Corp., 2007 WL 39373, at *5; In re Oakwood Homes Corp., 340 B.R. 510, 539 (Bankr. D. Del. 2006); 6 James W. Moore et al., Moore's Federal Practice § 26.22[4][c][ii] (Daniel R. Coquillette et al. eds., 3d ed. 2005).

The original statement offered by Plaintiff as its NRCP 16.1(a)(1)(C) disclosure—that "[d]amages include general and special damages in an amount to be determined at trial"—was deficient. Plaintiff thereafter supplemented that disclosure by providing a brief explanation of factors that will dictate its calculation of damages in this case—the number of times Mr. Tors accessed machines at the GSR without permission, the number of machines so accessed, and the use that Mr. Tors made of the information so obtained. Plaintiff also states that actual damages can only be determined after an examination of the information obtained by Mr. Tors and currently in the possession of the Nevada Gaming Control Board. But while Plaintiff believes that it needs to review information possessed by others, Plaintiff does not state that it completely lacks any information

bearing upon these factors. To the extent that it can provide a calculation of damages based upon its current information—however limited and potentially changing it may be—Plaintiff must do so.⁵ Similarly, Plaintiff has not stated that it entirely lacks documents, electronically stored information, or tangible things that it is relying upon in support of its damages claim. If it has such materials, then it must so inform Defendants and make those materials available for inspection. If it entirely lacks any supporting materials (i.e., all such materials are possessed by other persons), then it must inform Defendants of that fact in its supplemental disclosure.

In its countermotion, Plaintiff complains that Defendant Peppermill has failed to comply with its NRCP 16.1 obligations. Specifically, Plaintiff believes that Defendant Peppermill is obligated to disclose (a) "documents regarding all visits to GSR by Ryan Tors where he accessed any slot machines and obtained PARs or any other information as a result of his accessing the machines"; (b) "documents showing to whom this information was provided including emails, memos, texts, spreadsheets, etc."; and (c) some or all "documents concerning Ryan Tors which were produced to the Gaming Board." To the extent that Defendant Peppermill believes that any such documents are protected from disclosure, Plaintiff seeks a privilege log identifying all such documents.

In pertinent part, NRCP 16.1(a)(1)(B) provides that at the beginning of a civil action, in most cases, each party must do the following:

[A] party must, without awaiting a discovery request, provide to other parties:

(B) A copy of, or a description by category and location of, all documents, data compilations, and tangible things that are in the possession, custody, or control of the party and which are discoverable under Rule 26(b)

The rule also requires the disclosure of "[t]he name and, if known, the address and telephone number of each individual likely to have information discoverable under Rule 26(b), including for impeachment or rebuttal, identifying the subjects of the information." See NRCP 16.1(a)(1)(A). Further, a party must supplement its NRCP 16.1(a)(1) disclosures "if the party learns that in some

⁵ If Plaintiff still believes that it lacks <u>any</u> additional information that will be used in calculating its damages, then it may so inform Defendants in its supplemental disclosure; but it must then identify the information needed, and must provide a more detailed explanation of how it will calculate damages (i.e., how information will be used).

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material respect the information disclosed is incomplete or incorrect and if the additional or corrective information has not otherwise been made known to the other parties during the discovery process or in writing." See id. 26(e)(1).

Plaintiff essentially argues that Defendant Peppermill was obligated under NRCP 16.1(a)(1) to identify or produce every reasonably available document containing any relevant information. However, the Court construes this rule as imposing an obligation on parties to identify or produce documents, tangible things, and data compilations—and identify individuals—that the disclosing party may use in support of its case. Irrespective of whether Defendant Peppermill failed to identify an individual or document, "there is no requirement to disclose anything that the disclosing party will not use." See 8A Charles A. Wright et al., Federal Practice and Procedure § 2053, at 365 & n.41 (3d ed. 2010 & Supp. 2014) [hereinafter Wright]; cf. In re Fort Totten Metrorail Cases, 279 F.R.D. 18, 23 (D.D.C. 2011) (defendant had no responsibility to make initial disclosures of information or other materials regarding a defense that it was not asserting, even though that defense was asserted by another defendant). Plaintiff has not yet established that Defendant Peppermill failed to disclose any witness or document that Peppermill may use in the case (as opposed to witnesses or documents with relevant information that might prove useful to Plaintiff). Of course, Defendant Peppermill remains under a continuing duty to supplement earlier disclosures and discovery responses. See NRCP 26(e). But under NRCP 37(a)(2)(A), the Court cannot compel Defendant Peppermill to disclose information or documents that it was not required to disclose under NRCP 16.1(a)(1).

While the language of NRCP 16.1(a)(1) can be construed more broadly, the Court is not persuaded that a broader construction is correct or appropriate. NRCP 16.1(a) was amended in 2005 "to conform to the 1993 and 2000 amendments to Rule 26(a) of the federal rules, with some notable exceptions." See id. 16.1 (drafter's note to 2004 amendments). One of the main purposes of the 2000 amendments to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure was to address "what seemed the most vigorous and enduring criticism of disclosure [under the prior language]—that it might require a party to volunteer harmful material without a discovery request." See 8A Wright § 2053, at 365.

Significantly, the analogous pre-2005 provisions in NRCP 16.1(b)(1) required parties to produce any documents "which are then contemplated to be used in support of the allegations or denials of the pleading filed by that party"—language that roughly parallels the standard adopted by federal authorities in the 2000 amendments to federal rule 26(a). This Court cannot accept the proposition that the language of NRCP 16.1(a)(1) adopted in the 2005 amendments was intended to be construed in accordance with the discredited federal standard in place prior to the 2000 amendments to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure (especially in the absence of any commentary reflecting such an intention). More fundamentally, and as noted by the Supreme Court:

[A] common law trial is and always should be an adversary proceeding. Discovery was hardly intended to enable a learned profession to perform its functions either without wits or on wits borrowed from the adversary.

Hickman v. Taylor, 329 U.S. 495, 516 (1947) (Jackson, J., concurring). An interpretation of NRCP 16.1(a)(1)(A) and (B) that literally encompasses all "relevant" material—which effectively would require identification or production of documents that the other side has neither requested nor even contemplated—is not in keeping with the deep-rooted understanding that civil actions are adversary proceedings.

Significantly, the concept of "relevance" is a fundamental and continual source of good-faith disagreement between the parties engaged in discovery proceedings. The application of "relevance" as the measure of a party's disclosure obligations often would beg the question of which side's view of relevance is correct in a given case. The uncertainty attendant to whatever ruling the Court might ultimately make on that point would likely have the effect in many cases of promoting "over-production" by parties who believe certain information or documents are not relevant, but want to avoid the prospect of sanctions if the Court later disagrees with their view of relevance. Thus, an interpretation requiring production of all documents that are "relevant" would require each party to produce unrequested documents that the opposition neither needs nor wants, but which the disclosing party supposes might be relevant to the case in some way, no matter how trivial.⁶ Indeed,

Over-production could also encourage discovery abuse in the form of "dump truck" discovery, allowing the producing party to hide important documents among voluminous, relatively inconsequential documents that are arguably

it would require production of documents that the other side might never have even <u>considered</u> requesting. This kind of "over-production" would be an untoward consequence of a literal interpretation of disclosure obligations under NRCP 16.1(a)(1), especially when the propriety of the broad, traditional discovery standard has been questioned in recent years.

The argument that NRCP 16.1(a)(1) requires each party to identify every person who might have knowledge of any relevant matter—no matter how trivial or tenuous—and to identify or produce all documents that might conceivably be viewed in any way as "relevant"—not just to the disclosing party's claims, defenses, or allegations, but to any matter falling within the very broad phrase "the subject matter involved in the pending action"—is not tenable. As explained by one court:

Discovery is not now and never was free. Discovery is expensive. The drafters of the 1983 amendments to sections (b) and (g) of Rule 26 formally recognized that fact by superimposing the concept of proportionality on all behavior in the discovery arena. It is no longer sufficient, as a precondition for conducting discovery, to show that the information sought "appears reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence." After satisfying this threshold requirement counsel also must make a common sense determination, taking into account all the circumstances, that the information sought is of sufficient potential significance to justify the burden the discovery probe would impose, that the discovery tool selected is the most efficacious of the means that might be used to acquire the desired information (taking into account cost effectiveness and the nature of the information being sought), and that the timing of the probe is sensible, i.e., that there is no other juncture in the pretrial period when there would be a clearly happier balance between the benefit derived from and the burdens imposed by the particular discovery effort.

In re Convergent Techs. Secs. Litig., 108 F.R.D. 328, 331 (N.D. Cal. 1985); accord Pettit v. Pulte Mortg., LLC, No. 2:11-cv-00149-GMN-PAL, 2011 WL 5546422, at *5 (D. Nev. Nov. 14, 2011) ("the United States Supreme Court and the Advisory Committee Notes to the 1983 and 2000 Amendments to Rule 26 recognize that discovery is expensive and that although broad discovery is still the rule, trial courts should conduct a proportionality review of requested discovery when challenged, or on the court's own motion"); see generally The Sedona Conference, The Sedona Conference Commentary on Proportionality in Electronic Discovery (2d ed. 2013) (discussing

[&]quot;relevant" in some way. See, e.g., CP Solutions PTE, Ltd. v. Gen. Elec. Co., No. 3:04cv2150(JBA)(WiG), 2006 WL 1272615, at *1 (D. Conn. Feb. 6, 2006) (noting that "dump truck" discovery tactics are used to "hide the proverbial 'needle in the haystack").

 principles of proportionality that should be applied by courts in dealing with electronic discovery), available at https://thesedonaconference.org/publication/The%20Sedona%20Conference%20Commentary%20on%20Proportionality (follow designated hyperlink for this publication); Paul W. Grimm, Model E-Discovery Order, Inst. for the Advancement of the Am. Legal Sys. §3, http://iaals.du.edu/images/wygwam/documents/publications/Grimm_Discovery_Order.pdf (last visited Sept. 19, 2014) (requiring that counsel "work cooperatively during all aspects of discovery to ensure that the costs of discovery are proportional to what is at issue in the case"). Significantly, NRCP 16.1(a)(1)(B) refers to "Rule 26(b)," rather than only "Rule 26(b)(1)." While Rule 26(b)(1) articulates the scope of discovery, Rule 26(b)(2) provides limitations on discovery, including limitations designed to ensure that discovery is proportional to the case. See NRCP 26(b)(2)(iii). The Court is not persuaded that our high court intended to dispense with this salutary component of our discovery rules when it amended NRCP 16.1 in 2005.

For all of these reasons, the Court construes NRCP 16.1(a)(1) as requiring a party to identify or produce only information and documents that it may use in the case. On that point, Plaintiff has not shown that Defendant Peppermill has failed to disclose any information or materials that it may use in the case. Further, as noted previously, if Defendant Peppermill attempts to use any witness or document not previously disclosed in accordance with NRCP 16.1(a)(1) and NRCP 26(e)(1), Plaintiff may seek any sanction authorized by NRCP 37(c)(1). But at this time, the Court cannot find that Defendant Peppermill violated NRCP 16.1(a)(1) by failing to disclose the records described by Plaintiff in its countermotion. Of course, Plaintiff is free to seek additional relevant documents through a request for production under NRCP 34.

ACCORDINGLY, Defendant Peppermill Casinos, Inc.'s Motion to Dismiss Complaint should be DENIED.

⁷ This Court does not view the concept "may use" as entirely subjective; rather, any delay in disclosure must be objectively reasonable under the circumstances. A party's use of information or materials prior to actual disclosure under NRCP 16.1(a)(1) arguably would provide a basis for the opposing party to explore the circumstances under which the information or materials were acquired. An unreasonable delay in disclosing the information or materials would provide a basis for imposing sanctions under NRCP 16.1(e)(3) or NRCP 37(c)(1).

 FURTHER, Plaintiff's Counter-Motion to Compel Disclosures Under NRCP 16.1 should be DENIED.

IT SHOULD, THEREFORE, BE ORDERED that Plaintiff provide to Defendants, no later than September 30, 2014, an updated calculation of damages under NRCP 16.1(a)(1)(C), and identify and make available for inspection any documents, electronically stored information, or tangible things that it is relying upon in support of its damages claim, to the extent required by and in accordance with this decision.⁸

DATED: This 19th day of September, 2014.

WESLEY (M: AYRES DISCOVERY COMMISSIONER

⁸ If Plaintiff has already produced some or all of these documents, it is not required to produce them a second time; it need only identify the specific documents required to be made available for inspection under NRCP 16.1(a)(1)(C).

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

CASE	NO	CV13-01704
	NO.	CV13-01704

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I certify that I am an employee of the SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT of the STATE OF NEVADA, COUNTY OF WASHOE; that on the 4 day of September, 2014, I electronically filed the RECOMMENDATION FOR ORDER with the Clerk of the Court by using the ECF system.

I further certify that I transmitted a true and correct copy of the foregoing document by the method(s) noted below:

Electronically filed with the Clerk of the Court by using the ECF system which will send a notice of electronic filing to the following:

H. STAN JOHNSON, ESQ. for MEI-GSR HOLDINGS, LLC

CLARK V. VELLIS, ESQ. for PEPPERMILL CASINOS, INC.

KENT RICHARD ROBISON, ESQ. for PEPPERMILL CASINOS, INC.

KEEGAN GRAHAM LOW, ESQ. for PEPPERMILL CASINOS, INC.

THERESE M. SHANKS, ESQ. for PEPPERMILL CASINOS, INC.

MARK HARLAN GUNDERSON, ESQ. for RYAN TORS

JOHN R. FUNK, ESQ. for RYAN TORS

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IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE

MEI-GSR HOLDINGS, LLC, a Nevada corporation, d/b/a GRAND SIERRA RESORT

Plaintiff,

Case No. CV13-01704

Dept. No. 7

PEPPERMILL CASINOS, INC., a Nevada corporation, d/b/a PEPPERMILL, et al.,

Defendants.

CONFIRMING ORDER

On September 19, 2014, the Discovery Commissioner served a Recommendation for Order in this action. None of the parties to this action has filed an objection regarding that recommendation and the period for filing any objection concerning that recommendation has expired. See NRCP 16.1(d)(2).

ACCORDINGLY, the Court hereby CONFIRMS, APPROVES, and ADOPTS the Discovery Commissioner's Recommendation for Order served on September 7, 2014.

DATED this _/sr day of October, 2014.

DISTRICT JUDGE

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that I am an employee of the SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT of the STATE OF NEVADA, COUNTY OF WASHOE; that on the __/s7 day of OCTOBER, 2014, I electronically filed the CONFIRMING ORDER with the Clerk of the Court by using the ECF system.

I further certify that I transmitted a true and correct copy of the foregoing document by the method(s) noted below:

Electronically filed with the Clerk of the Court by using the ECF system which will send a notice of electronic filing to the following:

ALISA NAVE-WORTH, ESQ., CLARK VELLIS, ESQ., and KENT ROBISON, ESQ. for PEPPERMILL CASINOS, INC.;

H. JOHNSON, ESQ. for MEI-GSR HOLDINGS, LLC;

JOHN FUNK, ESQ. and MARK GUNDERSON, ESQ. for RYAN TORS; and

MICHAEL SOMPS, ESQ. for NEVADA GAMING COMMISSION, STATE GAMING

CONTROL BOARD

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Acting Clerk of the Court
Transaction # 4634652

CODE NO. 1945

VS.

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IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE

* * *

MEI-GSR HOLDINGS, LLC, a Nevada corporation, d/b/a GRAND SIERRA RESORT.

Plaintiff,

Dept. No. B7

Case No. CV13-01704

PEPPERMILL CASINOS, INC., a Nevada corporation, d/b/a PEPPERMILL CASINO, et al.,

Defendants.

RECOMMENDATION FOR ORDER

On June 4, 2014, Defendant Peppermill Casinos, Inc. ("Peppermill"), served Plaintiff with a notice that its deposition would be taken pursuant to NRCP 30(b)(6) on four consecutive days beginning June 30, 2014.¹ In an exhibit to that notice, Defendant identified thirty topics for which Plaintiff would be required to produce one or more witnesses. In an amended notice served on June 11, 2014, Defendant changed the deposition dates to four consecutive days beginning July 21, 2014.

On June 19, 2014, Plaintiff filed a Motion for Protective Order on an Order Shortening Time and for Stay of Depositions Pending Hearing on the Matter. Plaintiff contends that Defendant Peppermill's deposition notice is procedurally and substantively deficient for several reasons, and it

¹ The background of this action is set forth in greater detail in previous decisions from the Court.

 seeks an order that precludes or restricts the requested deposition and addresses related concerns. On July 3, 2014, Defendant Peppermill served Plaintiff with a supplemental amended notice of depositions, in which it specifies a particular time and date for deposition with regard to each topic identified in that notice.² On that same date, Defendant Peppermill filed its *Opposition to Plaintiff's Motion for Protective Order*.³ Plaintiff filed its reply to Defendant Peppermill's opposition on July 8, 2014,⁴ and this motion was submitted for decision on July 15, 2014.

A. <u>Designation of Date and Time</u>

Plaintiff first complains that the original and first amended deposition notices are inadequate because they merely indicate "that the depositions will take place over the course of several days without any indication as to what depositions topics are being scheduled on which day and at what time." After the motion was filed, Defendant Peppermill served its supplemental amended notice, in which it specifies the dates and times for examination regarding each of the topics identified in that notice. This point is not raised again in the reply brief, and the Court presumes that the supplemental notice rectified this problem. Therefore, the Court finds that this issue is moot.

B. Trade Secrets

Plaintiff contends that fifteen of the topics identified in the deposition notice—Topic Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30—concern trade secrets and other information that it deems confidential and proprietary. Specifically, it observes that these topics cover "player tracking records," "level of play," "marketing strategy," history of play for individual players, Plaintiff's financial information, Plaintiff's customer information, and "PAR information." Plaintiff maintains that these

² The deposition was rescheduled to occur over four consecutive days beginning August 25, 2014.

³ This opposition was included as part of a filing including Defendant Peppermill's oppositions to other motions, and its brief in response to a Court order.

⁴ This reply was included as part of a filing including Plaintiff's replies to the oppositions filed by Defendant Peppermill on July 3, 2014.

⁵ "Par" has been described by one source in this way:

In an effort to understand the popularity and addictiveness of slot machines, one approach is to investigate what potential effects the slot machine's structural characteristics have on the player. The underlying math and computer algorithms for the design of many of the structural characteristics, such as hit frequency, payback percentage, and odds of winning, are contained in the manufacturers' design

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topics are irrelevant in this action, except to the extent trade secrets or other proprietary information was misappropriated by Defendants. It is concerned that Defendant Peppermill is improperly using this litigation as a means to obtain additional confidential information and trade secrets. At a minimum, it argues, these topics are overbroad.

Parties may obtain discovery regarding any matter, not privileged, which is relevant to the subject matter involved in the pending action. See NRCP 26(b)(1); see also NRS 48.015 (2013) (evidence is "relevant" if it has any tendency to make the existence of any fact that is of consequence to the determination of the action more or less probable than it would be without the evidence). Courts construe this language—and other discovery rules—broadly and liberally, to fulfill discovery's purposes of providing all parties with information essential to the proper litigation of all relevant facts, to eliminate surprise, and to promote settlement. See, e.g., Weiss v. Amoco Oil Co., 142 F.R.D. 311, 313 (S.D. Iowa 1992); see also Palmer v. Pioneer Inn Assocs., Ltd., 118 Nev. 943, 952, 59 P.3d 1237, 1243 (2002) (discovery rules are designed to afford parties broad access to information). In light of the broad and liberal construction accorded Rule 26(b), courts have held that discovery should be permitted if there is any reasonable possibility that the desired information may be useful in the preparation of the case. See, e.g., Stabilus v. Haynesworth, Baldwin, Johnson & Greaves, 144 F.R.D. 258, 265 (E.D. Pa. 1992); see also Horizons Titanium Corp. v. Norton Co., 290 F.2d 421, 425 (1st Cir. 1961) ("[t]his rule [26(b)] apparently envisions generally unrestrictive access to sources of information, and the courts have so interpreted it"). Moreover, it is now well settled that to be discoverable, documents and information need only be relevant to the subject matter involved in the pending litigation; relevance is not restricted to the precise issues raised by the pleadings. See, e.g., In re Folding Carton Antitrust Litig., 76 F.R.D. 420, 425-26 (N.D. III. 1977). As stated by the Supreme Court:

documents, called probability accounting reports (PAR Sheets; sometimes called paytable and reel strips [PARS]). . . .

Kevin A. Harrigan & Mike Dixon, <u>PAR Sheets, probabilities, and slot machine play: Implications for problem and non-problem gambling</u>, J. Gambling Issues, Jun. 2009, at 81-82, <u>available at http://jgi.camh.net/doi/pdf/10.4309/jgi.2009.23.5</u>.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that I am an employee of Robison, Belaustegui, Sharp & Low, and pursuant to NRAP 5(b)(2)(D) and N.E.F.C.R. 7, I caused the **RESPONDENT PEPPERMILL CASINOS, INC.'S ANSWERING BRIEF - APPENDIX VOLUME 3** to be filed electronically with the Clerk of the Nevada Supreme

Court. Pursuant to N.E.F.C.R. 9, notice of an electronically filed document by the Court "shall be considered as valid and effective service of the document" on the below listed persons who are registered users.

DATED: This 8th day of May, 2017.

V. JAYNÉ FERRÉTTO

Employee of Robison, Belaustegui, Sharp & Low

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5		Elizabeth A Brown Supreme Court No of Supreme Court
6	Appellant,	- Olork of Supreme Sourt
7	PEPPERMILL CASINOS, INC., a Nevada	District Ct. Case No. CV13-01704
8	corporation, d/b/a/ PEPPERMILL CASINO;	
9	Respondent.	
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12	RESPONDENT PEPPERM	
13	ANSWERING	S BRIEF
14	APPENDIX VO	DLUME 3
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Robison, Belaustegui, Sharp & Low 71 Washington St. Reno, NV 89503 (775) 329-3151

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lot of evidence that shows that it wasn't used, or if it was used, it would be there.

COMMISSIONER MORAN: Let me ask you one question on that, Mr. Schreck. This is really something that is on my mind as well.

MR. SCHRECK: Sure.

COMMISSIONER MORAN: Let's say the information which nobody disputes was obtained with a reset key over this period of time on a competitor. And as you are saying, it wasn't ever used.

MR. SCHRECK: Correct.

COMMISSIONER MORAN: But what if that information of that licensee Peppermill, for example, was that their slots were set for a hold in a certain percentage and that that percentage was lower than what some of their competitors out there were doing and they saw that, hey, we don't have to do anything to our slot machines because this information that we have obtained through our employee on the reset key demonstrates that this licensee over here down the street from where we are at, its machines are set at X and we are already below that, so we don't have to do anything to our machines to compete with them, and they by inaction on this information, they are in essence obtaining a competitive edge because they already know their machines are more favorable and are going to do better at the

percentage they are already set below what the competitor down the street is doing because they have obtained this competitive edge through the use of this key. Is that accurate or am I way off on that?

MR. SCHRECK: No, you are not way off conceptually. But the fact is, most people understand and know what the pars are. For example, the plaintiff in the lawsuit has billboards up in Reno that have a bunch of games on them, slot machines, and under it it says the lowest pay table available.

Now all you have to do as an owner of a casino, you get the manufacturer's pay tables, it will give you the pars. Pars aren't sacrosanct. I think everybody knows and recognizes by far the lowest pars in Northern Nevada are Peppermill's, and especially Western Village, they are the lowest pars in the state. They make a lot of money because they keep their pars low.

So they are not looking -- the competitive advantage wouldn't be that. What would be the competitive advantage is if let's take Western Village which has clearly the lowest pars probably clearly of anybody in the state, and dollar for dollar people understand it makes more money per square foot more than any other casino. It is sitting in a horrible place in Sparks, it's got no real big attractions, but it has the lowest pars and gives people

more time on the machines and they love it. There is no give-aways, no free play.

To get back to the pars where they keep them really low, there are no participation machines in Peppermill Casinos. There is no Megabucks, there is no Wheel of Fortune, none of those machines, and the reason why, they go against the Peppermill's determination that they are going to have the lowest pars and those participation machines are all double figure pars. They don't do that.

But if you were going to look at something, some of those casinos that were, say, keyed are not competitors of the Peppermill Casino, they are competitors of Western Village Casino. Now if you were going to obtain a competitive advantage or use this to make money, their pars are low, let's just say 4.5 percent. The other ones are going to be somewhere between 6.5 and 7.0 and way above. Let's just say 7.0 and 4.5.

As we told the Board and we told the investigators, and Mr. Paganetti said, if he sees one at seven percent, then he says, well, I can take mine from four and-a-half to five and-a-half percent, I'm still a percent and-a-half lower. So I'm still going to get the business. But that extra percent adds a hundred thousand dollars a week in revenue.

Now that is how he views it. The pars at the Western Village have never been changed in almost 25 years. So this information was not used.

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You say how could this go on and on over this period of years. The reason -- and this wasn't a crime but it is felony stupid -- nobody realized that this was inappropriate. They knew that if you went over and they caught you, you could get 86ed, just like they shop other things. We had somebody from --

COMMISSIONER MORAN: Mr. Schreck, I hate to interrupt you. You made me think of something here. We have had many cases, quite a few cases where people have been employed by one hotel and have left with a customer list and have taken the customer list with them, which have been problems for those people. And you know, this is I think more egregious than something like that.

This is where they are accessing information about a gaming device belonging to a competitor at other locations. It is like it has a real bad smell factor. I don't think that your clients for a moment would be saying that what they did wasn't wrong.

MR. SCHRECK: They say it's wrong. That's why we have agreed to a million dollar fine.

COMMISSIONER MORAN: I just want to make sure that it isn't something a little different, but I thought

that is what had been admitted to in the stipulation.

MR. SCHRECK: Absolutely. I tried to preface my remarks that I'm not trying to make an excuse for their conduct, I'm not trying to diminish the seriousness of their conduct, but I think you have to put it in the perspective of what happened.

It was just abject stupidity on their part. They were doing things they thought other people were doing to them. They didn't think anything about. That is why it continued to go on.

If anybody on this Commission thinks for one second that if Mr. Bill Paganetti understood that that was a violation of gaming regulations, law or criminal, that that wouldn't have stopped, then they clearly don't know who Mr. Paganetti is. He had no clue. They thought everybody did it. They were going about it.

Now the investigating showed that everybody didn't do that. Everybody shops one another in different ways. What happened at the Peppermill is they took it to an unacceptable limit.

And that's why they have pled guilty to all of this, that is why they are willing to pay a huge fine, a million dollars for something like this. And I will reiterate, there is absolutely no evidence that any of this was ever used, and the evidence is to the contrary.

COMMISSIONER MORAN: Let me ask Mr. Somps a question here. When you talk about the million dollar fine, Mr. Somps, and you are the attorney representing the State and its people and licensees, obviously, and you do a fine job of that, but what type of a dollar number do you think that these 11 licensees were cost? Did you ever put a number on that to get to the number Mr. Schreck and you have agreed to a million dollars?

I mean, was the number based on some type of, since I wasn't privy to that and I don't have any information of that, but what type of losses were sustained that made you believe that a million dollars was fair? Was there a number you were looking at tied into some type of a formula as to the loss and damage done to these other licensees?

MR. SOMPS: Thank you, Commissioner Moran. Let me try and explain the process as to how this amount was arrived at.

Just as with any complaint that is brought before this Commission, one of the first things I and the Board do is to try and assess whether similar violations have occurred in the past with other licensees. In this particular case it's a unique set of facts, and the reality is that I'm not aware and I couldn't find any prior similar cases.

So we're left with coming up with a number that the Board feels is appropriate to address the misconduct, to prevent it from occurring again, and to send a message to the industry, and ultimately the Board through negotiations with Mr. Schreck and his client came to this number, and it is a number that the Board is very comfortable with that addresses the allegations in this complaint. And the allegations in this complaint the Board was prepared to prove.

These allegations are the guts of the misconduct. There is a pile of evidence that the Board would present to you if necessary that would support these allegations, but these are the allegations. They are very serious allegations and the Board views them very seriously.

The result is a million dollar fine. And the Board is comfortable with that sends a message not only to the Peppermill and Mr. Paganetti that this isn't going to occur again and it will deter him, but it is also a message to the industry regarding the use of these reset keys. The Industry is now on notice and will probably be provided further notice of the Board's view of these types of keys.

But just to summarize, in the Board's view, it is very comfortable with this fine amount.

Now I understand your concerns, and it is up to you whether you are comfortable with that based on what is

in the complaint. But I can represent to you that the Board is comfortable with this fine.

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COMMISSIONER MORAN: Let me ask one question on that, Mr. Somps, since Mr. Schreck had volunteered that he thought that this should be half the amount of a million, because I'm concerned in both directions, like I said, going into this thing. I'm also looking at is a million the right number but should it be less or should it be more.

And Mr. Schreck has indicated, and I don't want to misquote you, Frank, but I believe you said it should be half of that, and I'm curious as to what is the case, what the State did go into the negotiations with an amount of that they were seeking.

MR. SOMPS: Well, I'm happy to confer with my client if they wanted to reveal that.

BOARD CHAIRMAN BURNETT: Commissioner Moran, maybe I can shed some light.

COMMISSIONER MORAN: I'm trying to get to a number, Mr. Chairman.

BOARD CHAIRMAN BURNETT: Maybe I can shed some light on how things unfolded and what happened here.

Upon the very moment that the Gaming Control
Board was notified of what occurred, we began a formal
investigation, which is always confidential, which is always
private, and nothing is revealed unless and until the Gaming

Control Board reaches a decision that some form of disciplinary action should occur, be it an order to show cause, which we do quite frequently, or a complaint.

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In this case what you have before you is the result of long, long discussions amongst the Gaming Control Board staff, specifically the Enforcement Division, who was the investigative side that worked on this case and presented evidence to each of the three Gaming Control Board members on an individual basis. Because of the Open Meeting Law we can't meet and confer and deliberate. But what occurs, Commissioner Moran, is each Gaming Control Board member receives a report from the investigating branch, be it the Corporate Securities -- the Investigations Division or the Enforcement Division. In this case it was the Enforcement Division. The results of that report are read and digested by the Gaming Control Board members who in turn confer with our counsel, Mr. Somps, individually as to how we should proceed. Of course, you can see in this matter the result was quite clearly that we need to go to a complaint.

At that point a decision must be made, and that decision is mine as to whether or not we will share that complaint with the other side or not. In certain cases we do not, and there are a myriad of reasons for that.

However, in most cases, particularly when there

will be a public outing of the conduct that's occurred, as a courtesy, we will, I will instruct our counsel to reach out to the other side, in this case Mr. Schreck, as a courtesy to go ahead and show Mr. Schreck and his client what we have. As Mr. Schreck has alluded to and I am in full agreement with, the Peppermill and Mr. Paganetti were fully compliant with us. They never offered any resistance or any readblocks.

At that point discussions occur. And this is something that's occurred for probably 20 to 30 years. The first outreach is usually by Mr. Schreck as to is the Board amenable to a settlement. And I would be more than happy to confer with your privately as to how I arrived at the number that you see before you. But with the concurrence of my colleagues, this number came out.

This number was mine. It was not my original number. My number was based on EBITDA calculations -
COMMISSIONER: That's what I'm looking for, Mr.
Chairman.

BOARD CHAIRMAN BURNETT: -- of Nevada revenue for the company over the calendar years of '12 and '13.

COMMISSIONER MORAN: Thank you.

BOARD CHAIRMAN BURNETT: However, I had no intention of harming this company beyond what we are doing today. I certainly did not have an intention to bankrupt

this company, nor do I think any of us have an intention to bankrupt the company or any of the gaming licensees unless, of course, it rises to a level of revocation, in which case that is what you would have before you.

I just want to -- you covered what I wanted to find out, if the number that you arrived at could have been possibly more than a million and whether or not that was tied to some type of a formula that would demonstrate that the State and you felt would be capable of being proven and you came back to that. Because I heard from Mr. Schreck who represents, obviously, the person who is complained against saying that he felt it was less. So I wanted to know if that was an arbitrary number, this million, or did it have some kind of a reason in law and fact.

BOARD CHAIRMAN BURNETT: Commissioner Moran,
I'm happy to discuss with you my thought process. Again,
originally I looked at the numbers that the corporations
that you see before you as respondent have done in terms of
net income. But that is not a determining factor. That is
something that I went off in terms of my calculations.

I think that both counsel here today would represent to you that when you look at what perhaps might have been gained in terms of a competitive advantage, and I don't want my comments to be construed as affecting any

civil litigation in any way, shape or form, so I caveat that, but I would construe those as completely intangible damages that would be nearly impossible to assess if they existed at all.

However, being charged as the regulatory body in Nevada and as the Chairman of that body, I knew that the number had to be high and it had to be high enough to where it would send a message not only to the licensees that you have before you but to the entire industry.

As you will find out and I think that you have seen the 2341 key in action, this is not what we call a control key. It is a key that we have been aware of but we have not yet found a reason to regulate it, and that is simply because of what it can do and what it cannot do.

However, the actions, as Mr. Schreck has admitted to, of this licensee were egregious enough to where I and my two colleagues felt a need to raise this fine to a level to where it would send a huge message to the industry that we will not tolerate this type of behavior, that this type of behavior is not acceptable, yet again, it had to be a number that would not be unduly burdensome or inappropriate, but on the other hand, it could not be so small as to be a laughable amount.

COMMISSIONER MORAN: And you understand, and you hit the nail on the head for me, us as a Commission,

when I started out this morning, when we started out this discussion, again, we don't have the benefit of the investigative reports. What we have is the benefit of a complaint that is admitted to with a dollar amount, without us having any rhyme or reason as to how we reached that.

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And that is why I wanted to find out, particularly when I heard Mr. Schreck say that it should be at least half that, I wanted to hear from who we look to, our guys in the trenches who are working and doing their job and investigating and have all the benefit of the interviews and the benefit of the investigative reports and the rest, that I wanted to make sure that we had a reason and you had a reason to ask us to stamp our approval on a million dollar settlement based on these facts, and I think I have a pretty good idea that the amount could have been more and that you feel comfortable with that.

BOARD CHAIRMAN BURNETT: Thank you, Commissioner Moran. And I appreciate that.

And I also want to make very very clear that my two colleagues and Mr. Somps were very very involved in this and many discussions took place with the licensee, and I think that Mr. Paganetti and Mr. Schreck will also agree with the fact that what has occurred prior to this date are many many very difficult discussions for them that they went through.

COMMISSIONER MORAN: Thank you for sharing that. I don't have any other questions at this time, Mr. Chairman.

MR. SCHRECK: Could I at least clarify something because I must not have been very articulate in discussing the fine. I indicated when I first looked at that, I thought maybe the maximum should be 500,000. I then indicated that after we had the discussions and we stepped back and viewed it as the casino industry reviewed, I agreed that the million dollar fine was sufficient. So it wasn't that I was insisting on half a million dollar fine.

COMMISSIONER MORAN: When you threw the half out, I wanted to find out how we got there.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ SCHRECK: You asked where did I start, and I kind of started thinking half a million.

COMMISSIONER MORAN: I appreciate you sharing that. That helps a lot.

At this time I have asked the questions I wanted to ask, and I'm ready to have somebody else ask.

MR. SCHRECK: There is another major thing I need to respond to in the statements, and that is when you are talking about what you base it on, I'm just going to tell you, and I think Mr. Somps --

MR. SCHRECK: It is how you get to the fine. There are no provable damages because this wasn't used. I don't want to play litigator in the other case, but I can tell you that after the period of time that's been filed and numerous requests from the civil litigation, they haven't been able to produce any type of damages because they can't.

COMMISSIONER MORAN: And I understand, Mr. Schreck, that is your position, and I heard you loud and clear the first time that you don't feel that there were any damages in terms of improper use of this information --

MR. SCHRECK: Exactly.

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COMMISSIONER MORAN: -- that was obtained over this three year period. I understand your position on that.

MR. SCHRECK: And then one other thing when you read the language, and I think it will show you why we believe wholeheartedly when you talked about the ability --

COMMISSIONER MORAN: Are you talking about the regulation?

MR. SCHRECK: No, about the ability to file another complaint, that one. If you look, that is in response to 4 B where there is some exculpatory language saying that within the scope of the Board's investigation they did not find any evidence to support the fact that this information was used to adjust pars. The Board didn't feel comfortable.

COMMISSIONER MORAN: That is paragraph 5, page 2 of the stipulation.

MR. SCHRECK: Paragraph 4 B. And then 5 is to modify that so that if in the course of anybody's litigation or something else, they find information that would show there was a competitive advantage or that this information was utilized, this par information, they can come back and file a complaint. We felt so comfortable with the fact that that will never occur, we agreed to put that in the stipulation.

COMMISSIONER MORAN: You agreed to that language. I'm glad you shared that and spread that on the information. I felt that was important if that comes to light, that you had agreed to do that and you would be subject to another complaint.

MR. SCHRECK: And we had no problems signing the stipulation with that in it because we know that will not occur.

COMMISSIONER MORAN: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER TOWNSEND: Dr. Alamo. Are you still awake? Let me jump start you. Gestalt.

COMMISSIONER ALAMO: I'm done. I mean, I got to start with two words. Amateur hour. Amateur hour.

 $\,$ I understand and I totally understand that my colleague to my left and the emotion in which he spoke the

last 42 minutes, because of frustration that he feels because we are held in the dark to the settlement agreement.

In fact, I'm going to tell you how I found out about this. The details of the settlement agreement first broke loose on the Internet when I read a reporter by the name of Howard Stutz, who sits in the back corner there, and I read his article, and his article is entitled Peppermill casino owners agree to one million fine over use of slot machine reset key. The infamous reset key 2341. That is how I found out about all this, and that is the way it is supposed to be because we are in a judiciary capacity and we are kept in the dark purposely because that is the way it should be.

So when I read the article, blown away that these keys even exist like this, I reached out to our Chairman, A. G. Burnett, and how can I get primered up technologically on what the heck this is all about. He makes the introduction with the Chief of Technology, Jim Barbee, and I have a private meeting with him, again, Open Meeting Law, so I had a private meeting just with him, and he took me through the Technology Division into a big room with every type of machine that exists and gave me one heck of a primer about these reset 2341 keys.

And unbelievable that 70 percent probably, 70 to 75 percent of all the machines in Nevada choose this same

key. In fact, some manufacturers are a hundred percent. I believe maybe I think it is IGT or one of those, all their machines are these 2341 keys. So probably reaches out globally.

Don't know how that happened, have no idea why a slot manager of a property wouldn't have one day thought, you know, this does give some information. I mean, it stops the play of the machine. Somebody could run around and just start shutting machines down and resetting them. That can cause a hiccup in our revenues for that shift; right?

And then there is some proprietary information on these machines when you turn them, you pick up some, and this is what the debate has been for the last 47 minutes. I have no idea why properties haven't said, you know, mandating from our manufacturers, can we get our own key? I have no idea.

When asking the Chief of Technology what would that entail, I mean, obviously, it is easy when you buy a new machine, it probably doesn't cost anything to reset it to a new lock, and what would it probably cost to reset all the keys to existing machines, probably an hour worth of time on a technician's time, an hour's worth, \$50. So anyway, so shame on the other entities for not protecting themselves a little bit.

But that being said, I kind of see this as an

accounting department leaving the door open and a competitor kind of just saying, hey, the door is open, walk into the accounting department and look over all the win per units and all the proprietary information that a property might have and then walking out with it. And then your discussion or your part in this debate is, well, we didn't use any of that information.

But god, this is just an amazing egregious act to send your person in there just because, I guess, and again, I'm trying to get -- it is kind of like that kid who makes a little white lie, he lies a little bit, and then the lies get bigger and bigger and bigger, and then eventually he kind of calms himself into, well, it is okay to lie.

Again, these reset keys, everybody has them. You go on the Internet, you can get one for a couple bucks.

So then it kind of gets everybody comfortable saying this information is really not proprietary, it is just a key everybody has. We can go to other properties and try to download this stuff. I think this is what's happened here.

And it is egregious. You sent out, not you but your client, sent out an employee by the name of Tors on a mission to potentially, again, I use the example of an accounting department's door being open, he is walking in and looking on a desk and getting some proprietary

information and walking out with it.

I don't believe that the -- the information was never used or not used, then why was it done for so many years in so many different properties. It is information, and information is power. And that's why Tors went out there and got the information.

So that's a fact. Whether or not it was used or not, it was used somehow. It had to be worth something or Tors wouldn't be sent out on this mission.

So I appreciate my colleague Commissioner Moran in his line of questioning, because prior to his questioning I, too, was unsure of how we got this dollar value. I mean, we just came off a last meeting where Cantor got \$5 and-a-half million fine for an action of an employee, though connections can never really be made at a supervisory level. Where this one falls a little different, I don't think the level of crime that that employee did for Cantor, that was probably more egregious than what this is happening, but where this one crosses over another barrier is a supervisor knew about it and he was on orders to do it. So that's the problem that bothers me.

So anyway, so we are here and Commissioner

Moran vetted out what is the dollar value. I appreciate the

Chairman and his detail which we brought now to my attention

for the first time is how he picks this number. I think

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these numbers need to say something, they need to make a point. For example, they are revenue for the State. But that is not really the goal, I think.

The goal of this is to punish somebody for something they did and to send a message to others out there, don't do this again.

I have used the word revocation. I would not want this to come before us from the Peppermill, similar, and whether or not it is reset keys or something else that we don't even know that you are sending people off on missions to get intel of proprietary stuff that short of walking into a casino and analyzing how you are setting the slot machines and looking at the table limits and getting information that any of the public can get, that is appropriate. And that should be done and it probably is But when you walk into somebody's machine or someone's opened back door of their house and you walk in there and maybe don't take anything because there was nothing really worth of value, you still went into somebody's house.

So does this dollar value, do I believe that the Peppermill and its people will do this again based on this dollar value? Well, now I feel more, my words, warm and fuzzy, my two words, warm and fuzzy that this money was based on an amount that our Chairman said, of course, didn't

want to crush the licensee, bankrupt the licensee, but made a point, and I feel that that did happen.

Do I want the industry to be aware of this?

Absolutely. Will I think differently of another person or another licensee doing the same thing and be more harsh with them? Yeah, I will be because this Board made it clear they are going to make sure, they are going to reach out to the industry and make sure that they are made aware of all this.

The other side, the victims, again, the debate, were they victimized or not, let's just say the people that got their machines read, my god, let's change these keys.

This is just basic stuff. I just can't believe that this has never been really thought of before.

It does have information. And if this information was not that valuable, then it should be a placard on every one of the machines, and it is not because it does have a value.

So anyway, where I am right now is the dollar value, I feel better, and I appreciate Commissioner Moran in his line of questioning because I wasn't comfortable when we first got here. I didn't know. I didn't know to issue revocation, less or more. But now with all this dialogue, I think this number accomplished what I think it needs to set out to do. But I can't wait to hear from my colleagues. Thank you.

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COMMISSIONER TOWNSEND: Commissioner Brown.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: As is often the case, I have learned a lot just from my fellows on my left and the questions they have posed.

Ten days ago I knew nothing about a 2341 key, and I learned what I knew prior to going to see Jim Barbee on Tuesday myself, I learned it from Howard Stutz and from the newspaper reports. I heard Howard Stutz on NPR radio two days ago, I think it was two mornings ago where he said, and I was shocked, that it is not a crime. So that made me wonder what is this all about, why are they even complaining.

So I heard you, Mr. Somps, say a few minutes ago that you think that this has sent a message to the industry, and I ask, what message have you sent, that they shouldn't use reset keys, or that each property should use different ones, or that there should be legislation to make it a crime? If Washoe County doesn't think it is a crime, then why are we here?

Is it nothing other than impolite conduct from one operation to another like stepping on their shoes or something? Are you saying that the lawsuit is without merit if there is a private lawsuit?

BOARD CHAIRMAN BURNETT: Commissioner Brown, perhaps I can respond to that on behalf of the Board.

Mr. Somps can definitely respond probably better than I can.

However, to give you another piece of what we are doing, my colleague Member Johnson has crafted an industry notice that is going to go out sometime after this meeting. We wanted to wait until we heard from you gentlemen today in case there were any new items or areas that you touched upon that we hadn't thought about.

However, what Member Johnson has crafted is I think a very thorough notice to the industry indicating several things.

For example, this key is not to be used by nonemployees, make sure that your surveillance standards are up to par and that you do trespass or 86 anyone who is caught using the key. Because Commissioner Alamo is 100 percent correct, some of the burden, in my mind, goes to those licensees who did not catch this employee.

But to further one of your comments or questions, I should say just now the message that's being sent is to protect the industry in accordance with what we see when we open up Chapter 463 and look in 463.0129, which is the public policy of the state. While there may be no criminal violation, there is nothing in 465 speaks to this. The D.A.'s office, my understanding, has declined any prosecution.

What we do find when we open up our statutes is together collectively our two bodies have to ensure public

confidence and trust is maintained in the gaming industry, and that is 100 percent the reason for the million dollar fine.

This key, as you saw yourself, cannot access the brain box of a slot machine. I think if the separate keys that can do that were accessed by a competitor and then utilized on a licensee's boxes, were obtained and that would be done, this would be clearly a revocation matter.

However, as you saw and I think all of you saw, the 2341 key cannot be used in any way, shape or form to ever cheat, to ever change the game, to ever gain any kind of game advantage or compromise the integrity of the game itself. It can only be used to do those things which Mr. Somps and Mr. Schreck have alluded to.

I hope that helps, Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Yes, it does. I definitely when I walked in this room, I didn't feel that I was capable of properly discharging my duties to the State to make an informed decision, and I'm still not so sure that I can vote on this matter based on what I know because there is still so much that is foggy to me right now.

COMMISSIONER TOWNSEND: Can we hold everybody's thoughts? Everybody tends to forget about the most important person in the room.

(Off the record.)

COMMISSIONER TOWNSEND: Any other questions, Commissioner Brown?

COMMISSIONER BROWN: No.

COMMISSIONER TOWNSEND: I'll go back to the other two before I go to mine. Any other? Dr. Alamo.

COMMISSIONER ALAMO: I have a question to Commissioner Brown. Is it that you feel that there is just more information with this case that would kind of cause you concern to go forward with the settlement even though the settlement does say if something legal were to come from this, then another complaint could occur? I mean, it doesn't end here. It could continue with another complaint if there was other information.

Because I understand what you are talking about.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: No, that is true.

COMMISSIONER ALAMO: Because we are in a judiciary capacity, we are held in the dark. And again, how I started this today, unclear if I felt this was enough, too much or revocation was indicated. I did get more into warm and fuzzy with the line of questioning, and of course, the job that our Chairman Burnett did in kind of analyzing, explaining how the dollar value came. That is what I wanted to know.

COMMISSIONER BROWN: Learning recently that

this has been -- this is the way it's done for years, that everybody can access each other's information, you don't get into the brain box, I understand that, but you can still look into the accounting room, like you say, I wish I had had the advantage of this of talking to people like your father and other people, other operators in this business to learn more about the background of this. I don't know.

COMMISSIONER TOWNSEND: Commissioner Moran.

COMMISSIONER MORAN: Very briefly, I echo what my fellow Commissioners have to say here. You know, if we had the advantage of seeing some of the investigative reports and things of that nature before we got here today, it would make our job a lot easier and we would be able to really want, which we do, to do the right thing, whether it is more or less or is that the number. We'd be better positioned to do that rather than just taking the easy way out, like I said before, and saying, okay, that's fine, let's move on to the next case.

I quite frankly came into this meeting and after hearing both you gentlemen, I was prepared before that and until I heard from Chairman Burnett on behalf of the Board, I was prepared to say I'm not going forward with this settlement. I'm not going to endorse it, I'm not going to sanction it because I don't know if that number is right. I don't know how that number was arrived at. I don't know if

the licensee should in fact have his day in court to say all the things about why that doesn't apply to him or whether the State wanted to say why it all does.

But after hearing what we have done here today to try to get all of us onboard with the information and how the fine was arrived at, I'm prepared to go forward as it relates to the stipulation and get this going. I think that Chairman Burnett has clearly said on behalf of the Board and the State that we want a message to go out there that proprietary information is not out there for the picking and grabbing competitively, it has a smell factor to do that.

I would be prepared at some time in these proceedings to make an appropriate motion to accept the stipulation now that I know how it was arrived at and I have heard from the attorneys and I have heard particularly from the Board and the Board Chairman on how we got to this spot and why. That is all I have to say at this time.

COMMISSIONER TOWNSEND: Okay. It was so well covered by the three previous speakers, let me just wrap this up a little bit.

First of all, the biggest challenge we have is not just making a decision today about what is in front of us, because we are looking at how this Commission operates with all stipulations and complaints. So we have to try to make sure we operate within a standard, and that's been very

tough because of the things that Dr. Alamo and Commissioner

Moran brought forward, which is we don't see anything until
this thing drops on our desk.

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But I think Chairman Burnett did an excellent job of trying to give us some comfort level with how he and the Board came up with their thought process. That helps us, even though we don't have access and the only way we would get access to all the reports would be to actually go to hearing.

In the complaint, if you read it, it is on page 3, one of the things that it talks about is that the respondent and the Board acknowledged that the stipulation for settlement is made to avoid litigation in economies of resources. It is really important to understand that were we to go on any of these stipulations and turn them down, and that may occur because we get one it seems like every month, it is going to be a very long and costly process for the State and the respondent in this case.

So that is important and I'm glad it was in here.

I also am glad that Mr. Schreck pointed out the issue that this is more or less joint and several. If the Board and their staff find anything else, they can come back after this licensee if they so deem that that would be appropriate, and Mr. Schreck, you articulated that and I

thought that was very important.

I don't have a clue what the District
Attorney's Office is doing in Reno. I don't know why he didn't want to prosecute or not.

Mr. Schreck, I'm going to ask you this question. Was anybody at the Peppermill relieved of any duty because of their responsibilities in this action?

MR. SCHRECK: Mr. Tors was put on suspension through this entire period of time, paid because, as you can see from the complaint, he didn't necessarily act independently all the time. So it would be probably inappropriate to terminate him for following orders in a lot of instances. So he's been on paid leave through this entire period of time.

We wanted to see how the administrative process was going to resolve itself. We wanted to see how the criminal process was going to resolve itself. And then a decision be made if he comes back.

COMMISSIONER TOWNSEND: I would hope that all licensees in the future, if this was known -- and this is something that is in the complaint on page 6, it talks about the Board's investigation believes the Peppermill Casino management knew of, approved and directed Mr. Tors. It's been testified to here today that although everybody knew this was going on and they wanted him to do it, they didn't

think it was illegal.

Well, either they didn't call your office, or they didn't use their in-house counsel or someone made an assumption. But we all know when we assume something what it does.

So I would hope it would send a message for all of our licensees, don't assume you think you know the law.

Make sure you do. Otherwise it might be a company who can't afford to be put through an investigation.

I don't know how far up it goes. I have known Mr. Paganetti for 40 years, he and his family. He and I go so far back that not only was his hair dark, mine was to my shoulders, and I used to eat in his little steakhouse called Sirloins on South Virginia Street, and that's a long long time ago. That is long before the Peppermill ever came to an existence.

I have confidence having known him and interacted with him professionally for 30 years in my other job and having lived in the same community with him and interacted with his organization, that if he truly didn't believe there was anything nefarious going on, this is not coming from him. It may have come from somebody else, but it wasn't coming from him. It is not his style. It is not his reputation.

I hope he, shall we say, gets the attention of

those that might have known, should have known or directed that even though you don't think it's wrong, don't do it.

If you got to think about it, it is probably not the right thing to do. It is kind of the way we tell our kids, if you have to stop for a second and say is this okay to do, you probably shouldn't.

Civil litigation is going to follow and we will find out where that goes.

I noticed, Mr. Somps, in here there is nothing that addresses what we see in most of our stipulations, which is how are you going to fix the problem. There is usually a paragraph or two or three that says they have agreed to do this, they have agreed to do that. I know that is not in there. Is there a reason for that?

MR. SOMPS: Honestly, Mr. Vice Chairman, that wasn't something that the Board felt it needed to do given the message that is sent with the fine. I think that the Peppermill --

COMMISSIONER TOWNSEND: That is a fair answer. It is just that it is in every single one of your things. I know it is in your computer program. So I wanted to double check you.

MR. SOMPS: I'm sure that Mr. Schreck would represent for the Peppermill that this is not going to

1 happen again.

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COMMISSIONER TOWNSEND: I think I can look Mr. Paganetti in the eye and I know that is not going to happen.

Lastly, I want you to know, Mr. Schreck, you and I have known each other for many many years, our wives have been best friends for many years, you did a remarkable job today in managing to make your client the victim instead of the perpetrator. A great job. You don't see that except on one of these nighttime TV things that we watch. But you both did a good job.

Hopefully thanks to the articulation of the three other members of this Commission -- and I'm really sorry our Chairman was unable to participate for reasons that are obvious, because he is our Chairman and he is very articulate -- that this message that has been put out here by this Commission and by this Board is to all licensees. This is not just to this particular licensee. This is to all licensees. We take these things seriously, we are going to drill to the bottom of them, no matter how long it takes. And we will conclude with that.

I will ask you two if there is any other thing you'd like to say before the Chair takes a motion.

MR. SCHRECK: I know everybody has been waiting to finish the regulations.

COMMISSIONER TOWNSEND: We have that wonderful regulation.

MR. SCHRECK: I apologize for that. But first of all, I would like to acknowledge Justin Woods and Andrew Wright, who are the two Enforcement agents that handled this case. This was a very difficult case. There are a lot of emotions going back and forth with respect to it. I can tell you they handled it as professionally as anybody could ever handle it. They had very long interviews, they had very contentious issues to deal with. And they did the highest level of professionalism, and I was really proud to be associated with them in resolving this matter.

As a final thing, and it will be very short, and because he is very nervous and been devastated by this proceeding and the conduct of his company and himself,
Mr. Paganetti would like to just read a short statement.

COMMISSIONER TOWNSEND: Sure.

MR. PAGANETTI: First of all, I wanted to apologize. I'm severely impaired, and that is why I'm going like this and I lip read. I have Lemierre's syndrome, and with age it is getting worse. If I'm leaning forward, I was moving seats.

COMMISSIONER MORAN: You might want to have him identify himself for the record.

MR. SCHRECK: Give your name for the record.

MR. PAGANETTI: I'm sorry. William Alford
Paganetti, Jr. And so I use this for up and down, and it's
a real clarity issue. So I apologize in I'm moving forward
and looking at you.

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This is a very -- I don't like to read statements, and I like to be out of the public limelight. I have turned down every interview, and I have had a lot of interviews because what we have done as a private company. But I'm really humbled today. And I am ashamed -- I hate to read but I'll read.

I am ashamed to appear before this Commission under these circumstances. I recognize and admit how inappropriate it was for me to allow the Peppermill to be involved in this type of conduct.

The conduct cited in the complaint has not only created the most embarrassment in my 75 years, it has been personally devastating to me and to my family.

I have been a licensee for right about 43 years. I have always prided myself on conducting gaming operations with the utmost integrity. I have never had a material issue in the Gaming Control Board concerning the Peppermill gaming operations during the 43 years.

We have probably averaged about 5,000 employees, we run six casinos, six of them for the last about 10 years as they have accumulated, and I hope that we

have been a benefit to the state. We took over, of the six casinos, and I probably I guess the statutes have run out, but when Randy was talking about the Sirloin Steakhouse and we opened the little Peppermill as a coffee shop, I bounced a \$250 check, that was the days before technology, I wrote \$250 that I didn't have to put in the cash register to get enough revenue to pay it back the next day.

I'm not asking for any sympathy, but I'm a sincere person and I have always prided myself on being an honest person and giving back to the community. This matter is totally inconsistent with the way I have conducted myself as a gaming licensee.

The only mitigating fact, that the information was never used by me or the Peppermill to gain competitive advantage over any casino. No casinos got victimized for one penny. They have a philosophy, we have a philosophy.

I was as dumb as a post to let this continue and believe in that everybody does this, you can buy it on the Internet, didn't take time to think of it, got an e-mail, threw it in the waste basket, because it wasn't going to change what we do, which has made us successful.

I have sent letters to casino operators identified in the complaint apologizing for our conduct. I was advised not to send one to the one we are in civil litigation with.

1 I'm meeting with Mike Ensign and David Ensign 2 tomorrow and handing them, even though I don't have to 3 because I called them, I called David and he told his dad -and I don't want this to sound wrong, they don't have an 5 issue, but we have such a relationship. And I knew what 6 their pars were anyway because you got three casinos, they 7 have two, you take the abstract, you subtract what we have 8 and you know what the pars are. I'm meeting with them 9 tomorrow on another matter because we are trying to market 10 Wendover maybe a little more together, them use our shuttle 11 bus. We took a tremendous, when we went into Wendover --12 MR. SCHRECK: People are waiting. 13 MR. PAGANETTI: Let me just finish. 14 The most important part is I want to rebuild 15 the credibility with the Board and the Commission. 16 my number one issue. I hope you believe me. 17 I also apologize to the Commission for the 18 embarrassment of our action I have created. I pledge to you this conduct will never happen again. Thank you. 19 20 COMMISSIONER TOWNSEND: Thank you. 21 MR. PAGANETTI: I would be up here all day. 22 COMMISSIONER TOWNSEND: You have to leave to 23 meet with the Ensigns eventually. 24 All right. Commissioner Moran.

COMMISSIONER MORAN: If the Chair is prepared

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and my fellow Commissioners don't have any other further inquiry, I'm prepared to make a motion.

COMMISSIONER TOWNSEND: All right.

COMMISSIONER MORAN: Mr. Vice Chair. First of all, I appreciate you, sir, coming up to the microphone and giving us your thoughts. And everybody is entitled to a mistake, and I think that if you would have been probably correctly advised as to the law and what was actually going on there, you may not have gone down this road. But all I can tell you is you have a good reputation in the community with people I know, and your establishments are well respected and well thought of. So I wanted to let you know that, and I appreciate you coming down here.

After hearing all of this, and I appreciate the attorneys and particularly our staff and the Board for the hard work they do on these things, they have answered, all of you have answered most of my questions which really revolved around the facts of this matter and what gave rise to that amount. So having said all of that, I'm prepared to make a motion to approve the stipulation for settlement and order whereby respondent will pay a million dollars for the violations admitted to as outlined in the complaint, and part of my motion would also include authorizing the Vice Chair, Commissioner Townsend, Senator Townsend to execute the signature line on the stipulation for settlement and the

62 1 order. 2 COMMISSIONER TOWNSEND: Any discussion? All 3 those in favor say aye. Any opposed. 4 COMMISSIONER BROWN: I abstain. 5 COMMISSIONER TOWNSEND: That is right. 6 Commissioner Brown abstains. So it's been accepted 3-0. 7 (Whereupon, the motion was put to a vote and carried unanimously.) 8 9 MR. ALAMO: Aye. MR. TOWNSEND: Aye. 10 MR. MORAN: Aye. 11 12 COMMISSIONER TOWNSEND: Thank you for the work. 13 More importantly, thanks to the Board, thank all of your 14 staff at every level, Chief Barbee, your investigators. 15 Everyone did a remarkable job, particularly to inform all of us who weren't exactly experts on 2341 keys. That was a 16 17 great experience, and we thank them and thank you for your 18 remarkable work. State of Nevada doesn't pay enough, but 19 you knew that when I was there. So we will get you there 20 some day. You guys, all 400 of you do a remarkable job. 21 Thank you both very much. Mr. Schreck, thanks 22 for your advocacy. 23 Mr. Somps, as usual, we got the most out of you 24 for a dollar 75 an hour that we are paying you.

And that concludes this.

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                       So, Madam Secretary, I think we are going back
         to -- let's take three minutes so that we can take care of
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         Mr. Nelson.
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                          (Recess taken at 3:42 p.m.)
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Exhibit "7"

Exhibit "7"

AFFIDAVIT OF DAVID G. SCHWARTZ, PH.D.

STATE OF NEVADA)
COUNTY OF CLARK) ss:)

- I, David G. Schwartz being duly sworn on oath and under the penalty of perjury state that the following is true of my own personal knowledge and if called to testify in this matter would testify as follows
- I am a the Director of the Center for Gaming Research at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas.

My CV is attached hereto and incorporated herein as to my credentials.

- 2. I have been retained to offer expert testimony in the case of GSR v. Peppermill on the subject of damages sustained by GSR by the misappropriation of trade secrets by the Defendant Peppermill.
- 3. I will testify that GSR is seeking damages based on a royalty theory based on the value of the misappropriated trade secrets to Peppermill and the economic benefit obtained by Peppermill in not incurring the costs of obtaining such information by legal means.
- 4. These damages may be shown by two separate computational methodologies. The first is based on the use to which Peppermill put the misappropriated information consisting of the pars of several slot machines over time and would include the use of the information in Peppermill's marketing, advertising, promotion, or evaluating its own pars on similar slot machines.
- 5. The second and equally valid method of calculation of the damages is based upon the economic benefit obtained by Peppermill by having obtained the information through misappropriation and is based on what it would have cost Peppermill to obtain the information legally.

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- 7. Based on a survey of the current academic literature, I estimate this accurately determining the par through simple observation (rather than using illicit means to discover that information) would entail in most penny machines a cost of \$4.00 per play for minimum of 20,000 hours of continuous play at 500 spins per had for an estimate cost of \$600,000 per machine, exclusive of labor costs. One would also have to factor in a comparable wage to keep the machine staffed for 20,000 man-hours. At an assumed salary of \$9/hour, that gives an additional \$180,000, exclusive of befits and other costs, bring the hypothetical costs at \$780,000. In addition, the simple act of playing the machine so intensively and for such a long period would trigger several flags, making it impossible to collect the information legally. For that reason, the value of gaining this information, which no other competitors would share, is likely higher that its hypothetical cost.
- I am unclear about why trade secrets disclosing GSR's methods of routine 8. operation would be relevant to determine whether the Peppermill was unjustly enriched by its access to GSR's (and other casinos') par information. To my knowledge, GSR's internal communications, methods for setting par values, and marketing discussions have no bearing on the uses to which Peppermill put the par information, or Peppermill's rationale for collecting that information.
- In my opinion, to more precisely determine the full value and use of the 9. information it will necessary for me to obtain the names of all the slot machine illegally accessed, the dates of that access, and the casinos where the machines were located. The specific par information obtained from each machine is not necessary at this time and may be redacted; however, it would be of value to know the range of possible par settings for each machine.

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10. While GSR's methods of operation do not, in my opinion, have a bearing on Peppermill's admitted collection of the misappropriated par information, I believe that Peppermill's motives for collecting the information and any operational changes that he Peppermill made or did not make with the benefit of the par information are crucial to accurately determining damages.

Affirmation Pursuant to NRS 239 B.030

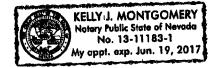
The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding document does not contain the social security number of any person.

Further your Affiant sayeth naught.

David G. Schwartz PH.D.

SUBSCRIBED and SWORN to before me this _____ day of September, 2014.

NOTARY PUBLIC in and for said County and State



David G. Schwartz, Ph.D. Curriculum Vitae

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Employment

Director, Center for Gaming Research

University of Nevada, Las Vegas

- January 2001-present
- Responsible for maintaining and enhancing the Gaming Collection, the world's largest collection of scholarly research and source documents on gaming and related areas
- Responsible for coordinating the Center's fellowship program and all public events
- Creator and manager of the Center's website, http://gaming.unlv.edu

Gaming and Hospitality Editor

Vegas Seven, Las Vegas, Nevada

May 2012-present

- Author of Green Felt Journal gaming industry column, essays, and feature pieces
- From January 2010, freelance writer covering the same topics

Vice President of Research and Analytics

Santo Gaming, Las Vegas, Nevada

January 2012-present

- Assist full-service management and consulting company in identifying and pursuing new business opportunities
- Create and use analytical tools and methods to help the company reach its objectives
- Help use insights to improve operational efficiencies

Education

University of California, Los Angeles

Ph.D in American History, 2000

• Dissertation: Suburban Xanadu: The Casino Resort on the Las Vegas Strip, 1945-1978

University of Pennsylvania | Philadelphia, PA

Bachelor of Arts degrees in Anthropology and History, 1995, magna cum laude Master of Arts degree in American History, 1995

• Masters Thesis: Reflections in Blue: Jazz and Messianic and Quasi-Religious Movements

Successfully completed training at Nevada Gaming Control Board Enforcement Academy 03-04, "Protection of Games," Spring 2003.

Courses Taught

"The Faces of Las Vegas." HON 400.3. University of Nevada Las Vegas, Fall 2013.

"The History of Casinos." HON 400.6 University of Nevada Las Vegas, Spring 2013.

"Gambling and the Media." HON 400.1. University of Nevada Las Vegas, Fall 2012.

"Creative Non-Fiction." HON 400.1. University of Nevada Las Vegas, Summer 2012.

"The History of Casinos." HON 400.9 University of Nevada Las Vegas, Spring 2012.

"Creative Non-Fiction." HON 400.1. University of Nevada Las Vegas, Summer 2011.

"The History of Casinos." GAM 495.3. University of Nevada Las Vegas, Spring 2011.

"Gambling and the Media." HON 400.1. University of Nevada Las Vegas, Summer 2010.

"Crafting Creative Non-Fiction." HON 400.1. University of Nevada Las Vegas, Summer 2009.

"Crafting Creative Non-Fiction." HON 400.1. University of Nevada Las Vegas, Summer 2008.

"The History of Gambling." GAM 495/HIS 498. University of Nevada Reno, Spring 2008.

"Economic and Social Aspects of Gaming and Gambling." ECON 411/611. University of Nevada Reno, Fall 2007.

"The History of Gambling." HON 400.3. University of Nevada Las Vegas, Spring 2007.

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Kirkland and Ellis LLP

Klasquist Sparkman LLP

O'Melveny & Myers LLP

Morris Pickering & Peterson LLP

Rembrandt IP Management

Cothorn Mackley, P.C.

Historical and Strategic Consulting: Clients

GSRAC Associates

Grand Sierra Resort

Venetian Casino, Hotel, and Resort

Global Gaming Asset Management

El Cortez

Las Vegas Hilton (Colony Capital, LLC)

Antigua and Barbuda

Atlas Media, producers of Modern Marvels

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- "Organized Crime and Gambling in the United States." Panel Moderator. 15th International Conference on Gaming and Risk-Taking. Las Vegas, Nevada. May 2013.
- "Publishing Your Work: Editor's Panel." Discussant. 15th International Conference on Gaming and Risk-Taking. Las Vegas, Nevada. May 2013.
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- "Creating a Gaming Destination: Lessons from Monte Carlo, Las Vegas, and Atlantic City." Closing Keynote address, International Conference on Gaming Industry and Public Welfare. Macau, China. December 2004.
- Part of roundtable, "The Influence of Eric Monkkonen on Criminal Justice History." 29th Annual Meeting of the Social Science History Association. Chicago, Illinois. November 2004.
- "The Inherently Global Business of Gaming." Managing Globalization conference sponsored by University of Southern Mississippi. Long Beach, Mississippi. October 2004.
- "Moving the Line: A Post-Frontier Re-interpretation of American Gaming." Presentation at 2004 Western History Association Annual Meeting. Las Vegas, Nevada. October 2004.

- "Suburban Xanadu: The Rise of the Las Vegas Strip and Urban Redevelopment."
 Presentation at 2004 Western Political Science Association Conference. Portland, Oregon.
 March 2004.
- "Culture of Chance." Presentation at Nevada Library Association/Mountain Plains Library Association Conference 2003. Lake Tahoe, Nevada. November 2003.
- "Creating an Enduring Tribute." Presentation at the 12th International Conference on Gambling and Risk Taking. Vancouver, BC, Canada. May 2003.
- "Graduate Gaming Research." Symposium chaired at the 12th International Conference on Gambling and Risk Taking. Vancouver, BC, Canada. May 2003.
- "God is Still in Control: Analyzing a Real Memorial at a Faux New York." Presentation at the 2003 Popular Culture Association/American Cultural Association National Conference. New Orleans, LA. April 2003.
- "Booking for the Marks: The Shared Carnival Roots of Casino Gambling and Professional Wrestling." Luncheon Keynote Address, 2003 Far West Popular Culture Association Conference. Las Vegas, NV, February 2003.
- "Frank Sinatra and the Cool Consensus: Looking at the Rat Pack, Race, and America." 34th Annual Conference, American Italian Historical Association. Las Vegas, NV, October 2001.
- "Welcome to Paradise." 11th International Conference on Gambling and Risk-Taking, Las Vegas, NV. June 2000
- "A Fun Night Out: Shifting Cultural Constructions of Gambling, the Slot Machine, and the Casino Resort." 10th International Conference on Gambling and Risk-Taking, Montreal, Canada, May 1997.

Gaming and Professional Conferences

- "Table Game Trends and Analysis: The UNLV Center for Gaming Research 2nd Annual Table Games Report." Cutting Edge Table Games Conference. Las Vegas, Nevada, November 2013.
- "Hot Attractions, Cool Amenities: What Works Best in What Situation?" Panel Moderator. Global Gaming Expo. Las Vegas, Nevada, October 2013.
- "Big Wheel Keeps on Rolling: Linq Case Study." Panel Moderator. Retail, Dining, and Entertainment Experience. Las Vegas, Nevada, May 2013.
- "Brand Within a Brand: Hotels & Restaurants on Their Own." Panel Moderator. Retail, Dining, and Entertainment Experience. Las Vegas, Nevada, May 2013.

- "Social Media as a Research Resource." Talk for 27th Annual Las Vegas Joint Chapter Conference. Las Vegas, Nevada, March 2013.
- "Table Games Trends and Analysis: The UNLV Center for Gaming Research Annual Table Games Report." Opening Signature Session, Raving's Cutting Edge Table Games Conference. Las Vegas, Nevada, December 2012.
- "Marketing to Non-Gaming Customers: Reaping the Rewards." Panelist. Global Gaming Expo. Las Vegas, Nevada, October 2012.
- Panel moderator, "What Happens In Vegas Happens Everywhere." Retail, Dining, and Entertainment Experience. Las Vegas, Nevada, May 2012.
- Panel moderator, "Technology." UNLV William S. Boyd School of Law Internet Gaming Regulation Symposium. Las Vegas, Nevada, May 2012.
- "The Future of Market Research" Superpanel discussion at Southwest Marketing Research Association conference. Las Vegas, Nevada, April 2012.
- "Social Media Insights Part III: ROI." Moderator. Global Gaming Expo. Las Vegas, Nevada, October 2011.
- "Lotteries and Social Media: A Frontier in Cyberspace." Lottery Expo. Las Vegas, Nevada, November 2010.
- "Built This City: Project CityCenter Case Study." Moderator. Global Gaming Expo. Las Vegas, Nevada, November 2010.
- "Creating Identity: Using F & B as a Marketing Tool." Panelist. Global Gaming Expo. Las Vegas, Nevada, November 2009.
- "Research and Ethnic Marketing." Co-presented with Bill Zender at Player Development Summit/Casino Marketing Conference 2009. Las Vegas, Nevada, July 2009.
- "Las Vegas, Gaming, and the New Media." The Digital Future Is Now Business Seminar, Presented by CBSRadio Digital Media. Las Vegas, Nevada, May 2009.
- "Analyzing the Costs and Benefits." NCRG at the Global Gaming Expo. Las Vegas, Nevada, November 2008.
- "Retail, Dining, and Entertainment: Striking a Balance." Global Gaming Expo. Las Vegas, Nevada, November 2008.
- "The Long Game: Gambling, Technology, and Change." Server-Based Gaming for Casinos USA. Las Vegas, Nevada. June 2008.
- "The Over/Under of Gaming Regulation." American Bar Association Section of Administrative and Regulatory Law, Spring Meeting. Las Vegas, Nevada. April 2008.

- Panel Moderator, "Gaming Expansion: Push and Pull Factors in 2008 and Beyond." Global Gaming Expo. Las Vegas, Nevada, November 2007.
- Panel Member, "The Casino Real Estate Macro Discussion." Casino Real Estate conference. Las Vegas, Nevada, June 2007.
- Panel Member, "The Las Vegas Panel." Casino Real Estate conference. Las Vegas, Nevada, June 2007.
- "Player Loyalty: Lessons from Gambling History." Chair's address for Casino Marketing: Creating Effective Player Loyalty Programs, Marketing, and Sponsorships. Las Vegas, Nevada, February 2007.
- "Casino Marketing: Ancient History, Yesterday, and Today." Paper given in seminar on casino marketing at the Global Gaming Expo. Las Vegas, Nevada, November 2006.
- "Looking to the Future: The Wire Act and Internet Gaming." Session chaired at Global Gaming Expo, Las Vegas, Nevada, September 2005.
- "Legal Limbo: The Wire Act and Internet Gaming." Session chaired at Global Gaming Expo, Las Vegas, Nevada, September 2004.
- "The Federalization of Gaming: A Historical Perspective." Paper given in seminar on the federal regulation of Internet gaming at the Global Gaming Expo. Las Vegas, NV September 2003.
- "History of World Gaming, with a Focus on Australia." Chairman's address at 12th Annual Gaming and Casinos Australia Conference. Gold Coast, Australia, March, 2003.
- "History of Gaming and Casinos." Chairman's address at 7th Annual Gaming and Casinos Asia Pacific Conference. Singapore, June, 2002.
- "The Bugsy Myth" Paper presented at 23rd Annual Conference of the Southwest/Texas Popular Culture Association, Albuquerque, New Mexico. February 2002.
- "Gaming History: Asset or Liability?" Seminar delivered at Global Gaming Expo Training and Development Institute. Las Vegas, Nevada, September 2001.
- "History of the Las Vegas Strip." Lecture delivered at ALI-ABA Course of Study Conference "The Gaming Industry: Current Legal, Regulatory, and Social Issues." Las Vegas, NV, March 2001.

Legislative Testimony

Committee on Business Regulation, Florida House of Representatives. Workshop on HJR 471. Tallahassee, Florida, March 29, 2007.

Committee to Study Gaming Options for New Hampshire. Special joint legislative committee. Concord, New Hampshire, October 11, 2005.

Guest Lectures

- "Betting on Gaming Documentation and History: Indian Country and the Commercial Casino Industry in Comparative Perspective." Newberry Consortium for Indian Studies Graduate Workshop in Research Methods. Las Vegas, March 2014.
- "Seven Things You Should Know About Casinos." Cass Business School (London) Strategic Marketing in Action elective lecture, London, United Kingdom, January 2014.
- "The Evolution of Las Vegas as Gaming Centre." Cass Business School (London) Strategic Marketing in Action elective lecture, London, United Kingdom, January 2014.
- "The Recession's Impact on Las Vegas and Gaming." Cass Business School (London)
 Strategic Marketing in Action elective lecture, London, United Kingdom, January 2014.
- "The Future of Las Vegas." Cass Business School (London) Strategic Marketing in Action elective lecture, London, United Kingdom, January 2014.
- "On the Ground in Las Vegas." Cass Business School (London) Strategic Marketing in Action elective lecture, Las Vegas, Nevada, February 2013
- "Six Things You Should Know About Casinos." Cass Business School (London) Strategic Marketing in Action elective lecture, London, United Kingdom, January 2013.
- "The Evolution of Las Vegas as Gaming Centre." Cass Business School (London) Strategic Marketing in Action elective lecture, London, United Kingdom, January 2013.
- "The Recession's Impact on Las Vegas and Gaming." Cass Business School (London)
 Strategic Marketing in Action elective lecture, London, United Kingdom, January 2013.
- "Tweeting to Win: Social Media and Casino Marketing." Cass Business School (London) Strategic Marketing in Action elective lecture, London, United Kingdom, January 2013.
- "The Future of Las Vegas." Cass Business School (London) Strategic Marketing in Action elective lecture, London, United Kingdom, January 2013.
- "Screen for Deviance: Media Depictions of Problem Gambling." Lecture for HTM 370: Cross-Cultural Interpretations of Gambling Addiction, San Diego State University, November 2012.
- "Two Hour History Lesson: Gambling, from Criminal to Corporate." Lecture for HTM 371: Tribal Casino Operations Management, San Diego State University, November 2012.

- "The Truth about Blackjack and Counting Cards." Lecture for HTM 372: Games Management, San Diego State University, November 2012.
- "Las Vegas Gaming Past and Present." Guest Lecture for Joasi University (Japan), visiting class in Las Vegas, September 2012.
- "The Gaming Industry in Las Vegas: A Snapshot." Lecture for Central Michigan University Hospitality & Tourism Society, Las Vegas, Nevada, March 2012.
- "Vegas Hospitality and Gaming Perspectives" lecture for Casino and Gaming Operations Management class, Southern New Hampshire University, Las Vegas, Nevada, March 2012.
- "Las Vegas Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow" Keynote lecture for Cass Business School MBA program, Las Vegas, Nevada, February 2012.
- "Las Vegas Gaming Past and Present." Guest Lecture for Joasi University (Japan), visiting class in Las Vegas, September 2011.
- "Counting Cards, Skill Play, and Casino Gaming." Guest Lecture for HTM 371: Tribal Gaming: Casino Ops, San Diego State University, September 2011.
- "Gambling History in Two Hours," Guest Lecture for PFSA 281, San Diego State University, September 2011.
- "Where the Gaming Industry is Heading," Talk for UNLV Gaming Management Association.
 Las Vegas, Nevada, March 2011.
- "The Competitive Advantage of Las Vegas Casinos." Session for Cass Business School Executive MBA program. Las Vegas, Nevada, January 2011.
- "Gaming Development in Nevada." Session for the University of Nevada Reno's Gaming Management Program conducted for the Gaming Board of Sweden, Las Vegas, Nevada, November 2010.
- "The History of Casinos and Casino Employment." Guest Lecture for HTM 371: Tribal Gaming: Casino Ops, San Diego State University, October 2010.
- "The Development of Las Vegas Casinos." Guest Lecture for Joasi University (Japan), visiting class in Las Vegas, September 2010.
- "Casino History in Las Vegas." Guest Lecture for Transylvania University, visiting class in Las Vegas, May 2010.
- "History of Casino Design." Guest Lecture for undergraduate design students, Concordia University (Montreal, Canada). Las Vegas, Nevada, May 2010.

- "Las Vegas Casinos: History and Current Practices." Guest Lecture for visiting Sociology of Gambling class, George Brown College (Toronto, Ontario). Las Vegas, Nevada, March 2010.
- "The Truth About Blackjack and Counting Cards." Guest Lecture for HTM 371: Tribal Gaming: Casino Ops, San Diego State University, October 2009.
- "One Hour Gambling History." Guest Lecture for HTM 371: Tribal Gaming: Casino Ops, San Diego State University, October 2009.
- "Casino Crime: Swingers, Cheaters, and Scammers." Guest Lecture for HTM 596: Regulation of Indian Gaming in California, San Diego State University, October 2009.
- "Interactive Gambling History." Guest Lecture for SOC 442: Sociology of Gambling. University of Nevada, Las Vegas, September 2009.
- "The Industry: Historical and Statistical Background." Lecture for KDI group. Las Vegas, Nevada, July 2009.
- "Gambling Research: The Essential Resources." Talk for UNLV Gaming Management Association. Las Vegas, Nevada, April 2009.
- "From Cowboys to Caesars: The Evolution of Visual Culture on the Las Vegas Strip." Visual Culture Group. Las Vegas, Nevada, February 2009.
- "Gambling: Past, Present, and Future." Gaming Regulators Symposium. Las Vegas, Nevada, February 2009.
- "The History and Success of Las Vegas," Presentation for the Australia Club Managers Tour, Las Vegas, Nevada, November 2008.
- "They Did It Their Way: How Organized Crime Dominated and Departed the Gambling Business." First Monday Lecture for Liberty Fund. Indianapolis, Indiana, October 2008.
- "Ten Thousand Years of Gambling History in an Hour." Guest Lecture for SOC 442: Sociology of Gambling. University of Nevada, Las Vegas, September 2008.
- Instructor, 1-day gambling history/introduction, University of Macau academic program at UNLV International Gaming Institute. June 2007.
- "The History of Casino Hospitality," Guest Lecture for visiting group from Southern New Hampshire University. March 2008.
- Instructor, Kangwon Land Casino academic program at UNLV International Gaming Institute. December 2007.
- "The History and Success of Las Vegas," Presentation for the Australia Club Managers Tour, Las Vegas, Nevada, November 2007.

- "Gambling and Culture: A Brief Overview." Presentation for 2007 Anthropology Colloquium Series. University of Nevada, Las Vegas, October 2007.
- "Gambling History, Ancient and Recent." Guest Lecture for SOC 442: Sociology of Gambling. University of Nevada, Las Vegas, September 2007.
- "How Las Vegas Draws Tourists." Presented to visiting class from University of Hanover. July 2007.
- "The Past, Present, and Future of Las Vegas." Ainsworth technology program at UNLV International Gaming Institute. July 2007.
- Instructor, University of Macau academic program at UNLV International Gaming Institute. June 2007.
- "A Short History of Gambling." Guest Lecture for Transylvania University, visiting class in Las Vegas, May 2007.
- Instructor, Kangwon Land Casino academic program at UNLV International Gaming Institute. May 2007.
- "Learning in Las Vegas," Guest Lecture for January Term 131, St. Mary's College of California, visiting class in Las Vegas, January 2007.
- "The History and Success of Las Vegas," Presentation for the Australia Club Managers Tour, Las Vegas, Nevada, November 2006.
- "The History of Poker." Honors College Athenaeum series. University of Nevada Las Vegas. September 2006.
- Instructor, 2006 Casino Resort Academy, sponsored Korean Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Korean Casino Association and RCC company. June 2006.
- Instructor, University of Macau academic program at UNLV International Gaming Institute. June 2006.
- "Primary Research in Gaming." Presentation for GAM 474 (Gaming independent study), University of Nevada Las Vegas. January 2006.
- "All about Suburban Xanadu" Lecture for History 176 (United States since 1877), University of Missouri, Rolla. November 2005.
- "Building a Better Babylon: The Evolution of the Casino Resort." Lecture for Graduate Lecture Series. University of Nevada Las Vegas. October 2005.
- "Getting Started with Gaming Research." Guest Lecture for HOA 763, Graduate Seminar in Casino Topics. University of Nevada Las Vegas, September 2005.

- "History of Las Vegas Gaming." Guest Lecture for SOC 442: Sociology of Gambling. University of Nevada, Las Vegas, September 2005.
- "The Long History of Casinos" for visiting teachers from Macau Casino Career Center. Atlantic City, NJ. February 2005.
- "Gambling History. Guest Lecture for ECON 411/611: Casino Gaming. University of Nevada Reno, November 2004.
- "History of Gambling." Guest Lecture for SOC 442: Sociology of Gambling. University of Nevada, Las Vegas, September 2004.
- "Getting Started with Gaming Research." Guest Lecture for HOA 763, Graduate Seminar in Casino Topics. University of Nevada Las Vegas, September 2004.
- "Inventing the Las Vegas Strip." Guest lecture for GEO 312: Viva Las Vegas, Ryerson University class visiting Las Vegas, NV. September 2003.
- "Introduction to Gaming Research." Guest Lecture for HOA 763, Graduate Seminar in Casino Topics. University of Nevada Las Vegas, September 2003.
- "Goodfellas or Good Public Relations? Rethinking Las Vegas's Past." University Forum Lecture, University of Nevada, Las Vegas. February 2002.
- "How the Casino Resort Destroyed Las Vegas." Guest Lecture for Graduate School of Fine Arts, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA. January, 2002.
- "Protecting the Casino." Guest Lecture delivered for PUA 735 (Public Regulation of Gaming), University of Nevada Las Vegas, October 2001.
- "Casino Gaming in Atlantic City, 1978-2001." Guest lecture delivered to PUA 736 (Public Impacts of Gaming), University of Nevada, Las Vegas. March 2001.
- "History of the Casino Resort" Guest lecture delivered to hospitality students at Atlantic County Vocational Technical School, Mays Landing, NJ, December 2000.
- "Casino Surveillance and Security" Guest lecture delivered to Casino Management class at School of Hotel Administration, University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH. November 2000.
- "Gambling History and Public Policy" Guest lecture delivered for Public Policy 10A, University of California, Los Angeles, October 1997.

Community Outreach/Professional Speaking

- "The Future of the Gaming Industry: Challenges and Opportunities." Congressional Black Caucus Political Education and Leadership Institute. Tunica, Mississippi 2014 Conference, August 2014.
- "Downtown Vs. The Strip." Clark County Library, Las Vegas, Nevada, July 2014.
- "How Jay Sarno Invented Modern Vegas." UNLV University Forum Lecture, Las Vegas, Nevada, April 2014.
- "Memory and Writing: Why and How." Osher Lifelong Learning Institute, Las Vegas, Nevada, March 2014.
- "Jay Sarno: A Roundtable Discussion." UNLV Lied Libraries, Las Vegas, Nevada, February 2014.
- "Current Issues in Las Vegas and Gaming. Panel Discussant.." Cass Business School (London) Strategic Marketing in Action elective lecture, Las Vegas, Nevada, February 2014.
- "Author Talk," The Mob Museum. Las Vegas, Nevada, December 2013.
- "How Jay Sarno Changed Casinos," Las Vegas Casino Chip and Gaming Token Collectors' Club. Las Vegas, Nevada, December 2013.
- "The Life of Jay Sarno." Private Event, Beverly Hills, California, November 2013.
- "How Las Vegas Became Las Vegas." Talk to Cass Business School Annual European Alumni Gathering. Monaco, September 2013.
- UNLV TIES Trade and Industry Exchange Session 2013. Discussant. Las Vegas, Nevada, July 2013.
- "Difficulties in Researching Gambling History." Casino Chip and Gaming Token Collectors' Club Annual Meeting, educational seminar. Las Vegas, Nevada, June 2013.
- "What's Happening the Las Vegas Casino Business." Talk for Rotary Club of Green Valley," Henderson, Nevada, May 2013.
- "How Bugsy Blew It: Leadership Lessons from a Made Man." Presentation for Hilton Grand Vacations sales professionals. Las Vegas, Nevada, April 2013.
- "How Bugsy Blew It: Leadership Lessons from a Made Man." Presentation for MGM Resorts International sales professionals. Las Vegas, Nevada, April 2013.
- "Preparing Research for Publication and Presentation." Presentation for the UNLV McNair Scholars Institute, Las Vegas, Nevada, March 2013.

- "What You Should Know about Gambling Research." Lecture for Osher Lifelong Learning Institute Program. Las Vegas, Nevada. March 2013.
- "Interesting Casino Research in Las Vegas." Talk for Southern Nevada Casino Collectibles Club. Las Vegas, Nevada, February 2013.
- "Jewish Gamblers—from the Talmud to Today." Talk at Midbar Kodesh Temple, Las Vegas, Nevada, December 2012.
- "Gaming/Hospitality Analytics: Where We Are, Where We're Going." Talk for Caesars Enterprise Analytics, Las Vegas, Nevada, November 2012.
- "Inside Slot Machines." Talk for Siena Computer Club, Las Vegas, Nevada, November 2012.
- "The Center for Gaming Research in the Community." Talk for Las Vegas International Women's Forum, Las Vegas, Nevada, September 2012.
- "What's Happing in Vegas?" Talk for Las Vegas Kiwanis, Las Vegas, Nevada, August 2012.
- "Jay Sarno and Caesars Palace." Casino Chip and Gaming Token Collectors' Club Annual Meeting, educational seminar. Las Vegas, Nevada, June 2012.
- "Vegas—Beyond Gaming." Talk for Las Vegas Territory. Las Vegas, Nevada, March 2012.
- Preparing Research for Publication and Presentation." Presentation for the UNLV McNair Scholars Institute, Las Vegas, Nevada, March 2012.
- "Where is Vegas Going?" Talk for Yale Club of Nevada. Las Vegas, Nevada, October 2011.
- "Five Things You Should Know About Las Vegas." Keynote dinner speech, Peace Hawks Reunion 2011, Las Vegas, Nevada, September 2011.
- "Vegas Casino History," Talk for Men Enjoying Leisure (Jewish Community Center). Las Vegas, Nevada, September 2011.
- Preparing Research for Publication and Presentation." Presentation for the UNLV McNair Scholars Institute, Las Vegas, Nevada, April 2011.
- "Seven Things You Should Know About Casinos," Talk for Canadian Masonry Contractors Association. Las Vegas, Nevada, March 2011.
- "Where is Las Vegas Gaming Going in 2011?" Talk for Las Vegas Rotary Club. Las Vegas, Nevada, February 2011.
- "Five Things You Should Know about Casinos in 2011." Talk for Sun City Anthem Women's Club. Las Vegas, Nevada, January 2011.

- "Las Vegas Casinos: History and Current Outlook." Talk for Temple Sinai Men's Club. Las Vegas, Nevada, December 2010.
- "Gaming in Nevada: Development & Regulation." Presentation for Inchon Airport Corporation and the Inchon Free Economic Zone Authority, Las Vegas, Nevada, October 2010.
- "What's Happening in Las Vegas." Presentation for The Richman Group's Affordable Housing Corporations, Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Developers' Conference, Las Vegas, Nevada, October 2010.
- "Preparing Research for Publication and Presentation." Presentation for the UNLV McNair Scholars Institute, Las Vegas, Nevada, April 2010.
- "Half-Hour Gambling History." Presentation for American Technion Society. Las Vegas, Nevada, March 2010.
- "What's Happening in Las Vegas." Presentation for Israeli business editors. Las Vegas, Nevada, February 2010.
- "A Criminal Business: The History of Organized Crime." Lecture for Elderhostel program, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, February 2010.
- "Casinos in Las Vegas." Talk for Temple Bet Kennesset Bamidbar's Men's Club. Las Vegas, Nevada, January 2010.
- Featured theme enrichment lecturer, Crystal Serenity's "Adventures of Tycho" cruise. Venice, Italy, to Athens, Greece, September-October, 2009.
- "Seven Things You Should Know About Las Vegas." Keynote dinner speech, Peace Hawks Reunion 2009, Las Vegas, Nevada, September 2009.
- "Preparing Research for Publication and Presentation." Presentation for the UNLV McNair Scholars Institute, Las Vegas, Nevada, July 2009.
- "Inside Special Collections' Casino Collections." Casino Chip and Gaming Token Collectors' Club Annual Meeting, keynote presentation. Las Vegas, Nevada, June 2009.
- "Architecture and Neon in Las Vegas." Clark County Centennial Roundtable discussion. Las Vegas, Nevada, May 2009.
- "Recession Lessons in the Age of Malaise: The 1980s Comeback in Perspective." Las Vegas Visitors and Convention Authority Leisure Speakers Series. Las Vegas, Nevada, March 2009.
- "Three Days That Changed Vegas." Leadership Henderson. Las Vegas, Nevada. March 2009.

- "Gambling, History, and Technology." RAY group (Finnish gaming industry). Las Vegas, Nevada. January 2009.
- "Gambling History and Casino Security." "Professor's Choice" lecture for Osher Lifelong Learning Institute Program. Las Vegas, Nevada. October 2008.
- "Inside the Gaming Collection." Educational seminar presented at 16th Annual Convention of the Casino Chip and Gaming Token Collectors Club. Las Vegas, Nevada. June 2008.
- "Seven Quick Things You Should Know About Casinos," Text and Academic Authors Conference, Las Vegas, Nevada, June 2008.
- "Sports Betting in America," panelist for IRS Advanced Wagering Serminar, Las Vegas, Nevada, May 2008.
- "Seven Things You Should Know About Casinos," Meritum Conference, Las Vegas, Nevada, May 2008.
- "Careers in Academia," talk for Career Day, Gwendolyn Woolley Elementary School, North Las Vegas, Nevada, April 2008.
- "Gaming—Current Issues in Legislation and Regulation," panel moderator for Chamber of Commerce program, Las Vegas, Nevada, April 2008.
- "Seven Things You Should Know About Casinos," Presentation Radiological Emergency Preparedness Conference, Las Vegas, Nevada, April 2008.
- "Preparing Research for Publication and Presentation." Presentation for the UNLV McNair Scholars Institute, Las Vegas, Nevada, March 2008.
- "Seven Things You Should Know About Casinos," Presentation for National Association of Realtors, Las Vegas, Nevada, November 2007.
- "Seven Things You Should Know About Casinos," Presentation for Spring Manufacturers Institute Convention, Las Vegas, Nevada, October 2007.
- "Gambling History for the Casino Professional," executive seminar conducted for Tatts Pokies, Las Vegas, Nevada, September 2007.
- "Preparing Research for Publication and Presentation." Presentation for the UNLV McNair Scholars Institute, Las Vegas, Nevada, March 2007.
- "From Illegal Gambling to Gaming and Entertainment," Presentation for Nordic Frontiers, Las Vegas, Nevada, November 2006.
- "A Win/Wynn History" Presentation for Suzuki Motor Corporation of America Meeting, Las Vegas, Nevada, September 2006.

- "Research: Publications and Presentations." Presentation for the UNLV McNair Scholars Institute, Las Vegas, Nevada, April 2006.
- "A Brief History of Las Vegas: What Casinos Don't Want You to Know." Presentation for the Virginia Transportation Construction Alliance Winter Meeting. January 2006.
- "A Brief History of Gambling." Lecture sponsored by the University of Missouri, Rolla History and Political Science Department, November 2005.
- "Las Vegas Gaming History." Lecture for Elderhostel program, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, September 2005.
- "Research: Publications and Presentations." Presentation for the UNLV McNair Scholars Institute, Las Vegas, Nevada, April, 2005.
- "What You Don't Know about Las Vegas Gambling." Lecture for Elder Hostel program, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, April 2005.
- "Casino Surveillance and Security." Lecture for Elderhostel program, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, April 2005.
- Panel member for discussion of gambling history, Leadership Las Vegas. Las Vegas, NV. October 2004.
- "Rollers High and Low: The History of Gambling and Las Vegas." Presentation for Agenda Group. Las Vegas, NV. October 2004.
- "Building a Desert Xanadu: The History of the Las Vegas Strip." Presentation for 2004 Mensa Annual Gathering. Las Vegas, NV. July 2004.
- "Gambling on the Internet." Presentation for 2004 Mensa Annual Gathering. Las Vegas, NV. July 2004.
- "Photographic Documentation: The Best Way to Collect Neon?" Presentation at COLLECTING NEON: How, Why, and the Alternatives, sponsored by Nevada State Museum & Historical Society. Las Vegas, NV. April 2004.
- "Leadership and Innovation: The Strip as a Case Study." Presentation for Service Corps of Retired Executives. Las Vegas, NV. December 2003.
- "How the Strip Became a Road to Success." Presentation for Palmetto GBA Train the Trainer Seminar. Las Vegas, NV. October 2003.
- "Digital Dice and Virtual Bookies: The Challenges of Online Gaming." Presentation for Association of Information Technology Professionals meeting. Las Vegas, NV. July 2003.

- "UNLV Special Collections for Collectors." Educational seminar presented at 11th Annual Convention of the Casino Chip and Gaming Token Collectors Club. Las Vegas, NV. June 2003.
- "Gaming's Impact on Municipalities: Three Case Studies." Presentation to the Association for Government Leasing and Financing Spring Conference 2003. Las Vegas, NV. May 2003.
- "All about the Gaming Collection." Presentation at "Special Collections or Where to Go For the Weird Stuff," a panel sponsored by the Southern District of the Nevada Library Association. Las Vegas, NV. April 2003.
- "The Secret History of Las Vegas Casinos." Keynote address, 2003 Western Conference of Painting and Decorating Contractors of America Councils. Las Vegas NV. April 2003.
- "Betting on the Wire: How Gambling Has Kept Pace with Communications Technology." Keynote address, Third Annual Research and Ideas Conference, Las Vegas, NV. April 2003.
- "Learning the history of Las Vegas." Guest Lecture for Leadership Las Vegas Youth, "Living in Southern Nevada" program, Las Vegas, NV. February, 2003.
- "Research Ethics" and "Publishing a Good Research Paper." Presentations for the UNLV McNair Scholars Institute. Las Vegas, NV, March-April, 2002.
- "History of Las Vegas." Guest Lecture for Leadership Las Vegas Youth, "Living in Southern Nevada" program, Las Vegas, NV. February, 2002.
- "Growth of Casino Gaming in the United States." Lectures for Elder Hostel program, University of Nevada, Las Vegas. November and December, 2001.

Professional Service

Member, Nevada Gaming Policy Committee, 2014-

Co-Chair, Search Committee, Head of Digital Scholarship Strategy, 2014

University of Nevada Press, "Gambling" series editor 2013-

Member, Search Committee, Head, Special Collections Technical Services, 2013

Member, Events Steering Committee, University Libraries, 2013-

Book manuscript reviewer, Chicago University Press, 2013

Program co-chair, International Conference on Gambling and Risk-Taking, 2013

Co-chair, search committee, Director of Special Collections, 2012

Book manuscript reviewer, Routledge Books, 2012

Book manuscript reviewer, University of Missouri Press, 2012

Journal article referee, Journal of Business Research, 2012

Journal article referee, Journal of Gambling Issues, 2012

University Libraries representative, Faculty Senate Academic Freedom, Tenure and Promotion Committee, 2011-2013

Journal article referee, Korea Legislation Research Institute Journal of Law and Legislation, 2012-13

Member, University Libraries Student Employee Mentorship Group, 2011-2012

Member, UNLV Web Forum, 2011-

Member, UNLV Faculty Senate Program Review Committee, 2010-11

Member of Editorial Board, Gaming Law Review and Economics, 2010-present

Member, UNLV Libraries Scholarship Criteria Review Committee, 2010

European Research Council, reviewer for research proposals, 2010

Book manuscript reviewer, Princeton University Press, 2010

Journal article referee, Thunderbird International Business Review, 2010

Co-chair, University Libraries Tenure and Promotion Committee, 2009-10

Member, Steering Committee, International Association of Gambling Researchers

Member, UNLV University Grievance Committee, 2008-2010

Book manuscript reviewer, Cornell University Press, 2008

Book manuscript reviewer, Baylor University Press, 2008

Member, University Libraries External Relations Committee, 2006-2008

Member, University Libraries Safety Committee, 2006-2007

Member, University Libraries Undergraduate Research Award Committee, 2005-7

Faculty Senator, University of Nevada Las Vegas, 2003-2006

Member, University Libraries Task Force on Faculty Workload, 2005

Mentor and speaker, UNLV McNair Scholars program, 2002-

Member, University Leadership Assessment and Campus Affairs committees, 2001-3

Member, University Libraries Professional Development Committee, 2001-2003; co-editor of semi-annual professional development newsletter

Member, search committee for Public Services Librarian in the Humanities, UNLV Libraries, 2002.

Member of Editorial Board, Gaming Law Review and Economics.

Member, Neon Museum Acquisitions Committee, Las Vegas, Nevada, 2001-2003; chair of subcommittee that undertook Neon Survey and administered \$10,000 in grant funds

Member, Las Vegas Centennial Celebration Commission, 2001-2005; advisor for historical issues

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Exhibit "8"

Exhibit "8"

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Clerk of the Court
Transaction # 4483704 : mcholico

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H. STAN JOHNSON, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 00265

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IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE

MEI-GSR HOLDINGS, LLC, a Nevada Corporation, d/b/a GRAND SIERRA RESORT,

Plaintiff.

PEPPERMILL CASINOS, INC., a Nevada Corporation, d/b/a PEPPERMILL CASINO; RYAN TORS, an individual; JOHN DOES I-X and JANE DOES I-X; and ABC CORPORATIONSI-X,

Defendants.

Case No.:

CV13-01704

Dept. No.:

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BUSINESS COURT DOCKET

MOTION FOR PROTECTIVE ORDER ON AN ORDER SHORTENING TIME AND FOR STAY OF DEPOSITIONS PENDING HEARING ON THE MATTER.

Now comes Plaintiff by and through their attorneys H. Stan Johnson, Esq. and Terry Kinnally, Esq. of the law offices of Cohen Johnson LLC and requests this Honorable Court for a Protective Order pursuant to NRCP 26 (b)(5)(c) on an order shortening time and further asking that the taking of the depositions be stayed pending the Court's ruling on this matter.

This motion is made and based upon the pleadings and documents on file herein, the following points and authorities submitted in support hereof, declarations to be submitted, and oral arguments (if allowed) at the time of the hearing in this matter. This motion is being filed

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concomitantly with an ex parte motion for an order shortening time and staying depositions in this matter.

Dated this 19th day of June 2014

COHEN-JOHNSON, LLC

By:

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Attorneys for Plaintiff	

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POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I. STATEMENT OF FACTS

On July 12, 2013, and for a considerable period of time prior thereto, Defendant RYAN TORS, an employee of Defendant PEPPERMILL CASINO, entered the premises of the GRAND SIERRA RESORT and made an unauthorized entry into certain slot machines located upon the premises. Plaintiff alleges and Defendants deny that at the time of this and similar incidents, Mr. Tors was acting within the scope of his employment and at the direction of his employer. Defendant RYAN TORS illegally opened the machines numbered as #951, #440, #855, #486, #1646, and #20042 and unlawfully accessed the confidential and proprietary information contained within said machines, including each machine's diagnostic screens and payback percentages.

Defendant RYAN TORS is not an employee of the GRAND SIERRA RESORT and is not authorized to access the inner workings of any slot machine on the GRAND SIERRA RESORT's premises. RYAN TORS' conduct was observed and he was detained by GRAND SIERRA RESORT Security Personnel. The Nevada Gaming Control Board was called and notified of the incident and investigated. Defendant RYAN TORS stated he was the Corporate Analyst for the PEPPERMILL CASINO and that he entered onto the premises of the GRAND SIERRA RESORT for the specific purpose of accessing the diagnostic and payback percentages of certain slot machines belonging to the GRAND SIERRA RESORT. Defendant RYAN TORS further stated that this was not an isolated instance, but that he had been doing so at various casinos for the past year and especially at the GRAND SIERRA RESORT. He also stated that he, in collaboration with other executives of Defendant PEPPERMILL CASINO, he would make recommendations as to the payback percentages which PEPPERMILL CASINO would assign to its slot machines. After being interviewed by Nevada Gaming Control Board Agent Justin Woods, Defendant RYAN TORS was escorted from the premises of GRAND SIERRA RESORT and informed that if he returned to the property he would be trespassing under NRS 207.200 and would be prosecuted. RYAN TORS illegally accessed the following machines on the GRAND SIERRA RESORT casino floor:

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#951 stand 061109 Sun & Moon (video)
#440 stand 040403 Ducks in a Row (video)
#855 stand 104604 Buffalo (video)
#486 stand 104603 Wings over Olympus (video)
#1646 stand 101607 Miss Red (video)
#20042 stand 102201 Hex Breaker

Defendant RYAN TORS also had a list showing that also intended to access the following machines:

#20375 stand 091007 Ducks in a Row 20050 stand 103304 Enchanted Unicorn #127 stand 011802 Cats

The diagnostic screens and payback percentage information contained in each machine is proprietary and confidential and access is not permitted to any persons other than certain employees of the GRAND SIERRA RESORT and requires a key in order to access the information.

The GRAND SIERRA RESORT never authorized Defendant RYAN TORS to access said machines and never provided him with a key which would allow him to do so.

On August 27, 2013 a hearing was held on the Plaintiff's motion for an injunction in this matter. As a result of this hearing an injunction was entered against Ryan Tors and the Court made a finding that barring him from the premises of the Grand Sierra Resort. (a copy of the partial transcript of that proceeding is attached hereto as Exhibit "1") The Court also noted that Mr. Tors denied that his accessing the information was anything more than a prurient interest and that he did not directly implicate his employer (Peppermill) (Exhibit 1 p. 4 ll 8-14).

The Nevada Gaming Commission conducted an investigation of the claims and the investigation resulted in a fine in the amount of \$1,000,000.00 (one million dollars) being assessed against the Peppermill. During the Gaming Board Proceedings the Peppermill entered into a stipulation which admitted that in fact Mr. Tors was acting at the direction of the Peppermill and was in the course and scope of his employment. (See Exhibits "2" & "3"

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Complaint and Stipulation before the Gaming Commission) As of the current date neither defendant has amended his answer acknowledging the admissions before the Nevada Gaming Commission.

On June 4, 2014 the Peppermill unilaterally served Notice of PMK depositions listing over 30 topics with the depositions to take place over 5 days from June 30, through July 3, 2014. The notice is requesting Persons Most Knowledgeable for GSR upon the following topics:

- The Person Most Knowledgeable about the manner in which Defendant GSR tracks Players of slot machines at the Grand Sierra Resort for the period of time from January 1, 2009 to and including the present, including online slot player tracking systems.
- The Person Most Knowledgeable about the manner in which Defendant GSR tracks the play of each slot machine on the floor at GSR or utilized by GSR for the period of time from January 1, 2009 to the present.
- The PAR settings for each slot machine utilized by GSR for a period of time from December 31, 2009 to the present.
- The Person Most Knowledgeable about the changes utilized and implemented by GSR for changing the PAR settings for the period of time from December 31, 2009 to the present, including any scheduled or documents showing changes in the PAR settings and the reasons for the changes.
- The Person Most Knowledgeable about the strategies involved in setting the pars for the machines untiled by GSR from December 31, 2009 to the present.
- The Person Most Knowledgeable about the names and addresses of each and every slot customer of GSR who, since July 12, 2013 played slot machines at the Peppermills as a result of the activities of Ryan Tors described in the complaint on file in this matter.
- The Person Most Knowledgeable about the use the Peppermill made of the information obtained by Ryan Tors on July 12, 2013.
- The Person Most Knowledgeable about any financial loss and/or damages caused to the GSR by the activities of Ryan Tors described in the complaint on file herein.
- The financial hard and/or damages caused to the GSR by the activities described in the complaint caused by the Peppermill, separate and distinct from the damages caused by Ryan Tors.
- The Person Most Knowledgeable about GSR's marketing plans, promotions, program for market share for slot play and market strategies to attract slot customer to play slot machines at GSR for a period of time from January 1, 2012 to the present.
- GSR's Person Most Knowledgeable about its own use of Master Key 2341 in or at the GSR and any other casino property from January 1, 2012 to the present.
- The Person Most Knowledgeable concerning the player tracking and slot performance of GSR's slot machines 951, 855, 486, 1646, and 20042.

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13.	The Person M	ost Knowledg	geable abor	it the spec	ific customers	and patrons	who
play the slot n	iachines identif	es as 951, 22	20, 855, 164	6, and 200	142.	F 5.72	

- The Person Most Knowledgeable about the use made of the information obtained by Ryan Tors by the Defendant.
- The Person Most Knowledgeable about the statements made by Ryan Tors while on the GSR property on July 12, 2013.
- The person most knowledgeable about the specific and precise accounting information obtained and data accessed by Ryan Tors at the GSR.
- The Person Most Knowledgeable about the "diagnostics" received accessed or 17. retrieved by Ryan Tors as a result of the activities described in GSR's Complaint on July 12,
- The person most knowledgeable about all written, oral and documentary 18. communications between GSR and other gaming properties in Washoe County concerning the activities of Ryan Tors as described in GSR's complaint since July 12, 2013.
- The Person Most Knowledgeable about how, when and where the Peppermill made any use whatsoever of the data and diagnostics allegedly retrieved by Ryan Tors on July 12, 2013.
- The Person Most Knowledgeable about the efforts made by the GSR to preserve 20. the secrecy and alleged confidentiality of the par settings on the slot machines utilized by the GSR during the years 2009 through and including the present.
- The Person Most Knowledgeable about the "independent economic value " of the 21. information obtained by Ryan Tors on July 12, 2013.
- The Person Most Knowledgeable about the allegation that the Peppermill will "likely continue to misappropriate trade secrets of the GSR.
- The Person Most Knowledgeable about the allegation that the Peppermill intended to financially harm the GSR.
- The Person Most Knowledgeable about GSR's allegation that the acts and conduct of Ryan Tors on July 13, 2013 were ratified and approved by management at the Peppermill.
- The Person Most Knowledgeable about all investigative report generated by the GSR concerning the activities of Ryan Tors at the GSR on July 13, 2013.
- 26. The Person Most Knowledgeable about daily detailed slot machine performance data for each slot machine at GSR for each month from December 29, 2009 to the present, including for each slot machine the following:
- The Person Most Knowledgeable about any audit performed on the slot machines and slot play from December 29, 2009 through and including the present.
- The Person Most Knowledgeable about the NGC31 Monthly Gross Revenue Statistical Report submitted to the Nevada Gaming Authorities for the period of December 2009 through and including the present.

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2	29. The Person Most Knowledgeable about the marketing reasons and business strategies for the GSR's advertisements that it has the "loosest Pay Tables Allowed" for the
3	a. Lil' Red;
4	b. Colossal Wizard; c. Giant's Gold;
5	d. Forbidden Dragon; e. Spartacus;
6	f. Tower of the Temple; g. Triton's Gold'
7	i. Zodiac Sisters:
8	j. Jundlge Wild II and k Queen of the Wild II.
9 10	30. The Person Most Knowledgeable about all of GSR's marketing and advertising strategies to publicize loose pay table for its slot machines. (See Exhibit "4")
10	On June 11, 2014 an amended notice was filed but the amendment was technical and did
12	not change the substantive nature of the notice. Plaintiff is seeking a protective order regarding
	these depositions rescheduling the depositions for over 5 days from July 21, 2014 through July
13	24, 2014.
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14	II LAW AND ARGUMENT
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(3) that the discovery	may	be had only by a method of discovery
other than that selected by the r	party	seeking discovery;

- (4) that certain matters not be inquired into, or that the scope of the discovery be limited to certain matters;
- (5) that discovery be conducted with no one present except persons designated by the court:
- (6) that a deposition after being sealed be opened only by order of the court:
- (7) that a trade secret or other confidential research, development, or commercial information not be revealed or be revealed only in a designated way;

A. The Notice Does Not Comply with NRCP 26 (c) (2).

The Amended Notice of Deposition is inadequate on its face in that it has not properly designated a specific time or place as to each PMK, merely indicating that the depositions will take place over the course of several days without any indication as to what depositions topics are being scheduled on which day and at what time. The vagueness of the notice would require that all proposed PMK's be kept in readiness without having any idea of when they will be called to testify. This is an unconscionable imposition on the witnesses and also creates difficulties for Counsel to prepare and confer with the witnesses prior to their depositions. Plaintiff is asking this Court, as part of the Protective Order, to order Defendant provide a detailed schedule regarding what topics (assuming the Court will allow the depositions to proceed) will be taken on what date pursuant to NRCP 26 (c) (2).

В. The Depositions seek to Discover Trade Secrets in Violation of Nevada Law.

Topics numbered 1,2,3,4,5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30 all seek information which is confidential and proprietary and constitutes trade secrets of the GSR. Last year a case alleging violation of the trade secrets act was tried before Judge Flanagan (Case No CV12-01171). At issue was what information constitutes trade secrets within the gaming industry. The Court sitting as the trier of fact found that the following qualify as trade secrets:

- 1. player tracking records (Topics 1, 2, 6, 12,13
- 2. level of play (Topic 12, 13, 26
- 3. marketing strategy (Topic 10, 29 30)

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4.	Player's history	of play(er)	sic (Topics 1, 2, 6, 12,	12
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- 5. Company's financial information (Topic 26, 27, 28,
- 5. Company's marketing strategy; (Topic 10, 29, 30)
- customer information (Topic 6, 12, 13) 6.
- 7. PAR information. (Topics 3, 4, 5,)

At the hearing for the Preliminary Injunction Judge Flanagan also found that PARs constitute a trade secret. As shown the topics upon which Peppermill is seeking testimony, constitute trade secrets and are not discoverable. This is especially true in this case since it is the Peppermill who made unauthorized forays into the GSR to obtain trade secret information. The GSR's trade secrets, except to the extent stolen by Peppermill are irrelevant to this action and the Defendant should not be allowed to try and obtain information through discovery that the Peppermill was unable to gather through illicit means. Peppermill seeks to justify these depositions by claiming that the information in necessary to establish that GSR has not suffered any damages. However, Peppermill has made no attempt to demonstrate what marketing, player history, etc. of the GSR has to do with Peppermill's misappropriation of trade secrets. The complaint make it clear that GSR did not know that Peppermill was misappropriating trade secrets until Ryan Tors was caught doing so. Therefore there is no relevance to the way in which GSR conducted its business prior to July 2013, making this requests overly broad and over reaching.. Even if there were some circumstances under which limited information on these topics might be discoverable, Peppermill has not demonstrated how the information sought refute claims that Peppermill misappropriated trade secrets, was unjustly enriched by the misappropriation, nor is not entitled to royalties for the misappropriation.

C. The Depositions seek PMK information currently within the exclusive possession of Peppermill.

The following topics seek information which is exclusively within the possession of the Peppermill (except to the extent that said information may have been provided to the Nevada Gaming Board) and as such are objected to, specifically

7. The Person Most Knowledgeable about the use the Peppermill made of the

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information obtained by Ryan Tors on July 12, 2013.

- The Person Most Knowledgeable about any financial loss and/or damages caused to the GSR by the activities of Ryan Tors described in the complaint on file herein.
- The financial hard and/or damages caused to the GSR by the activities described in the complaint caused by the Peppermill, separate and distinct from the damages caused by Ryan Tors.
- The Person Most Knowledgeable about the use made of the information obtained by Ryan Tors by the Defendant.
- 16. The person most knowledgeable about the specific and precise accounting information obtained and data accessed by Ryan Tors at the GSR.
- The Person Most Knowledgeable about the "diagnostics" received accessed or retrieved by Ryan Tors as a result of the activities described in GSR's Complaint on July 12, 2013.
- The Person Most Knowledgeable about how, when and where the Peppermill made any use whatsoever of the data and diagnostics allegedly retrieved by Ryan Tors on July *12, 2013.*
- The Person Most Knowledgeable about the "independent economic value " of the information obtained by Ryan Tors on July 12, 2013.
- The Person Most Knowledgeable about the allegation that the Peppermill will "likely continue to misappropriate trade secrets of the GSR.
- The Person Most Knowledgeable about the allegation that the Peppermill intended to financially hart the GSR.
- The Person Most Knowledgeable about GSR's allegation that the acts and conduct of Ryan Tors on July 13, 2013 were ratified and approved by management at the Peppermill.

Peppermill's request for PMK depositions on these topics is disingenuous at best and at worst an illogical and misleading attempt that GSR sustained no damages. Until Peppermill makes disclosures of substantive information GSR cannot respond to these topics since Peppermill and Tors are the only sources of this information. This questionable attempt to deny GSR information to which it is entitled under NRCP 16.1 while seeking to bind the corporation through PMK testimony should be denied. Only the Peppermill, and its agents, including Ryan Tors know what information was taken; and how Peppermill used the information. It is equally impossible for GSR to provide testimony concerning the "independent economic value of the information obtained by Ryan Tors on July 12, 2013" until such time as GSR has the documents

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showing what information has been misappropriated over the 4 years, since the independent economic value will be cumulative based on the total information misappropriated. Defendant is attempting to mislead the Court into assuming that the misappropriation was a single occurrence instead of the multiple violations disclosed to the Gaming Board (See Exhibits "2" & "3"). In view of the fact that Peppermill has refused to provide any information concerning the foregoing matters as part of the required disclosures under NRCP 16.1 to demand that GSR do so is ludicrous. GSR believes that once Peppermill is compelled to comply with NRCP 16.1 that the information described above will be ascertainable and upon evaluation GSR believes that it will probably be more appropriately addressed through expert testimony. Therefore GSR would ask Peppermill not be permitted to obtain this discovery. It should be further noted that while depositions of Peppermill PMKs on these topics would be relevant, the obverse is not true.

D. Peppermill Is Seeking Documents Under The Guise Of PMK Designations.

Many of the topics (specifically 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 13, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30) above seek information which would require the PMK to testify from documents not from personal knowledge. In fact several of the topics request such documents However neither the Notice nor the Amended Notice include a Subpoena Duces Tecum as required by NRCP 30 (b) (5) and NRCP 34 specifying each category of document sought with reasonable particularity and also requiring the subpoena provide 30 days notice prior to the deposition. As shown by the nature of the topics the sheer volume of information requested would require a PMK to testify from documents. Peppermill will then simply request to see whatever documents the PMK relied upon in preparing his testimony and defeat the notice provisions of NRCP 30 and 34. This is improper discovery technique and therefore all PMK topics which even remotely involve a review of documents should be stricken and Peppermill ordered to not proceed with these depositions.

E. Peppermill Is Seeking Percipient Witness Testimony Under The Guise Of PMK Designations.

The following requests seek the testimony of percipient witnesses under the guise of PMK designations or are so vague that GSR cannot apprehend the information sought. GSR

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has produced all the investigative reports, as well as the video of Mr. Tors interview with an agent from the Nevada Gaming Board. The percipient witnesses, who prepared the reports, have all been identified. The reports and video speak for themselves. It appears that the Defendant is trying to transform percipient witness testimony into testimony binding upon GSR. This is improper as GSR cannot be held accountable for the personal knowledge and recollections of employees who are not officers, directors, or managers of GSR. Further objection and protection is sought because these designations, if not intended to elicit percipient testimony must be asking about the security procedures and systems at GSR including surveillance and this information is proprietary and confidential.

- The Person Most Knowledgeable about the statements made by Ryan Tors while on the GSR property on July 12, 2013.
- The Person Most Knowledgeable about all investigative report generated by the 25. GSR concerning the activities of Ryan Tors at the GSR on July 13, 2013.

Therefore Plaintiff ask that Peppermill be precluded from seeking this testimony as PMK depositions instead of depositions of specifically designated individuals as previously identified by GSR.

Peppermill Is Seeking Testimony Concerning Subsequent Remedial F. Measures In Violation Of NRS 48.095

GSR seeks a protective order to preclude the following PMK depositions on the grounds that they are an improper attempt to obtain testimony concerning subsequent remedial measures.

- The person most knowledgeable about all written, oral and documentary 18. communications between GSR and other gaming properties in Washoe County concerning the activities of Ryan Tors as described in GSR's complaint since July 12, 2013.
- The Person Most Knowledgeable about the efforts made by the GSR to preserve the secrecy and alleged confidentiality of the par settings on the slot machines utilized by the GSR during the years 2009 through and including the present.

These requests are subject to NRS 48.095 which provides:

NRS 48.095 Subsequent remedial measures.

1. When, after an event, measures are taken which, if taken previously, would have made the event less likely to occur, evidence of the subsequent 1

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measures is not admissible to prove negligence or culpable conduct in connection with the event.

Request 18 seeks communication with any other casinos which may have been victimized by the Peppermill after the incident with Ryan Tors. These communications are irrelevant to the injuries sustained by GSR and have no evidentiary value as to either liability or damages, since they would involved only communications post event, and as such seeks information outside the scope of NRCP 16.1. Also the request is vague and ambiguous, specifically as to the term "documentary communications" and therefore Peppermill should be precluded from taking this deposition.

Likewise Request 20 seeks to compare pre-July 12, 2013 security measures with post July 12 security measures and clearly seeks information which is statutorily protected.

G. Request 26 is incomplete and therefore vague ambiguous and improper.

Peppermill is asking for the PMK who can testify concerning:

26. The Person Most Knowledgeable about daily detailed slot machine performance data for each slot machine at GSR for each month from December 29, 2009 to the present, including for each slot machine the following:

Peppermill's request is incomplete in both the original and amended notice, despite the fact the Counsel for Plaintiff's letter notified Peppermill of the inadequacies of this request. Without knowing exactly what is sought, GSR can only speculate that from the language included, Peppermill is seeking trade secret information concerning every slot machine whether or not it was accessed. Unless this is intended as a judicial admission that Mr. Tors at the direction of Peppermill accessed every machine at GSR since December 29, 2009 on a daily basis, Peppermill is also seeking information which is not reasonably calculated to lead to admissible evidence. Until such time as Peppermill provides the disclosures required under NRCP 16.1 showing which machines were accessed at Peppermill's direction and on what occasions and dates, GSR can only state that the request is not only overbroad, but highly burdensome and would be extremely expensive and time consuming to obtain information which appears to be irrelevant to the claims and defenses in this matter and in intended to harass and confuse the issues in this case.

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An examination of the Notice and Amended Notice for PMK depositions show that the notice fails to comply with the applicable rules, including the lack of a specific time and date for each topic, and the omission of a Subpoena Duces Tecum even though documents are both implicitly and explicitly requested. Moreover the topic themselves seek to obtain Trade Secrets and proprietary information, are overly broad, and ambiguous and seek information which is outside the scope of discovery in this matter. Lastly the topics themselves are improper and many of them seek information which calls for testimony by percipient witnesses not PMKS and seeks information exclusively within the custody and control of Peppermill. This last is the most disturbing since it indicates that Peppermill's failure to produce any substantive documents under NRCP 16.1 is not inadvertent but intended to evade the requirements of NRCP 16.1 and deny GSR the information to which it is entitled. GSR was the victim of conduct by Peppermill which was so nefarious that it so shocked the Nevada Gaming Commission, that Peppermill was subjected to one of the largest fines in Gaming History. Now Peppermill is trying to evade the liability of its actions by attempting to subvert the fair and complete exchange of evidence under the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure, by not only refusing to provide substantive documents under NRCP 16.1 but by implying that GSR is supposed to have obtained these documents by osmosis and therefore it has no obligation to provide this information. Peppermill is also seeking to harass GSR by filing this improper Notice of PMK depositions necessitating that GSR bring this protective order. Therefore GSR requests this honorable court to enter a Protective order:

- 1. Vacating the Notice and Amended Notice of PMK depositions;
- 2. Ordering Peppermill to Comply with 16.1 disclosure requirements prior to the noticing of any further depositions in this matter;
- 3. Instructing Peppermill to limit any future depositions to topics which do not seek proprietary and trade secret information belonging to GSR without leave of court;
- 4. Precluding Peppermill from taking any depositions seeking documents or testimony which would require the deponent to reference records without a proper Subpoena Duces Tecum;

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5.	Precluding Peppermill	from	seeking	to	take	percipient	witness	testimony	under
the guise of P	MK depositions;								*

- 6. Limiting any inquiries to the time frame in which Ryan Tors or other agents of Peppermill were accessing slot machines at GSR;
- 7. Precluding Peppermill from seeking information concerning subsequent remedial measures;
- 8. Ordering Peppermill to provide specific dates and times for any future depositions rather than group scheduling;
- 9. Precluding PMK depositions of GSR seeking information within the custody and control of Peppermill which Peppermill has not disclosed under NRCP 16.1;
 - 10. For such other and further relief as this Court deems equitable and just;
 Dated this 19th day of June 2014

COHEN-JOHNSON, LLC

By:

<u>/s/ H. Stan Johnson</u>

H. Stan Johnson, Esq.
Nevada Bar No. 00265
Terry Kinnally, Esq.
Nevada Bar No. 06379
255 E. Warm Springs Road, Suite 100
Las Vegas, Nevada 89118
Attorneys for Plaintiff

COHEN-JOHNSON, ILC 255 E. Warm Springs Road, Suite 100 Las Vegas, Newada 89119 (702) 823-5500 FAX: (702) 823-3400

Affirmation Pursuant to NRS 239B.030

The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding document does not contain the social security number of any person.

Dated this 19th day of June 2013.

COHEN-JOHNSON, LLC

By:

/s/ H. Stan Johnson
H. Stan Johnson, Esq.
Nevada Bar No. 00265
255 E. Warm Springs Road, Suite 100
Las Vegas, Nevada 89118 Attorneys for Plaintiff

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COHEN-JOHNSON, LLC 255 E. Warm Springs Road, Suite 100 Las Vegas, Nevada 89119 (702) 823-3500 FAX: (702) 823-3400

INDEX OF EXHIBITS

Number	Description					
1	Copy of Partial Transcript from Injunction Hearing conducted on August 17, 2013					
2	Gaming Control Board Complaint against Peppermill Casinos Inc.	4,11				
3	Stipulation and Settlement Order entered into between the Nevada Gaming Commission and Peppermill Casino's Inc.	4,11				
4	Amended Notice of Taking Deposition of PMK all of GSR's marketing and advertising strategies	7				

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COHEN-JOHNSON, LLC 255 E. Warm Springs Road, Suite 100 Las Vegra, Newada 89119 (702) 823-3500 FAX: (702) 823-3400

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned hereby certifies that on the 19th day of June, 2014, a true and correct copy of the foregoing Plaintiffs' Motion for Order Directing the Nevada Gaming Control Board to Produce All Documents and Other Relevant Evidence Pertaining to 13-23 was served by placing a copy thereof in the US Mail at Las Vegas, Nevada, with proper postage prepaid, addressed to the following:

COTTON, DRIGGS, WALCH, HOLLEY WOLOSON & THOMPSON C/o Clark V. Velis, Esq. 800 S. Meadows Parkway, Suite 800 Reno, Nevada 89501 Attorney for the Defendant Peppermill

ROBINSON, BELAUSTEGUI, SHARP & LOW C/o Kent R. Robinson, Esq. 71 Washington Street Reno, Nevada 89503
Attorney for the Defendant Peppermill

GUNDERSON LAW FIRM C/o Mark H. Gunderson, Esq. 3895 Warren Way Reno, Nevada 89509 Attorney for Defendant Ryan Tors

Kelly J. Montgomery, an employee of COHEN JOHNSON, LLC.

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Joey Orduna Hastings
Clerk of the Court
Transaction # 4483704 : mcholico

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     STEPHANIE KOETTING
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     CCR #207
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     75 COURT STREET
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    RENO, NEVADA
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                 IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT
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                    IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE
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            THE HONORABLE PATRICK FLANAGAN, DISTRICT JUDGE
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                                --000--
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      MEI-GSR HOLDINGS, LLC.,
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                    Plaintiffs,
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      vs.
                                     Case No. CV13-01704
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      PEPPERMILL CASINOS, INC.,
                                     Department 7
      et al.,
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                    Defendants.
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                   PARTIAL TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
19
                         PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION
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                           August 27, 2013
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                               9:00 a.m.
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                             Reno, Nevada
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24
    Reported by:
                         STEPHANIE KOETTING, CCR #207, RPR
                         Computer-Aided Transcription
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RENO, NEVADA, August 27, 2013, 9:00 a.m.

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THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Johnson. All right. This matter came before this Court on the plaintiff's motion for a temporary restraining order, preliminary injunction filed August 9th, 2013.

The factors which a court must consider in determining whether or not a temporary restraining order is appropriate in any case, is, one, the threat of irreparable harm, harm that cannot be compensated through money. Second, it's the relative interests of the party or the prejudice to the party, prejudice to the plaintiff if a TRO is not entered and prejudice to the defendant if one is entered. Third, the Court has to consider whether or not the plaintiff is likely to succeed in its litigation in this case. Fourth, what is the public — the Court should take into consideration the public's interest in this case.

Working in reverse order, the Court finds that it is in the interest of the public that there be fair, free competition amongst all businesses and industries and any attempts to undermine that core American economic principle is frowned upon and certainly this Court has a duty to intercede and to make sure that everybody operates on a level

playing field.

Third factor is the plaintiff's likelihood of success. This is a difficult factor, because there are two defendants in this case. The plaintiff's action against Mr. Tors is strong and the likelihood of them succeeding just at this basic level is a strong likelihood. The likelihood of success against the Peppermill is more problematic.

The evidence before the Court is based primarily on the DVD taken of Mr. Tors while on the property of the GSR and that Mr. Tors admits that he had been accessing this information for a considerable period of time. However, he denied that it was anything more than a prurient interest of his. And he did not in any way -- well, strike that. He did not directly implicate his employer in this case.

So this Court finds that the GSR is likely to succeed in its action against Mr. Tors, but not so likely at this stage based on this evidence to succeed against the Peppermill.

The relative prejudice to both sides, I think that bears equally on both sides. The GSR has been harmed and potentially could suffer significant economic damages through this sort of surreptitious surveillance. Also, the Peppermill would be severely curtailed in its efforts to compete on the open market if this Court were to enter a

temporary restraining order preventing them from advertising what their par is to the general public.

At this stage, it's hard to determine what impact, if any, Mr. Tors' activities has had within the Peppermill's operations. As both sides have said, this is early on in the litigation, the discovery hasn't occurred, but it is difficult for this Court to determine if there has been any infiltration of the Peppermill's operation by the information gathered — excuse me — operations by the information gathered by Mr. Tors. Much like dropping a drop of black ink into a glass of milk, it's very difficult to try to determine how it has impact, if any impact has happened, the operation of the Peppermill.

As far as the threat of irreparable harm is concerned, this is essentially, as the defense pointed out, a case of economic damages. This is not difficult for a Court or a jury to determine.

The factors the Court takes into consideration in determining whether or not to issue a preliminary injunction are three-fold. First, the Court has to determine whether the plaintiff is entitled to the relief requested and that includes restraining the commission of the complained of acts or actions. Second, whether or not the commission or the continuance of the act will produce greater irreparable harm.

And third, whether the defendant is doing some act in violation of the plaintiff's rights, which would render any judgment ineffectual.

Again, this Court must be careful in casting too wide a net. There are two defendants in this case. This Court finds that the GSR is entitled to the relief requested, including the restraining of the commission of the complained upon act. This Court finds that the commission or continuance of the act complained upon, that is, the unauthorized access to the GSR's confidential par information contained in the individual machines would produce great injury. And that the defendant, I'm speaking specifically of Tors and not of the Peppermill, was doing some act in violation of the defendant's rights.

Therefore, this Court finds that the temporary restraining order, the motion for a restraining order and preliminary injunction as to the defendant Peppermill is denied. The Court finds that the plaintiff has made a strong case against the defendant Tors. And, therefore, the motion for a temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction as to Mr. Tors is granted.

Mr. Tors is hereby enjoined from entering the property of the Grand Sierra Resort to collect or use any information that he had previously collected, that he is to

turn over any information, much along the lines that the Gaming Control Board has acquired, to the attorneys representing the Grand Sierra Resort with the exception of this universal key, which apparently is universal. The bond posted, this Court will require security in the amount of \$5,000 to be posted with the Court before the preliminary injunction is in effect. And that will be the order of the Court. Thank you very much. --000--

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STATE OF NEVADA
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                           ss.
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     County of Washoe
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          I, STEPHANIE KOETTING, a Certified Court Reporter of the
     Second Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada, in and
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     for the County of Washoe, do hereby certify;
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          That I was present in Department No. 7 of the
     above-entitled Court on August 27, 2013, at the hour of 9:00
 7
     a.m., and took verbatim stenotype notes of the proceedings
 8
 9
     had upon the preliminary injunction in the matter of MEI-GSR
     HOLDINGS, Plaintiff, vs. PEPPERMILL CASINOS, INC., et al.,
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     Defendant, Case No. CV13-01704, and thereafter, by means of
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     computer-aided transcription, transcribed them into
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     typewriting as herein appears;
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         That the foregoing transcript, consisting of pages 1
15
     through 8, both inclusive, contains a full, true and complete
     transcript of my said stenotype notes, and is a full, true
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     and correct record of the proceedings had at said time and
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    place.
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       DATED: At Reno, Nevada, this 3rd day of September, 2013.
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                              S/s Stephanie Koetting
                              STEPHANIE KOETTING, CCR #207
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Joey Orduna Hastings
Clerk of the Court
Transaction # 4483704 : mcholico

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Unice of the Attorney General S420 Netzke Lane, Suite 202 Reno. Nevada 89511 NGC 13-23



STATE OF NEVADA

BEFORE THE NEVADA GAMING COMMISSION

STATE GAMING CONTROL BOARD,

Complainant,

٧\$,

PEPPERMILL CASINOS, INC., dba

PEPPERMILL HOTEL & CASINO; WESTERN VILLAGE; RAINBOW CLUB AND CASINO; RAINBOW CASINO; and PEPPERMILL INN & CASINO,

Respondent.

COMPLAINT

The State of Nevada, on relation of its State Gaming Control Board (BOARD), Complainant herein, by and through its counsel, CATHERINE CORTEZ MASTO, Attorney General, and MICHAEL P. SOMPS, Senior Deputy Attorney General, hereby files this Complaint for disciplinary action against Respondent pursuant to Nevada Revised Statute (NRS) 463.310(2) and alleges as follows:

- 1. Complainant, BOARD, is an administrative agency of the State of Nevada duly organized and existing under and by virtue of chapter 463 of NRS and is charged with the administration and enforcement of the gaming laws of this state as set forth in Title 41 of NRS and the Regulations of the Nevada Gaming Commission.
- 2. Respondent, PEPPERMILL CASINOS, INC., is licensed by the Nevada Gaming Commission to operate gaming in Nevada as follows:
 - (a) Doing business as PEPPERMILL HOTEL & CASINO located at 2707 South Virginia Street, Reno, Nevada as a Nonrestricted licensee;
 - (b) Doing business as WESTERN VILLAGE located at 815 Nichols Boulevard, Sparks, Nevada as a Nonrestricted licensee;