Supreme Court No. District Court Case No. A-18-772761-C

VENETIAN CASINO RESORT, LLC, a Nevada limited liabytiek LAS VEGAS SANDS, LLC, a Nevada limited liability company, Petitioners,

> v.

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK, AND THE HONORABLE KATHLEEN DELANEY in her capacity as District Judge, Respondent, JOYCE SEKERA, an individual, Real Party in Interest

## APPENDIX TO PETITIONERS' EMERGENCY PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDAMUS AND/OR WRIT OF PROHIBITION UNDER NRAP RULES 21(a)(6) AND 27(e) AND EMERGENCY MOTION UNDER NRAP 8 STAYING EXECUTION OF ORDER DIRECTING PETITIONERS TO DISCLOSE PRIVATE, PROTECTED INFORMATION OF GUESTS NOT INVOLVED IN UNDERLYING LAWSUIT Volume 2 of 3 (Exhibits 15-19)

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Petitioners, VENETIAN CASINO RESORT, LLC and LAS VEGAS SANDS, LLC, by and through their counsel of record, Royal \& Miles LLP, hereby submit is Appendix in compliance with Nevada Rule of Appellate Procedure 30.

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The Appendix shall be contained in 3 separate volumes in accordance with
NRAP 30(c)(2) (2013), each volume containing no more than 250 pages.
DATED this $2 l e$ day of September, 2019.
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## CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I am an employee of the law firm of Royal \& Miles LLP, attorney's for Petitioners, VENETIAN CASINO RESORT, LLC and LAS VEGAS SANDS, LLC, and that on the 26 day of September, 2019, I served true and correct copy of the foregoing APPENDIX TO PETITIONERS' EMERGENCY PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDAMUS AND/OR WRIT OF PROHIBITION UNDER NRAP RULES 21(a)(6) AND 27(e) AND EMERGENCY MOTION UNDER NRAP 8 STAYING EXECUTION OF ORDER DIRECTING PETITIONERS TO DISCLOSE PRIVATE, PROTECTED INFORMATION OF GUESTS NOT INVOLVED IN UNDERLYING LAWSUIT Volume 2 of 3 (Exhibits 15-19), by delivering the same via U.S. Mail addressed to the following:

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Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada
Tuesday, May 14, 2019, 9:00 A.M.
PROCEEDINGS

THE COURT: Page 2, Sekera versus Venetian Casino Resort from the 9:00 o'clock.

MR. GALLIHER: Thankfully, at my age, I'm still awake.

THE COURT: That makes one of us. I, too, drove in from California this morning and that's all I can do.

MR. GALLIHER: Your Honor, Keith Galliher on behalf of plaintiff. And I'd like to introduce Kathleen Gallagher to the Court. She is actually not a relative.

THE COURT: What?
MR. GALLIHER: I know.
THE COURT: I thought you were telling me something --

MR. GALLIHER: I know. I know.
THE COURT: -- well, you did said Gallagher.
MR. GALLIHER: Yeah. Different -- different spel1ing.

But just by way of background, Kath1een finished college, two years at the University of Oregon; came to Las Vegas, attended Boyd School of Law, went to the night program; worked full time at a law office, receptionist, paralegal, law
clerk through law school; finished her law school; just took the bar, passed; was sworn in last week by Judge Cory. This is actually her first official appearance in Court as an attorney.

THE COURT: Well, welcome to the Eighth Judicial
District Court as an attorney. And congratulations on your successes.

I have some friends who went to the night program and am very proud of the Boyd Law School night program because it gives people opportunities they may not otherwise have; and welcome.

Of course, you know you get no special favors just because you are new.

MS. GALLAGHER: Thank you, Your Honor.
THE COURT: I hope everybody understands that, but thank you.

And thank you for the introduction.
MR. ROYAL: Mike Royal, representing the defendants.

And, Your Honor, my brother went to the night program and he's a licensed attorney.

THE COURT: He's a licensed attorney, too?
MR. ROYAL: And a doctor, so --
THE COURT: Are you single? Maybe we could set you up.

MR. ROYAL: No. He's a grandpa.

THE COURT: Oh.
MR. GALLIHER: And she's married. That would be a problem.

MS. GALLAGHER: Yeah.
THE COURT: Oh, so it's all bad. The Judge takes back any, you know, matchmaking efforts.

Anyway, in all seriousness, thank you again so much. Go ahead and have seats.

I just want to do a little orientation. I won't do much. I want to give people a chance to talk this one through.

I've had a few objections coming from the Discovery Commissioner, and we had a changeover in the Discovery Commissioner. This is no reflection on, you know, Commissioner Truman.

She's, you know, the -- really the Alternative Dispute Resolution Commissioner. She's been doubling up and covering for former Commissioner Bulla, now Judge Bulla.

But I am taking the time, when folks ask me to certainly, but even on the few occasions on some decisions that have been made either in the, you know, Alternative Dispute Resolution Commissioner capacity or the Discovery Commissioner capacity just to make sure that, you know, the benefit of the Court's view is had, because I think that's important to give some certainty to the clients and to understand.

You know, we have a lot going on here with this one. Maybe I did a disservice to make you wait until after the calendar calls, but I really wanted to dig in here and take the time.

Because, you know, technically what we have on the calendar is the objection to the Discovery Commissioner's Report. But, of course, what preceded in front of the Discovery Commissioner had to do with a Protective Order and certain disclosures that were made and whether they should have been made more fully when they were made, and then issues with whether or not the Protective Order should still stand.

And we don't typically see that when we see somebody coming back with just an objection to the Discovery Commissioner's Report, that we have sort of all this going on.

And then, of course, there was a counter motion to strike related to the objection because it was argued that facts and arguments that had not been previously briefed before the Discovery Commissioner, although firm, what I reviewed, there does seem to be some overlap there, but we can see what is being pointed out is what was believed to be new and should not be there.

And then another counter motion for sanctions under Rule 37. So when we go to Rule 37, you know, typically we're looking at, you know, discovery abuse sanctions there, but Rule 37 is sort of that catch all. I think it's, you know,
7.60 that really is the catch all for if you are trying to get sanctions based on what you think are things that duplicate or multiply proceedings. But there is a reference specifically here to Rule 37 sanctions being asked for.

So there's just a lot going on. And I'm going to take it in its turn and give you the opportunity to highlight your arguments here today and really have a sort of dig into the weeds of it.

I -- I guess I gave you that background too about what we're looking at as far as maybe bringing some of the things here that I'm not a rubber stamp for. I never have been even with our longtime serving Commissioner Bulla. I'm not a rubber stamp just because the special master that the Court has assigned to these matters says to do things a certain way.

And I'm not necessarily looking at this like is there an abuse of discretion. I'm really looking at it fresh to try to get it right and try to figure out, you know, how it should be done.

And, of course, we have the frame work of that the Protective Order was granted, that there was some -- now, and I guess my last thing I want to say, and, again, I know this is a lot of background, but it did seem to me like there was a lot of open-ended things in this Discovery Commissioner's Report and Recommendation.

And what's being challenged, I think, of course, is just the outcome of the fact that the Protective Order would stand and -- or be granted in part and denied in part and that there would be certain things that were still allowed to be redacted and whatnot.

But then there were all these other things about, like, there was missing incident reports and somebody was going to try to figure out what that was all about. And then there was a sort of looking into if there were prior complaints that were substantially similar and that those would be provided.

And so I just -- I'm looking first and foremost for a -- where we stand with any of those things or has it all just been sitting idle, and fair enough if it has, because of the objection?

Mr. Galliher?
MR. GALLIHER: Actually, I guess I lead off since we filed the objection.

THE COURT: Yes.
MR. GALLIHER: The way this all started is we sent out a request for production of documents to the Venetian requesting prior injury incident reports regarding people who slipped and fell on marble floors.

THE COURT: Right.
MR. GALLIHER: Pretty simple.

THE COURT: Pretty simple except for it's a giant hotel concern with a lot of marble floors. But otherwise pretty simple.

MR. GALLIHER: We11, pretty simple, but the marble floors are all uniform. It's not like they're different. They have the same configuration, the same surface, the same design. All of that is the same in terms of --

THE COURT: And that really wasn't the point of the Protective Order request; right? It was more of a privacy and HIPAA and things.

MR. GALLIHER: We11, and I'11 address that in a minute, but that's what started things.

And, of course, our position with respect to the request was, okay, this is relevant to the issue of foreseeability, which, of course, was something we have to prove as far as our case.

It's also very, very important with respect to the issue of notice. And that is that the Venetian is on notice of the condition of their floors and the fact they're exceptionally dangerous when they're wet.

And, lastly, it was also very relevant to the issue of comparative neg1igence.

The Court, I'm sure, has witnessed slip and fall cases where defense attorneys will approach the plaintiff and, of course, through questioning by the inmate that the plaintiff
was comparatively negligent because the plaintiff did not see the substance on the floor.

We11, our position when we requested this information was, well, if there are other people who have slipped and fell on these floors, then we want to know who they are because we would like to bring those people in, of course, subject to the Court's discretion, and we would like to present them to establish the fact that: Hey, I walked through the Venetian. The floors are identical, and I didn't see anything on the floor. I fell and got hurt. So that's how it started.

And then initially the response from the Venetian was: Well, we'll give you -- they actually produced 64 reports, but they were redacted. A11 of the victim information was deleted from the report.

So I called opposing counsel and complained and said: Look, we need the unredacted reports so we can contact these people and verify the information contained in these reports and find out, in fact, if they would be available to serve as witnesses in this case.

Well, the response then was: We11, I'11 give you the redacted reports but $I$ want you to stipulate to a Protective Order, and that is that you agree that this information not be disseminated to anybody else.

I said: No. I can't do that, nor should I.
This is not proprietary information. This is
information that should be readily available to anyone who sues the Venetian.

THE COURT: Just to be clear, it wasn't Attorney's Eyes Only. It was okay to be seen by experts and --

MR. GALLIHER: Experts and --
THE COURT: -- and the client.
MR. GALLIHER: -- and shared with other attorneys who have lawsuits against Venetian.

THE COURT: Yeah. But, no, I'm not talking about your position.

I was talking about -- because when you said that it was -- the Protective Order was you and no one else, I just wanted to clarify that it was for litigation purposes in this litigation.

MR. GALLIHER: Yes.
THE COURT: So it would have been inclusive of experts in this litigation and staff of the counsel in this 1itigation.

It was just not to be shared outside of anybody necessary for this litigation, because there are -- there's a difference between an Attorney's Eyes Only request and a request where the client and the expert can see it.

MR. GALLIHER: Understood. No, this is not an attorney's on1y request.

This was you can use it in litigation but you
can't use it outside the litigation. You can't give it to anybody else who's involved in litigation against the Venetian. You have to keep it in this litigation.

And my response was: I can't agree to that because I do not think that a Protective Order is proper in this case given the nature of what we're asking for, injury incident reports.

There are a number of pending lawsuits against the Venetian as a result of these floors and people slipping on these floors.

And, I mean, the Court should be aware that as members of the Nevada Justice Association, we all share information concerning our cases. We share briefing, we share experts and we share discovery that, in fact, we collected in our case.

And as the Court would note from the objection that we filed, and by the way, giving credit where credit is due, Kath1een wrote the objection. She researched it and wrote it. And I thought she did an excellent job.

The bottom line is that the cases in this country are uniform, that a Protective Order is not proper in a situation like this because what it does is it increases discovery costs.

For example, in this case, I received 64 prior fall reports redacted. Attorney Goldstein had another case

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against the Venetian. He received 32. Same time frames.
What happened when I got my redacted reports, I exchanged them with him. He sent them to me -- and by the way, there was no Protective Order in place. There was no motion practice in place, despite what's being represented.

THE COURT: I was going to say because I do have a counter motion for you --

MR. GALLIHER: Yeah. I know.
THE COURT: -- to comply with the Court order and a counter motion for sanctions related --

MR. GALLIHER: This was done right upfront. The minute $I$ got the information, I -- I exchanged it with counsel. George Bochanis also got a set. He exchanged a set.

So what we did is we got a set and compared notes. And 10 and behold, what we find is I don't have four of the reports that Mr . Goldstein has. He doesn't have 35 of the reports that I have. And Mr. Bochanis has about 11 that I don't have.

So what we're finding is this -- and the interesting thing about this is that the Venetian, when they defend these cases, they always retain different defense firms. So they don't retain the same firm to represent them in defending these cases.

Now, why do I think that's the case?
Well, gee, if you have an ethical defense lawyer

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and in one case you send them 32 reports for the same time frame and the next case you send them 64 reports, the first thing he's going to ask is: Well, what are you doing? Why don't I have all the reports?

And the other thing that troubles me in the case is I took the deposition of EMT Security Guard Larson, and that's referenced in the motion practice. And Mr. Larson testified that he had investigated -- his best estimate was a hundred injury falls himself as an EMT security guard being employed with the Venetian for a period of nine years.

We11, he's one of two or three EMT security guards per shift. There are three shifts. So if we assume that he's an average EMT security guard, that means that there is somewhere between 600 and 900 injury falls on these floors at the Venetian during the nine-year time frame. If we narrow it down to the five years that we requested, we'll estimate a suite of 500 falls.

We11, I got 64 reports, and the reports I got were not the same reports as Mr. Goldstein got, were not the same reports that Mr . Bochanis got.

So obviously from my perspective, it was: Well, why would I stipulate to a Protective Order in this case given what we know is the situation? And we argued this before Commissioner Truman.

And, quite frankly, what happened is that the

Protective Order argument was made in the reply to the opposition to the initial motion that was filed. The Protective Order that was sought at issue was: We want to be able to submit redacted reports. That was the issue.

I responded and said: No, there's no privacy issue here.

And HIPAA certain1y doesn't apply. We're not talking about a medical facility.

So -- and the Social Security Numbers are not on the reports, so that's not at issue.

The only thing we want is contact information. We want a name and address of the person who fell.

We11, in response to our opposition for the first time in the reply, the argument was expanded. Now, it's, like -- because at that point in time the defense learned that we had shared information with the other two attorneys and apparently that upset the Venetian. So now the game changes.

Now, it's, like, well, you know what? We want a Protective Order because we don't want you to be able to disclose this information to any other attorney that's involved in litigation against the Venetian.

Well, as we pointed out in our objection, that's completely contrary to the uniform case law throughout the country. There are no cases that we located in which a Court upheld a Protective Order of that nature.

Well, we didn't get a chance to brief that because it was a reply in motion practice.

So we went in and argued the issue, and we lost the issue before Commissioner Truman. And, quite frankly, Commissioner Truman was just flat wrong.

So the bottom line is that the order was issued. And then on top of it, it's now been magnified even further by the defense because now I'm supposed to go out and I -- and I violated her order -- it wasn't an order. It was a report and recommendation.

And I had to go out now and I have to request all that information, all those reports back from counsel. I'm not sure why because that was never even argued before the Discovery Commissioner.

So all of a sudden, from a situation where we have a -- a Protective Order that should not have been issued, period, with respect to sharing information or with respect to redacted reports, that's now been expanded by the defense into this -- and I'm a little surprised because Mike Royal and I, believe it or not, get along quite well.

And I'm reading this and it's, like, oh, well, I had no idea I was so clever. I didn't realize that I was that smart and that disingenuous; but I guess maybe, perhaps, Mr. Royal thinks I am.

But the bottom line is that the reports that we

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received, redacted reports, were shared well before there was any talk about a Protective Order. So I'm not in violation of anything.

The information was also shared well before there was ever a motion practice filed before the Discovery Commissioner. And the only reason that was filed was because I refused to stipulate to a Protective Order which precluded me from sharing information.

So the bottom line is all of this now has been expanded far beyond -- I'm not even going to address the Schulman deposition. I think that's a subject of separate motion, a separate proceeding. I think that Mr. Royal's position was completely wrong in that situation.

I'm addressing right now the proprietary nature of a Discovery Commissioner Report and Recommendation that tells me I can't get unredacted reports so I can contact these people and present them, subject to the Court's discretion at trial, to show notice, foreseeability and comparative negligence, or the absence of --

THE COURT: But, Mr. Galliher, the order would let you do that if you just needed the names and the information for contact purposes for this litigation.

But what you're suggesting is, is that it's really two-fold: Like you could have what you need for this litigation, but you've already shared it and you want to
continue to share it and you want to support your bar by -- by sharing this information.

Is that what you meant by saying it creates some form of efficiency or judicial or partly economy because then all of the same information would be out there amongst all the same plaintiffs attorneys.

MR. GALLIHER: Well, actually the recommendation, of course, is that the reports remain redacted. The recommendation is not that I get the names and addresses of the people who fell. The Report and Recommendation denies me that.

THE COURT: Fair enough.
As you said, you were talking about negotiating a Protective Order but you didn't agree, and that would have been a negotiated matter.

MR. GALLIHER: Right.
THE COURT: But you got it or you did not get
it?
MR. GALLIHER: No, I didn't.
I still don't have the names and addresses of the people who fell.

THE COURT: I think that -- okay. And this is why we have oral argument, because I thought I connected properly to the fact that you only got a redacted and that was what was ordered.

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But then when you started arguing and you said you shared it and that may have upset them, that struck me as: Okay. We11, wait a minute. Maybe there was some sharing of it in an unredacted form and that's what -- you know, to you, and then that's what -- you know, you're upset because you shared that with the others. So you only received the redacted.

MR. GALLIHER: Yeah. We've never seen an unredacted report -- Injury Incident Report from the Venetian as requested.

And -- and we go right back to the question of -- and we've argued this in our -- our objection. Kathleen did an excellent job of briefing the issue. It violates NRCP-1, it violates the case law that we cited, which is universal.

The reason that you are allowed to do what we do is you share the -- share information. Remember, we're suing a big corporate defendant. And they're being sued a lot.

We've -- we've identified five or six pending lawsuits that we didn't know about, additional reports we didn't know about in our opposition -- or our objection because Kathleen did the research and located the information.

So our position is that the case law makes it very clear that this type of sharing of information is encouraged because it decreases discovery costs.

Otherwise, if you allow this situation where we
cannot disseminate the information that we've uncovered in this case to other attorneys who are suing the Venetian, then that forces us, all of us, to discover information ourselves in each case unilaterally without sharing information or relying upon information that's received from other people, other attorneys involved in the case.

And what makes that even worse is that the second purpose of all of this is to do exactly what we did: Crosscheck, make sure that the corporate defendant is being honest and forthright in giving you the information that you've requested.

And the best way for us to determine that is to compare what we received with what other attorneys suing the Venetian have received. And what we find in this case is it's not the same. So --

THE COURT: And interestingly, Mr. Royal says that it's exactly what you did, which is why we need the Protective Order to begin with because things shouldn't be shared.

No, I appreciate it. I think you covered everything very well. I think I have a few questions.

You -- there was a couple of procedural things. I didn't know if you wanted to address them now, or we'11 just as we kind of wrap up, we'll go over it. But there was the challenge that the counter motions really -- that you
brought -- the counter motions could not be added here.
MR. GALLIHER: Well, in reality, there should have been an objection. And if the Court ordered, there should have been a response to the objection. That's all that should be here.

What happened is that the defense filed the counter motion. They filed a counter motion and we filed a response to that motion to strike because our argument was --

THE COURT: And I have that motion to strike --
MR. GALLIHER: -- that that should not have been filed. That all we should have had here today would have been the objection and the response to the objection and nothing else. So that's why we filed a Motion to Strike.

THE COURT: Well, and uniquely our rules until the recent incarnation of the rules $I$ don't think even allowed for a response to the objection.

MR. GALLIHER: Right.
THE COURT: But the new rules do. And everybody
always did it, so, you know, it is what it is.
MR. GALLIHER: And I'm fine with that.
But the rest of the -- the rest of -- everything after what should have been the response really has no place here, which is why we filed the Motion to Strike.

And the -- for example, the deposition shouldn't be here. It could be raised before the Discovery Commissioner,
if, in fact, the defense really feels they have a valid argument. I don't think they do.

So the bottom line is the Commissioner's Report and Recommendation, which is flat wrong, she got it wrong. I'm not blaming her for that because she didn't have all the briefing that you have before you at the time she made the decision. It was raised in reply for the first time.

So now that we've got the Venetian's position, which is, you know, you can't distribute this to anybody else, we've researched the law. The law does not support that decision as we've cited in our brief.

Numerous cases throughout the country have said we actually encourage this because it reduces discovery costs, number one. And number two, it enables the attorneys suing the corporate entity to crosscheck whether or not the information they're receiving in discovery is accurate.

Submitted.
THE COURT: A11 right. Thank you.
Ms. Gallagher, did he miss anything? Is there something else that we should cover?

I'm kind of being facetious.
MR. GALLIHER: I don't have a problem with that. I don't mind being reminded.

MS. GALLAGHER: I was just going to say --
THE COURT: I'm sorry. It was a poor joke. I
just -- yeah, because he credited you with writing so much, I thought in case he missed something.

But, of course, it's -- it's just a summary. I was only joking. But thank you for your efforts and thank you, Mr. Galliher, for your argument.

Mr. Royal, and wherever you want to start. We've got some procedural, obviously, arguments and I know you cited to 2.20 for, you know, bringing a counter motion that relates and some other things that it is.

Under the current rules, it does contemplate that there's an objection that there was either a response to the objection and that's how you would resolve these issues.

I don't know whether I have a ton of heartburn that you raised the issues the way that you did. It's just whether or not, you know, we're going to address them here or not. But however you want to start -- wherever you want to start.

MR. ROYAL: Your Honor, the reason I -- the reason $I$ filed the counter motion is because it's so closely connected to -- to the timeline of events that are at issue here.

I mean, when Mr.- -- when Mr. Galliher says he -- the way he presents this is that I sandbagged -- that the -you know, the defendant sandbagged before going before the Discovery Commissioner.

This was -- I actually sent him correspondence on December 17th, 2018. I let him know from the very beginning that my client wanted this information to be protected. So I sent him a letter with a copy of a Protective Order, a draft, for him to look at. He contacted me and indicated he's not going to do that. We had a 2.34 .

I went ahead and I -- you know, and I frankly just decided I will go ahead and give him redacted copies and see if that satisfies the situation.

He contacted me -- that was on January 4th.
He contacted me and said: Okay, I'm not satisfied. You're not allowed to do this.

I -- and I said: We11, why? Why? You've got the prior incidents. Okay? You've got whatever it is that you need to make your notice arguments.

No, no, no. I need to be able to contact every one of these people and maybe even their relatives and witnesses, whatever, and I need to be able to talk to them about the case. Every one of these people are potential witnesses.

And I said: Well, we're not going to agree to that. You know, and so we had a -- we had a -- you know, we had another 2.34. And we agreed that I would file a motion for Protective Order.

Now, I sent him a letter on January 23rd
again --
THE COURT: You agreed to file a motion for the Protective Order. You did not agree to the Protective Order.

MR. ROYAL: I'm sorry. Thank you, Your Honor.
THE COURT: No, no. You said it that way. I was just confirming for the record that's how $I$ heard it. It was that the understanding was you couldn't resolve it.

MR. ROYAL: Right.
THE COURT: So you were going to do a motion and that's -- we're reconfirming it.

MR. ROYAL: Some of the correspondence that I've -- that I've provided to the Court, e-mailed -- or a letter, or whatever, e-mail to Mr. Galliher, Mr. Galliher writes me back and one of the things he said was: Go ahead and file your motion. I don't believe the Discovery Commissioner is going to agree with you.

Okay. Fine. All right. That's why we file motions.

The motion was then filed on February 1st. So when Mr . Galliher today represented before the Court, I didn't provide any of this information -- or rather I provided this information before there was any motion practice. That's what he just said.

Now, what I -- what I have provided the Court is an affidavit from Mr. Goldstein, who said he first met with

Mr. Galliher on February 7th, 2019. So that would be six days after we filed the motion. It would be well after the time that Mr. Galliher and I had a discussion about whether or not my client wanted this information to be protected.

He understood -- he understood from the very beginning, at least from December 17th, 2018, that this information was something my client wanted protected. He understood that.

Now, if he shared the information with Mr. Goldstein, maybe if he could show that he did that between January 4th and maybe January 23rd, that would be one thing. But that's not what happened, and that's not what at least the evidence we have -- the Court has before it shows.

We agreed on January 23rd, I would file a motion. I filed a motion on February 1st. He met with Mr. Galliher -- or, sorry, Mr. Galliher met with Mr. Goldstein on February 7th, and that's when they had their exchange.

By the way, I didn't know that. I didn't know that when I filed the motion. I thought that we -- it was just going to be a simple motion before the Court and we were just going to try to get this resolved.

What it looks like happened from my perspective is that once Mr. Galliher was aware we were going to be filing the motion, he wanted to go ahead and do a preemptive exchange with Mr. Goldstein, Mr. Bochanis and whoever else just to hedge
his bets in case the Court granted the motion.
And so then he files his opposition. I filed my reply. And at the time I filed my reply, I did not know that Mr. Goldstein had actually used information about this, the subject of the motion for Protective Order. I didn't know that until after I filed my reply.

So you'11 see, Your Honor, that I actually filed an addendum to the reply to let the Discovery Commissioner know: Hey, I just found out, Mr. Goldstein and Mr.- -- I mean, while this motion is pending, they're exchanging information.

So when we got to the hearing, that's when Mr. Galliher -- that's when Mr. Galliher, for the first time, is talking about his explanation of why he needs this other information. Oh, and Mr. Goldstein only got 32, and, of course, I gave him 64.

So I gave him 64 and I'm the bad guy because I actually gave him twice as many as whatever Mr. Goldstein got. And he's trying to suggest to the Discovery Commissioner that there's some nefarious plan by my client.

And all I can tell, Your Honor, is at the time, at the time that $I$ argued this, that we argued this before the Discovery Commissioner on March 13th, 2019, I did not know -- I did not know that on March 12th, the day before, March 12th, 2019, that Mr. Goldstein had taken all 64,660 pages of those documents provided to him by Mr. Galliher while this motion was
pending and he filed it with the Court, so it became a public record.

I didn't know that. Do you think I would -- if I knew that, I would have brought that up before the Discovery Commissioner?

He's saying today: Well, Mr. Royal should have brought that up. I would have brought that up if he would have told me. He didn't tell me. He didn't tell me that Mr. Goldstein had -- had filed this with the Court.

I mean, of course, I would have wanted it -this information back. My understanding at the time of the hearing was that he met with Mr. Goldstein, there was some exchange: Hey, you only got 32. Well, I got 64. Oh, this isn't right.

You know, it wasn't my understanding that they were actually physically providing these to each other or he was providing it to them.

Now, he -- he -- Mr. Galliher said: Well, Mr. Royal -- Mr. Royal, there were -- there were a couple that Mr. Goldstein had and Mr. Royal didn't produce or maybe three or four. And that's why the Discovery Commissioner said: Well, okay. Mr. Royal, will you, please, go look at that? Which I did.

And I sent correspondence to counse1 afterwards:
I looked at these. None of these apply. This is why. I

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explained to him there's been no other conversation with Mr. Galliher about that.

So here we are -- you know, the question -- the question $I$ have here is, first of all, as it relates to the underlying motion, our argument to the Discovery Commissioner was simple. It was: Look, they want to take this information, they want names, they want whatever they need, addresses. He not only wants to contact these people, he wants to share it with Mr. Goldstein.

Mr. Bochanis, he wants to throw it online; he wants to put it in some repository or deposit -- I don't know what he's going to do with it. But he wants unfettered access to these people.

Not just so that he and his firm can contact them for this case to see if maybe there might be some reason they can call them as a witness for whatever reason, comparative negligence, which I still don't get. But he wants to -- he wants to let Mr. Goldstein, Mr. Bochanis and every other lawyer in town contact these people for whatever reason.

And, you know, our argument was, they have privacy rights too. And regarding HIPAA and so forth, I argued before the Discovery Commissioner, that there was private information in each of these.

We have EMTs that respond to these -- to these events. They get medical history information from these
people. They -- they do whatever assessments that they do, and take statements from these people about what was hurt and so forth.

And this information, I argued, at least is -they deserve some protection. And so --

THE COURT: That's more of a general argument; right?

MR. ROYAL: Yes.
THE COURT: Because HIPAA --
MR. ROYAL: Right.
THE COURT: I think we can all agree, does not apply to lawyers, it does not apply to hotel casinos.

MR. ROYAL: I argued -- I argued this as HIPAA-related information.

THE COURT: Okay. So basically it's medical information that you are concerned with.

MR. ROYAL: Yes, yes. Absolutely. And that these people have privacy rights.

Now, I said: Look, if Mr. -- if Mr. Galliher sees a factual situation where he feels like, okay, that one -that's on point. We can use that one. Here's case number two, three, seven, eight. Could you -- and then we talk about that.

That's what she said when she said you guys can sit and meet and confer if you find something factually similar. That's never happened. We've never had that

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discussion.
He's not one time come back to me and said: Hey, this one on -- on this date is kind of similar. I'm really interested in this one. Can you maybe give me that information? Can we talk about that? Not once.

It's just all been about this -- you know, just swinging for the fences.

Now, the last thing I want to bring up regarding the -- you know, the fact is Mr. Galliher says he has no duty. He had no duty to go to Mr. Goldstein and say: Hey, don't file that with the Court. I've got a motion pending. I know I gave that to you, but don't file it. Okay?

He was so sure that the Discovery Commissioner was not going to grant my motion, that he just started divvying it up.

THE COURT: Well, let's -- let's do this: I want to stay on the, sort of, as much as I can the legal point because clearly there are, you know, concerns here with how and when communications occurred and who said what to whom and who gave what to whom.

But, you know, what Mr. Galliher has pointed out in his objection is that, you know, the very generic rule one that we have here, the Feds have, about, you know, speedy, just, et cetera, resolutions and expensive resolutions and then tying in to case law -- a lot of it is federal -- but tying in
to case law -- and, you know, of course we do look to our federal counterparts for rule interpretations -- but tying it in to, you know, how -- it doesn't really exist that this kind of information can and should be allowed to be redacted.

What are we hanging our hat on legally other than just, well, you know, maybe these people shouldn't be bothered?

MR. ROYAL: We11, I think that, you know, one of our arguments was that we have -- we have a relationship with our guests.

THE COURT: Sure.
MR. ROYAL: We have a relationship with our guests, and they come to us and they provide us with certain information -- their contact information, whatever, the dates of birth, and we do have Social Security numbers, and that kind of information is available in these reports.

And so, yeah, we don't -- it's our position that it's not necessarily -- we can't just -- we can't just give this information out every time -- not just because Mr . Galliher wants it for his case, but so he can give it to every attorney in town?

He can do whatever he wants with this information and publish it anywhere, any way he wants to?

THE COURT: We11, I mean, there's other ways to fashion this; right?

I mean, I -- if Commissioner Truman had made a decision to say unredacted to them but limited to just them, I think that could be -- have been viewed as a reasonable outcome.

You know, because then they have the opportunity to contact people but it's limited to how they utilize it, but that's not what happened here.

Commissioner Truman said to redact it so they don't have names, they don't have those abilities, they just have number of incidents. And then that got shared.

You know, so I don't know what would have been shared or not shared. And I don't know what would be shared or not shared if I have a disagreement in any way with Commissioner Truman's outcome, but I just think that there's lots of different ways to look at this.

It just -- it strikes me as, you know, you've got a plaintiff who had a circumstance, and I don't understand it to necessarily -- I guess, let me say it this way: What if it wasn't the Venetian? What if it was -- I hate to pick anyplace, you know, a Walgreens, and somebody asked for prior instances in a reasonable time frame and they had three. I'm not thinking Walgreens is going and redacting it all out because they don't want them to have the information and/or potentially it gets shared.

You know, like you said, at the Venetian, they
have a relationship with their client -- with their customers. And I don't know, some of these maybe we'11 call them better customers than others, right, or return guests, visitors, players, whatever.

But, you know, because of the volume of it, you know, perhaps that was a concern or just because of the -- of the nature of what might be done with it, I guess, was a concern, but it just -- I really just want to make this decision based on what $I$ think the prevailing case law tells us and not on some sort of, you know -- I'm not saying this is what Commissioner Truman did, but some sort of knee jerk that, well, this is medical information, so, oop, we can't -- oop, no, we can't do.

Because that's really not a legitimate basis I think to go back -- there may be others, but I don't think that is.

So just kind of giving you the benefit of those thoughts for what they're worth.

MR. ROYAL: I mean, our -- my main point, Your Honor, is our client -- or our clients are -- our customers' right to privacy related to this information.

Mr. Galliher just wants to start contacting -we don't know how -- I mean, he's just going to start contacting everybody. And -- and Mr. Goldstein is going to start contacting everybody. And Mr. Bochanis is going to start
contacting everybody because it's all going to be shared.
And who knows who else?
So my initial -- my initial motion,
Your Honor -- my initial motion was very straightforward. And it was simply that we're going to -- we'll give him the reports unredacted, and he didn't share them with anybody.

But then I found out -- then I found out --
THE COURT: That he shared them.
MR. ROYAL: -- that he had shared them. After I filed the motion and -- you know, and so I -- yeah. I mean, I say, okay. Okay, fine. You know what, just keep them redacted.

I think -- and I think that Commissioner Truman had some -- I think that played into May -- I don't know. I can't read her mind. She -- you know, but it certainly -- it's not in the Report and Recommendation.

But the fact that he's already sharing this information, while it's an issue before the Court, the fact that he shared it and, you know, while this objection's pending and everything else, I mean, it's still being -- it's out there.

It's been filed with other -- in other proceedings. In the Smith -- Venetian versus Smith, or Smith versus Venetian. And it's been filed by Mr. Goldstein. I don't know, it may be filed elsewhere.

But I think that alone, Your Honor, is -- I mean, I understand -- I mean, I -- that alone to me is just -I can't understand. If he felt that her ruling was wrong, he should have moved for a stay. He didn't do that.

You know, he said it's just a Report and Recommendation, but it's still -- it's still something that he can't just thumb his nose at.

And that's what I think has happened here and that's why we filed the counter motion.

THE COURT: A11 right. Any final word, Mr. Galliher?

MR. GALLIHER: Yes, Your Honor.
This -- first of all, the 64 reports we're talking about were all slip and falls on liquid on the marble floors at the Venetian. That's pretty substantially similar.

And Mr. Royal may have forgotten, but I actually did a letter to him and requested a conference -- we haven't had it yet -- about the fact that it's my belief that all 64 reports are substantially similar and, therefore, the unredacted information should be disclosed in each and every case.

However, the bottom line is, and I think the Court's pointed this out in response to Mr. Royal's argument, there is zero case law in this country that supports what the Commissioner Truman report -- what she recommended in this
case; zero.
All of the case law in this country encourages those of us who represent plaintiffs against corporations, major corporations, to gather our discovery information and share it with each other for the obvious reason that it makes the litigation far less expensive.

The other thing I think that's important here is there's a complaint about the fact that we don't know the relationship of the people who fell to the Venetian. They may have been people walking through, they may have been people shopping, they may have been gamblers. We don't know any of that.

I don't think any of that matters because, remember, most people have the absolute discretion to talk with us or not talk with us.

If we contact an individual and we say we'd like to know what happened to you at the Venetian, and they say: Go pound sand. We11, okay, end of inquiry.

But there may be people who are anxious to tell their story, who want to weigh in.

And by the way, just so you know, this isn't really nove1. I co-counseled in a case before Judge Crockett, Bassu (phonetic) versus Planet Hollywood. The issue had arisen. Judge Crockett ordered redacted reports.

And people have been sent out, interviewed
people. Some people wanted to talk to them, some people don't want to talk to them. But are we the judges ultimate decision at time of trial regarding how much of this information to admit into evidence?

But we're not talking about that now. We're talking about discovery. We're talking about something which is reasonably calculated to lead to discoverable evidence. And I can't think of anything more reasonably calculated to lead to discoverable evidence than unredacted reports.

And, secondarily, because there's an absolute dearth of case law which supports the Venetian position and all the case law supports our position, we should be allowed to share the information with counsel, who also have a similar interest against the Venetian.

Submitted.
THE COURT: All right. Mr. Royal, did you have something --

MR. ROYAL: I don't want to belabor this.
THE COURT: There's, like, counter motions and things, so I get it. I don't want to close anything --

MR. ROYAL: I don't want to belabor this, and I -- just to make this clear: None of those prior cases were substantially similar because in this case there was no liquid on the floor. Okay? That's -- that's -- it is what it is.

I mean, if counsel is being honest, he knows
that. But there was nothing on the floor.
So even with -- with -- I mean, what counsel hasn't done is justify, justify, how it is that he could -even though he disagrees with me, even though he thinks the law is not on my side, whatever, okay, as soon as he knew that we were filing a motion for Protective Order he had zero respect for me, my client, for the Court because he just went out and started sharing it anyway.

That's what I can't just -- I can't understand, and I just don't think that that kind of conduct -- I think -to me it's egregious. I guarantee you if the roles were reversed and I was the one out there sharing information or whatever it was about his client, he would be going nuts and seeking sanctions against me.

What we see here is very, very blatant conduct on the part of counsel in the way that he conducted himself here. That's all I can say --

THE COURT: A11 right.
MR. ROYAL: -- in respect to that.
THE COURT: And did you need a response?
MR. GALLIHER: On1y -- first of al1, in my 45 years of practice $I$ don't think I've ever really gone nuts, and I wouldn't plan on going nuts in this case as well. That's just not my way of doing things.

THE COURT: Well, I mean, one of the things
that's being described, and I'm not pressing you on it, and maybe I'm wrong not to press you on it, but what's being indicated here is, at the very same time you know that you haven't had agreement on a Protective Order, at the very same time that you know that they're going to be arguing for this and it very well could be ordered, even though you didn't feel it was likely that Commissioner Truman would do it and you're not, you know, again, the first party I've had come in here thinking that, you know, things would go a certain way.

We had ten-plus years of a particular discovery commissioner. Now we have a new one, at least for now. And possibly go a different way. But that right on the eve of this being decided that you chose to share what you had.

MR. GALLIHER: That's absolutely wrong.
THE COURT: Okay. Tell me what's wrong.
MR. GALLIHER: Absolutely wrong.
Remember, the argument that we were not able to disseminate the information outside this litigation was raised for the first time by the defense in the reply to the Motion for Protective Order before the Discovery Commissioner.

THE COURT: We11, I heard you say that before but I didn't connect that to being sort of the informal discussions that you all had about what may happen or not happen, and that would be shared.

MR. GALLIHER: There was no discussion at all
about not sharing reports until $I$ objected to the fact that we didn't receive unredacted reports.

Then the offer was made: We'll give you unredacted reports so long as you agree to a Protective Order that says you won't share them.

And I said: No. I won't do that. I was upfront from the get-go.

The fact that Mr. Royal filed a motion for Protective Order after we had our conversations -- and by the way, several of them -- didn't affect the fact that, again, as I've represented before -- first of a11, I don't know what Mr. Goldstein did.

Mr. Goldstein and I, first of all, never physically met anyway. We communicated by e-mail with my -- my paralegal. We sent the reports in by e-mail. And the bottom line is that he filed his motion one day before some hearing.

I have no control over when he filed his motion or what he based it on.

The bottom line -- in fact, I had no idea that he was going to use the redacted reports in the way that he used them.

But, again, it goes right back to what does case law allow us to do. And it's just very clear. There just are no cases to the contrary, and that is: We are allowed to share information for the reasons that I've outlined to the Court.

Otherwise, where are we as Plaintiffs' lawyers representing individual persons against corporations?

If we are -- if judge -- if Commissioner Truman's Report and Recommendation were upheld, where would we be?

We would have a rule for the Venetian and a different rule for everybody else. Whenever you litigate against the Venetian, well, you're entitled to require prior incident reports, but they can redact them so you can't contact the victims to verify information or present them at trial. And, by the way, because it's the Venetian, you can't share them with any other attorney who has a lawsuit against the Venetian or any other hotel.

Well, that's not the law and there are obvious reasons why.

So, again, I submit it.
MR. ROYAL: Now, I have to --
THE COURT: And, trust me, I'm not the tennis judge; right? I'm not going to keep doing this and then you always get the last word with the point. But --

MR. ROYAL: But I just want to be --
THE COURT: You want to clarify because you --
MR. ROYAL: I want to clarify.
THE COURT: -- argued it one way in terms of the communications, what was happening and Mr. Galliher just
clarified it a different way.
So go ahead.
MR. ROYAL: A11 I can do, Your Honor, is to ask that -- I've -- I've tried to give the Court as much information as I can.

THE COURT: I got a lot of information.
MR. ROYAL: And because I want the Court to be informed.

Mr. -- Mr. Galliher just said I don't know -- I don't know what Mr. Galliher -- or Goldstein did.

Mr. Goldstein, I -- I don't have any declarations or -- or -- from Mr. Galliher about what happened. I do have one from Mr. Goldstein that I provided to the Court that says he met with him on February 7th.

He said he met with them or they exchanged -whatever. I don't know if it was by e-mail. I just know it was February 7th after we filed our motion.

And so Mr. Galliher has made representations here that, you know -- he says before I really filed anything or we started really talking about it, he already gave this to Mr. Goldstein.

I'm just telling you, Mr. Goldstein -- this is a declaration that he filed with the Court. As an officer of the Court, he got them on February 7th, and he says: I have no control over what he does.

Yes, he did. Mr. Galliher had control. He had control not to -- first of all, he had control not to give it to him; secondly, he had control that said: Hey, hey, hey, don't file anything with the Court. There's something pending right now, and let's just kind of keep it on the down low. I don't know. See what the Court does.

But instead, because he's so sure of himself of what the Court was going to do, he just said: All right. You know, go ahead Mr. Goldstein, go ahead Mr. Bochanis, here you go. The Court's on our side.

And so even if Your Honor -- even if Your Honor does not affirm the Discovery Commissioner Report and Recommendation, we still have the issue of what Mr. Galliher did here with respect to this information, that at least for a period of time was to be protected. And it wasn't protected. He did nothing to protect it.

In fact, he did everything so that it wasn't protected, everything he could to make sure it wasn't protected regardless of the Court's determination.

THE COURT: A11 right. Thank you.
MR. GALLIHER: I'm tired.
THE COURT: Submit it.
MR. GALLIHER: Submitted.
THE COURT: Al1 right. I should share this. I mean, I'm sure counsel knows this, but maybe I shouldn't assume
because shockingly I've been in this job ten years, which I didn't even think of until $I$ got my certificate, which I didn't know that they gave you for ten years of service here a couple months ago.

I spent nine years in-house counsel for the Mirage Casino and Hote1. I was not anything to do with personal injury. That was all done at the corporate level. In fact, my colleague, Carolyn Ellsworth, was the one who did that in the day when I was there.

I was the client on occasion for a settlement conference or such, but we didn't have anything to do with any of that. But I do know that we -- we handled subpoena productions. We handled other things.

And I was just -- as I'm reading through this, I couldn't help but think back and think: Would we have refused to give these things out? Would we have asked to have them redacted and would that have been a proper ask? Would we have been likely to receive that?

Now, this goes back a long time, because ten years on this job and another eight years in a different job since I was at the Mirage, so, you know, I'm still in denial of how old I am.

But I really -- I looked at this and I just thought, you know, when all is said and done, to me it's all going to boil back down to what is proper discovery, what is
relevant, and what should have been disclosed. And if there should have been some limitations on it, what should those be?

And I said it a minute ago, and my mind stil1 stays there, was there, kind of, after reviewing all the paperwork -- which, again, I do want to compliment. It was very thorough and very detailed. I'm not sure my law clerk would appreciate to have the same set of it with all the time she had to spend on it, but it really let me see and understand everything as best as I could and of course we clarified it further here today -- is, you know, putting myself in the shoes of the Discovery Commissioner and looking at everything fresh, what would I have done?

And I really think what I would have said was: The plaintiff gets it. The plaintiff gets all of it.

The plaintiff should not be precluded from being able to have it, being able to know who these people are and being able to contact these people.

Now, if things need to be redacted, like,
Social Security Numbers or other things, you know, I suppose that could be a discussion to the extent that anything ever were to get filed.

I don't know that it needs to be redacted from going over to the plaintiff's side, but, you know, obviously we can't have anything that's ever filed that would have a personal identifying information in it, like Social Security

Number, et cetera; but they should have it.
The real question becomes then: Should they be able to disseminate it?

And it's -- you know, I appreciate very much, Mr. Galliher's argument that, look, you know, this is -- this is -- there's nothing that precludes it in the law, and I -- I agree. I don't see anything that precludes it in the law.

I could see where it could potentially be undesirable to one of our larger businesses here in the community. I could see where it potentially could be undesirable. As Mr. Galliher himself pointed out, you could call some of these folks and they could say, you know, pound sand and not want to be bothered.

And perhaps there would be some thought process of, you know, look, you can have it and you can do with it what you need to do with it for your litigation, but what purpose is there to serve to share it around? And then, you know, in these circumstances would we end up with people who are trolling for other clients, you know, and do we now beget something that really, when people say bad things about lawyers, you know, that they say them.

I would have no reason to believe that Mr. Goldstein or Mr. Bochanis would do that, and those are the names that come up here today. I've known and respected them as practitioners for a very long time. So I'm not meaning to
suggest that. But I can see where, you know, somebody sort of weighing the stakes about it.

And I think the easier call for me to be would be to say: The Plaintiff gets everything but they keep it to themselves. But really at the end of the day, I can't find any legal basis to make that ruling.

I -- I do think that at the end of the day Commissioner Truman made an error here.

I -- I think that it's relevant discovery. I think it is, again, not only relevant, but it's -- it's relevant as stated earlier to the foreseeability, to whether the Venetian was on notice.

I think they are substantially similar enough, liquid, no liquid, the issue is the slip and the fall on the marble and what caused it and the circumstances. I think that that certainly overlaps. I just don't see any legal basis upon which this countersuit had been precluded.

In their full display to the Plaintiff, the only question becomes -- and I have to admit I have some qualms about this because, again, it would be easier to say, but keep it to yourselves and don't share it to the greater world, but I don't have a legal basis to say that, that I can see.

So it would mean me just saying: Well, let me try to protect these people from lawyers doing something that I would not suspect that these lawyers could or would do or let
me just protect these people so they're not annoyed.
And you know what? I'm sorry, that's not how that works.

I mean, this information could all potentially be found one way or another if somebody had contacts with insurance people and had some inside scoop or they'd said people filed litigations if those could be found.

It's all fair game. It just is. I think it's just fair game.

I -- I struggle with the decision in all candor because I do think because of the sheer volume of the amount of people involved here, that it could become something that's problematic. It could be viewed as something that would be something, like, a -- you know, a marketing list that's out there on the loose that somebody could get their hands on and tie into, but $I$ can't just because of that qualm tie it up.

I think that Mr. Galliher is correct on the law on this one. Whether I like it or not and whether it's going to, you know, make me unpopular in my decision making, I think at the end of the day this is information that needs to be provided in its unredacted form.

And, again, I don't see any legal basis for limiting how it is -- how it is held and how it is viewed.

I guess in saying that, though, I would caution Mr. Galliher that, you know, how you share this information and
who gets ahold of it and who has what information doesn't necessarily protect folks from being upset and coming after and wanting to attack this.

And maybe that is something to keep in mind, even if you are sharing it with people who you trust or believe wouldn't do anything negative with it. But I'm -- I am going to reverse the Discovery Commissioner's Report and Recommendations.

It's not really technically granting the objection. It's just reversing the Discovery Commissioner's Report and Recommendations.

And to the extent that it is now required that there be unredacted incident reports provided, and technically litigation on how Plaintiff and Defendant (inaudible), but it is potentially problematic to the extent that this information could be shared and could contain personal identifying information.

There is -- there is statutory law out there that talks about those who come into possession of large quantities of information that contain personal identifying information and do not handle it carefully and disseminate it or do other things with it, you know, in my mind, I'm equating it to CBS -- sorry, I picked on CBS today. I guess I picked up Walgreens a minute ago -- and they take, you know, client files and they dump them in the trash, and somebody gets ahold of
them. Like, you can't do that under our current statutory scheme, in which, from my recollections in my days doing consumer protection and, you know, we don't want to have the functional equivalent of that happening here.

But beyond that, Mr. Galliher, I am going to ask you to prepare the revised Report and Recommendations with the order that reverses and removes that.

I don't know where we are with how to reconcile these prior incident reports that weren't provided or how to reconcile the providing of, you know, information. But, you know, perhaps because the reverse and remand is going to be the full unredacted incident reports, then maybe these other things are mooted. I don't know.

MR. GALLIHER: Understood.
THE COURT: But you'11 prepare the order. You'll show it to Mr. Royal. And in light of that, not for procedural grounds but on substantive grounds, I am going to deny the three counter motions.

I do have some procedural concern. I think the better course of action is to do it as a response to an objection in this arena, and the current rules do allow for that.

But, again, I'm not denying them on procedural grounds. I'm denying them on substantive grounds, that I don't believe there's any basis to grant the counter Motion to Strike
new facts and arguments or any -- these are arguments, as pointed out, came up in the reply, and I think they need to be flushed out.

You are in front of a judge. This is the time to do it. No counter motion needed to now clawback what was released or for Rule 37 sanctions.

I'm also going to, I think, as moot deny the Plaintiff's Motion to Strike the improper counter motions because I've now ruled that they're denied substantively.

And I don't know, again, procedurally if it wouldn't have been more proper to do it as a response in bringing it for the Discovery Commissioner, but that's not where my concern lies. And I think it is potentially reasonable under the rules to read it as a counter motion could have been permitted.

So I'm not going to deny it, that it wasn't an option. But I am going to -- because I've denied them, this is denied as moot.

So you will have to address all of those things, Mr. Galliher. All right?

MR. GALLIHER: Yes, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Thank you for your additional time to go over the argument, go over the matters. And maybe I'11 live to regret this. I hope I don't.

MR. ROYAL: So I'm clear, Your Honor. So

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everything in the counter motion, all those issues, those have been denied; right?

THE COURT: They are denied.
MR. ROYAL: Okay.
THE COURT: Yep. Based on the Court's ruling on what to do with the objection.

A11 right. Thank you.
MR. ROYAL: Thank you, Your Honor.
MR. GALLIHER: Thank you, Your Honor.
(Proceedings concluded.)

ATTEST: Full, true and accurate transcript of proceedings.
/S/Renee Silvaggio
RENEE SILVAGGIO, C.C.R. 122


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Protected Information, Defendant's Countermotion for Sanctions, and Plaintiffs Motion to Strike Defendant's Countermotions.

The Discovery Commissioner ordered that guest information in Venetian's prior incident reports from November 4, 2013 to November 4, 2016 remain redacted, as produced by Defendants, and that the redacted reports be subject to a protective order pursuant to NRCP 26(c). In her Objection, Plaintiff contended that the Recommendation violates NRCP 1 which states that the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure "should be construed, administered, and employed by the court and the parties to secure the just, speedy, and inexpensive determination of every action and proceeding." Additionally, Plaintiff contends the Discovery Commissioner's ruling violates the uniform holding across the country that the risk or certainty that a party receiving discovery will share it with others alone does not constitute good cause for a protective order.

Defendants argued that the prior incident reports contain sensitive personal, private information related to prior guests and other non-employees which should be subject to an NRCP 26 (c) protective order. Defendants argued that the information includes personal contact data, dates of birth, Social Security numbers, and health related reporting obtained by responding EMTs. Defendants further argued that Plaintiff had already shared the subject information with attorneys handling litigation in other ongoing related matters involving Venetian, regardless of the pending Discovery Commissioner's Report and Recommendation, and expressed concern that unredacted reports produced to Plaintiff would likewise be freely shared in the same manner, further invading the privacy rights of Defendants' guests, which Defendants assert an obligation to protect unless Plaintiff can demonstrate that any prior incident is "substantially similar" in area and circumstances to the subject incident (citing Schlatter v. Eighth Judicial Dist. Court, 93 Nev. 189, 192 (1977); the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA) (See 42 USCS. § 1320d et seq.; 45 C.F.R. $\S \S 160-164$; and to various Nevada cases related to invasion of privacy). Defendants also sought to protect the unredacted
information based on Plaintiff's showing of relevancy to the pending action, arguing that Plaintiff is using the discovery process to mine information for distribution to other attorneys in the legal community and the world at large, asserting that the balance of Plaintiff's need for the personal information at issue does not outweigh the right of privacy by those identified individuals.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Plaintiff's Objection is GRANTED, the Discovery Commissioner's Report and Recommendation of April 2, 2019 is REVERSED in its entirety. The Court has determined that there is no legal basis to preclude Plaintiff from knowing the identity of the individuals contained in the incident reports as this information is relevant discovery. There is also no legal basis to preclude Plaintiff from sharing the unredacted incident reports with persons not involved in this litigation. However, the Court strongly cautions Plaintiff to be careful with how she shares and uses this information.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Defendant's Countermotion for Sanctions is DENIED. The Court finds that Plaintiff did not act inappropriately by sharing the redacted reports at issue with other counsel on February 7,2019 or by failing to advise the Discovery Commissioner at the March 13, 2019 hearing that all of the redacted reports at issue were filed with the Court in their entirety by plaintiff's counsel in the matter of Carol Smith v. Venetian, case no. A-17-753362-C, on March 12, 2019. Plaintiff further did not violate the Protective Order by failing to request a stay of the ruling by the Discovery Commissioner under EDCR 2.34(f) or by failing to request back the information disclosed before the Protective Order was issued by the Discovery Commissioner.
///
// /
///

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED Defendant's Countermotion to Strike Facts, Defendant's Countermotion for Order Directing Return of All Protected Information and Plaintiffs Motion to Strike Defendant's Countermotions are DENIED.

Submitted by:

ROYAL \& MILES LLP


Nevada Bar No. 4336
1522 W. Warm Springs Road
Henderson, NV 89014.
Attorneys for Defendants


## AND RECOMMENDATION AND MOTION TO STAY ORDER UNTIL HEARING ON

 RECONSIDERATION OR, ALTERNATIVELY, MOTION TO STAY ALL PROCEEDINGS PENDING APPLICATION FOR WRIT OF MANDAMUS ON ORDER SHORTENING TIME.This Motion is based on the pleadings and papers on file, the memorandum of points and authorities contained herein, the affidavit of counsel, the attached exhibits and any argument permitted by this Court at the time set for hearing.

DATED this day of August, 2019.
ROYAL \& MILES LLI


ORDER SHORTENING TIME
IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the time for hearing on the above-entitled matter bo, and the same is scheduled to be heard on the 2 day of $A v a(\alpha), 2019$, at the hour of 9.00 a.m., in the Eighth Judicial District Court, Dept XXV, Clark County, Nevada.

DATED this $\qquad$ day of August, 2019.

Respofctinlly, submittedpy:
boy A/ E MILES LLP


Michad A Rdyal, Esq.
Nevada'Bar No. 4370
1522 W. Wath Springs Rd.
Henderson, NV 89014
Attorney for Defendants
VENETIAN CASINO RESORT, LLC and
LAS VEGAS SANDS, LLC

MICHAEL A. ROYAL, ESQ., being first duly sworn, under oath deposes and states:

1. I am an attorney duly licensed to practice law in the State of Nevada and I am counsel for Venetian Casino Resort, LLC, and Las Vegas Sands, LLC, in connection with the above-captioned matter. Lhave personal knowledge of the following facts and if called upon could competentiy testify to such facts.
2. This action arises out of an alleged incident involving a floor located within a common area of the Venetian casino on November 4, 2016, when Plaintiffslipper and fell on a dry marble floor.
3. Defendants dispute that there was a foreiga substance on the floor causing Plaintiff's fall, which position is supported by the surveillance footage and witnesses at the scene at various relevant times surrounding the subject incident.
4. Plaintiff initially requested prior incident reports from November 4, 2013 to November 4, 2016, and Defendants responded by producing sixty-four (64) prior incident reports, redacted to prevent identification of the guests and other non-employees involved.
5. Defendants filed a Motion for Protective Order with the Discovery Commissioner on February 1, 2019. The motion was granted during a hearing on March 13, 2019, and the Discovery Commissioner's Report and Recommendation was filed April 2, 2019.
6. Plaintiff's counsel distributed the redacted prior incident reports to other counsel involved in other cases against Venetian (unrelated to the subject litigation), including Peter Goldstein, Esq., on or about Febtuary 7, 2019, after the Motion for Protective Order was filed, and Mr. Goldstein tiled all sixty-four (64) reports with the court in the matter of Carol Smith v. Venetian Casino Resort,
$L L C_{1}$ case no. A-17-753362-C, on March 12,2019 , the day before the motion for protective order was heard by the Discovery Commissioner and granted.
7. Plaintiff filed an Objection to the Discovery Commissioner's Report and Recommendation Dated April 2, 2019 on April 16, 2019.
8. Defendants filed a Response to Plaintiff's Objection to the Discovery Commissioner's Report and Recommendation Dated April 2, 2019, Countermotion to Strike Facts and Arguments Not Briefed Before the Discovery Commissioner, Countermotion for Order Directing Plaintiff to Comply With Protective Order by Retrieving All Information Distributed to Persons Outside the Litigation and Countermotion for Appropriate Sanctions Under NRCP 37(b)(2) on April 23, 2019.
9. The matter was heard by the District Court on May 14, 2019. The Court ruled in fayor of Plaintiff's objection and reversed the Discovery Commissioner, directing Defendants to produce unredacted prior incident reports to Plaintill with no restrictions placed upon Plaintiff's ability to distribute the private infomation of Venetian guests. (See Exhibit A, Order, filed July 31, 201.9.)
10. At the May 14, 2019 hearing, the court stated that Commissioner Truman was in error.
(See Exhibit B, Transcript of Hearing on Objection to Discovery Commissioner's Report, dated May 14, 2019, at 47, In 7-8.) The Court could not identify a legal busis in which to protect the identity of Defendants' grests in prior incident reports or to grant a protective order preventing Plaintiff's counsel from distributing them as they please to persons wholly unaffiliated with the subject litigation. (See. id. at $45, \ln 22-25 ; 46$, $\ln 1-25 ; 46$, $\ln 1-2$.) However, the couxt added the following:

I struggle with the decision in all candor because $I$ do think because of the sheer volume of the amotnt of people involved here, that it could become something that's problematic. It could be viewed as something that would be something, like, a-you know, a marketing list that's out there on the loose that somebody could get their hands on and tie into, but I can't just because of that qualm tie it $u p$.
. . I would caution Mr. Galliher that, you know, how you share this information who gets ahold of tt and who has what information doesn't necessarily protect follas from being upset and coming after and wanting to attack this. . . . but it is potentially problematic to the extent that this information coutd be stared and could contain
personal identifying information. There is - there is statutory law out there that talks about those who come into possession of large guantities of information that contain personal identifying information and do not handle it carefully and disseminate it or do other things with it.
(Id. at $48, \ln 10-16,24-25 ; 49, \ln 1-3,14-22$.)
11. Despite the caution given by the Court to Mr. Galliher, the Court's Order does not at all preclude himn from freely distributing information obtained in this litigation. In a conversation Ihad with Mr. Galliher on or about July 31, 2019 regarding this matter, Mr, Galliher advised that he is "mining information."
12. Since the May 14, 2019 hearing, I discovered that on March 22, 2018, a motion for protective order was filed by the Defendant in Carol Smith v. Venetian Casino Resort, $L L C$, case no. A-17-753362-C. I am not defense counsel of record in the Smith litigation and was not aware of that fact. At the May 2, 2018 hearing on Venetian's motion in the Smith tratter cited above, Commissioner Bonnie Bulla made the following determination, as provided by the Court Minutes:

Defendant Venetian Casino Resort LLC's Motion for Protective Order is GRANTED; colloquy re: transitory condition of the floor; coupsel can have the number offalls in the lobbies, disctission re: how to get information into evidence, but REDACT the names; after reviewing information, If there is a specific fall event that happened in the general area of Plaintiffs fall, have a 2.34 conference with Defense counsel getting back to Commbsioner sattention.
(Exhibit C, Discovery Commissioner Hearing Minutes (dated May 2, 2018), Carol Smith v. Yenetian Casino Resort, LLC, case no. A-17-753362-C. Emphasis added.)
13. The above recommendation by Commissioner Bulla as to the redaction of guest names and Plaintiff's obligation to meet and confer to address the unredaction of names is nearly identical to the recommendation by Commissioner 'Truman on April 2, 2019. (See Exhibit D, Discovery Commissioner's Report and Recommendation, dated April 2, 2019.)
14. I have also learned since the May 14, 2019 hearing that on December 27, 2018, Commissioner Bulla ordered that videos of prior incidents produced by Venetian in the Smith matter,
supra, were likewise subject to an NRCP 26(c) protective order. (See Exhibit E, Discovery
Commissioner Report and Recommendation (dated December 27, 2018 ), Carol Smith v. Yenetian Casino Resort, $L L C$, case no. A-17-753362-C.) There, Commissioner Bulla recommended as follows:
IT IS FURTHER RECOMMENDED that the video produced purswam to this order:
shall be protacted by NRCP 26protections until the District Judge otherwise orders
including but not limited to, that it shall remain conftidential and nonopublic, and
shall not be publiclv filed, used, or disclosed outside this litgation and that Parties
and experts shall be so acdivised and consent to such confidentialty and limited use
orders, until such the as the District Itdge rules on their admissibility pursuant to the
Motion In Limine rulings or otherwise.
(See id. at 2, $\ln 27-28 ; 3$, ln 1-4. Emphasis added. See also Exlibit F, Order (dated March 6, 2019), Carol Smith v, Venetian Casino Resort, LLC, case no. A-17-753362-C (affirming Commissioner Bulla's ruling); Exhibit G, Transcript of Pending Motions (May 7, 2019), Carol Smith v. Venetian Casino Resort, $L L C$, case no. A-17-753362-C, at 33-42,55, Judge Jones upholding redactions of priot incident reports recommended by Discovery Commissioner.)
15. The above from the Smith matter is presented to the Court to illustrate that Commissioner'Truman's recommendation to grant the motion for protective order was consistent with how Commissioner Bulla on the same issue in a presently litigated matter.
16. Defendants are concerned that the Court's decision in reversing the DCRR of Aptil 2, 2019 in this matter will not only have an immediate adverse impact in this litigation related to what they deem to be their duty to protect private information of guests and non-employees, but that it has a much longer reach going forward, as Plaintiff's counsel has made it very clear by prior actions and representations made in filing papers in and argument before the Court that he has every intention of shotgun blasting this information at as he deems fit and appropriate to suit the needs of other plaintiff attorneys within the legal community (among likely many others).
17. Mr. Galliher is known to have already shared unredacted information in his possession with attomeys representing plaintiff Smilh v. Venetion (A-17-753362-C), Cohen v. Venetion

(A-17-761036-C) and Boucher v, Venetion (A-18-773651-C). As noted, Mr. Galliher has acknowledged that he is presently in the process of "mining" information from Venction,
18. Since the May 14, 2019 hearing, Mr. Galliher claims to have annassed information related to hundreds of prior incidents beyond the sixty-four (64) produced by Defendants in this matter, which he claims to have acquired from attomeys in other litigated matters involving Venetian.
19. In a May 30, 2019report prepared by Plaintiffexpert Tom Jennings, Mr. Jennings made the following statement: 'It should also be noted that Venetian Hotel-Casino has experienced 196 slip and fall events between January 1, 2012 to August 5, 2016 with the majority of those events occurring on the morble flooring within the same approximate area as Plaintiff's slip and foll." (See Exhibit H, Tom Jennings Rebuttal Report, dated May 30, 2019, at 3,)
20. During his July 2, 2019 deposition, Mr. Jennings testified that he had reviewed the 196 prior slip and fall events referenced in his May 30, 2019 rebuttal report (which information was not produced to Defendants prior to his deposition or included the entire file he was to produce) and that they were all linited to the Grand Lux rotunda area where Plaintiff fell. Consider the following from Mr. Jennings' deposition:
Q. Okay. All right. Let's go to the last page of your May 30th, 2019, report. Look at the last paragraph.
A. Yes, sir.
Q. It reads, "It should also be noted that the Venetian Hotel Casino has experienced 196 slip-and-fall events berween Jamuary 1st, 2012, to August 5th, 2016, whth the majority of those events occurring on the marble flooring within the same approximate area as plaintiff's slip-and-fall." Did I read that correctly?
A. You did.
Q. What information are you drawing from?
A. I'm drawing from -. . . When I prepared this report, I was prowided by Mr. Galliher's office a spreadsheet, a run sheet of sip-and-fall events within that referenced time period at that same approximate area as Plaintiffs slip-andmfal.
Q. Did you bring that with you today?
A. I don't believe so. It was sent to me via an e-mail.
Q. You make the comment here, "same approximate area."
A. Yes, sir.

Q. What are you talking about? What area? Is it the whole property or is it just in the Grand Lux rotunda? Where is it?
A. Wthin the Grand Lux area, based on what I reviewed in the detalls of each recorded inctident.
Q. Okay. So you're saying, then, as I understand it, you received information from Mr. Galliher that there were 196 slip-and-fall events between January $I^{x}, 2012$, and August 5th, 2016, occurring in the vicinity of the Grand Lux rotunda?
A. Essentiolly that's correct, yes, sir.
Q. Did you count them?
A. Yes, Idid.
Q. Okay, So this is something you counted?
A. Yes, str.
Q. All right. And did you see - did you notice that all of these 196 slip-ond-fall events, did they occur due to foreign substances on the floor?
A. Mostly that was the case, yes, sir. As 1 recall, they were all due o oliquid contaminants.
(See Exhibit I, Deposition of Thomas Jennings, taken July 2, 2019, at 84, $\ln 7-25 ; 85, \ln 1-5 ; 86, \ln 12 \ldots$ $19 ; 87, \ln 23-25 ; 88, \ln 1-3 ; 89, \ln 18-25 ; 90, \ln 1$. Emphasis added.)
21. Plaintiff has not produced the 196 documents occurring solely within the area of the Grand Lax rotunda referenced by Mr. Jennings. Plaintiff provided to Defendants a list of 196 prior incideats; however, only eight (8) identify the Grand Lux area, and fifty-six (56) are duplicates. (See Exhibit J, Correspondence of May 31. 2019 from Gallher Law Firm to Tom Jennings.) Also, since the list provided by Mr. Galliher was sent to Mr. Jennings after he signed his May 30, 2019 report, this information is believed to be non-responsive to Defendants' request. It is not consistent with the documents described by Mr. Jennings under oath in his July 2, 2019 deposition.
22. The security report involving Plaintiff has been identified herein as VEN 005-018. The Case MO provides that the report contains Protected Health Information. (See Exhibit K.) The Narrative Report and Acknowledgment of First Aid Assistance \& Advice to Seek Medical Care have information related to the examination of responding security EMT, Joseph Larson. (See id.) Officer Larson testified in his October 11, 2019 deposition that PHII in the MO report stands for Protected

Health Information, (See Exhibit L, Transcript of Joseph Larson Deposition, taken October 11,2019, at $51, \ln 1-11$.
23. For the past fifty-seven (57) years, the law in Nevada has been that evidence of prior incidents in litigation arising from a temporary transient condition such as a foreigu substance on the floor is not adtnissible to establish notice. (See Eldorado Club, Inc. v. Graff, 78 Nev. 507, 377 P. 2 d 174 (1962).) Defendants therefore move for leave and move the Court to reconsider the matter of granting a protective order as to any prior incident reports produced in this litigation, thereby affirming the Discovery Commissioner's Report and Recommendation. Alternatively, because this is a critical issue to Venetian and presents an important issue of law, should the Court deny this motion, Defendants move to stay this proceeding to allow Defendants to file a writ of mandamus with the Nevada Supreme Court.
24. This is requested for heating on an order shortening time due to the fact that Plaintiff has filed a motion to compel the production of unredacted reports and this motion for reconsideration therefore cannot be heard in the ordinary course. Time is therefore of the essence for all involved.
25. 1 further declare that the exhibits identified herein below are true and correct copies of documents produced in or otherwise related to this matter.

| EXHIBIT | TITLE |
| :---: | :---: |
| A | Order dated July 31, 2019 |
| 1 | Transcript of Hearing on Plaintiff's Objection to DCRR, dated May 14, 2019 |
| C. | Discovery Commissioner Hearing Minutes (dated May 2, 2018), Carol Smith v, Venetian Casino Resort. LLC, case no. A-17-753362-C |
| D | Discovery Commissioner Report and Recommendation (April 2, 2019), Joyce Sekera v. Venetian Casino Resort, LLC, case no. A-18-772761-C |
| E | Discovery Commissioner Report and Recommendation (December 27, 2018), Carol Smith v. Venetian Casino Resort, $L L C$, case no. A-17-753362-C |
| F | Order (dated March 6, 2019), Carot Smith v. Venetian Casino Resort, LLC, case no. A-17-753362-C |



the Discovery Commissioner at the March 13, 2019 hearing, even after the Court ruled in favor of granting the protective order. Plaintiff thereafter filed an Objection to the Discovery Commissioner's Report and Recommendation without obtaining a stay, as the prior incident reports deemed protected were published in the public domain.

At the May 14, 2019 hearing on Plaintiff's Objection to the DCRR and related matters, the Court reversed the Discovery Commissioner and did not place any restrictions on how Plaintiff would handle/use personal information of guests and non-employees involved in prior incidents obtained Defendants. The Court stated that it could not find any legal basis in which to restrict production of the prior incident reports in any way, and concluded that the Commissioner Truman was in error. Defendants disagree, and present herein to the Court information confirming that Commissioner Truman's ruling was in keeping not only with how Commissioner Bulia ruled in similar matters, but is also consistent with Nevada law.
II.

## NATURE OF MOTION

Defendants move the Court for reconsideration of its July 31, 2019 order to protect the privacy of personal information related to guests identified in prior incident reports. Pursuant to Eldorado Club, Inc., since the information sought by Plaintiff is deemed inadmissible for the very purpose Plaintiff intends to use it at trial - to establish notice - Defendants maintain that it does not meet the test for relevance and proportionality under NRCP 26(b)(1). Even if the Court concludes that Plaintiff is entitled to the prior incident reports regardless of Eldorado Club, Inc, issuing a protective order to protect the persons so identified is most appropriate under the new NRCP 26(b)(1) and Nevada case law. Should the Court deny Defendants' motion, Defendants hereby move for a stay of this proceeding so they may file a writ of mandamus with a higher court to address this issue as it is a matter of high
importance to Defendants not only in this litigation but has a far reaching impact on its handling and distribution of private information of guests and non-employees.
A. Reconsideration of a Court's Ruling is Allowed Under EDCR 2.24

Rule 2.24, Eight District Court Rules, allows a party to seek reconsideration of a Court's ruling
upon the filing of a timely motion. EDCR 2,24 provides, in relevant part::
(a) No motion once heard and disposed of may be renewed in the same cause, nor may the same matters therein embraced be reheard, unless by leave of the court granted upon motion therefor, afternotice of such motion to the adverse parties.
(b) A party seeking reconsideration of a ruling of the court, other than any onter which may be addressed by motion pursuant to NRCP $50(b), 52(b), 59$ or 60 , musl file a motion for relief withith 10 days after service of written notice of the order or judgment unless time is shortened or enlarged by order. A motion for rehearing or reconsideration must be served, noticed, filed and heard as is any other motion. . . .
(c) If a motion for rehearing is granted, the court may make a final disposition of the catuse without reargument or may reset it for reargument or resubmission or maj make such other orders as are deemed appropriate tudder the circumstances of the particular case.

Defendants file this motion for reconsideration based on the fact that the Discovery Commissioner's Report and Recommendation of April 2, 2019 was not in error, as the District Court recently determined. Defendants are concerfed that the Court's general instruction for Plaintiff to handle this private information responsibly is insufficient to protect it from free dissemination by Plaitutiff and her counsel. Respectfully, a protective order under NRCP 26(c) must be issued.
B. Personal, Erivate Information of Guests Identified in Prior Incident Reports is Eatitled to NRCP 26(c) Protection

Plaintiff is demanding (and the Court has most recently ordered that she may have) unfettered accoss to personal and sensitive information from non-parties to this action, which is not otherwise relevant to any claims or defenses, without fairly setting forth how her desire for this information outweighs the need to protect privacy of uninvolved third parties. Plaintiff has not articulated how the
identity of individuals involved in prior incidents on Defendants' property, with no relation to Plaintiff's case, could be relevant to any issue of Plaintiff's claim.

Although Defendants assert here that Plaintiff slipped and fell on a dry marble floor, it is Plaintiff's claim that she fell due to a wet, temporary transient condition. Individuals involved in prior slip-and-fall incidents would be unable to provide any information regarding the alleged hazard which Plaintiff contends caused her fall here. Reports of prior slip and fall incidents, which occurred on different substances or objects, under different circumstances, in different areas of the property, and on different dates have no relevancy to the issue of whether Defendants had actual or constructive notice of the substance which Plaintiff alleges caused her to fall on the date of her alleged incident. (See, Eldorado Club, Inc., supra; Southern Pac. Co, y. Harris, 80 Nev. 426,431 (1964).) ${ }^{1}$ This is especially true bere since the Court held that the mode of operation theory of liability does not apply to these circumstances. (See Exhibit M, Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Order Granting Defendants' Motlon for Partial Summary Judgment on Mode of Operaton 'heory of Liability, filed July 23, 2019.)

In Eldorado Club, Inc., supra, the Nevada Supreme Court held that evidence of prior incident reports in cases involving a temporary transitory condition are not admissible to show notice by a defendant premises owner like Venetian. (See Eldorado Club, Inc. at 511,377 P. 2 d at 176.) If these
${ }^{\prime}$ Even where discovery inquiries could reasonably lead to the discovery of admissible evidence, courts must still balance the proponent's interest in discovery of the information against any legitimate interest of the other party. Further, discovery requests should be specifically tailored to result in the production of materials relevant to the claims at issue, rather than broadly drafter in the hopes of uncovering relevant information, (See Schlatter y, Eighth Judicial Dist, Court, 93 Nev. 189, 192 (1977) ("[Nevada's] discovery rules provide no basis for [a carte blanche] invasion into a litigant's private affairs merely because redress is sought for personal injury"); Ragge v. MCA/Universal Studios, 165 F.R.D. 601, 605 (C.D. Cal, 1995) (quoting Cook v. Yellow Freight Sys, Inc, 132 F.R.D. 548,551 (B.D. Cal, 1990) ("the initiation of alawsuit, does not, by itself, grant plaintiffs the right to rummage unnecessarily and unchecked through the private affairs of anyone they choose. A batance must be struck?; Mackelprgigy, Fid. Nat' Title Agency of Nev, Inc, 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 2379, *7 (D. Nev. Jan. 9, 2007) (discovery based on mere suspicion or speculation is nothing more than the provertial "fishing expedition").
reports are not relevant, are not admissible, then it begs the question as to why Plaintiff not only needs thern, but likewise needs to contact and interview those persons identified therein as having been involved. Keep in mind that Plaintiff is, in her counsel's own worls, "mining" information. When weighing the balance of factors provided in the new version of NRCP 26(b)(1), producing this information in redacted form and limiting the same to this litigation is a fair compromise.

The new version of NRCP 26(b)(1) reads as follows:
Unless otherwise limited by order of the court in accordance with these pules, the scope of discovery is as follows: Parties may obtain discovery regarding any nonpriwleged matter that in relevant to any party's clams or defenses and proportional to the needs of the case, considering the importance of the issues at stake in the action, the amount in controversy, the parties* relative access to relevant information, the parties' resources, the inportance of the discovery in resolving the issues, and whether the burden or expense of the proposed discovery outveighs its likely benefit Information within this scope of discovery need not be admissible in evidence to be discoverable. (Emphasis added.)

Thus, Plaintiff must demonstrate that the desired discovery is relevant to her claims here and that it is proportional to the needs of the case with five factors: 1) importance of issues at stake; 2) amount in controversy; 3) parties' relative access to relevant information; 4) parties' resources; the importance of the discovery in resolving contested issues; and 5) the burden of proposed discoyery vs. the likely benefit.

Plaintiff claims to have sustained injuries primarily to her neck and back. Her known treatment is approximately $\$ 80,000$, to date, thus far all conservative in nature nearly three (3) years post incident. Plaintify's counsel claims to have knowledge of hundreds of prior incidents beyond the sixtyfour (64) produced by Defendants, which she has never produced. The prior incident reports under the circumstances are not admissible under Bldorado Club, Inc. As noted fuxther below, the burden upon Defendants to produce urredacted information of prior incident reports which are not reasonably calculated to be admissible at trial (which guest information Defendants desire to protect) greatly outweighs the need and likely benefit to Plaintiff of obtaining this information.

The United States District Court for the District of Nevada has dealt with this isste and found in favor of protecting the privacy rights of third parties by redacting personal information.
[n Izzo v. Waid-MartStores, Inc., 2016 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 12210; 2016 WL 409694, the plaintiff, who slipped and fell on a clear liquid within a Las Vegas Wal-Mart store on May 18,2013, filed a motion to compel the defendant to produce evidence of prior claims and incidents for the three (3) years preceding the subject incident. The court evaluated the claim under FRCP 26(b)(1) in light of Nevada law as set forth in Eldorado Club, Inc., supra at 511,377 P. 2 d at 176 (which held: it is error to receive 'notice evidence' of the type here fprior incident reports] for the purpose of astablishing the defendant's duty'). There, the defense had previously produced a list of prior reported slip and falls (as opposed to the actual individual incident reports). The defense argued that the potential value of the information sought by the plaintiff was outweighed by the burden on the defendant to gather the information and its adverse impact on the privacy rights of third parties. The court denied plaintiff's motion to compel, concluding as follows: "In considering the totality of the circumstances, the Court concludes that the value of the material sought is outweighed by Defendan's burden of providing it." (Id. at 4, 2016 U.S. Dist LEXIS at *11.) This is the very argument Defendants are making here.

In R.owland v. Paris Las Vegas, 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 105513; 2015 WL 4742502, plaintiff sued the defendant for injuries after slipping and falling on a recently polished tile floor. The plaintiff sought to compel the defendant to identify by name (with phone numbers and addresses) any person who had complained that the subject flooring was slippery. The court not only found the request to be overly broad, but also determined that it violated the privacy rights of the persons involved. It explained as follows:

Further, the Court finds that requiring disclostre of the addresses and selephone numbers of prior hotel guests would wiolate the privacy rights of third parties, "Federal courts ordinarily recognize a constitutionally-based right of privacy that can be raised in response to discovery requests. "Zuniga v, Western Apartments, 2014 U.S.

Dist. LEXIS 83135, at * S (C.D. Cal. Mar. 25, 2014) (citing A. Farber \& Partners, Inc. v. Garber, 234 F.R.D. 186,191 (C.D. Cal. 2006)). However, this right is not absolute; rather, it is subject to a balancing test. Stallworth v, Brollini, 288 F,R,D. 439, 444 (N.D. Cal. 2012). "When the constitutional right of privacy is involved, 'the party seaking discovery must demonstrate a compelling need for discovery, and that contpelling need must be so strong as to outweigh the privacy right when these two competing interests are carefully balanced."" Artis v. Deere \& Co., 276 F.R.D. 348, 352 (N.D. Cal. 2011) (quoting Wiegele v. Fedex Gpound Package Sys., 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXZS 9444, at *2 (S.D. Cal. Feb. 8, 2007), "Compelled discovery within the realm of the right of privacy 'cannot be justified solely on the ground that it may lead to relevant information' "Id. Here, Plaintiff has not addressed these privacy concerns, much less demonstrated that her need for the informatlon outweighs the third party privacy interests. Therefore, the Court will not require Defendant to produce addresses or telephone numbers in response to Interrogatory No. 5 .
(ld. at *7. Emphasis added.) What has Plaintiff done to demonstrate a "compelling need for discovery's of the names of prior Venetian guests involved in incidents in light of Eldorado Club, Inc? She has not presented anything which would allow the Court to carefully consider the balance of interests surrounding the subject guest information.

In Bible y. Rio Props., Inc., 246 F.R.D. 614, 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 80017 , the United States District Court for the Central District of Califormia that a guest who fell at the Rio Hotel in Las Vegas on May 27, 2006 was only entitled to redacted prior incident reports produced in discovery to protect guest privacy rights. Like the court in Rowland, supra, the Bible court balanced the right to privacy of those identified on prior incident reports with the need for the plaintiff to have their contact information. It concluded:

Here. the rights of third parties can be adequately protected by permitting defendant to redact the guest's complaints and staff incident reports to protect the guest's name and personal information, such as address, atate of birth, telephone mumber, and the like. With the limitations set forth herein the Courtgrants plaintiff's motion to compel, in part, and denies it, in part.
(Id, at 620-21, 2007 U.S. Dis. LEXIS 80017 at *16-17. Emphasis added.) ${ }^{2}$
${ }^{2}$ See also Lologo V. Wal-Mart Stores, Inc., 2016 U.S. Dist. LEXIS $100559 ; 2016$ WL 4084035 (the defense's motion in limine to exclude all evidence of prior slip/fall incidents involving a temporary transitory condition of a foreign substance was granted, based on the Nevada court's ruling in Eldorado Club, Inc.); Caballero v. Bodega Latina Corp., 2017 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 116869,2017 WL

Federal courts in other jurisdictions have likewise agreed. In Dowell y Griffin, 275 F.R.D.613, 620 (S.D. Cal. 2011), while ordering production of reports arising from other complaints, the court specifically held that "Plaintlff has no need of sensitive personal information that may be found. . . . Thus, any phone number, address, date of birth, social security number, or credit card number should be redacted." (Id. Emphasis added). The court went further to protect the confidentiality of information so produced by ordering that only the plaintiff, his counsel, and experts have access to the redacted materials, and that any copies be retumed to the defendant at the conclusion of the case. (Id.) This is the protection sought by Defendants here.

Similarly, in Shaw Y. Experian Info, Sols., Inc., 306 F.R.D. 293, 299 (S.D. Cal, 2015), the Californta federal district court ordered that certain banking records produced by the defendant with the limitation that any private identifying information was to be redacted. The Shaw court noted that the redaction of private personal information adequately addressed the defendant's concens for privacy. Again, this is all Defendarts are seeking presently.

The above cases support Defendants' position in this case - that protection of sensitive personal information of anyone not a party to this suit should be redacted. Certainly, under Eldorado Club, Inc., which provides the prior incident reports in circumstances such as those prosent here are not admissible, it is questionable whether Plainififl has a right to them at all.

The incident reports at issue in this case contain the sensitive, and private information of individuals who are not parties to this lawsuit, and who are not believed to have any information, facts or circumstances surrounding Plaintiffs's allegations. 'The only benefit sought by Plaintiff here is her desire to contact hundreds of persons to apparently find someone who knows sonething about the subject incident or perhaps to have someone wholly unrelated to the incident describe how or why

3174931 (plaintiff denied requested prior incident reports under the relevancy requirement of FRCP
26 (b)(1), relying on Eldorado Club, Inc., supra).

Plaintiff fell. In addition, Plaintiff plans to share all private guest information with other attomeys her counsel desires, to be filed again and again with the court in various litigated matters. Plaintiff's curiosity and her counsel's desire to "mine" information to share with multipie other attorneys within the local plaintifr's bar is not enough to outweigh the rights of privacy by those guests identified in prior incident reports.

There is a recognized interest in protecting the disclosure of personal client information, as unauthorized disclosure would likely damage the Defendants' guest relationships. (See Gonzales V. Google, Ine., 234 FRD 674, 684 (N,D.CA 2006) (disclosing client information "may have an appreciable impact on the way which [the company] is perceived, and consequently the frequency with which customers tuse [the company]"). Glests who stay at the Venetian do so with ar expectation that their personal information will not be disclosed or disseminated without their consent. There is simply no legitimate discovery interest which outweighs these third-party privacy concerns in light of Eldorado Club, Inc, Moreover, Plaintiff has not demonstrated a compelling need for this information. Furthermore, as discussed further below, it could subject Defendants to liability for privacy violations.

Finally, as set forth in the Declaration above, the ruling by Commissioner Truman is consistent with previous rulings by Commissioner Bulla in similar circumstances, which were adopted by Judge Jones in the Smith litigation Commissioner Truman's recommendation is consistent with how federal district judges and magistrates handle thesc kind of discovery requests. Plaintiff's counsel is "mining", which does not meet the criteria of NRCP 26(b)(1), If Plaintiff receives guest contact information, her counsel's mining will surely lead to the privacy invasion of many Venetian guests and, as discussed further below, put Venetian's business interests at risk.
C. Defendants Should Not Be Required to Re-Produce Venetian Incident Reports Without the ExistingRedactions of Confidential and Private Information Belatingto Defendant's Guests as it Exposes Defendants to Lablity


It is Venetian's policy to protect against the dissemination or disclosure of its guests' or visitors' personal, private, and confidential information. Second, mass dissemination of Venetian's guests' private information is the equivalent to a data breach, thereby exposing Venetian to additional thirdnparty claims. Plaintiffhas recently requested that Defendants re-produce all of Venetian incident reports involving slips/falls on the matble flooring from May 1999 to the present, without the redactions of Defendant's guests' private, confidential, and protected personal information, which inherently includes medical or health related information. Defendant opposes Plaintifi's request and has filed a motion for protective order that is presently before the Discovery Commissioner. Furthermore, Defendants do not have the guests'//visitors' authority to disseminate their personal, private information to any other party.

Absent a showing by Plaintiff of a substantial need for the personal information pertaining to third-parties that were not involved in the subject incident, Plaintiff should not be provided the same. Because Defendants must seek and obtain a waiver with respect to disclosure of a third-party's personal information, Plaintiffshould identify any suchneed on a case-by-case, or incident-by-incident basis.

As established below, good-canse exists for to support an order providing that Venelian's grests' respective personal, private information contained in Venetian Incident Reports remain redacted.

Venetlan's Data Privacy Policy ("Privacy Policy") states in relevant part, as follows: This is the Data Privacy Policy ("Privacy Poticy") of Venetian Casino Resopt, LLC and its parent, affiliate and subsidiary entities (collectively, the "Company") located in the United States. ... This Privacy Pollcy applies to activities the Company engages in on its websites and activities that are offline or unvelated to our websites, as applicable. We are providing this notice to explain our information practices and the choices you can make about the way your information is collected and used.

Thts Privacy Policy sets forth the principles that govern our treatment of personal data. We expect all employees and those with whom we share personal data to adhere to this Privacy Policy.


The Company is committed to protecting the information that ourguests, prospective guests, pathons, employees, and suppliers have entrusted to us.

This Privacy Policy applles to all personal data in any fornat or medium, relating to all guests, prospective guests, patrons, employees, suppliers and others who do business with the Company.
(See Exhibit N, Privacy Policy, The Venetian Resort Las Vegas (July 7, 2019), httys://www.venetian, com/policy,html at 1, Emphasis added.)

Venetian's Privacy Policy describes to Venetian's guests (and prospective guests) that Venetian
collects its guests' personal data or information, stating in relevant part as follows;
We only collect personal data that you provide to ws, or that we are authorized to obtain by you or by law. For example, we obtain credit information to evaluate applications for credit, and we obtain background check information for employment applications. The type of personal data we collect from you will depend on how you are interacting with us using our website, products, or services. For example, we may collect different information from you when you make reservations, purchase gift certificates or merchandise, participate in a contest, or contact us with requests, feedback, or suggestlons. The information we collect may include your rame, title, emall address, mailing information, phone number, fax number, credit card information, travel details (flight number and details, points of origin and destination), room preferences, and other information you voluntarily provide.
(Id. at 3.)
Venetian's Privacy Policy includes offering Venetian's gucsts an opportunity to choose what personal information, if any, is shared with outside entities. Specifically, Venetian's Privacy Policy provides the following:

For all personal clata that we have about you, you have the following rights and/or choices that we will accommodate where your requests meet legal and regulatory requirements and do not risk making other data less secure or changing other data:

Opt Out, Object, Withdraw Consent: You can always choose not to disclose certain information to us. Where we rely on your consent to process your personal data, you have the right to withdraw or decline consent at any time. If you have provided us with your email address and you would the to stop receiving marketing emails from us, click on the unsubscribe link at the bottom of any of our email communications. If you do not wish to receive marketing communications from us via direct mall, or if you want to request that we do not share your contact information with our marketing parthers, please contact us using the methods in the Contact Us section and include your name, address, and any other specific contact information that you wish to restrict.

Access, Correct, Update, Restrict Processing, Erase; You may have the right to access, correct, and update your information. You also may request that we restrict processing of your information or erase it. To ensure that all of your personal data is correct and up to date, or to ask that we restrict processing or erase your information, please contact us using the methods in the Contact Us section below.
(Id. at 7.)
Likewise, Defendants identify the importance of its Privacy Policy in their annual disclosures.
Defendant's 2018 Annual Disclosures provide in relevant part as follows:
Our fallure o maintain the integrity of our information and information systems, which contain legally protected information about us and others, could happen in a variety of ways, including as a result of unauthorized access, breach of our cybersecurity systems and measures, or other disruption or corruption of our information systems, software or data, or access to information stored outside of our information systems, and could impair our ability to conduct our business operations, delay out asility to recognize revenue, compromise the integrity of our business and services, result in significant data losses and the theft of our IP, damage our reputation, expose us to liability to third parties, regulatory fines and penalties, and require us to incur significant costs to maintain the privacy and security of our information, network and data.
***
Our business requires the collection and retention of large volumes of data and non-electronic information, including credit card numbers and other legally protected information about people in various information systems we maintain and in those maintained by third parties with whom we contract and may share data. We also madntain important internal company information such as legally protected information about our employees and information relating to our operations. The integrity and protection of that legally protected information about people and company information are lmportant to us. Our collection of such legally protected information about people and company information is subject to extensive regulation by private groups such as the payment card industry as well as domestic and foreign governmental authorities, including gaming authortties, If a cybersecurity or privacy event occurs, we may be unable to satisfiy applicable laws and regulations or the expectation of regulators, employees, customers or other impacted individuals.
(See Exhibit O, Las Vegas Sctnds Corp. Annual Report 2018 at 32.)
Lastly, and perhaps most importantly, mass disclosure of Venetian's guests' personal information subjects Defendants to additional direct liability from those whose personal, private information is disclosed without first granting their respective consent or authority. As neted in Defendants' casualty insurance policy, Defendant is not insured for the following:
> "Personal and advertising injury" arishing out of any access to or disclosure of any person's or organization's comfidential or persanal information, including patents, trade secrets, processing methods, customer lists, financial information, credit card information, health information or any other type of nonpublic information. This exclusion applles even if damages are claimed for notification costs, credit monitoring expenses, forensic expenses, public relattons expenses or any other loss, cost or expense incurred by you or others arising out of any access to or disclosure of any person's or organization's confidential or personal information.

(See Exhibit P, Zurich American Insurance Policy, No. GLO $0171169-02$ at VEN 1453. Emphasis added.) Therefore, where Venetian is forced to provide personal information of its guests, which information is then disseminated indiscriminately as will most certainly happen here, Venetian is not only subject to litigation by may not have insurance coverage related to any such action.

Accordingly, in addition to the reasons set forth in Eldorado Club, Inc., the relevance/proportionality requirements of NRCP 26 (b)(1), the prior rulings by Commissioner Bulla and the holdings by federal district courts addressing this same issue, Venetian presents the Court with one more reason to reconsider its decision to reverse the Discovery Commissioner's Report and Recommendation of April 2, 2019.
D. If Defendants' Motton is Denied, Defendants Move For a Stay of the July 31, 2019 Order to Allow Defendants Time to File a Writ of Mandamus

This is a matter of great importance to Venetian, as any information provided to Plaintiff will be freely distributed resulting in irreparable harm. Therefore, if the Court is inclined to deny this motion, Defendants move for a stay of procedings to allow it sufficient time to prepare and file a writ of mandamus with the Nevada Supreme Court to have this issue adjudicated. Also, bear in mind that Plaintiff is not limiting disclosure of private information for those involved in the sixty-four (64) prior incidents, but is seeking unredacted information for every and any person identified in any occurrence at Venctian involving a marble floor for the past twenty (20) years. ${ }^{3}$
${ }^{3}$ This, of course, includes those persons involved in such incidents within the two year statute
itations. of limitations.

A writ of mandamus is available to compel the performance of an act which the law requires as a duty resulting from an office, trust or station, or to control a manifest abuse of discretion. (See Brazer Homes, Nev., Inc, v. Dist. Ct, 120 Nev, 575,97 P. 3 d 1132 (2004); NRS 34.160.) Because compliance with the present order to produce untedacted names would be overly burdensome to Defendants and subject Venetian to significant harm, Defendants respectfully move for a stay of proceedings sufficient to allow for the filing of a writ to address this important issue.

## IV,

## CONCLUSION

Based on the foregoing, Defendants hereby move this Honorable Court to reconsider its order directing Defendants to produce unredacted prior incident reports to Plaintiff without any protection or limitation as to how the private information of guests and non-employees is used by Plaintiff and her counsel. Altematively, if the Court denies this motion for reconsideration, Defendants hereby move for a stay of this proceeding so they can file a writ of mandamus with the higher court to address this issue, which Defendants deem to have far reaching implications well beyond this litigation.

DATED this $\qquad$ day of August, 2019.


## CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

1 HEREBY CERTIFY that out the Th day of August, 2019, and pursuant to NRCP 5(b), I caused a true and correct copy of the foregoing MOTION FOR LEA VE TO FILE MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION ON ORDER REVERSING DISCOVERY COMMISSIONER'S REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION AND MOTION TO STAY ORDER UNTIL HEARING ON RECONSIDERATION OR, ALTERNATIVELY, MOTION TO STAY ALL PROCEEDINGS PENDING APPLICATION FOR WRIT OF MANDAMUS ON ORDER SHORTENING TIME to be served as follows:
___ by placing same to be deposited for mailing in the United States Mail, in a sealed envelope upon which first class postage was prepaid in Las Vegas, Nevada; and/or
$\qquad$ to be served via facsimile; and/or

$1 /$pursuant to EDCR 8.05 (a) and $8.05(\mathrm{f})$, to be electronically served through the Eighth Judicial Court's electronic filing system, with the date and time of the electronic service substituted for the date and place of deposit in the mail; and/or
$\qquad$ to be hand delivered;
to the attorneys and/or parties listed below at the address and/or facsimile number indicated below:
Keith E. Galliher, Jri, Esq.
THE GALLIHER LAW FIRM
1850 F. Sahara Avenue, Suite 107
Las Vegas, NV 89104
Attorneys for Plaintiff
Facsimile: 702.735-0204
E-Service: kgalliher@ogalliherlawfirm.com
dmooney@galliherlawfirm.com
gramos@galliherlawfirm,com
sray@galliherlawfirm.com


## EXHIBIT "A"

## ORDR

Michael A. Royal, Esc.
Nevada Bar No. 4370 Gregory A. Miles, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 4336 ROYAL \& MILES LLP 1522 West Warm Springs Road Henderson Nevada 89014
Tel: (702) 471-6777
Fax: (702) 571-6777
Email: mroval@myalmiteslaw.com
Attorneys for Defendants VENETIAN CASINO RESORT, LLCC and LAS VEGAS SANDS, LLC

## DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

JOYCE SEKERA, an Individual;
Plaintife,
v.

VENETIAN CASINO RESORT, LLC, d/b/a THE VENETIAN LAS VEGAS, a Nevada Limited Liability Company, LAS VEGAS SANDS, LLC d/b/a THE VENETIAN LAS VEGAS, a Nevada Limited Liability Company; YET UNKNOWN EMPLOYEE; DOES I through X , inclusive,

Defendants.

Plaintiff Joyce Sekera's Objection to the Discovery Commissioner's Report and Recommendation on Defendant Venetian's Protective Order came beforc the Court for hearing at 9:00 a.m. on May 14, 2019. Keith E. Galliher, Jr., Esq., and Kathleen H. Gallagher, Esq., of the Galliher Law firm, appeared on behalf of the Plaintiff JOYCE SEKERA. Michael A. Royal, Esq., of Royal \& Miles LLP appeared on behalf of Defendants VENETIANCASINORESORT, LLC, and LAS VEGAS SANDS, LLC (hereinafter collectively Venetian). Also before the Court was Defendant's Countermotion to Strike Facts, Defendants' Countermotion for Order Directing Return of All

CASE NO: A-18.772761-C DEPT. NO: 2405

## QRDER

 R'Master Case Folden $383718 \mathrm{YPlozilingi4} 4$ Onder wpdProtected Information, Defendant's Countermotion for Sanctions, and Plaintiffs Motion to Strike Defendant's Countermotions.

The Discovery Commissioner ordered that guest information in Venetian's prior incident reports from November 4, 2013 to November 4, 2016 remain redacted, as produced by Defendants, and that the redacted reports be subject to a protective order pursuant to NRCP 26(c). In her Objection, Plaintiff contended that the Recommendation violates NRCP 1 which states that the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure "should be construed, administered, and employed by the court and the parties to secure the just, speedy, and inexpensive determination of every nction and proceeding." Additionally, Plaintiff contends the Discovery Commissioner's ruling violates the uniform holding across the country that the risk or certainty that a party receiving discovery will share it with others alone does not constitute good cause for a prolective order.

Defendants argued that the prior incident reports contain sensitive personal, private information related to prior guests and other non-employees which should be subject to an NRCP 26(c) protective order. Defendants argued that the information includes personal contact data, dates of birth, Social Security numbers, and health related reporting obtained by responding EMTs. Defendants further argued that Plaintiff had already shared the subject information with attorneys handling litigation in other ongoing related matters involving Venetian, regardless of the pending Discovery Commissioner's Report and Recommendation, and expressed concern that unredacted reports produced to Plaintiff would likewise be freely shared in the same manner, further invading the privacy rights of Defendants' guests, which Defendants assert an obligation to protect unless Plaintiff can demonstrate that any prior incident is "substantially similar" in area and circumstances to the subject incident (citing Schlatter y. Eighth Judicial Dist. Court, 93 Nev. 189, 192 (1977); the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA) (See 42 USCS. 81320 d et seq.; 45 C.F.R. $88160-164$; and to various Nevada cases related to invasion of privacy). Defendants also sought to protect the unredacted
information based on Plaintiff's showing of relevancy to the pending action, arguing that Plaintiff is using the discovery process to mine information for distribution to other attomeys in the legal community and the world at large, asserting that the balance of Plaintiffs need for the personal information at issue does not outweigh the right of privacy by those identified individuals.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Plaintiffs Objection is GRANTED, the Discovery Commissioner's Report and Recommendation of April 2, 2019 is REVERSED in its entirety. The Court has determined that there is no legal basis to preclude Plaintiff from knowing the identity of the individuals contained in the incident reports as this information is relevant discovery. There is also no legal basis to preclude Plaintiff from sharing the unredacted incident reports with persons not involved in this litigation. However, the Court strongly cautions Plaintiff to be careful with how she shares and uses this information.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Defendants Countermotion for Sanctions is DENIED. The Court finds that Plaintiff did not act inappropriately by sharing the redacted reports at issue with other counsel on February 7, 2019 or by failing to advise the Discovery Commissioner at the March 13,2019 hearing that all of the redacted reports at issue were filed with the Court in their entirety by plaintifiss counsel in the matter of Carol Smith V. Venetiat, case no. A-17-753362-C, on March 12, 2019. Plaintiff further did not violate the Protective Order by failing to request a stay of the ruling by the Discovery Commissioner under EDCR 2,34(f) or by failing to request back the information disclosed before the Protective Order was issued by the Discovery Commissioner.
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## EXHIBIT "B"

    Joyce Sekera,
    
            Plaintiff,
    
        vs.
    
    Venetian Casino Resort, LLC,
    
        Defendant.
    
            Before the Honorable KATHLEEN E. DELANEY
    
                    Tuesday, May 14, 2019, 9:00 A.M.
    
                    Reporter's Transcript of Proceedings
    
            OBJECTION TO DISCOVERY COMMISSIONER'S REPORT
    
            APPEARANCES:
    
            For the Plaintiff: KEITH E. GALLIHER, JR., ESQ.
    
                    KATHLEEN GALLAGHER, ESQ.
    
                        Attorneys at Law
    
                                MICHAEL A. ROYAL, ESQ.
    
                                Attorney at Law
    
                    REPORTED BY: RENEE SILVAGGIO, C.C.R. No. 122
    relevant, and what should have been disclosed. And if there should have been some limitations on it, what should those be?

And I sajd it a minute ago, and my mind still stays there, was there, kind of, after reviewing all the paperwork -- which, again, I do want to compliment. It was very thorough and very detajled. I'm not sure my law clerk would appreciate to have the same set of it with all the time she had to spend on it, but it really let me see and understand everything as best as I could and of course we clarified it further here today -- is, you know, putting myself in the shoes of the Discovery Commissioner and looking at everything fresh, what would I have done?

And I really think what I would have said was: The plaintiff gets it. The plaintiff gets all of it.

The plaintiff should not be precluded from being able to have it, being able to know who these people are and being able to contact these people.

Now, if things need to be redacted, like, Social Security Numbers or other things, you know, I suppose that could be a discussion to the extent that anything ever were to get filed.

I don't know that it needs to be redacted from going over to the plaintiff's side, but, you know, obviously we can't have anything that's ever filed that would have a personal identifying information in it, like Social Security

Number, et cetera; but they should have it.
The real question becomes then: Should they be able to disseminate it?

And it's -- you know, I appreciate very much, Mr. Galliher's argument that, look, you know, this is -- this is -- there's nothing that precludes it in the law, and I -- I agree. I don't see anything that precludes it in the law.

I could see where it could potentially be undesirable to one of our larger businesses here in the community. I could see where it potentially could be undesirable. As Mr. Galliher himself pointed out, you could call some of these folks and they could say, you know, pound sand and not want to be bothered.

And perhaps there would be some thought process of, you know, look, you can have it and you can do with it what you need to do with it for your litigation, but what purpose is there to serve to share it around? And then, you know, in these circumstances would we end up with people who are trolling for other clients, you know, and do we now beget something that really, when people say bad things about lawyers, you know, that they say them.

I would have no reason to believe that Mr. Goldstein or Mr. Bochanis would do that, and those are the names that come up here today. I've known and respected them as practitioners for a very long time. So I'm not meaning to

Renee Silvaggio, CCR 122, ACCUSCRIPTS
suggest that. But I can see where, you know, somebody sort of weighing the stakes about it.

And I think the easier call for me to be would be to say: The Plaintiff gets everything but they keep it to themselves. But really at the end of the day, I can't find any legal basis to make that ruling.

I -- I do think that at the end of the day Commissioner Trunan made an error here.

I .- I think that it's relevant discovery. I think it is, again, not only relevant, but it's .- it's relevant as stated earlier to the foreseeability, to whether the Venetian was on notice.

I think they are substantially similar enough, 1iquid, no liquid, the issue is the slip and the fall on the marble and what caused it and the circumstances. I think that that certainly overlaps. I just don't see any legal basis upon which this countersuit had been precluded.

In their full display to the Plaintiff, the only question becomes -- and I have to admit I have some qualms about this because, again, it would be easier to say, but keep it to yourselves and don't share it to the greater world, but I don't have a legal basis to say that, that I can see.

So it would mean me just saying: Well, let me try to protect these people from lawyers doing something that I would not suspect that these lawyers could or would do or let
me just protect these people so they're not annoyed.
And you know what? I'm sorry, that's not how that works.

I mean, this information could all potentially be found one way or another if somebody had contacts with insurance people and had some inside scoop or they'd said people filed litigations if those could be found.

It's all fair game. It just is. I think it's just fair game.

I -- I struggle with the decision in all candor because I do think because of the sheer volume of the amount of people involved here, that it could become something that's problematic. It could be viewed as something that would be something, like, a -- you know, a marketing list that's out there on the loose that somebody could get their hands on and tie into, but I can't just because of that qualm tie it up.

I think that Mr. Galliner is correct on the law on this one. Whether I like it or not and whether it's going to, you know, make me unpopular in my decision making, I think at the end of the day this is information that needs to be provided in its unredacted form.

And, again, I don't see any legal basis for limiting how it is -- how it is held and how it is viewed.

I guess in saying that, though, I would caution Mr . Galliher that, you know, how you share this information and
who gets ahold of it and who has what information doesn't necessarily protect folks from being upset and coming after and wanting to attack this.

And maybe that is something to keep in mind, even if you are sharing it with people who you trust or believe wouldn't do anything negative with it. But I'm -- I an going to reverse the Discovery Commissioner's Report and Recommendations.

It's not really technically granting the objection. It's just reversing the Discovery Commissioner's Report and Recommendations.

And to the extent that it is now required that there be unredacted incident reports provided, and technically litigation on how Plaintiff and Defendant (inaudible), but it is potentially problematic to the extent that this information could be shared and could contain personal identifying information.

There is -- there is statutory law out there that talks about those who come into possession of large quantities of information that contain personal identifying information and do not handle it carefully and disseminate it or do other things with it, you know, in my mind, I'm equating it to CBS -- sorry, I picked on CBS today. I guess I picked up Walgreens a minute ago -- and they take, you know, client files and they dump them in the trash, and somebody gets ahold of

## EXHIBIT "C"

## Register of Actions

## Case No. A-17-753362-C

| Carol Smith, Plaintlff(s) vs. Verietian Casino Resort LLC, Defendant(s) | § | Case Typa: | Negllgence - Premises Liabillty |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | § | Date Filed: | 03/31/2017 |
|  | § | Location: | Department 10 |
|  | 8 | Cross-Reference Case | A753362 |
|  |  | Number. |  |

Defendant Venetian Casino Resort LLC

Plantiff Smith, Carol | Peter Goldstein |
| :---: |
| Retained |
| $7024746400(\mathrm{M})$ |

|  | Evints a Orders of the Court |
| :---: | :---: |
| 05/02/2018 | All Pending Motions (8:00 AM) (Judicial Officer Bulla, Bonnie) <br> Minutes <br> 05/02/2018 9:00 AM <br> - Defendant Venetlan Casino Resort LLC's Motion for Protective Order Plaintiff's Notice Of Motion And Motion To Compel Further Responses From Defendant Venetian Casino Resort, LLEC To Plainlifi's Interrogatorles, Set One COMMISSIOMER RECOMMENDED, Plaintfff's Notice Of Motion And Motion To Compel Further Responses From Defendant Venetian Casino Resort, LLC To Plaintiff's Interrogatories, Set One is GRANTED IN PART within parameters; Deferse counsal will supplement Intenogatory 4 ; Interrogatory 15 no further supplement; Interrogatory 18 is PROTECTED; supplement Inlerrogatory 19; Interrogatory 21 is PROTECTED as written; supplement Interrogatory $18 ;$ go back flve years of tall history for the lobby at issue; colloquy: go back threa yeare before the incidend for other lobbies with the same marble flooring due to liquid on the floor. COMMISSIONER RECOMMENDED, Defendant Venetian Casino Resort LLC's Motlon for Prolective Order is GRANTED; colloquy re: transitory condition of the floor, counsel can have the number of falls in the lobbies, discussion re: how to get information into evidencs, but REDACT the names; after reviewing information, if there is a specifle fall event that happened in the general area of Plalntiff's fall, have a 2.34 conference with Defense counsel and bring back to Commissioner s attention. COMMISSIONER <br> RECOMMENOED, Delense counsei to provide informat\|on up to and including 5-23-18 to supplement written discovery and prowide additional fall incidents as discussed. Counsel can gubmit a 2.35 Stipulation to move deadines 45 to 60 days to keep the Trial date. COMMISSIONER RECOMMENDED, file disposifive motons no later than 11-21-18. Mr. Goldman to prepare the Report and Recommendations for both Motions, and Guzik to approve as to form and content. A proper report must be timely submilted within 20 days of the hearing. Otherwise, counsel will pay a contribution. |

## EXHIBIT "D"


I.

## FINDINGS

1. Defendant Venetian filed Defendants'Motion for Protective Order on February 1,2019 related to the production of redacted prior incident reports in response to an NRCP 34 request by Plaintiff. Plaintiff filed an Opposition to Defendants' Motion for Protective Order on February 13, 2019, arguing that there is no basis to redact information in prior incident reports (other than Social Security numbers) or otherwise to afford them protection under NRCP 26(c). Defendant filed a Reply to Opposition to Defendants 'Motion for Protective Order on March 5, 2019 and an Addendum to Reply to Opposition to Defendants' Motion for Protective Order on March 6, 2019 noting, among other things, that Plaintiff's counsel had already been sharing prior incident reports with other attorneys not involved in the present litigation.
2. A hearing on motion was held on March 13, 2019.
3. Venetian counsel argued that prior incident reports have been producod, which represent slip and falls occurring on marble floors in the common areas of the Venetian casino level.
4. Plaintiff's counsel argued that after comparing a production by Venetian in the case of Smith v. Venetion, Case No, A-17-753362-C, he discovered four incident reports produced in that case which were not produced by Venetian in this litigation. Defense counsel related that he is unaware of that issue and that he will investigate.

After reviewing the papers and pleadings on file, and consideration of argaments presented by coumsel for the parties, the following recommendations are made.
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II.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

IT IS RECOMMENDED that Defendants' Motion for Protective Order is GRANTED IN PART and DENIED IN PART.

IT IS FURTHER RECOMMENDED that the prior incident reports produced by Venetian are to remain in redacted form as originally provided in response to an NRCP 34 request, the Court agreeing that this presents a privacy issue as it pertains to the identity of prior Venetian guests and includes protected HIPPA related information.

IT IS FURTHER RECOMMENDED that all information within the redacted prior incident reports produced by Venetian are to be protected under an NRCP $26(\mathrm{c})$ order, not to be shared with anyone who is not dircetly affiliated with the litigation (i.e. counsel, counsel's staff, experts, etc.), and when attached as exhibits to any filings with the Court are to be provided under seal.

IT IS FURTHER RECOMMENDED that if Plaintiff identifies a specific prior incident report she feels is sufficiently related to her fall, with substantially similar facts and circumstances, occurring in the same location, that counsel will have an EDCR 2.34 conference to discuss the request and determine whether the identity of those involved in the specific prior incident should be provided before filing a motion.

IT IS FURTHER RECOMMENDED that Venetian be required to review the alleged discrepancy of four prior incident reports produced in the matter of Smith v. Venetian. supra, and provide them in redacted form to the extent they are responsive to the Plaintiff's NRCP 34 request, and to provide all reports deemed responsive to Plaintiff's NRCP 34 request no. 7 related to prior incident reports of the Venetian.
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IT IS FURTHER RECOMMENDED that the motion is otherwise denied. DATED this $\qquad$ day of Apr 2019.

Submitted by:


Michel A. Royal, Esq
Nevada Bar N/ 4370
15 2 W. Way Spriligs Road
Henderson, NV 89014
Attorneys for Defendants
VENETLAN CASINO RESORT, LLC and LAS VEGAS SANDS LLD


Reviewed by:
THE GALLIHER LAW FIRM

Keith E. Galliher, Jr., Esq.
Nevada Bar No. 220
1850 E. Sahara Avenue, Suite 107
Las Vegas, NV 89014
Attorney for Plaintiff


Submitted by:
Royal \& Miles LLP

Michael A. Royal, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 4370 1522 W. Warm Springs Road Henderson, MV 89014 Atiorneys for Defendants VENETLAN CASNO RESORT, LLC and LAS VEGAS SAADDS, LLC
Royal a Miles LLP


## DISCOVERY COMMASSIONER

Reviewed by:
THE GALLIHER LAW FIRM

Keith E. Galliher, Jr., Esq.
Nevada Bar No. 220
1850 E. Sahara Avenue, Suite 107
Las Vegas, NV 89014 Altorney for Plaindiff


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DATED this $\qquad$ day of $\qquad$ 2019.

## IT IS FURTHER RECOMMENDED that the motion is otherwise denied.

Pursuant to NRCP 16.3(c)(2), you are hereby notified that within fourteen (14) days after being served with a report any party may file and serve written objections to the recommendations. Written authorities may be filed with objections, but are not mandatory. If written authorities are filed, any other party may file and serve responding authorities within seven (7) days after being served with objections.

## Objection time will expire on <br>  2019.

A copy of the foregoing Discovery Commissioner's Report was:
Mailed to Plaintiff/Defendant at the following address on the $\qquad$ day of 2019:

Electronically filed and served counsel on $\qquad$ 2019, Pursuant to N,E.F.C.R. Rule 9.

## NOTICE

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The Commissioner's Report is deemed received three (3) days after mailing or e-serving to a party or the party's attomey, or three (3) days after the clerk of the court deposits a copy of the Report in a folder of a party's lawyer in the Clerk's office. E.D.C.R. 2.34(f).


## EXHIBIT "E"

s.
I.

## FINDINGS

Plaintiff's Motion to Compel sought to compel videos from certain incidents prior to the incident that is the subject of this action that occurred on marble floor at the Venetian that Plaintiff identified in Request Nos. 42-70 in Plaintiff's fourth set of requests for production, that correspond to written incident reports the Discovery Commissioner previously recommended be produced. Defendant opposed the Motion to Compel and Plaintiff filed her Reply. The Discovery Commissioner makes the following findings:

There is a difference between a permanent condition and a transitory condition. If it is transitory, the issue is whether or not the employees had reasonable notice of water on the floor to clean it up, so other slip and falls are not relevant to the notice in that case.

Here, Plaintiff is making the argument that the Venetian's marble floor, in and of itself is not a problem, but turns into a fall hazard every time water goes on the flooring, and that it is foreseeable people will bring in water bottles or drinks on the casino floor which will end up on the tile, so the Discovery Commissioner finds the video is discoverable, with certain protections. Whether that rises to the level of admissibility and whether or not the evidence will be allowed or disallowed at trial will be up to the District Court Judge.

## [I.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

IT IS HEREBY RECOMMENDED that Plaintiffs' Motion to Compel is Granted subject to Rule 26 protections. Defendant shall produce, as discoverable evidence, the videos requested by Plaintiff in Request for Production Set 4, Request Nos. 42-70, to the extent the videos exist and are available, within 15 days of Notice of Entry of this Report and Recommendation by the District Court Judge as an Order, and the District Judge shall ultimately determine whether the videos are admissible at such later time after or in the process of the Parties' Motion In Limine proceedings or similar proceeding before trial.

IT IS FURTHER RECOMMENDED that the video produced pursuant to this order shall be protected by NRCP 26 (c) protections until the District Judge otherwise orders, including, but not

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limited to, that it shall remain confidential and nonpublic, and shall not be publicly filed, used, or disclosed outside this litigation, and that Parties and experts shall be so advised and consent to such confidentiality and limited use orders, until such time as the District Judge rules on their admissibility pursuant to the Motion In Limine rulings or otherwise. Venetian shall not redact the identities of the patrons or guests or perform any redaction of the videos for discovery purposes at this time, but if the District Judge later allows use of the video, it can determine how to redact facial recognition at that time.

DATED this 19 day of November, 2018.


DISCOVERY COMMISSIONER
Respectfully Submitted by:
PETER GOLDSTEIN LAW CORPORATION


Date: $1 / 21.18$
PETER GOLDSTEIN, ESQ. [SBN 6992] 10795 W Twain Ave, Ste. 110
Las Vegas, Nevada 89135 Attorney for Plaintiff CAROL SMITH

Approved as to form and content: MESSIER REEVES Date: $1 /-20-18$
RYAN LOOSYELT ESQ. [SBN 8550] 8945 W. Russell Road, Suite 300
Las Vegas, Novara 89148
Attorneys for Defendant
VENETIAN CASINO RESORT, LC

## NOTICE

Pursuant to NRCP 16.1 (d) (2), you are hereby notified that you have five (5) days from the date you receive this document within which to file a written objection.

The Commissioner's Report is deemed received three (3) days after mailing to a party or the party's attorney, or three (3) days after the clerk of the court deposits a copy of the Report in a folder of a party's lawyer in the Clerk's office. E.D.C.R. 2.34 (f).

A copy of the foregoing Discovery Commissioner's Report was:
Mailed to Plaintiff/Defendant at the following address on the $\qquad$ day of $\qquad$ 20 $\qquad$ .
$\qquad$

Placed in the folder of counsel in the Clerk's office on the $\qquad$ day of $\qquad$ 20 $\qquad$ .
$\qquad$ Electronically served counsel on
 2018 Pursuant to N.E.F.C.R. Rule 9.


## ORDER

The Court, having reviewed the above report and recommendations prepared by the Discovery Commissioner and,

The parties having waived the right to object thereto,
No timely objection having been received in the office of the Discovery Commissioner pursuant to E.D.C.R, 2,34(t),
$\square$ Having received the objections thereto and the written arguments in support of said objections, and good cause appearing,

AND
IT IS HEREBY ORDERED the Discovery Commissioner's Report and Recommendations are affirmed and adopted.

IT $1 S$ HEREBY ORDERED the Discovery Commissioner's Report and Recommendations are affirmed and adopted as modified in the following manner. (attached hereto)

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that a hearing on the Discovery Commissioner's Report is set for Jormary 22, 201\%, at $\qquad$ am.

DATED this $\qquad$ day of Netemst, 3018.


## EXHIBIT "F"

Email: peter@petergoldsteinlaw.com

Attorney for Plaintiff

## DISTRICT COURT

## CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

CAROL SMITH, an individual, Plaintiff,
vs.

VENETIAN CASINO RESORT, LLC; and DOES 1 through 50 , inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No: A-17-753362-C Dept. No.: X

## ORDER

Defendant filed an objection to the Discovery Commissioner"s Report and Recolmmendation. A hearing was held on January 22, 2019. Peter Goldstein appeared on behalf of the Plaintill, and Ryan Loosvelt on behalf of the Defendant. The Court stated that the admissibility of the documents sought by Plaintiff, would be made at the time of trial, and affirmed the Discovery Commissioner's Report atal Recommendation.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Discovery Commissioner's Report and Recommendation is AFFJRMED, and Plantiftes Motion to Compel is Granted, Defendant must produce video for incident reports on other marble floors on the property for which video evidence is maintained and supplement Request for Production of Documents, set four and Defendant must produce all video tapes that pertain to all the incident reports that were produced previously.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

PETER GOLDSTEIN, ESQ. [SAN OO92]
10785 W Twain Ave, Ste. 230
Las Vegas, Nevada 89135
Attorney for Plaintiff
CAROL SMITH

Approved as to form and content:
MESSNER REEVES

RYAN LOOSVELT, ESQ. [SBN 8550]
8045 W. Russell Road, Suite 300
Las Vegas, Nevada 89148.
Attorneys for Defendant
VENETIAN CASINORESORT:LLC
DATED this 8 day of 6 fra co 4
Respectfully Submitted by:
PETEBGOLDSTETN LAW CORPORATION
DATED this 8 day of
Respectfully Submitted by:
PETEBGOLDSTETN LAW CORPORATION

Date 2. 14


DISTRICT COURT JOrGE


## EXHIBIT "G"

RTRAN

CAROL SMITH,
Plaintiff,
vs.
VENETIAN CASINO RESORT LLC Defendant.
BEFORE THE HONORABLE TIERRA JONES, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE TUESDAY, MAY 7, 2019

## RECORDER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PENDING MOTIONS

APPEARANCES:

For the Plaintiff:
For the Defendant:

PETER GOLDSTEIN, ESQ.
MICHAEL M. EDWARDS, ESQ. RYAN A. LOOSVELT, ESQ.
answering any more questions. Your renotice of your motion in limine number one, to admit all similar prior falls on the wet marble tile as evidence to prove notice and knowledge of a dangerous condition.

I've read the motion, the opposition, and the reply. Mr. Goldstein, do you have anything you would like to add?

MR. GOLDSTEIN: Okay. Let me grab that notebook, Your Honor. Oh, the motion in limine addressed in addition to the Smith, the Sekara reports. So, if the Court is not considering the Sekara --

THE COURT: I can't.
MR. GOLDSTEIN: -- reports, then we're just talking about the Smith prior reports. Those should be admitted into evidence if they're similarly the result of a fall on a wet marble floor, which we believe, based on the spreadsheet and based on the information that we provided, they are the similar types of falls. They're falls on wet marble floors. The friction coefficient of the marble at the Venetian Hotel, it was built in 1999 or 2000, based on their own expert's testing is $\mathbf{1 8}$, which is like ice.

We have the Smith reports that they produced that show multiple people falling. 24 reports in three years is what they produced. So, the reports on Smith, prior falls on wet marble floors, if they are substantially similar, go to notice of a dangerous condition.

So, it's not just a matter of a transient condition of water, it's a permanent condition of a floor that's inherently unsafe because it's foreseeable that water will be spilled, and other substances will be spilled onto these floors.

Additionally, they failed to utilize all available efforts to make the floor less slippery. They could have used 83 crystallizer, which is a polymer, that provides more grip. I've provided that information to the Court. But the case law is clear that -- sorry, Your Honor -- that prior similar reports, based on the same dangerous condition are admissible to prove notice and knowledge and to rebut the arguments that the Defendants have made about Plaintiff's comparative negligence.

So, they're very relevant to the notice issue because their whole defense is notice. Their defense is that the video shows the water being spilled six minutes before my client suffers her injury.

There was a security guard stationed in lobby one, whose job was to look at the room keys, make sure people didn't get into that guest room -- guest elevator without a key. But he was about 12 feet away from where the fall occurred. There were two security guards that walked by where the water was and didn't notice it. But their argument is going to be that it's the Plaintiff's fault, that six minutes is not adequate time.

And this would rebut that because it's going to show that there are multiple events of people falling on these marble floors that are wet. And that's the notice. And the Commissioner in her report said to the Defendant, you've got a problem here. It goes from being safe when it's dry to being extremely dangerous when it's wet. That's why you've got all these reports. And l've got all those reports with me.

They're relevant to show notice and knowledge because if their defense is the six-minute gap isn't enough -- and by the way, there
is a case, Rios versus Wal-Mart, in which the federal judge was overruled by the Ninth Circuit when he ordered that a two-minute gap between the transient condition in that case and the fall was insufficient notice. And the Ninth Circuit said, no, that's wrong. A two-minute gap can be sufficient notice. But in any event, these reports on the Smith case are relevant to prove that and to rebut that defense, that my client was not comparatively negligent, and they were aware that this is a risk.

So, the case law is clear. And l've cited all the cases on this. The $A / t$ [phonetic] case and even the Supreme Court case say if you've got substantially similar condition -- and the Ginnis case in Nevada -that prior falls that are substantially similar are admissible to prove notice. And I think it's very important that I be allowed to prove that. That's why they're relevant to the issue of notice, and to rebut the defense of comparative negligence.

I think my papers laid it out, too, but I'm happy to answer any questions. But I think this is a -- an issue that's well decided. There's even cases that discuss subsequent events, subsequent accidents that can be admissible to prove notice. But I'm not asking for that. I'm just asking for the prior reports for the three years to be admitted. And I have no other way to do that because the names and addresses of the persons that fell had been redacted.

So, I can't call these witnesses and have them testify about what happened. So, the reports themselves should be admitted to prove that they know that this floor is inherently dangerous. And I've made I think sufficient arguments in my moving papers to discuss why it's not
simply a transitory but it's a permanent condition involving an unsafe marble floor. Is there any question about -- that the Court wants me to answer about this issue?

THE COURT: No. No. 1 read everything. Counsel?
MR. LOOSVELT: There was no -- once again, no meet and confer on incidents that are substantially similar. What Mr. Goldstein wants to do is, at the motion in limine stage, summarily produce any fall in the hotel, wherever it happened. Not necessarily Lobby 1, not necessarily under the circumstances that happened to the Plaintiff here. None of that's been identified or even conferred upon or discussed.

In a lot of these situations, I've never heard elevator banks, about escalators, things like that. It has nothing to do with whether or not Venetian was on actual or constructive notice about a spill by a guest walking through lobby one or a water bottle at all.

So, the other thing is, Mr. Goldstein admits he can't get these in otherwise. Unless Your Honor's going to summarily find them admissible, he can't lay a foundation for them. And that's just not appropriate at the motion in limine stage at all. His motion in limine, actually the first six pages was admission all based on a willful discovery violation. It was duplicative of that motion we just heard, and that was denied.

So, it can't be, you know, admissible on that basis either. The other aspect he's talking about, without using the magic words, but he's using the case law and things like that, is he wants them admitted under the mode of operation. We -- that was -- that's what he's talking
about when he's talking about the case law and this, that, and the other. That was our -- that was our first motion in limine. And this has been addressed at length in this case.

I don't want if you want me to go over that now, but I'm happy to do it. But there's a two-step test in this mode of operation for this even to apply. You know, first the facts have to fit the first step, which is,

The owner of a self-service establishment has, as a costsaving measure, chosen to have customers perform tasks traditionally performed by employees.

The facts of the case have to meet that to even get to the second part, which is what he's focused on at all. The facts don't meet that. Here we have a guest walk through the lobby, spilled bottle of water. There's no mode of operation here. The examples of mode of operation include the grocery store examples, The Grape, where we cited a Wal-Mart case where you're pouring flowers out of a flower stand and water drops. That's not what happened here at all. It doesn't fit.

So, the mode of operation doesn't apply, and the reports are admissible under that theory. If it had applied, then the -- then it would be -- what's the -- then he would have to show, the plaintiff satisfies notice if they establish that injury is attributable to a reasonable foreseeable dangerous condition.

Plaintiff's reasonable foreseeable dangerous condition; installation of code compliant marble. That's it. That's what it's all about. Because they have marble, they're liable for any fall, and we
should -- we should introduce reports from all over the hotel. It just doesn't meet the mode of operation. They're not admissible under that standard or under the standards he identified.

THE COURT: Mr. Goldstein, your reply?
MR. GOLDSTEIN: Thank you, Your Honor. Yeah, I didn't really argue the mode of operation, but that's -- it really means increased risk. But the case is E/ Dorado Club versus Graff.

Identify how to distinguish between permanent hazardous conditions and temporary hazardous conditions whether prior acts then should be admitted.

The court in E/ Dorado stated that, The admissibility of evidence of prior acts in this kind of case to show notice or knowledge of the danger causing the accident is generally confined to situations where there are conditions of permanency. The evidence is excluded where it relates to a temporary condition, which might or might not one day exist unless there is a showing that these prior occurrences have continued and persisted.

And that's the key to the argument in this case. It's a continued risk that's persisting and continuing. And I think I made a showing that this was relevant to the issue of notice and knowledge. We did meet and confer on this, by the way, before we filed the motions in limine. And I did a declaration that we met and conferred on that --

THE COURT: All right.
MR. GOLDSTEIN: -- on the admission of the -- of the reports.

And we're just talking about the prior reports on the Smith case. But we did confer. The case law is clear. If it's a similar type of injury, falling on wet marble floors -- and we believe -- they talk about code compliance. There's no factual evidence that there's code compliance here. We have a situation where there are so many things that they could have done, to use SharkGrip and other things to texturize and add a polymer to make it less slippery, that they didn't do.

So, instead of doing something to make it less slippery, they have allowed the aesthetics to be more important than safety. And the El Dorado case, the Ginnis case, and the Vacca v. Real Properties [phonetic] case -- and I want to just read to the Court from the Vacca case, if I could briefly. Judge Hunt wrote,

A business owes a duty to its patrons to keep their premises in a reasonably safe condition. Sprague v. Lucky Stores. If dangerous conditions exist on the premises because of the actions of something other than the business or its employees, they're liable if they had actual or constructive notice of the condition but failed to remedy. Whether it's a dangerous condition is a question of fact, but past similar incidents can be relevant to the issue of whether the defendant had constructive notice of a hazardous condition. And we believe that if they were able to successfully convince the Discovery Commissioner to redact the names and addresses, which essentially said, yeah, you can get them, but we're never going to allow you to use them, because we can't call the
witnesses, our only option for a fair trial to prove notice and knowledge is to get the similar incident reports into evidence for the last three years.

I don't want to conflate mode of operation at this time. I've argued it extensively. But there are five locations and right -- adjacent to lobby one where people can get beverages. I took the deposition of the security guard who -- Michael Creed [phonetic], a former security guard, who said you -- he'd seen guests spill on a quarter size, little bit of water. It's foreseeable that these floors are going to get wet. It always happens everywhere. People are buying beverages and spilling them. They can't make certain that they're going to clean it up immediately.

So, if they're going to be able to argue that notice -- or six minutes is not sufficient notice to make them liable, I better be able to rebut that. And the only way I can do that fairly is to have these prior reports admitted into evidence. I can answer any additional questions. But the cases are clear that the prior reports that are similar -- we're talking -- we're not talking about dissimilar; we're not talking about falls in other -- we're talking about falls on the marble floors. That's all I'm talking about, falls on wet marble floors. That's the issue. They know that's the issue.

There's nothing conflated about that. Not floors on carpet, not floors outside. Falls on wet marble floors. Those should be admissible to prove that the Venetian has notice and knowledge that these floors are dangerous when wet, more so than other types of floors. You can go out in the hall -- in the lobby of this courtroom right now and look at the floor, and you can see there's texturing material on it.

Because the state of the art is that you know if it's wet, it's going to be slippery if it's smooth.

Every safety engineer, mechanical engineer knows that. That's why they do these friction tests. I mean, I believe there's no cases that support their position that prior similar falls on wet marble floors should not be admitted into evidence. Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, I mean, this is the position that we're in, okay, your mode of operation approach is not applicable to this case as well as with the fact that those reports have been redacted. And that's the ruling of the Discovery Commissioner. I've not heard any objections in regards to that. I don't know how any of that would actually be proven up without actually talking to these people to make a determination that the falls were substantially similar or somehow that somehow put the Venetian on notice,

So, based upon the fact that that is the state of the evidence, your motion is going to be denied because mode of operation does not apply here.

MR. GOLDSTEIN: Well, Your Honor, I -- my argument really is notice and knowledge, and l've cited --

THE COURT: Right.
MR. GOLDSTEIN: -- the cases.
THE COURT: And without having those actual people saying, this is what happened to me, this is actually my injuries, and the Discovery Commissioner redacted those, and you did not object to any of that, so I'm not here today to rehash what the Discovery

Commissioner said, that's the law of the case.
MR. GOLDSTEIN: Well, Your Honor, the Discovery Commissioner redacted them saying meet and confer about how to get them admitted into evidence,

THE COURT: Right.
MR. GOLDSTEIN: And I did a motion in limine, and I said, how are we going to get these into evidence? And they're not admitting them into evidence.

THE COURT: Right. And I --
MR. GOLDSTEIN: And that's --
THE COURT: -- can't --
MR. GOLDSTEIN: -- to meet and confer.
THE COURT: I'm not going to summarily admit them either.
MR. GOLDSTEIN: Oh, okay. So, it's -- basically all these motions that I do are just an --

THE COURT: Your motion is --
MR. GOLDSTEIN: -- exercise in futility?
THE COURT: -- denied Mr. Goldstein. Can counsel approach?
[Recess at 10:43 a.m., recommencing at 10:54 a.m.]
THE COURT: Motion in limine number 2 , to admit all video footage that captured similar prior falls on the white marble. I've read the motion, the opposition and the reply. Mr. Goldstein?

MR. GOLDSTEIN: Well, in this case, I don't need the names and addresses, because the video speaks for itself. I think there's video
anything that's not actual evidence and that there is no proof of is not going to be allowed to be talked about. Excluding undisclosed evidence. Anything that was not previously disclosed is not going to be allowed. That's granted.

MR. EDWARDS: Very good. We stipulate to that one and that will come up later on today. We --

THE COURT: Right.
MR. EDWARDS: -- agree.
THE COURT: Right. Exclusion of witnesses. All non-party witnesses. This is the exclusionary rule. That's fine. That's granted. The exclusive of Plaintiff's failure to file motions, that's granted. Okay. We're going to move on to the Defendant's motions. Defendant's motion number 1, to preclude application of the mode of operation approach. I think we've already dealt with this. So basically Defense, number 1, based on all of rulings that have previously been made, that's going to be granted.

Defendant's Number 2, preclude admission --
MR. GOLDSTEIN: Your Honor - l'm sorry. I got lost in the shuffling here. Can l just get myself --

THE COURT: Okay. I just need you to hurry, because I have other people that are waiting.

MR. GOLDSTEIN: I apologize. Let me grab it. I -- had it mis-tabbed, so I don't want to -- so motion in limine number --

THE COURT: Defendant's 1.
MR. GOLDSTEIN: Okay.

## EXHIBIT "H"

[^0]Re: Sekera $v$ venetian
DearMr Galliher,
Your frim has retanned my services as an expert in the above referenced matter. Pease acept thts: document as ny rebuttal report. To prepars for this report, have reviewed the defense esert report of Wisen C. Haves; Ph.0. dated 5/17/2049.

 hatd supfece", and the COF shall not be the only factor detemning the phopopiteress of ahard stiface fooring material for a particular appljeation".

While both of those references are accurate, in thit particular Incident, the was a spiled hatit on the
 surfage when contaminated whe a fquid substence. That single factor afone was the pidnare catsof factor contributhoto plalnetfes bly arid fall

On Rage 13 of therepert Mr Hayes states "m addinin she was wearing wery worn hoes that wone well heyond their safe lifes

Apparently Mr Hayes woud like us to consider that as an 'ungafe shoo expart it is char that tigd plainfif beto wearine safo shoes, the potentloitor the slip and fallyoud have been considerably Heely,

Following this llme of reasoning, we cal draw two spectfic conclasions one, thit innsafe shone kresents oserious risk for slip and fall events as a sole causal factor: And secondly f that is fodee the cose, then


Continutir with that fine of reasoning. Tficentainly likely that many guests entering the property are enterls with tunsafe shees' and shouldae restitedifom entering the property

That of course, is a vidiculous expectation as it is virualiy impossible to entorge such a prohibition. Keeping atl wiking surfatesina safe and slip registant eondition is a far more pationale aporogeh and propenty owners have a responsibility to do so.

Kelth E. Galliker, Esq.
Sekera Rebutthe report
May 30,2019
Page Two

On Page 16 of the report, Mr. Hayes makes reference to the Burnfteld and Powers study reeating to the probability of silps and falls in relation to an established COF.

The Burnfield and Powers study was performed in a laboratory setting with individuals wearing full body hameses and tethered to a overhead structure to prevent them from falling when they thp The participands were aware that they would be subjected to varlous cof le evels and that at some point, Would [ndeed sllp: The pubilshed results of that study clearly fideates that if you are walkling in a taboratorv on a prestelected walking surface, whith speciflc footwear, you will slip at a determinad cop Ievel.

The overwhelming malority of slips and falis do not occur in laboratories under such controlled condtions- they occurin the real word arena of a multude of walkipg surfaces in varying conditions with a wide- fanging ascoriment of footweas:

Winthinthe same parge, Mr Hayes states, "With respect to the role of sllp resistance in the jitationof Mg sekers stal, तs notedabove, the BOT 3000 (Got) is supported by beth notionat and ternatoba stancatisend widety-used worldwide, While the English XL Vaciable migence Tibometer fed is io lofersupported by sucf standards, It contindes to be used in the Unted states.

Me. Hayas falls to reference exactly which:national and International standards' he fs referencingin. retation to the BOT-3000E, It shodid also be noted that the BOT measures dynamo coeffocent bffritipin and not static cuefficient of foftion.

Mr. Hays is wrong with fis statament regarding the English X fribonreter not belngsportediby hatanal and meternationalstandards.

The Engish XL Tefbometer was valdated by the publicaton of theamergansocherfor testing and Materikstandarg ASTM E2508-11, Additionally the Englist Xt Tribometen is the thetrumen of



On Page 17 of the report Mr Hayes states in reterence to the 050 siporistancestandard there are, of tourse, no accepted national standardst or requlrements for safe and sfo esistant walkng surfacest.

The o 5 e she restrancelevel for safe and uhp retstant walking surface is referenged within the Ans

 threshold for a sipresistant walking surface

Mr; Haves torivenientipialls to address the seminal study to determine the appropilate leyel of cof for astana fip pesistrat walkig surface. That study ls the 1983 Tniverslty of Michigan work Surface

Keith E Gallher, Esig.
Sekera'Rebuttal report
Mav30, 2010
Page Three

Friction: Definitions, Laboratorv and Field measurements and a comprehorsive Bloblography' by James Momiler, Don $B$ Chaffin and Rabert 0 . Andres' Whin the conclusiens of that extensive study the the following:

The mast comntoh recommended COF by standards orgenizations and by fodtuidual authorsis 0.5 . This value seemige renable since it alfows a small margin of safaty over and above the 0.4 cof which was Qtien clifed as needed for walking:"

From all materiats reviewed, it is abundantly sear that the primary causal factor for Ms, Secera's sip and fat event was the spitled ligutd phto the marble walling sisface which roduced the sto resjstance leve of the walking surface to a slippen-and unsate walking sufface.

It shoukatiso be noted that the Venetian Hotel-Casino has expentenced 196 slp and fall events between Jandar 1, 2012 to Atgust 5, 2016 with the majorty of those events occuonims en the marbliffooring

 point

## TA/gw



## EXHIBIT "I"

Deposition of:
Thomas A. Jennings

Case:
Joyce Sekera v. Venetian Casino Resort, LLC, d/b/a The Venetian Las Vegas, et al. A-18-772761-C

## Date:


dynamic coefficient of friction that's been -- they make reference to a 2014 --
A. Yes. I have seen multiple articles like that, but, again, that presumes that someone is sliding across the floor and then proceeds to slip. No relation to static friction.
Q. Okay. All right. Let's go to the last page of your May 30th, 2019, report. Look at the last paragraph.
A. Yes, sir.
Q. It reads, "It should also be noted that the Venetian Hotel Casino has experienced 196 slip-and-fall events between January 1st, 2012, to August 5th, 2016, with the majority of those events occurring on the marble flooring within the same approximate area as plaintiff's siip-and-fall."

Did I read that correctly?
A. You did.
Q. What information are you drawing Erom?
A. I'm drawing from - and this is post-December report. And everything that $I$ base my initial opinions and conclusions are based on the materials sent to me at that time.

When I prepared this report, I was provided by Mr. Galliher's office a spreadsheet, a run sheet of

```
slip-and-fall events within that referenced time period
at that same approximate area as Plaintiff's
slip-and-fall.
Q. Did you bring that with you today?
A. I don't believe so. It was sent to me via an e-mail.
Q. Okay. If you relied on that, why didn't you make reference to that document, that information at the outset of Your report of May 30th, 2019?
A. Just seemed the appropriate place to put it was at the end of the report.
Q. I mean, this is a rebuttal report.
A. Yes.
Q. And so as a rebuttal report, it is intended to rebut, as you're understanding --
A. Yes.
Q. -- opinions provided by Dr. Hayes; correct?
A. Yes.
Q. This information of 196 slip -and-fall events was not provided in Dr. Hayes' initial report; correct? That's not where you got the information?
A. Correct. That is true.
Q. This is additional information that you received from Mr. Galliher; correct?
A. Yes, sir.
```

| 1 | Q. You didn't look at the actual reports, you just |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 | saw a spreadsheet? |
| 3 | A. Correct. |
| 4 | Q. Is that a spreadsheet that you can produce? |
| 5 | You can produce it, right, after this deposition today? |
| 6 | A. If it has not alto-erased itself, yes, sir, I |
| 7 | can do that. |
| 8 | Q. Okay. I'm going to ask you to do that -- |
| 9 | A. Okay. |
| 10 | Q. -- since it's referenced in your report. |
| 11 | A. Sure. |
| 12 | Q. Youl make the comment here, "same approximate |
| 13 | area." |
| 14 | A. Yes, sir. |
| 15 | Q. What are you talking about? What area? Is it |
| 16 | the whole property or is it just in the Grand Lux |
| 17 | rotunda? Where is it? |
| 18 | A. Within the Grand Lux area, based on what I |
| 19 | reviewed in the details of each recorded incident. |
| 20 | Q. So you're -- I'm sorry. You say, "The details |
| 21 | of each recorded incident." |
| 22 | Tell me what the spreadsheet looks like. |
| 23 | A. Well, a spreadsheet is a typical spreadsheet. |
| 24 | It starts at a certain date and month, year. It |
| 25 | specifies a location. It shows a slip-and-fall and it |

just continues on like that within that same general Iocation. That's how it was arranged as a spreadsheet.
Q. Okay. So did it identify people by name?
A. That, I clon't recall. I think it was more event oriented, but it could have.
Q. Would it have included Lobby 1, Lobby 2, Lobby 3, that kind of information?
A. Yes, sir, $I$ believe it did.
Q. Would it have included areas like the Grand Hall, the front desk, the porte-cocherre?
A. No. It was simply addressed to the marble flooring, and as I recall, the vast majority were in the same general areas as Plaintiff's fall. I would have to pull the spreadsheet out to refresh my memory.
Q. Would you consider the Carol smith fall to be in the same general area as Plaintiff's fall?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. So in your opinion, at least, based on your testimony, so I understand, when you say "same approximate area," the area where Carol Smith fell would be within this Grand Lux rotunda area?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Okay. So you're saying, then, as I understand it, you received information from Mr. Galliher that there were 196 slip-and-fall events between January 1 st,

| 1 | 2012, and August 5th, 2016, occurring in the vicinity of |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 | the Grand Lux rotunda? |
| 3 | A. Essentially that's correct, yes, sir. |
| 4 | Q. Okay. So I'm clear, do you know where the |
| 5 | Grand Hall is, the entryway to the property? |
| 6 | A. To the property, yes, sir. |
| 7 | Q. So when you enter the property, there's a |
| 8 | Fountain, there's the front desk -- |
| 9 | A. Yes, sir. |
| 10 | Q. -- there's a concierge desk to the right, and |
| 11 | then if you go to the left as you enter, there's a huge |
| 12 | grand hall with paintings on the ceiling. |
| 13 | A. There is, sir. |
| 14 | Q. Right? |
| 15 | A. Yep. |
| 16 | Q. All right. So when you say "same approximate |
| 17 | area," if there were slip-and-falls there, they would be |
| 18 | separate from the 196 slip-and-falls. |
| 19 | would that be right? |
| 20 | A. I believe that's accurate. |
| 21 | Q. And if somebody slipped and fell somewhere in |
| 22 | the front desk area, that would not be part of this |
| 23 | 196 -- |
| 24 | A. I believe -- |
| 25 | Q. $\quad \rightarrow$ number? |

A. I believe that's accurate, yes, sir.
Q. And if somebody slipped and fell at the Palazzo on a marble floor, that's not part of the 196?
A. That would be correct.
Q. And if somebody slipped and fell at a convention area on a marble floor, that would not be part of the 196?
A. As I recall. I'm going back on memory reading line after line. I believe that would be correct.
Q. Okay. Did you ask Mr. Galliher where he got this information?
A. No, sir. He said it was just provided to him under discovexy and that was it.
Q. Okay, Are they numbered 1 through 96?
A. No. They're by date. I think I testified to that to start with. You have to start out with the date and then work your way out.
Q. Did you count them?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. Okay. So this is something you counted?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. All right. And did you see -- did you notice that all of these 196 slip-and-fall events, did they occur due to foreign substances on the floor?
A. Mostly that was the case, yes, sir. As I
recall, they were all due to liquid contaminants.
Q. Okay. No trip-and-falls, nobody fainting, no drunks, you know, swaying and falling to the floor that you can recall?
A. No, sir.
Q. And that's something that if you still have it, you will produce?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. When is the last time that you looked at that?
A. It would have been about a month ago prior to preparing the rebuttal report.
Q. All right. So you would have received it, what, about Eive to six weeks ago?
A. That's fair.
Q. Okay. Why would you think it would be erased?
A. Well, I have an auto-erase on my computer that after a certain period of time, the e-mails are discarded.
Q. What ${ }^{1} s$ it set for?
A. Usually 30 days.
Q. Okay, Is there any other information that Mr. Galliher's provided you with that you think may have been erased by your auto-erase?
A. No, sir.
Q. Is there any other information that you've been

## EXHIBIT "J"

## Deena Mooney

| From: | Deena Mooney |
| :--- | :--- |
| Sent: | Friday, May 31, $20191: 02$ PM |
| To: | 'Thomas Jennings' |
| Subject: | RE: Sekera |
| Attachments; | summary of falls ours and peters and georges in date order.docx |

Deena P. Mooney, Paralegal to
Keith E. Galither, Jr., Esq.
The Galifher Law Firm
1850 E. Sahara Avenue, Ste. 107
Las Vegas, Nevada 89104
(T) 702-735-0049
(F) 702.735-0204

E-mail: dmoonev@qailiherlawfirm.com

From: Thomas lennings [mailto:calnevsafety@hotmall.com]
Sent: Friday, May 31, 2019 11:20 AM
To: Deena Mooney
Subject: Re: Sekera
Thank you Deena!
From: Deena Mooney [dmooney@galliherlawfirmecom](mailto:dmooney@galliherlawfirmecom)
Sent: Friday, May 31, 2019 11:18 AM
To: Thomas Jennings
Subject: RE: Sekera
Tharks I will have him call you Thurs day at 9:30 a.m.
Deena P. Mooney, Paralegal to
Keith E. Galliher, Jf., Esq.
The Galliher Law Flrm
I850 E. Sahara Avenue, 5te. 1.07
Las Vegas, Nevada 89:104
(T) 702-735-0049
(F) 702-735-0204

E-mall: dmoonev@gallherlawfirmicom

From: Thomas Jennings [mailtocalnevsafety@hotmat, com]
Sent: Thursday, May 30, 2019 4:12 RM
To: Deena Mooney
Subject: Re: Sekera
That will work


|  |  |  |  | pudite arigud on marble |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 13 | 7-7-12 | 11:28 | Tood coum | Slip and fati in larye amount of water |  |
| 14. | 7-19-12 | 8.19 | Sports bar | Entering casino trom breezeway eninance. slippexd and fell on a pudtle olliquid on the marble walkway |  |
| 15. | 7-20-12 | 11:19 | Venetian front office | Walkiag down Grand Gatlway and stipped in puddle of thaid |  |
| 16. | 729.12 | 2;32 | Grand Lux escalators | Marbie axed in front of Grand Lux Cafer guest seated on hloor witha puddle nt water on the foor around her |  |
| 17. | 7-29-12 | 1100 | Mall Yalet | Slipped and fell walking toward the mall valet |  |
| 18. | 7-29-12 | 10:00 | Phot restaurata | Slipped and fell on unknown hiquid on marble while walking hhrough "restaurant row |  |
| 19. | 7-30-12 | 9.48 | Venezia <br> cower 540 | Guest was watining to the venctian tower between pool entrance and Bouchon entrance when he slipped on water on the floos |  |
| 20. | 8-3-12 | 2-49 | Food court | Wei floor signs present and chaims posted but floor not wet at that time. Guest staued on incident form that the event was her hault. |  |
| 21. | 8-3-12 | 5:56 | food comat | Slipped and fell. 10 feet away another female |  |



|  |  |  | Cater | food on the marble floor |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 32. | 12-8-12 | 3:22 | Grand Haxt | Stip and fall on wee spot |  |
| 33. | 12-26-12 | 10.08 | Labby ! | Slipped and tell on wet area of marble floor |  |
| 34. | $2-26-13$ | 11:1] | Cumas Hallway | Slipped on large pucdie of clear oily huid |  |
| 35. | $3-4.13$ | 2:46am. | Breezeway | Fell several times on the wet floor. The marble and asphale floors near these doors were we: die to being recently Fower washed by be exterior cleaning team |  |
| 36. | 3-8-13 | $\begin{aligned} & 10: 49 \\ & \text { p.m. } \end{aligned}$ | Lobby 1 | Slipped on a bhe hiquid on floor and fell |  |
| 37. | $3-26-13$ | 9.31 p.m. | Main marble | Slipped on liquid bua did not fall |  |
| 38. | 4-13-13 | 11:43 | Casino hloor near Belini Bar | Slipped on Iquid on flow and fell |  |
| 39. | 5-11-13 | $3: 35$ | Venetian Front Desk | Slipped and fell near the fountain |  |
| 40. | $5-15-13$ | $6: 20$ | Food court | Shipped and fell in nelted ice cream on matble floor in front of the lime ice bar |  |
| 41. | $5-16-13$ | 1.58 | Lobby 1 | Slipped and fell in hand on floor that appeared to be beer |  |
| 42 | 5-17-13 | 11.18 | South sarvice bext | Slipped and fell in a large puddle of liquid on marble fleor |  |
| 43. | 5-19-13 | 2.51 am . | Grand hal! lobby | Slipped and fellina puddle of water on marble floor |  |
| 44. | 5-22-13 | 307 pm | Fountain in main lobby | Guests reported that eariter at 2:30 am. that noming they were |  |





|  |  |  |  | area | on the main marble area. Guest was noted as being intoxicated |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 72. | 11-7-13 | 7,54 $2 . \mathrm{m}$ |  | Grand Lixx Cam | Slipped and tell on the marble floor in the front of Grand Lux Cade earlier that monting at appoximately 6:00 a.m: |  |
| 73. | 11-24-13 | $5: 27 \mathrm{am}$ | $1311 \mathrm{~V}-5502$ | Grand Luxe Cafe | Slip and fall | Mary Ros <br> Eve Gizelbach <br> Ryan Meyer <br> J. Lopez report witer |
| 74. | $11-24+13$ | 1:54 p.m. | 1311V-5588 | Grand Hall | Slipped in apple cider given out by elves wha are employees | Devon O'Brien manager <br> Christopher Mosier asst. security manager <br> Gr Rescigno report writer <br> Dayid Magnism |
| 75 | 12-27-13 | 3,07 pmm |  | WOW Fotheair fature | Slipper and fell on a wet ares on the mathle flom next to the WOW fomtain feature |  |
| 76. | 1-26-14 | $\begin{aligned} & 12: 28 \\ & 2 \mathrm{~m} . \end{aligned}$ | 1401V-5339 | Lobby I | Water on marble | Conie Klaver <br> Joe Barrett facilities senior watch <br> L. Sivrais report writer <br> Joe Barrett |
| 77 <br> 78 | $5-2-14$ $5-3-14$ | 4.42.p.m. | 1405V-0423 | Grand fall LV | Water on marble | Manny Argnello <br> R. Marquez report writer <br> David Boyko |
| 78. 79 | $5-3-14$ $5-3-14$ | 3:36 p.m. | $1405 \mathrm{~V}-0687$ | Grand Hall | Wet marble | Thomas Harnis security officer Gary Rescigno securty EMT T. McFate report witer Derek Santilan facilities |
| 79. | $\frac{5-3-14}{5-24-14}$ | 4.47 pm. <br> 9.49 pm. | 1405V-0704 | Lobby 1 | Water on marble | Christopher Daniels Derek Santillan |
| 80. | 5-24-14 | 9:49 p.m. | 1405V-5900 | Lobby 1 | Wet marble | Karen Sidhoo front desk manager Tim Alvonells secauity shift manager T. Morgan report writer Sean Pemberton |
| 81. | 6-28-14 | 2:10 pm. | 1406V-66937 | Grand Luxe | Wet marble | Connic Kalver |


|  |  |  |  | Cafe |  | Nicholas Coronado Andres Florentino J. Lopez report writer John Burnett secuity officer |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 82. | 7-5-14 | 6:05 p.m. | 1407V-1121 | Lobby 1 | Liquid stated he had fallen yesterday see report $1407 \mathrm{~V}-0807$ (missing this report) | Brittany Peck front desk manager Sean Pemberton engineer <br> L. Sivias report writer |
| 83. | 7-10-14 | $1: 25 \mathrm{PM}$ | 1407V-2272 | Grand Luxe | Water on floor | 1. Larson report writer T. Mofate EMT/SO Mertick Anderson Facilities Eng. |
| 84. | 7-10-14 | $\begin{aligned} & 12: 30 \\ & \mathrm{am} . \end{aligned}$ | 1407V-2142 | Grand Hall | Drink on floor Prior to victim slipping group of unknown males with "yard" like drink spilled on floor | Sang Han front desk manager E. Gizelback report writer |
| \% | 1384 | 2404 |  | 6065xis |  | 2cob Iohnsor Assits Se king Bittany Peck Front desk band Taylor Mcrate, EMTSO. GL Rescigno Report witer |
| 86: |  | 8 8 02.4 mm | 1409 V 3057 | L |  | Jacoblohim son asst secuity manage Brittany Peck front desk manager Ty le McFate EMT securty G. Rescigno report witer |
| 87. | 7-18-14 | 7:14 p.m. | 1407V-4386 | Venetian front desk | Fall happened at $6: 00$ p.m. victim stated there was a gay there said his buddy dropped his bottle of alcohol and left it there | Tim Avonellos security shift manager Conie Kluyer front desk manager kT. Morgan report writer |
| 88. | 7-25-14 | 5:31 p.m. | 1407V-6125 | Lobby 1 | Wet marble | Anay McCasiin front desk manager Kyle Donaldson Asst. security manager T. Morgan report writer |
| 89. | 7-25-14 | 7:59 | 1407V-6151 | Grand Hall | Liquid <br> Victim Laz Gamino (unredacted) | Allen Backiman facilities L. Sivrais report writer |
| 96 | W3ask | 247pm |  | 2086ivis | Gquid |  <br>  |


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  Gr Rescigno Report mum Chris Malcoms. 0. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 98 | - | 2*4\%um | 8497-761 | 5ebbex |  | Thomas Lambert fiont desk momageat Chistopber Mosier ast security manage Sego Pemberton engineer G Rescigno Chis Matcon secaury youncor |
| 92. | 7-30-14 | 9:55 a.mi. | 1407V-7375 | Lobby 1 | Water fluid was spilled by unknown male at 9:48 | Mary Rosk front desk manager Joseph Florio security officer Joseph Larson EMT security officer <br> T. McFate report witer Abimael Suarez internal maintenance PAD |
| 93. | 8-4-14 | 4:31 a,m. | $1408 \mathrm{~V}-0843$ | Lobby 1 | Tripped over own feet | Mary Ros front desk manager yobn Ballesteros facilities team member <br> E. Gizelbach report writer |
| 94. | $8-5-14$ | 5:08 am. | 1408V-1088 | Lobby 1 | Tripped over owa feet Marc Fesel engineer no defects but a wet floor | Mary Ros front desk manager Garry Lee security officer <br> E. Gizelbach report writer |
| 䭥 | 88814 | $\begin{aligned} & 1030 \\ & p m \end{aligned}$ |  | Emay | Whirceponted texil mornug Fallockime near bathroom by Grand Laxe <br> Water $\qquad$ | Mary Cos Honkues Moute MCAmaty Facilltas <br> Laron Repor Writer $1 / 7 / 5$ |
| $3{ }^{3}$ |  | $103$ |  | 11 venetian Tower 121 | Fall reporied mext moming fall occurat near bathrooms by Grand Luxe Water | May Ros front deskitianage Mone McAnilty facilities 1. Larson zeport witea |
| \% |  |  | 408ve76等 | W2069] | large water spul | Wacob Johnsom Asst Setang Archie Balon SO . <br> G Rescleno report wnix Derek Sandillas, Facilities |
| 88. | 83s | 243 pm |  | Lobbeve | Tarse waterspe | Jacob Johosonasst security managen Achis Balon secority officer O. Rescigno eport wited Derek Santilon facilities |
| 99. | 9-13-14 | 3:17p.m. | 1409V2807 | Grand Hall | Slipped due to water or | Jacob Johnson asst. securíty manager |


|  |  |  |  |  | drink spill that another guest caused. Tyler Corbely had notified security earlier about his stand by due to this fluid spill | Tyler Corbely field training officer G. Rescigno xeport writer |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 100. | 9-15-14 | 5:29 am. | $1409 \mathrm{~V}-3261$ | Lobby 1 | 3 piles of feces slip and fall | Nicholas Coronado <br> Mary Ros <br> Hinkle <br> Z. Hakim report writer <br> Rosa Estela facilities |
| 101. | 9-30-14 | 1:30 | 1409V-6750 | Grand Hall | Slip and fall on marble. "I slipped on something spilled on marble" pictures of liquid looks like milk | George Valley security manager Jonathan Derleth front desk manager John Wells security officer Z. Hakim report whiter James Guernick security officer |
| 102. | 10-11-14 | 2:08 am. | $1410 \mathrm{~V}-2293$ | Lobby 1 | Tripped over feet | Nachely frond desk manager Zachary Hakim EMT security E. Gizelbach report writer Rudy Conception facilities engineer |
| 103. | 12-23-14 | 5:24 pm. | 1412V-4685 | Lobby 1 | Liquid <br> Ashay Shah minor (not redacted) Jignesh Shah father | Sang Han hotel manager Tim Avonellos security shift manager L. Sivrais report writer Derek Sentillan facilities |
| 104 | 14Thitit |  | 4309x 3857 | Vene Fromoffice | 5xidid |  <br>  <br>  <br>  Theodorutw |
| \% 6 | Lilisis |  | 1501v-3857 | Wrintion | I | Noholas Comanoorst manager Jonathan Deruti tont desk manage Jose Lopez ENT security <br> Z. Hakm report whter <br> Theodore Eash facilites |
| 106 | 1-17-15 | $\begin{aligned} & 11: 49 \\ & \text { p.m. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Venetian Front Office | Fell on liquid |  |
| 107. | 1-31-15 | 2:53 p.m. | 1501V-6887 | Lobby 1 | Water "there appeared to be water all over | Tim Alvonellos security shift manager Thomas Lambert front desk manager |


|  |  |  |  |  | immediate areas | L. Dozier report writer |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 108. | 1-31-15 | 2.53 pma |  | Lobby 1 | Slip and fall on water |  |
|  | 2.915 |  |  | Lobisy |  |  <br> Rudy Conception senor watch <br> Eve Gizelbach report winter |
| 10. | -2015 | , wa maxay | 4802V 1803 | Lobby |  | Fitic Wencerberg, SO. <br> Rady Conception. Sefor Watel <br> E. Gizelbach Repont writer |
| 111. | 2-9-15 | 1:37 |  | Lobby 1 | Slipped and fell on unknown liquid |  |
| \% |  | L289m | 15024 |  | Whid Sippedoe |  <br> BytianyPRecty From Desk <br> L. Dozer Repont writer |
| 3 | 220015 | T28pm |  | W8bby |  spilled beverage | lacob Johuson ast sechity manayer Brittany Peck frout desk manager 1. Dozier report whiter |
| 114. | 2-20-15 | 1:28 pm. |  | Lobby 1 | Slipped but did not fall on liguid |  |
| 115. | 3-8-15 | 8:45 am. | 1503V-1561 | Grand Hall | Slip. "I observed a wet sticky spot on marble floor" | Melissa Perry front desk manager Bryan Greenfield facilities <br> E. Gizellach report writer |
| 116. | 3-8-15 | 8:45 |  | Grand Hall | Slipped and fell on wet spot |  |
| 117. | 3-23-15 | 3:18 a.m. | 1503V-5040 | Lobby 1 | Slip. "appeared to have red sauce or grease on marble" previous injury under report \#1503V5119 (we don't have report) stated she had been injured earlier that moming at 3:00 a.m. when she slipped and fell in pasta saluce | Nathan Beyers front desk manager Garry Lee security officer E. Gizelbach report writer James Stoyer facilities engineer |
| 118. | 3-23-15 | $3: 18$ |  | Lobby 1 | Slipped and fell in front of Juice Farm. Flooring had red sauce and grease |  |
| 119. | 4-20-15 | 7:00 pm. |  | Lobby ! | Slipped and fell due to a metal strip that connects | WE DONT HAVE THIS ONE |


|  |  |  |  |  | the raarble tile surface to the wood surface |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (20) |  |  | 2504V-5396 | Sramila |  alcohol | Sang han rontaesk manager Meirssa Pery Lont dest manage Lyn Sivrais EMT Security G Rescignoreport whter Rodolfo Stormo |
| 121. | 5 | 23xicke | 5 | Mrand |  Alow | Sang Har, Front Deskefy Melissa Pery From Desk Mries Lym Sivfals, EMCSO. V53 19 G Rescigno Repont wate Rodolfo Stoino |
| 122. | 4-24-15 | $3: 25 \mathrm{pm}$. |  | Grand Hall | Slipped and fell on broken bottle of alcohol |  |
| 123. | 5-3-15 | 1:08 p,m. | 1505V-0844 | Grand Hall | Slip. "small puddles of what appeared to be a clear liguid" | Jacob Johnson asst. security manager Tyler Corbaley field training officer G, Rescigno report writer |
| 124. | 5-3-1.5 | 1008 pm . |  | Grand Hall | Slipped on marble floor in front of formtain |  |
| 195. | 5224 |  | 508054319 |  |  |  Tony Bersano Ast Sec Mnge Crystal Clauton SO. <br> TLopez Repor witer Jeffrey Duntioos. SO . |
|  | (3xatis | 443 sma | 1208x ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | Watertematom | Thomas lamber front fesk Masager Tony Bersane asst sectitity managee Ciystal Clantous secunty bfficer H Lopel sepor witer Jeffey Dumiloo security officer |
| 127. | 5-22-15 | 4:43 |  | Lobby 1 | Slipped and fell on wet surface |  |
| 128. | 5-29-15 | 7:36 am. | $1505 \mathrm{~V}-7253$ | Lobby 1 | Slip | Christopher Moilex asst. security manager Francesca Comeli front desk manager G. Rescigno report writer Steve Hansen facilities |
| 129. | 5-29-15 | 7:36 |  | Lobby 1 | Slipped and fell on spilled coffee |  |
| 18840 | 5 Smola | 43simar | [505-2506 |  |  |  |


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  Michael Peres SSO. <br> D Davila Report winde <br> Heather Kanfuanu S $\mathrm{SO}^{\text {: }}$ <br> Zachary Hakim, EMT S.O. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 131. | 38093 |  |  | - | Slip | Anthony Bersano asst security manages Thomas Lambert forl desk marager Zachary Hakio security officer EMT Michael Perez secunty officer Heather Kuufmanin security office S. Davila report witer dolin Ballesteros factities |
| 132. | $5-30-15$ | 4:35 |  | Lobby 1 | Slipped and fell on water |  |
| 33 | 61215 | En | 1506 V 7480 | Lobby 1 |  | 1Wfonivisiz <br> Wayd Maguson <br> MLopez terpont wifiez |
| 134 | $612-8$ |  | 150672824 | Tebbevi | Wetatan cotratict ssked two males to stand by spil The spll was mall comprised of droplets of What seemed to be water stretching aboata afoot andabaluma straight Line on the tile" | Antonio lopez security of lyat David Magnuson <br> A Lopez zepor whte |
| 135. | 6-12-15 | 22.51 |  | Lobby 1 | Slipped and fell on liquid on floor |  |
|  | 60xamex |  | M504043\% | Throbis | Shivand Tall skill poot ofecear Hgedia on marble Hooring nearby" | Wat Ros frout desk nawatg Caty Rescigno Security/EMT Iohu Wells Secinity Offiger 1 Larson Repon witer |
| \$57. | 6-30-15 | $\begin{aligned} & 10.58 \\ & m_{0} \end{aligned}$ | 1s06V7480 |  | Ship watancesmall pool of clear Iquicion marble floong neary? | Mary Ros front desk manager Gayy Rescigno security EMT Joh Wells secunty officer TLarsom repor witer Bryan Greeifield tac litious |
| 138. | 6-30-15 | 11:38 |  | Lobby 1 | Slipped and fell on fluid |  |


| 管骨紋 |  |  | Wx） | 5 Kmbez Power 417 Lobby 4 | Slowild |  <br> K Enampeste facilites <br> GKRescigno Report witer |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 140. | 2－513 | $1$ | W00 | 6 Veneza Tower 417 Lobby 4 |  | Jacob Johis sou ast security wang g Keenam Meste facilities G．Rescigno teport wititer |
| 141. | 7－3－15 | 12：40 |  | Lobby 4 | Slipped and fell on water |  |
| 142. | 7－19－15 | 1：47a．m． | 1507V－5024 | Grand Hall | Slip and fall | Nicholas Coronado asst．manager S Tevan security <br> L．Lopez report writer Brian Corpas security officer |
| 143. | 7－19－15 | 1：47 |  | Grand Hall | Slipped and fell on water |  |
|  | 74945 | 818．am | 1507v 512 | Whaty | Slip antrevinciceid floor at appocsinately 7.05 | Melissa $P$ ery exon deskugiage <br> Jacoblobison Asst Secinly manage <br> L Dozier repor writer $\qquad$ <br> Yeffrey Dumihoo secoriy off <br> Richard neleman $\qquad$ |
| 145． | 5isad |  | 150，v－12］ | Miventian <br> Tower 129 <br> Lobby 1 | Shexamanly Turo or floor at approxanately $7205$ | Melissaperry Front deskidadage Jacob Johoson asst security nanage LDozier report witer Jeffrey Danillioo secimly wifice Xichard Héleman |
| 146. | 7－19－15 | 8：18 |  | Midrise elevator mear Lobby： | Slipped and fell due to liquid |  |
| 147. | 7－20－15 | 5：36会县． | 1507V－5392 | Main entrance | Slip and fall．Sofia Lovgren victim （unredacted）Swedish passport | Juliamme Edward front desk manager Nicholas Coromado asst．manager James Stoyer facilities <br> I．Burnett report writer <br> Eric Wenneberg security officer |
| 148. | 7－20－15 | 5：36 |  | Main entrance | Slipped and fell |  |
| 149. | 8－2－15 | $\begin{aligned} & 10: 48 \\ & \mathrm{am} . \end{aligned}$ | 1508V－0357 | Lobby 1 | Slip and fall．Puddle of water on floor | Conie Klayer <br> M．Criddle report writer |
| 150. | 8－2－15 | 10：48 |  | Lobby 1 | Slip and fall coming out |  |


|  |  |  |  |  | of the Venetian Gift Shop. Secmity saw puddle of water |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 151. | 8-8-15 | 1.30 |  | Grand Hall | slipped and fell unknown liguad |  |
| 152. | 8-8-15 | 1:30 pm. | 1508V-1866 | Grand Hall | Slip and fall | Jacob Johnson asst. security manager Jonathan Derleth front desk manager L. Dozier report writer Glea Helman facilities |
| 1339 | 8-423 |  | 3108V-1869 |  | Strand 4 紋 Qporiontachire survilanicetwas advised ady manown ghestrad dropeca bucket |  Britany Peok Pront desk managot Alla Mhlisecuity:offeer QReschgo report whter |
| 4544 | 888 | 200 pmon | (\%) |  | Slipand falwaphat contacting survellance was adyised an uakrown guest hao dropped a bucket $\qquad$ | facob ohasom ass secunt mange Brotany'Peck front desk manager Allam IFI security officer G.Resclgo report witer |
| 155. | $8-8.15$ | $2: 00$ |  | Lobby : | Slip and fall puddle of water. Several waming signs around area of fall. Unknown guest dropped a bucket in area |  |
| 156. | 8-14-15 | 1:40 am. | 1508 V 2554 | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \text { Palazzo } \\ & \text { Tower } 141 \end{aligned}$ | Slip and fall on water Susan hammonds (umredacted) | Michael Perez security officer Eddie Hoang security manager Mathan Byers facilities Marc Fesel facilities |
| 157 | $8-14+15$ | $1: 40$ |  | Hallway by Grand Lobby | Slipped on some water |  |
|  |  |  | 15069572 |  |  significaurpol of Water ${ }^{2}$ |  Thomas Kambert front desk manager <br> D. Gabadarevort witer <br> Marc Ese factities <br> Toseph De Sesus sechityment |
| 159 | 8291 |  |  |  | Shymandial ceat hquid "siguificant pool of | Tim Alvonellos security shif manage Tomas Lambert front desk manager |


|  |  |  |  |  | Water ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Deabadatreor witt Mare Fesel facilities Joseph De lesus seculty 0htiencen |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 160. | 8－29－15 | 11：34 |  | Lobby | Slipped on clear liquid |  |
| 甞数絔等 |  |  | 509V1497 | Lobby |  Silletcinh on foor | Tim A menellos securny Nachely Martinez frout desk manager 1 De lesus report witiet Cathenne Carlson secuily offect |
| 笱8884 |  | 6398 mm | 5089xike | cobby | Slipand fall weefloon Spilled dink on lloor | Tin Atvonellos secunty shif manager Nachely Matinez front desk maniges Ioseph De Jesus report witer Cathierine Cartson secruty officer Derek Santilian faclifies |
| 163. | 9－6－15 | 6：39 |  | Lobby 1 | Slipped and fell while existing the Veneizan tower elevator．Spllled drink of floor |  |
| 164. | 9－13－15 | $\begin{aligned} & 11: 26 \\ & \text { p.in. } \end{aligned}$ | 1509）－3312 | Grand Hall | Slip and fall red liquid | Mathew Kaufman security manager Thomas Lambert front desk manager D．Cabada report writer Jose Lopez security officer Peter Guagiardo facilities |
| 165. | 9－13－15 | 11． 26 |  | Grand Hall | Slipped and fell on red liquid substance |  |
| 166. | 12－27－15 | 3：32 p．m． | 1512V－5875 | Lobby 1 | Slip and fall clear liquid | Thomas Lambert front desk manager Tim Alvonellos security shift manager D．Cabada report writer Shane Navara facilities |
| 167. | 12－27－15 | 3：32 |  | Lobby | Slipped on clear fiquid |  |
| 䊺级趐 | 82016 |  | 1602V42\％ | 1 Guest services podum |  <br>  H2 Whe wee wetibot |  Devon OMAEN G．Rescige report |
| 169 | 22006 |  | Wenex | Guest serfice podium | Steanat fall Fell carlion in the day at 1145 ． 1200．《very we loor | Jacob lobinson assit Securiz manayed Devono：Brien G．Resick gno xepont witer |
| 170. | 2－20－16 | 2.56 |  | Lobby 1 | Guest slipped earlier in day．Liquid on floor |  |
| 101. |  |  | 16031 whent | Sobby 1 | Limpa |  |


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  D Whan report writer Rafal Cbayez faciltiou |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 572 | $3 \times 6316$ | 5 | $1663 \times 1232$ | [6eby | Liqu | Jacob Johinson security nanagef Kyle Kirchineier VIP services D. Winn report writer Raphail Chavez facilitites |
| 173. | 3-6-16 | $1: 59$ |  | Lobby 1 | Slipped on wet spot on floor |  |
| 174. | 3-18-16 | 2:57 p.m. | 1603V-3584 | $5^{\text {un }}$ ficor of the garage elevator lobby | Cup of coffee spilled on floor, Fall occurred earlier in the day 11:45 -12:00 | Selijka Bucalo security officer David Boko faccilities <br> D. Wi report writer Devin O'Brien front desk manager Yacob Jobnson security manager |
| 175. | 3-18-16 | 2:57 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5^{\text {th floor of }} \\ & \text { garage } \\ & \text { elevator } \\ & \text { lobby } \end{aligned}$ | Slipped on coffee spilled onfloor |  |
| 176\% | 5iskr |  | 16031500\% |  |  6 6 84xinua |  Ratal Chavez focintus AL Larsoa report yritue |
| 177 | 3225-16 | 20 | 1603 x | Lobiver | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Kipand Paisaleg } \\ & \text { Clear liguid } \end{aligned}$ | Shary Kin frönt desk superviso Rafael Chaver facilities JLarson Teport witei |
| 178. | 3-25-16 | 1:14 |  | Lobby 1 | Slipped on a puddle of liquid near trash cans by Juice Farm |  |
| 179. | 4-9-16 | 2:44 p.m. | $1604 \mathrm{~V}-1850$ | Grand Hall | Slip and fall. Puddle of water | Archie Balon security officer Jacob Johnson security manger D. Winn report writer Raphael Chavez facilities |
| 180. | 4-9-16 | 2:44 |  | Grand Hail | Slipped and fell in puddie of waier |  |
|  | 4816 |  | 1604V-192\% |  |  wet floor sigus |  C. Reanos report writer |
| ${ }^{2} 8$ |  |  | 1604V-1926 | 40665 | Ship anid fall. Walked between wet floot signs | Matilew Kaifuan securify manage C. Reanos report writet |
| 183. | 4-10-16 | 1:51 p.m. | 1604V-2136 | Grand Hall | Slip and fall | Nicole Floyd |


|  |  |  |  |  | Jason Palm guest （umredacted | George Valley security manger <br> D．Wimn report writer <br> Shane Navara Facilities <br> Sharry Kim front desk manager |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 184. | 4－10－16 | 1.51 |  | Grand Hall | Slipped on flour |  |
| 154 | 4246 |  |  | 96045x | Shimand fatilotcorred 0041016504 Felx was attemping to stom foot taffic when he slipped and fell |  <br> Abert liu <br> D．Cabar repotw |
| 483 | 罂22䈷 | 3409m | 1604V2458 | \％emmind | Slip and fall ©ecurred on $410 / 16$ so meix was attemptiog to stop． foot traffic wifer he slipped and feil | Wiathexutazainanasst manyer AbertLiu <br> D Cabad repoltworn <br> Eelis Escobar secuity officer |
| 187. | 4－12－16 | 3：40 |  |  | Shipped and fall security guard named Felix was trying to stop foot traffic at time of fall |  |
| 188． | 5536 | 26xabexa | 160590952 | Eesmy | 箱（4solo cupand ligux on flow | Pm Alvonellos sedinty shift mand Poye Phung front desk managet 1．Buscemil report wititer Jathes Jomsion security 0 fotaca |
| 189 | 55.16 | 912 | 660560952 | Cobby | Shintind wed solo cup snd Liguid onfloos | Tun Alvonellos secirity shift manager Royce Phung front desk manages J．Buschemireport wither Jandes Johison security office Shane Novara facilites |
| 190. | 5－5－16 | 9．12 |  | Lobby | Guest slipped and fell on unknown hiquid |  |
| 191. | 5－12－16 | $\begin{array}{\|l} 12.56 \\ 2 \mathrm{~m} . \end{array}$ | 1605V－5069 | Lobby 1 | Liquid | Amy McCaslin front desk manager Nicolas Coronado security manager John Ballesteros facilities 3．Dietrich report writer Joseph Barr－Wilson |
| 192. | 5－25－16 | $\begin{aligned} & 12: 56 \\ & \mathrm{am} . \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 1605V－5069 | Lobby 1 | Slip and fall earlier in day approx．6：49 | Ay McCaslinn front desk marager Nicholas Coronado security manager John Bullestores facilities |


|  |  |  |  |  |  | J. Dietrich report writer Eve Gizelbach EMT security officer Joseph Barx-Wilson security officer |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 193. | 7-7-16 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 12:15 } \\ & \text { p.m. } \end{aligned}$ | 1607V-1506 | Lobby 1 | Slip and fall. Large wet area | Jacob Johnson security manager ${ }^{\prime}$ Michael Chrene security officer R. Overfield report writer Raphel Chave $z$ facilities |
| 194. | 7-15-16 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 11:25 } \\ & \text { p.m. } \end{aligned}$ | $1607 \mathrm{~V}-3405$ | Lobby 1 | Slip and fall. Tce cream on floor | Tim Alvonellos security shift manager Jonathan Derfeth front desk manager <br> J. De Jesus report writer David Cabada EMT security officer Loren Happer security officer Rosa Estela facilities |
| 195. | 8-5-16 | 11:07 | 1608V-0995 | Casino | Slip and fall. Wet spill extended entire length of pit 9 guest walked into wet area and slipped and fell | Anthony Bersano asst. security manager Nathan Beyers front desk manager <br> D. Cabada report writer Joseph De Jesus EMT security officer Dale Keezer field training officer Amber Platt security officer Laterrious Robinson field training officer Eddie Hinton facilities |
| 196. | 8-5-16 | 5:04 p.m. | 1608V-0947 | Lobby 1 | Slip and fall. Large pool of water | Tim Alvonellos security shift manager Monique Heng front desk manager J. De Jesus report writer Justin Vasquez security officer David Cabeda EMT security officer Shane Naema facilities |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## EXHIBIT "K"




|  | Venetion Security 335 LAS VECAS BLVD．，S．LAS VEGAS，NY 89109 Narrative Report |  |  | CABE空 <br> 1010.0650 <br> P的昰 4 of 2 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  <br>  |  | CPTRNEE的 |  |  |  |
|  11（0）16．12：39 Frdday |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Redkooms | Treedilichicau | Star |  |

On November $4 \mathrm{th}_{\mathrm{r}} 2018$ at $12: 39 \mathrm{pm}$ I I was dispatched to the area oufside of the restrooms adjacent to the Grand Lux Cate for teport of a slip and fall incident．I arrived on scene and met with Las Vegas Tours（business located in Grand Canal Shoppes）employee Sekera， Joyce who was seated on the marble flooring．I noted that a Public Areas Department team member was on scene and mopping the flooring in the area．Sekera apologized for falling and did not appear to be in any immediate distress．I did not observe an obvious injuries to threats to life at that time．

Sekera was alert and oriented to person，place，time and events，had a patent airway，and was breathing adequatek．She stated she was walking through the area when she silpped in what she believed was water on the floor．She reported that she fell backwards and put her right hand behind her fiead to protect It．She landed on the marble flooring and her left elbow struck the base of a pillar next io her．She denied striking her head during the fall and denied losing consciousness prior to，or after，falling．She denied any head pain，neck pain，back pain，weakness，dizziness，or nausea at that time，I noted that she was guarding her left elbow and reported she was only experiencing pain there at that time．She stated she was embairassed to which 1 offered to assist her to a more private area．She agreed and was assisted to a standing position．Tasked if she felt any new pain，weakness，dizziness，or nausea to which she denied at that time．She agreed to be assessed in the Medical Room and refused wheelchair assistance．She was able to ambulate on her own to the Medical Room and was able to sit without assistance．

Sekera＇s left elbow was exposed which presented with an abrasion．I did not observe any other injurfes or deformites to the area．Palpation of the area showed art increase in tenderness with ne obviout signs of instability or crepitation．Distal circulation，motor function，and sensory function were found intact in the left arm．Grip strength was found to be equal bilaterally in the upper extremitfes．She rated her pain at approximately 7 on a $1+10$ severity scale．Stre had d limited range of motion in the leff elbow due to increasing pain on movement．She stated that she was starting to feel a tingling sensation in left phalanges if and Ill（Index and middie finger）．A SAM spilint was formed on the right arm and applied to the left arm．The splitit covered the left elbow and wrist and was secured using four－inch Kerlix gauze and tape．Distal circulation，mator function，and sensory function were rechecked and found to be lintact with no changes．The splinted left arm was placed into a

| $\sqrt{\text { Fincrici, }}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | TNIEEAPT |  | Cintrothat |


sling made out of a triangle bandage to which she reported the freatment prowlded some relief from her pain. Sthe added that she was beginning to feel minor pain and soreness to her left lower back and left side (localized to the axillary line).

Sekera agreed to seek futher medical attention, but refused ambulance transport. She stated her job did not provide Workers' Compensation and did not know where she shoudd go. After some discussion, she opted to self-transport to Centennial Hills Hóspital as it was close to her home. She refused to complete a Voluntary Statement for the incident and completed a Medical Release. She was escorted to her booth in the Grand Canal Shoppes, collected her belongings, and was escorted to her vehicle in the Team Mernoer Garage on level 8.

I checked the area of incident and noted that the marble flooring appeared to be flat, even, and dry throughout the area. I did not observe any wet or slick areas and no obstructions were observed. An Accident Scene Check was completed by Facilities Team Member Chavez, Rafael TM 5948 at $1 ; 28 \mathrm{pm}$ which found no defects in the ares of incident.

Video coverage is available per Survaillance.
Risk Management was notified.
Attached ftems
1 Scan of the Medical Release
1 Scan of the Accident Scene Check
2. Photographs of Sekera's left arna

2 Photographs of Sekera's shoes (top and bottom)
5 Photographs of the area of incident


Acknowledgement of First Aid Assistance
\& Advice to Seek Medical Care

 ishould seek the advice of o physioion as soon as possible.
 seak the nduice of a plystatan as soon as possible.

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## EXHIBIT "L"

DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

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JOYCE SEKERA, an TRdividual,
Plaintiff,
Case No. A-18-772761-C
vs.
Dept. 25
VENETIAN CASINO RESORT, LLC,
d/b/a THE VENETIAN LAS VEGAS,
a Nevada Limited Liability
Company; LAS VEGAS SANDS, LLCC
d/b/a THE VENETTAN lAS vEGAS,
a Nevada Limited Iiabili.ty
Company; YET UNKNOWN EMPLOYEE;
DOES I through X, inclusive,
Defendants.
DEPOSTITION OF JOSEPH LARSON
Ta/cen at the Galliher Law firm
1850 East Sahara Avenue, Suite 107
Las Vegas, Nevada 891.04
On Thursday, October 11, 2018
At 2:15 p.m.
Reported By: PADLINE C. MAY
CCR 286, RPR
Q A11 right. Look at whexe it says, under "Mo data," It says "Incident Information." About the fourth Iine down says "PHI, outaide vendor." what is that?
A "PAI" is protectee health information and then "outside vendor" would be not a Palazzo Venettan team menber and not a guest of the hatel. So that would be somebody who is a temp worker or somebody who works in a business on the Venetian dalazzo property that ${ }^{\text {s }}$ s not officially employed by the venetian or Palazzo.
Q Then you have Surface Conditions: Dry, marble, Elat.
A Correct.
Q Why died you select dry en opposed to wet?
A Whe reasorf I die that is because that was tuy agsesment af the area, and that was dome on an accicteat scene check which fa VENOIB.
o Let's go to -atilin Extibit 1 , VENOOR This 4 d called person profile. Is this the parge kind of foxm you hlll ouf -- frimether words where you get on and you milak mexes?
A Colfrect.
Q Dust give us mased on what you ditaked here under "MO informotiong give is a sumary of at

## EXHIBIT "M"

## ORD

Michael A. Royal, Esq.


VENETIAN CASINO RESORT, LLC, d/b/a THE VENETLAN LAS VEGAS, a Nevada THE VENETLAN LAS VEGAS, a Nevada
Limited Liability Company; LAS VEGAS SANDS, LLC d/b/a THE VENETIAN LAS VEGAS, a Nevada Limited Liability Company; YET UNKNOWN EMPLOYEE; DOES I through $X$, inclusive,

Defendants.
JOYCE SEKERA, an Individual;
Plaintiff,

## DISTRICT COURT

## CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

CASE NO.: A-18-772761-C
DEPT. NO.: 25

FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANTS' MOTION FOR PARTIAL SUMMARY JUDGMENT ON MODE OF OPERATION THEORY OF LIABILITY

Defendants VENETIAN CASINO RESORT, LLC, and LAS VEGAS SANDS, LLC (collectively Venetian), filed Defendants Motion for Partial Summary Judgment on Mode of Operation Theory of Liability on May 21, 2019. Plaintiff filed an opposition on May 28, 2019. Defendants filed a reply on June 18, 2019. A hearing was held on June 25, 2019, Keith E. Galliher, Jr., Esq., and Kathleen H. Gallagher, Esq., of The Galliher Law Firm, representing Plaintiff JOYCE SEKERA, and Michael A. Royal, Esq., of Royal \& Miles LLP, representing Venetian. Upon review of the motion,
all responses thereto, the papers and pleadings on file, and argument presented at the hearing, the Court hereby jssues the following findings, conclusions of law and order.

## PINDINGS OFFACT

1. The Venetian Resort Hotel Casino (Venetian property) is a Las Vegas business which provides hotel accommodations, gaming, entertainment, bars and restaurants to guests.
2. The Venetian property does not restrict guests from moving through its premises with food and/or drinks.
3. On November 4, 2016, Plaintiff slipped and fell in the Grand Lux rotunda area of the Venetian property.
4. There are multiple restanants, shops, bars and other places to purchase food and beverages in the area surrounding the Grand Lux rotunda and throughout the Venetian Property.
5. There is no evidence that as a business owner, Venetian chose a mode of operation that requires its customers/guests to perform self-service tasks traditionally perlormed by Venetian employees.
6. There is no evidence that the hazard of which Plaintiff claims to have caused or contributed to the Subject Incident (Alleged Condition) was created by a Venetian customer or guest performing a self-service task traditionally conducted by employees.
7. There is no evidence in this action that the Alleged Condition was the result of a Vonetian customer or guest performing a self-service task traditionally performed by employees.
8. There are no genuine issues of material fact which prectude the Court from considering the pending motion for partial summary judgment on the mode of operation theory of liability.
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/1/


## CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

9. The Self-Service Mode of Operation theory of negligence under Nevada premises liability law is a narrowly limited exception to the law applied in circumstances where a business owner has chosen a self-service mode of operation for its business requiring its guests/customers to perform tasiks traditionally performed by employees; and that the guest, in the performance of that task traditionally performed by the businesses employee, caused a hazard to be present on the owner's premises. (See FGA, Inc. v. Giglio, 128 Nev. 271, 281, 278 P.3d 490, 496 (2012), citing Ciminski v. Eimn Corp. 13 Wn. App. 815,537 P. $2 \mathrm{~d} 850,853$ (Wash. Ct. App. 1975).)
10. There is no evidence to support a claim that Venetian chose a mode of operation that requires its guests/customers to perform tasks traditionally performed by Venetian employees
11. There is no evidence to support a claim that any guest/customer of Venetian was performing said self-service task traditionally performed by a Venetian employee that caused the hazardous condition of which Plaintiff complains, to be present at the Venetian premises.
12. The absence of evidence that the Alleged Condition was the result of a Venetian customer or guest performing a self-service task that was traditionally performed by employees is dispositive to application of the mode of operation approach.
13. The maere fact that the Venetian property sells food and beverages to patrons who are then allowed to move about the premises is not enough to apply the mode of operation theory of Liability under Nevada law.

## ORDER

[T IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that Defendarts Motion for Partial Summary Judgment on Mode of Operation Theory of Liability is GRANTED.
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## EXHIBIT "N"

The Veneflan Las vegas The


Privacy Policy
Last Updatad: May 2018

This is the Data Pivacy Poilcy ("Privacy Pollay") of Venetian Casine Resort, LLC and its perent; affiliate and subsidiary entatles (collectively, the "Company") bocated in the Unted States in order to provide multiple accoss polnts to the services and products we offer, the Company operaters

 perschal data in erder to provide yout with our procucts andfor sevices, enhance your exparience, and provide you with other rolevant fnformatof about our offefligs. This Prlvacy Poliey applies to acthities the Company engages mon lts webstres and activiliss that are offline or urelated to our websties, as applicable. We gre providing this notice to explain our inforinetion practices and the choices you can make about tha way your information is edllected and gaed.

This Prlvasy Palley gets foth the principles that govem eur treatment of personal data. We expect an amplayes and thoas with whom we ghere petsonal deta to ed dhere to this Pruagy



The Cempary is çommitted to protecting the intormalion ftatour guests; prospeclue gussts,

 preapective guésts, patrons, empleyees, suppliers and others whe do susiness weth the Compans.

## Nota to EU and nen-Eu Residents

The Company respects all individuats privacy righte under all the faws that apply to lt, all over the world, We work to comply with grivacy laws, moluding, but not liniltad to, any pight you may have If you flye in or visit the Untted stabes, Macao, or Bingapore where our properffes are locatoch.
 rectuest ko veluated te determine whethet it ean be accommedated withou viotating legal.

 the Company recoghizes the legal privacy protectons afforded to individualis tocated in the EEA,



## Personal Data We Collect and Use

feneral information

When you use the Internet your compoter may transmit cettain information to the servers that Hosit the wobshes you visit. The information may polude the lyper if toternet browser you are using, the zype of computer operating systern you are using, your intemet Foptal (ap) address, the pages yourvisited ory qur websites, arto how you artived at our websitess: When you visit our wemsites; we colleot this infornation, and we this hformation to greate a better user experiance, to identify areas for Improvement on our webstites fonhane the securiky of eur systerns and to provides infexnation on our spectal offers and proniotions.

## Cookías









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Acearding la its own potfey, Google does not collect any personal data using Boogle Analyics.



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## Fersanal Data


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 services. For example, we may ebelect offocent information forl fou when you make reservations purchase gif certiticates or marchandise, participate in a contest or contact us with requasts, feiedback, or suggestions: The infomation wa collact may freitude your name, tilio, mail adores, mailing information, phone number: fax nuetber, credit card formation, leayel
 information you voluntarily provide.

When you elwofl or ouf foythy program, we also may collect your name, fitie, date of birth, and ennail faddress.




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proof of elighlility to work in the United Stases, milltary service, and any other information provided in your employment application form.

## Information Collected During Your Stay

Check-th ifformation When you provide your personal data to make your raservation, whether it be through our websites, by phone, or in person at ane of our properties, we may use that data io complete your reservation request. We atiso may need to collect information to comply with tocal laws, including your passport number, type of entry visa, date and place of bith, and driver's ficense number. If you choose to provide it, we alsc may collect addifional information from you, including your frequent flyer or fravel partner program information.

Pfeforences and Marketing: When you check in, you may be asked whether you wish to recelve pronvoitonal and other marketing iviaterials, including you interest in participating in contests, promotional offers; or using certain services we can provide to yout such as membership in our loyalty program. We also may send surveys to you to learn mope about your stay and preferences. You may withdraw your consant to raceive marketing and promotional materials at any time.

Ilemized Sponding: During your stay, we record your itemized spending related to yous reservation. This includes your room rate, other expensas bifed to your room, food and beverage preferences, and other special requests. We collect and record the information to keep a record of your expenses and preferences during your stay and provide it to you upon check-out.

Vidoo Survellance: Wa use closed Eircuit television and other security systems to monitor at gaming areas as requlred by the applcable local rogulatory gaming authorties, as well as other public or sensitive areas of our properties for safoly and security, Video survellance cameras are used to protect us, our guests, and our emplayees. We monitor our surveillarce cameras, and may share surveflance botage with law enforcement andior regulatory authoritles.

## Other Sources of Data

When you interact with one of our properties, others may prowide your information to us so that we can provide products and services.

Vendors, Suppliers, and Others Doing Business whth Us: We have stret rules in place to comply with the laws that apply to us. Before we do busintess with a third party, we take reasonable steps to make sure that they will prudently protect the information we share with each ofher, including your personal data they may collect or reçive.

Casino Crodi: For guests who request casino credit at our properties, we may collectlcheck, or hire a third party to colloctioheck, pipilic records avallable about you. Wa must collect thls
information to comply with the law, and to protect against financlal risk.

Meetings, incenflves, Conferences and Exhbitions (MCE): We may collect youf data through events you attend with our exhifitor clients at any of our MiCE event speces. When you attend an event and provide personal data during the registration process to extibitors, we may have access to your personal data bacause we coilect cartain informaton from the exhibitors.

Third Parties Authorized Ey Your Whan someone else arranges for you to interact with our properties, they may provide us information so that we can provide you with products andior services durng your visit. For example, when your employer or a travel agent arranges for you to stay at one of our propertles, they may provide us with the information Inted above so that we can provide you with producls and services.

## Lagal Gaming Age Pollcy

Persons under the age of twenty-one (21) are not permitted to garable at ouf properties or loiter in casino areas. Out websfes are not intended for persons under the age of 21 . In accortance with the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act, persons youngar than 21 years of age are nol allowed to use our websilss, accept offers, or win contests, and we do not knowingly collect information from such persons. The Company does not knowingly coifet personal information from children under the age of t 6 . Children are not permitted to use our websites or services, and the Company requests that ctildren under the age of 1.6 not submit any personal information to it, using its websites or any other method. Since information regarding chitdrem under the age of 16 is hot coilected, the Company does not knowingly distribute personal information regarding chitdren under the age of 16 .

## How We May Use Your Information

Your privacy is mportant to us. We collect and use information wo believe is necessaiy to our business, and to provide you with the products, services, and experiences you expect when you interact with us. When we collect and use your information, we fake your privacy and security very seriously.

We collect personal data to delver superitor quality of serviee. We will use the information you provide to us for fhe purpose you provided it to us (e.g, to make a reservation and book a sutte at one of our properties), which is stated when information is collected. We may also use your information In other ways for our businest purposes and ba provide you with the prodictete serwices, and experfences you request and expect from us, including but not limiked to the followng purposes:

* Fully respond to yout questions, requesis, or communications
- to provide yoir whith products and services, including but not lifnited to loyally membership and benefits and display of content
- to theck if you qualify for cerfain offers or senices (e.g. casino credik, spectel events,
promotonal offers atc. ${ }^{\text {f }}$ and for payment and billing for products and servees
- to develop new products and services
- to improve and parsonemze 部e gest experience for you and others
- to audit, research and conduct analysis in order to maintain and itnprove our gervices and protect our guests and patrons
- for guest reservations andior requests for information or services
* for marketing and promotons parning and execution, market research and analysis, customer satisfaction and quality assbiranco surveys
* to ensure thiry partios protect your information
- to consider your job application
- to comply with applicable taws and ragulations:
- for safety and security, including woiking with third parties to help profect your information
- fo ensure the zechntcal funclionforg and securlizy of nur metwork
- to protect the rights or property of lie Company, Its employees, and its guests and patroris


## How We Share Informatlon

We may share information about you to the third partien as indicated belowr.

Promofions: From time to time we may fun promotions or marketing efforts, such as contests, sweepstakes, andlor glveaways with thlrd parlies. If you choose to participate in any such promotions, then any personal daka you provide in order to participate may be shared with those third parties and be subject to their privacy policies.

Affilafes: Wo may share your personal data with otr other properties, subsidiarles, and third parties [f wh need to. If we shate your infomation, we will share only the infermation that is necescary and we will take reasonable steps to make sure that third partles tate pructent steps to protert your infomation.

Agents: We the others to hetp ts provide some of our proctucts and sortices (eg.g, maintenance, IT support, analysis, sudit, payments, nearketing, development, credt, regervations, and secufity). Uniess wa tell you differently or as desoribed alsewhere in this Privacy Policy, our ageats aro expected not to have the right to use your informetion beyond what is needen yo assist ug,

Legat Requests. We may be required to raspond to legal requests for your informaton including from law enforcement authorifies, regulatony agenties, thiro party stibpoonas, or ather government offichaig.

Gomphasce with Legal Obigations: We may have to itisclose cotain fromation to auditors, government athorities, of ofther authotzed individtals in orfer to comply whth laws that apply to us or other legat obligations such as contwatual requirements.

Cfangas in Businass structure/Ownersing We may disiose or transfer your personal data to a
throd party in the event of any reorganizaton, merger, sale, joint ventura; assignment, transfer, or other dispositon of all or any portion of the Company's business, assets, or stock (|ncluding any bankriptcy or similar proceedings).

## Your Choices Regarding Your Information

For all personal daia that we have about you, you have the following rights and/or choices that we will accommodate where your requests meet legal and regulatory requirements and do not. risk making other data fess teutre or changing other data:

Opt Out, Object, Whthraw Consent. You can always choose not to disclose certain information to us. Where we rely on your consent to process your personal data, you have the right to withkraw or decine consent at any time. If you have provided us with your enail address and you would like to stop receiving marketing emaik froti us, cilck on the unsubseribe link at the pottom of any of our email commurications. If you do not wish to recelve markeling communications from us vas difect mail, of fy you want to request that we do not share your contact information with our marketing pariners, please contact us using the methodis in the Contact Us saction and include your name, address, and any other spectic contact information that you wish to restrict.

Aufomated Decision-making: We may use automated decision-making to determine whether job applicants meat the required qualiffeations. You have the right to have a human involved in this process, to express your point of vew, and to contest the decislon. You may do so by using the methods in the Contact Us section below.

Accoss, Comect, Update, Resbici Processing, Erase: You may have the right to access, correct, and update your informaton. You also may request that we restrict processing of you infomation or maxse it. To ensure that all of your personal data is corfect and up to date, or to astat that wa restrict processing or erase your information, please contact us using the methods in the Contact Us section below.

Data Portabilly, if you would like te request that we provide a cepy of your information to you, please contact us using the mathods in the Contact Us section below.

Rosponding to Requests: Each request to access, comect, restrict processhy, erase, or provid a copy of data will be evaluated to determine whether the requested change meets legal regulatory requitiments and doss not risk making our other data less secture of changing our other data.

Comptaints fo Supervisory Authoriby: If you tho yourself In the European Economic: Area, European Union, ar Swizerland, you have the right to todge a complaint with a supervisory authority of the European Union or European Economic Area according to that authority's miles and procedures.

## How We Protect Your Personal Data

Wa strive to take appropriate securty measures to hetp safeguard your personal data fom uriauthortzed access and sifchosure. For example, ondy authorized employeas are allowed to access personal ciata; anct they may only access it for permitted business functionsa We also use technology to protect your information, including encrypting sensitive personal data that is translerred to or from our systems and using firewalls to help prevent unauthorlzed persons from accessing information. If you have an online account with 48 , your account is also protected by a password for your privacy and security, and you must prevent unathorized aceess to your account and personal data by selecting and protecting your password appropriately, limiting access to your devices, and by sigring off after you have inishect accessing your account,

Whife we cannot guarantee that loss, misuse, or alteration of information will never occur, we use reasonable efforts to prevent it. Please keep in mind that no method of storage or transmission over the Thternet is completely secure, so your use of our products and services and provision of information to us is at your own risk.

Fease be aware that our websiths may contain links to other sites on the internet that are owned and operated by third parties. The information practices of those websiles finked to our websites are not covered by this Privacy Policy. We are not cosponsible for the privacy policies of websiles to whloh our websfie finks. If you prowde any Information to such third parties, different rules regarding fhe collection and use of your personal data may apply. Wo strongly auggest you review such thifd party's privacy poilicias before providing any data to them.

## Notice to Residents of the EU, EEA, and Switzerland

If you restde or ofhenwise find yoursent in the European Economic Area, European Union, or Switzertand", the Company ts committed lo respecting your tights as a data subject under the applicable laws of these countriss. If you have a privacy concem or questions abowt how your personal data is usec, please contact us using the methods in the Contact Us section below.

Consistent whith our values, we observe the following privacy principtes when collecting of processing your personal data:

- Data wdil be processed faitly and in acoudance with applicable Iaw.
- Cata will be collected for speetffed and legitimate purposes, and will not be processed in ways that are incompatible with those purpeses.
- Data collection and use will be linded to what it relevant for the specilfed purposes and will not be excersive. We will imil the amount and type of infornation gathered fo what is nscessary for the uses and purposes defined in this Pthacy Polfoy.
- We will only collect and process personal data about you whera we haye a lawiul basis. Lawitil basess incluide corisent (where you have given consent), contract (where we must process your personai data based on a contract wa keve with you, for examplis; to defiver requested products or survices), atd legitinate interests (nthere arocessing ts necessary for the purposes of
compeling legtimate interests of the Company that are not overridden by your rights).
- Data subjects in the European Unlon, European Economic Area, and Switzertand will be asked to provide thelr clear and unambiguous consent for collection, processing, and transfer of their personal diata.
- We will keep your personal data as accurata, complete, and up-tio-date as necessary, and we will take reasonable steps to correct or delete personal data that is inaccurate or lincomplete. If you think that your informetion is inaccurate or incomplete, please contact us using the methods in the Contaer Us sectlon below.
- Data wili only be kept where it is necessary for the purposess for which it was collected and processed. Those purpases are deffined in this Privacy Policy.
- We are required by law to comply with many regulations that require us to keep information, including your personal data, for varying time periods. We must evaluate any request to change or denets intormations including your informaton, prior to fulfiling such request to make sure that the requested change or deletion meets legal regulatory requirements and does not change our other data or make lless secure.
- Your data will be deteted or amended If we neelve a relevant request fiom you, if wa ano permitted by law to do so, and if making the change does not risk making other data less secure or risk changing other data. Piease contact us using the methods in the Contact Us section below to subimit a request.
- We have taken appropriate measures to prevent unauttorized access, loss, use, or damage to your personal data.

Intemational Transfors of Personal Data if you are located ohiside the Unted Statos and you interact with our website or provide your personal data, then your personal data may be transterred to the United States, Macao, or Singapore. If you are iocated in the European Economble Area, European Union, or Switzerland, please note that the United States, Macao, and Singapore currenily are not on the list of countries that the European Commission considers adequate regarding the protection of personal data.

## Changes to this Privacy Policy

We reserve the right to modify or change this Privacy Policy at any time. When we make a material change to this Privacy Policy, we wll hiom you by posting a prominent notice on the home page of our website or changing the date on this page nofing when the privacy Policy was last uprated.

## Contact Us

For questions regarding this Pritacy Pollcy or to submit any of the requests mentoned above relating to your personal data, contact us using any of the following options:

## Mail

Priwacy Office, Legal Deparment
Las Vegas Sands Corp.

The Venthan Lit Vogas \| Rrivacy Policy

3356 Las Vegas Boulevard South
Las Vagas, Novada 89109

Emaill
Frivacy ${ }^{\text {entands.com }}$


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## EXHIBIT "O"



Las Vegus Sands had anocher good year in 2008. The company delvered stiong finatial and operating resultar generating industry-feading adjusted propericy ExillDA, cash flours and profic.
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## Las Vegas Sands Corp.

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## PARTI

ITEM 1, - BUNTNESS

## Our Compaty

Las Vegas Sands Corp. ("LVSC," or together with its subsidiaries "we" or the "Company") is a Fortune 500 company and the leading globat dovelopar of destination properties ("Integrated Resonts") that feature premium accomnodations, worlduclass gaming, entertadument and retail, convention and exnibition facifities, colebrity ohe? restaurants and other amenities.

We curtently own and operate lotegrated Resorts in Asiand the United States. We believe our geographic diversity, bestion-class proparties and convention-beised business model provide us with the best phatiorm fin the hospitality und gaming Industry to continue generating sulstantial growth and cash flow while sinultaneously pursuing new davelopmant opportunities, Our unique convention-based marketing strategy allows us to attract busiuess travelers ducing the slowerotheweek periods whila leisurs travelers occupy ourproperties durlug the weekends. Our convention, trade show and meeting facilities, combtned with the on-site smanities offered at our Macao, Singapere and Las Vegas Integrated Resorts, provide flexible and expansive spipace for conventions, trade shows and sther mestings.

We focus on the masis market, which comprises our most profitable gaming segment. We believe the mass market segment will continue to have long-ferth growth as a result of the introduction of more high-quality gantag facilition and ton-gaming amenities into bur various mariceta.

Our praperties also cater to VIP and preminm players by providing them with luxury amenites and bigh service levels. The Paiza Club located at our properties is an important part of our VIP gaming marketing axrategy. Our Paiza Clubs are exclusive invitation-only elues available to our premium players that feature high-end services and amenties, including luxary accommodations, restaurants, lounges and private gaming salons. We also ofier players elub loyalty progianss at our properties, which provide access to rewards, privileges and members-only events. Additionally, wo believe being in the retail mall business and, specifically, ownitg some of the largest refail propertits in Asia will provide meabingful value for us, particularly as the retail market in Asia continues to grow.

Therogh our $70.0 \%$ ownership of Sands China Ltd, ("SCl."), we own and opetate a collection oflntegrated Rearts in the Macao Sperial Administrative Region ("Macno") of the Paople's Republic of China ("China"). These properties include The Venetian Macua Resort Fotal ("The Venetion Macao"); Sands Cotai Central; The Parisian Macao; The Ptaca Macao and F'our Sieasons Fotel Macaç, Cosai Strip (the "Four-Seasons Hotel Macao"); and the Sands Macao.

In Singapora, we own and operate the ioonic Marina Bay Sands, which has become one of Singaporets major tourist, business and retail destinutions sine its opening in 2010 .

Our properties in the Uolted States Lnclude The Venetian Resort Las Vegas, a luxury resort on the Las Vegas Strip, nad the Sadde Expo and Convention Center (the "Sands Expo Center," and together with The Venetian Respot Tas Vegas, the "Las Vegss Operating Propertles") in Las Vegas, Neveda and the Sands Casine Reson Bethiehem (the "Sands Bethlehen") in Rethlehem, Peatsylvania.

We are dedioted to being agood corporate citizeri, anchored by the core values of serving people phanet and communties. We stifive to detiver a pasitive working envionment for our tean members wouldwide and pledge to promote the advancenent of aspiring team members through avange of educationaf partorerships, grints and leadership teining. We also drive social impact through the Sands Cares oharitable giving nod communty engagement programp and envfromemal performanee theough the award-winning Sands ECO360 global sustainability program, Through ouF Sands ECO 360 global sustannability program, we develop and implement environmental practices to protect natural resources, offer our tearr members a safe and healthy work enviromment, and enhance the resore experiences of our guests. We are committed to creating and investing in industry-leadingpollcies and procedurtes to safeguariour patrons, partners, mployes and neighbors. Our indushy-deading Integrated Resorts provide substantial contributions to our host conmumities lioluding growth in lelaure and basiness tourism, sustaned job creakion atud ongoing financial opportunitite for focal small and modtum-sized businesses.

LV8C was incorporated in Neyada in August 2004. Our comuron stock is traded on the Now York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE:") under the symbot "LVS." Our principal execurve affice is located at 3355 Las Vegas Bolevard South,

Las Vagas, Nevada 89109 and our telephone number at that address is (702) 414-1000. Our websito addross is www sands.com. The infermation on our website is not part of this Annual qeport on Fomm 10 K .

Our Anutul Reports on Farm 10-K, Quaterfy Reports on Form $10-\mathrm{C}_{4}$ Curent Reports on Form 8 -K, proxy statements and other Securtifes and Exchange Commission ("SEC") filitgs, and any andendments to those repots and any other filings we file with or furnish to the SEC under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 are made avainale tree of charge on our website as soon as reasonably practicable after they are electronically fied with, or furnished to, the SEC and are also available at the SEC's web site address at wouw.sec.gov.

Investors aud others should note we announce material financial information uling our investor relations website (hitps:/finvestor,sands.com), our company website, SBC filings, Invéstor events, news and earnings releases, public conference calls and webcasts. We use these ehamels to communicate with our investors and the public about our company, our products and services, and other issues.

In addition, we pest certain information regarding SCL, a subsidiary of Las Vegas Sands Corp. with ordinaty shares Insted on The Stock Excharge of Hong Kong Limited, trom time to time on our company website and our investor relations websibe. It is possible the information we post regarding SCL could be daemed to be materiat information,

The contents of these websites are not intended to be itcorporated by reference inte this Annual Report on Form 10 -k or in any other report or document we the or furnish with he SEC, and any reference to these wotsites are intended to be inactive textual references only.

This Annual Report on Form $10-\mathrm{K}$ contains cerfain forwardmfooking staternents. See "Item 7 wn- Management's Discussion and Analysis of Pinancial Condition and Results ofOperations - Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements."

Our principal operating and developmental activities ocour in three geographic areas: Macao, Singapore and the United States. Management teviews the results of operations for each of its operating segments, which ganerally are our Integrated Resorts. In Macao, our operating segneits are: The Vencian Macac; Sands Cotai Central; The Parisian Macao; The Plaza Macao and Four Semons Elotei Macao; and Sandis Macao. In Singapora, our operating segment is Marina Bay Sands. In the Gnited Sates, our operating segments are the Las Vegas Operating Properties and Sands Bethtehem. We atso have ferry operations and yarious other operations that are anclitary to our Macao properties (collectively, "Ferry Operations and Other") that we present to reconcife to our consolidated statements of operations and financial condition. In addition to our reportable segments noted above, management also reviews construction and development activities for each of our primary projectse currently under development, which include the expansion and rebranding of Sands Cotai Central to The Londoner Macao, the Four Seasons Tower Sudes Macaos the St. Kegis Tower Suites Macao and our Las Vegas condominium project (tor which constutution curvently is suspended) in the United States.

## Streagthe and Strategles

We believs wo have a nanber of strengths that differentiate our business from our compotitors, including:
 Resorts featare oon-gaming attractions and amenities including world-class entertainment, bxpansive fetail offerings and market-leadiag meetings, incentives, conventions and exhibitions ("MLCB") facilities. These attractions and amentifes enbunte the appeal of our Integrated Resorts, contributing to visitation, lexgth of stay and custoner expencituite at our resorts. The broad appeal of our market-ieading Integrated Rosor offerings in our vartous markets enables us to serve the widest array of custonier segments in each markes.

Substantial and diversifted cash fiove from existixg operations. We genorated $\$ 4.70$ bition of cash from operations during the year ended december 31 , 2018, primarily from gaming and non-ganng sources, inchuding retall, hotel, food and boverage, entertainment and MICE business.

Market leadenship in the growing higimanargin mass market gaming segment, We focus on the high-margin mass gaming segmeat. During the yaar erded December 31, 2018, we had the fighost parcentige ot gaming win front mass tablea and slots of the Macao operators, with approximately 30 首 market share. Management estimatos our mass marke table revenues typicaliy generate a gross margit that is approximately four times higher than the gross margin
on aur typical VIP table revenues in Macao. During the yaar ended Decenber 31, 2018, non-toling gross gaming reveme contributed to over two thirds of total gross gaming revenue at Marina Bay Sand.

Estahished brands with broad regional and internutional market awarenoss and appeal, Our brauds enjoy broad regional and international market awarevess and appeal. The Veretian Macao is the most visited Integrated Resort in Macao, and cypoys broad brand awareness both regionally and globally. We estimate that since 2016 The Parisian Macao digital marketing and secial media program kas reached over 4 billion online impressions, froluding from phatforms within Chinasuch as Sina Weibo, Adrlitiotadly, Marina Bay Sands has become aniconic part of the Singapore skyline and is often featured in movies and other media.
ixperienced managerant team with a proven track record, Mir Sheldon Q. Adelson is our tounder, chaimman and chief executive officer. Mr. Adelson's business career spans thore than seven decades and has inctuded creating and developing to maturity pumerous companies. Mi: Adeiston created the NLTCE-based Integrated Resort and pioneered its development tri the Las Vegas and Singapore markets, at wesli as in Macap, where be planced and develaped the Cotai Strip. Mr, Robert G. Goldstein, our President and Chief Operating Officer, has been an integral part of tha Compiny's executive team fron the very outset a even before The Venetian Resort Las Yegns was a concept. Mr. Goldstein is one of the most respacted and knowledgeable hospitality and ganing executives in the industry today, and provides strategic direction to our properties. Mr. Patrick Dumont, our Executive Vice President and Chief Fhancial Officers, has been with the Company for more than eight years and has prier exporience for corporate finance and mantagement. He and the management tean are focused on itrcreasing our balance sheet strength, preserving the Company's financial flexibility to pursue development opportunities and continuing to executo cur refurf of excess capital to shareholders.

Uniqua MICE and entertaintient facilties. Our marketwieaing MICE and entertainment facilities contribute to our markets' diverstification and appeal to business aind leisure travelers whife diversifying bur eash flows aud increasing revenues and profit. Our 5.2 million square feet of global MICE space is specifically designed to toeet the peeds of meeting planners and corporate events and trade show organizers from around the world. Our experiance and oxpertise in this industyy contimues to drive fisure and bosiness tourism to our raarkets. The five entertamment program at our properties; specificalty in Asia, is a key traffic driver und has established us as the leader in the feld of tourism mad Jisure acifities.

Building cn our koy strengths, we seek to enhance our position as the leading developer and oporator of hategrated Resorts and casinos by continuing to implement the following business sfrategies:

Develophg and divarsifytng our Integrated Resort offerthgs to include a fulf complement of products and servicts to cater to different market segments. Our Integrated Resorts include MICE space, additional retail, dining and entertahment facilitiess and a raige of batel offerings to caler to different segnents of our markets, inctuding branded suittes and hotel rooms. We are able to leverage the recogntion and the sales, marketing and reservation eapabilities of premier hotel brands to attract a wide range of customers in different marker segnenents to ourproperties. Wo believe our partperships with renowned hotel management partners, our diversa Integrated Resort offerings and the convoniencer and eccessibility of our properties will contintue fo incruase the appeal of our properties to both the business and lessure customer segments.

Leperaging our scale of operations to ereate and maintain an absolute cosf advantage Managenemt expects 6o Lienefit from lower unit costs due to the economies of scale laberent in our operations. Opportunities for lower unit costs include, but are not limitod to, lower utility costs; more efficient staffing of hotel aud gaming operations; nad
 certain administrative functions and loverage purchasing on a global seate.

Focusiag on the highwargin mass market gaming segment, while econtiaung to provide lixury amenities and litgh service tevels to our VIT and prenitun players, Our properies cater not only to VIP and premium players, but also to nass maket custonters, which comprise our most profitabfe gaming segment. We belleve the mass market: segment will contmue to bo a long term growing segment as a result of the intoritucton of more highn quality gaming fucifities and non-gaming anenities inte our markets.

Bientilytige targeted favestnent epportuntifes to drive growthacross our porffolo. We plan to cootinue to invert in the expansion of our cacilities and the entrancement of the leisure and business toxism arpeat of our property: portfolio.

## Asla Oporatlons

## Mactoo

The Venetian Macao is the anchor property of our Cotai Strip development and is conveniently locuted approximately two miles from the Taipa Ferry Terminal on Macaots Taipa lsland and six miles from the bridge linking Hong Kong, Macho and Zhuhai. The Venetian Macao hinclucles approximately 374,000 square foet of gaming space with approximately 710 table games and 1,540 slot machines, The Venetian Macio features a 30 -floor luxury hotel tower with over 2,900 elegantly appointed luxury suites and the Shoppes at Venetians approximately 943,000 square feet of wnique retail shopping with more than 350 stores fenturixg many international brands and home to more than 50 restanmits and foad outlets foaturing an intemational assoment of cuisines. In addition, The Venetian Macao kas approximately 1.2 million square feet of convention facilities and meetingroon space, un 1,800 -seat theater, the 15,000 seat CotaiArena that hosts world-class entertaiment and sporting ovents and a Paiza Chab.

8ands Cotai Centrad, which features four hotel towers, is located across the street from The Vernotian Macto, The Parisian Macao and The Plaza Nacso and Four Seasons Fotel Maoas, and is our largest Integrated Resorton the Cotai Stip. Sands Cotai Centeal opened in phases, beginaing in April 2012. The property features four hotel towers: the first hotel tower, which opened in April 2012 , centisting of approximately 650 five-star rooms and sutes under the Conrad brand and approximately 1,200 foul-star soom and suites under the Hollatay lum brand; the second hotel tower, which opened in September 2012, consisting of approximately 1,800 rooms and suites theter the Sheraton brand; the third hotel tower, which openod in January 2013, consisting of approximately 2,100 reoms and suites under the Sheraton brend; and the forth hotel tower; whioh opened in December 2015, consisting of approxinately 400 rooms and suitea ander the St. Regis brand. The Integrated Resort includes approximately 367,000 square feet of gaming space with approximately 430 table games and 1,410 slot machines, approximately 369,000 square feet of meeting space, a $1,701 *$ seat theater, approximately 520,000 square feet of retail space with more than 150 stores and home to more than 50 restaurants and food outiets. We previously annoumed the renovation, expansion and rebranding of Sands Cotai Central into a new destination Integrated Resort, The Londoner Macefo, by adding exbensive thematic efements both externally and internally. The Londoner Macao will teature now atractions and Peatures fiom London, including some of London's toost recognizable fandmarks, and expanded retail and food and beverage venues. We will add approximately 370 luxury suiter in the St. Regis Dower Stites Macan. Dasign work is nearing completion and construction is being initiated and will be phased to minimize distuption during the property's peak periods. We expect the additional St. Regis Tower Suites Macao to be completed in 2020 and The Londoner Macao project to be completed in phases throughout 2020 and 2021.

On September 13, 2016. we opened The Parisian Macao, our newest Integrated Resort on the Cotai Strip, which is connected to Tho Venetisn Macao and The Plaza Macao and Four Soasons Letel Maceo, and includes approximately 253,000 square feet of garning zpect with approximately 340 table games and $1, t 00$ siot machines. The Parisian Macso alse features approximately 2,500 roons and suites and the Shoppes at Farisian, approximatety 296,000 square feat of unitue retail shopping with more than 150 stores featuring many international brands and home to 23 rastanrants mad food outfets faturing an international assortment of cuisines. Other non-gating anenitiz at The Paxisian Macae Include a meeting room complox of approximately 63,000 squate feet and a 1,200 -seat theater, Directly in front of The Parisian Macaa, zad comected via a covered wafkway to the main building, is a half-scale authentic s-creation of the Eiffel Tower contaning a viewing platform and regtamant.

The Plaza Macko and Four Seasons Hotel Macao, which is located adjacent to The Ventilan Macao, has approximately 105,000 square feet of gantag space with approximately 120 table games and 150 slot machines at its Plaza Cusino. The Plaza Macad and Four Seasons Hotel Macao also has 360 elegantly appointed rooms and suites
 Shoppes at Four Seasons includes approximately 242,000 square feot of retail space and is connected to the Shoppes at Vonetlan. The Piaza Macao and Four Seasons Fotel Macao olso features I9 ultra-exelusive Paiza Mangions; which are individually designed and made available by invitation onfy, We previously minounced the Four Seasons Tawer Sultes Macao, which will feature approximately 290 additional premium quality suites. We have completed the structaral work of the tower and have commenced preliminary build out of the suitea. We expect the project to be complefed in tha first quistrar of 2020 .

The Sands Macao, the first Uisi opirated Las Vegas-style casino in Macac, in situated near the Macto-kIong Kong Ferry ferminat on a waterfront parcel centrally located between Macao's Gongbei border gite with Cilna nud Macao's
central business district. The Sands wircao includes approximately $2[3,000$ square feet of gaining space with approximately 220 table ganes and 870 slot machines: The Sands Macao also ineludes a 289 -suite hotel tower, spa facilities, several restauratis and entertainment areas, and a Paiza Club.

We operate the gaming areas within our Macao propelties pursuant to a 20 -year gaming subconcession that expires in June 2022. See "Regulation and Licensing -- Macto Concession and Oum Subconcession."

## SIngapore

Marina Bay Sands features approxinately 2,600 rooms and suites located in throe 55 wstory hotel towers. Atop the three towers is the Sands Skypark, an extensive ouddow reereation area with a 1 SO-meter infinity swizuning pool and leading restaurant and nightlifa brands. The Integrated Resort offers approximately 160,000 square feet of gaming space with approximately 625 table gamus and 2, 360 slot machires; The Shoppes at Mationa Bay Sands, an enclosed retafil, dining and entertaiument complex with signature restaurants from wordd-renowned chefs; an event plaza and promenade; and an artscience museun. Mutna Bay Sauds also includes approximately 1.2 milion squate foet of meeting and convention space and a state-of-the-art theator for top Broadway shows, concerts and gala events.

We operats the gaming area withiu our Singapore praperty pursuant to a 30 -year casino concession provided underadevelopmentagreenententered into in August 2006 . See "Regulation and Licensing - Development Agreanent with \$ymgapore Tourism Board. ${ }^{\text {" }}$

## Asia Markets

## Miteat

Macao is the largest gaming market in the world and the only market in China to offer legalized ensino gaming. Aceording to Macao govermment statistion issued publicly on a monthly basis by the Gaming Lispection and Coordination Bureatu (commonly referred to ats tha "DICP"), annad gaming revences were $\$ 37.7$ bilion in 2018 , a $13,4 \%$ locrease compared to 2017 .

We expect Macao will conthua to experience meaningfut fong-terin growtr and the approximataly 36 midian visitors Macao wolcomed th 2018 will contime to increase over time. We belleve this growth will be driven by a varlety of factots, inchuding the movertent of Chinese citizens to urban centers in China, continued growth of the Chinese ontbound tourism market, the fremensed utilization of existing transportation infrastructure, the introduction of new fransportation infrastuatire and the continued increase in hotel room inventory in Macao and neighbering Hengein Isiand. There has been significant investment announced and recently completed by concessionaires and subconcessionaires in new resort development projects on Cotai. These new resorts should help increase the critical mass on Cotai and furthor drive Macao's transformation into a leading business and leisure tourisw hub in Asia.

Table games are the dominant form of ganuing in Asta, with Baccarat being the most popular game. We contrine to experience Merato markel-leading visitation and are focessed on driving high-margin maws anarket gamine while providing laxory antenities and high setvine levels to our VTP and premium players, We intend to continue to introduce more modem and popular produets that agpeal to he Asian marketplace and believe cur high qualify gaming product has enabled us to capture a meaningful share of the overall Macao gaming market acrosa all types of players.

## Proximity to Major cusion Cltes

Vistors from Hong Kong, southeast Chima, Taiwan and other locations in Asia can reach Macao in a rolatively chort time, using a varitety of transportation methods, and yisitors from mote distant locations in Asia can trika adyantage of shot travel times by air to Zhuhai, Sheizhen, Guangzhou or Kiong Kong (followed by a road, ferry ar helicepter
 In Asia

Macao draws a signffeunt number of cerstaners who emes visiters or residents of Hong Kong. One of the major mothode of transportation to Macao ftom Hong Kiong ts the-jetfoil ferry service, inelading our ferry servica; Cotailet, Macao is asso accessible fitom Hong Kong by felicopter in additions the bridge linking Mong Kong, Macao and Zhutha; which opened in 2018, has rediged the trivel tine between Hong Kong and Macao atd the travel time from the Hong Kong International Airport to Macag.

## Comperition in Macao

Gaming in Macav is adininistered by the government through concessions awarded to three different concesstonaires and three subconcessionaires, of which we are one. No additional concessions have been granted by the Mache government since 2002; however, if the Macao government were to allow additional gamag operators in Macao through the grant of additional concessions or subconcessions, we would face aditional competition.

Socfedade de Jogos de Macau S.A. ("SIM") holds one of the three concessions and currently operates 20 faclities throughout Macao. Historically, SJM was the onlygaming pperator in Macao. Many of it ganing facilities are relatively sinall locationa that are offered as amenities in hotels; however, some ure large operations, including the Fotel Lisbos and The Grand Lisboa. In February 2014, STM announced the developanent of Grand Lisboa Palace, a 2,000-room resort on Cotai that is scheduled to open in the second half of 2019.

MGM Gand Paradise Limited, a joint wentore between MGM Resorts Lntertational and Pansy Lo Chir-King, obtained a subconcesston from SMM in April 2005 (whith subconcession expires in March 2020), allowing the joint yentare to conduct galyutug eperations in Maced. The MGM Grand Macau opened in December 2007 and is located on the Macuo Peninsula adjacent to the Wyma Macau. In. February 2018, MGM Graxd Paradise Limited opened MOM Cotai, which includex approximately 1,400 hotel rooms and othor non-gaming amenites, and fs boated behind Sands Cotal Central.

Wynn Resorts (Macau), S.A. ("Wynn Resonts Macau"), a subsidary of Wyna Resorts Limited, holds a concession and owas and operates the Wym Macau and Encore at Wyrn Macan, HA August 2016, Wym Resorts Macau opened a 1,700-room integrated renot, Wyun Palace, which is located behind the City of Dreams and MOM Cotai.

In 2006, an affilizte of Publishing and Broadeasting Limited ("PBL") purchased the subconcession night under Wyan Resorts Macau's gaming concossion, which permitted the PBL affillate to receive a ganeng subconcession from the Macao govermment. The PBL iffliate, Melco Crown Entertainment Limited ("Melco Crown"), owns and operates Aftira and the City of Dreams, an infegrated casino resort locsted adjacent to our Sands Cotai Centrat, which inchudes Nawa, The Countdown Etotel and Grand Hyatt hotels. In Cctober 2015, Metco Crown and is joint venture partaers opened Studio City, a I, 600-soom alasino tesort on Cotai. Meleo Crown opened its fifth toway at Cley of Dreams, the 772 -room Morpheris Tower, in Juthe 2018.

Galaxy Casino Company Limited ("Oataxy") holds the third concession mud has the abiltcy to opertete casimo propertis indepexdent of our subconcession agreement with Galaxy and the Macao government. Galaxy currently operates six casinos macuo, including StarWorld Hotel and Galaxy Mactu, which is Jocated pear The Yenetian Macao. In May 2015, Galaxy opened the second phase of its Galaxy Macut, whtch includes approximatefy 1,250 horm rooms ${ }^{2}$ as well as additional retail and convention and exhibicion facilities,

Our Mucac operations also tace compatition from other gaming and resort destinations, both in Asta and globally.

## simgapore

Simgapere is regarded as having the most developed fintancial and temsportation infrastructure in the Southerst Asia regiont. Singapore has estabtished itelf as a destination for both business and fefrure visitors, offering convention. and extubition faciltities as woli ns worlduchass shopping malls and hotel accommodations. In 2006, after a competifive bid process, the Singapore government awarded two concessions to develop and uperate two intagrated resoris. We were awarded the concession for the Marinat Bay site, which is adjacent to Singapore's central businesis district, nad Genting Internationial was awarded the second site, located on Singapore's Sentosa Island.

Based on figures released by the Singapore "Courdm Board (the "STB"), Singapore welconed over is wifion international visitors in 2018 , a $6.2 \%$ inctesse compared wo 2017. Tourism receipts are estimated to have reached 26.8 billion Singapore dollarg ("SGO;" approxinately $\$ 19.6$ billion at exchange rates in effect on Decenter 31, 2018) In 2017 (the latest tnfarmation publiefy availabis at the thnte of fling) a $4.3 \%$ increase compared to 2016 . The Casino Regolatory Anthority (the "CRA"), the gaming regulator in Singapore, does net disclose gaming revenue for the market anid thus no offecial figure existis.

We belleve Marma Bay Sauds is idealiy positioned within Singapore to cater to both business and leipure visitors. The Integrated Reson is centrully lecated within a 20 -minute dive from Singapogets Chatigi Internstional Atrport and nestr the Marima Bay Cruise Certhers a deep-water cruise ship terminnl, and Bayfortstation, a masig rapid transte station.

Marina Bay Sands is also lokated near several entertanment attrections, including the Gardens by the Bay botanical gatdens and the Sixgapors Sports Eub, a sports complex featuring the 55,000 -seat National Stedium.

Baccarat is the preferred table tame in both VIP and mass gaming. Additionally, contributions from slot machines and from mass ganalyg including electronic fable games offerings, have enhanced the warly growth of the market, As Marina Bay Sands and the Singapore market as a whole continue to mature, we expect to broaden our visitor base to contitue to colptare visitots from around the world.

## Proximity to Major Asian Cftes

About 100 airlines operate in $\$$ ingapore, conxecting itto some 400 cities inabout 100 coumfries, in 2018,66 mintion passengers passed through Singapore's Changi A irpott; a $5.5 \%$ decreatse as compared to 2017, Baset on figures released by the STTB, the largest source markets for visitors to Singapore for 2018 were China and indonestia. The STE's methodology for reporting visitor arrivals doas not recogrize Malaysian citizens entering Singapore by fand, although this method of wisitation is. getterally thought to be substantial.

## Competifiont in Singapone

Gaming in Singapore is administered by the government through the award of licenses to two operators, of which we are one. Furswant to the request for proposals to develop an integrated resort at Marjua Bay, Singapare the "fequest for Proposal"), the CRA was requited to enisure there woutd not be more than tro casino licensem during an infial tenyear exclusive period (the "Exclusivity Period"), which expived on February 28, 2017.

Resorts Worid Sentosa, which is $100 \%$ owned by Genting Singapore and leceted on Sentosa fsland, is primarily a family tourist destination councetea to Singapore via a 500 meter tong vebiculap and pedestrian bridge: Apart from the casino, fheresort includes six hotels, t Untyeral Studios theme park, fe Wianine Lite Park, flxe Maritime Experiential. Museun, nquarium, conventions and exhibitions facilities, pestaurants, as well as a Malaysian food strect, and retall shops.

Our Singapore operations also face empetition from other gaming and resort destimations, both in Asia and glabally.

## O.S. Operations

## Lay Itata

On Las Vegas Operating Properties is an Tntegrated Resort flat includes The Venetian Resort Las Vegas and the Sands Expo Center.

The Veneting Resort Las Vegas features three hotel towers. The Venetian Tower is a 35 story flreeminged fuxury hotal tower with 3,015 suites rising above the casino. The second tower is an adjoining 1 , 013-xuite 12 -story Venexia Tower. The Ralazzo Tower has 3,064 suites situated in a 50 -story luxury hotel tower, which fentures modem European ambience and desiga, and is directly comected to The Yepetimo Tower and Sands Expo Center. Ths Vonetian Resort Las. Yegus has approximately 225,000 square feet of ganith space and includes approximotely 240 table games and 1.870 slot madines. The Venetian Resort Las Vegat fatures a variety of amentiles for ies guests, including Palat Clubs several theaters and Canyon Ranch SpaClub.

The Venetian Resort Las Vegus features an enclosed retail, dining and extertainment complox, weferted to as the Gtand Canal Shoppes. The pertion of the complex located within'The Vonetian Tower (Dreviousty knownas "The Grane Canal Shoppes") and the portion lacated within The Palazzo Towet (provionsly known as "Tie Shoppes at The Palazzo") wore sold to GOR Linited Partnership ("GOP") in 2004 and 2008 , respectively,

Squds Expo Center is one of the targest overall trado show and convention facilities in the United 5 tates (as measured by inet leasable square footage), witl approximately 12 miflion grose square feet of exhibit and meeting space. We also own an approximately 11 million-gross-square foot meeting and conference facility that finks Sands Expa Centerta Tho Vencilatr Resoct Las Vegas. Together, we offer approximately 23 milljongross square feet of stateofftherart exhibition and meting facilitics that can be configured to provide small, mid-size or large meting rooms and/or accommodate largerscate muthinedla events or trade shows.

In May 2016, wo enacuused plants to work with Madison Square Garden Company to bring a 400,000 -squarefoot venne buits specifíally for muaio and entertainment to Las Vegas, M Februaty 2018, Madison Square Garden
unveiled its plans for MSG Sphers at The Yenetion, an 18,000 -seat venue, which, subjecit to regulatary approvala and entitlements, will be locatednear, and councoted directly so, our Las Vegas Operating Propertios and is currently expectech to epen in 2021.

## Pemrsytvotia

We own and operate the Sands Bethlehem, a gaming, hotef, retail and dineng complox located on the site of the historic Bethehem Steel Works in Bethtehem, Pinnsylvania, The Sands Bethlehem features approximately 146,000 square feat of geming space that includes approximately 500 table games and 3,200 slot machiness a hotet tower with 282 rooms; a 190,000-squase-foot retail facifity ("The Outcts at Sands Behtehem"); ani antz and cultural center; and a 50,000 -s $q$ quare foot multipurpose event center.

We own $86 \%$ of the economis interest in the gaming, hotel and entertainment pottion of Sands Bethlohem throtgh our ownership interest in Sands Bethworks Gaming LLC ("Sands Jethworks Gaming") and approximately $35 \%$ of the economic interest in the retail portion of Sands Bethlehers through our ownersthp interest in Sands Bethworks Retail LLC ("Sands Bethworks Retail"),

On Mareh 8, 2018 , the Company entered into e purchase and sale agreement utder which PCI Ganing. Aatlionity an unincorporated, chartered instrumentality of the Poarch Band of Creek Indians, will acalire Sands Bethlehem for a total entarpitse value of $\$ \$ .30$ billion. The closing of the transqetion is subject to regulatory review and other closing conditions:

## Las Vegna Marliet

The Las Vegas hotel/casino industry is highly competitive. Hotels of the Las Vegas strip compote with ofter hotels on and off the Las Yegas Strip, including hotels in downtown Las Vegas. In additien there are larga projects fin Las Vegas in the development stage or cutretely suspended and, if operted, may target the samo customers as we do. Based on figures released by the Las Vegas Convention and Visitors Authority (the "LVCCVA", Las Vegas weiconed 42 miltion visitors during 2018, relatively flat compared to 2017.
 located in Galifornia. Whife ble competitive impact on our operations in Las Yegas from the continued growth of Wative American gaming establishments in California remains uncertain, the protforation of gatinide in Califormia and other areas located in the same region as out Lis Vegas Opersting Proparties could have am adverse effeot on our financial condition; results of operations and cash flows. Our Las Vogas Operating Properties also compete, to some extent, with other fotel/casino facilities in Newada, wid botel/casimo and other resort factities elsewhere io the country and the world, and with Internot gaming and state lotteries.

In addition, tertain states have legalized, afd others may legalize, casino guming in specific areas. The continued proliferation of ganving venues coulduave a siguificant and adverse effect on our business. In particulat, the legalization of casing gming in or near major metropolitan areas from which we traditionally attract oustomers could have a material adverse effect on our business. The corrent global trond toward theralization of garning restrictions and the resulting proliferation of gan ing vennes could westle ina dearase in the mumber of visitors to war Las Vegas Opeationg Properthes, which could have an adverse effect on our firmatolal conditioni, restilts of operations and cash flows. Also, on December 23, 2011, the U.S. Department of Distice (the "DO2") released an opinion that concluded the Wire Act only related to interstate trammision of wise conmunications regarding wagers on spoting events or mfonnation asassing in the placing of wagers on sporting events the "2011 Opinion"). In coneluding as such, the DOI reversed earlier opivions that the Wire Act was not limited to coly aporting events or contosts. On Janary 14,2019 , the DouJ released a Slip Opinion Untad Noveriber 2, 2018 fat reverged the 2011 Opmion.

Las Vegas generally competes witly ifade show and convention facilities located in and around mator U.S. cilies. Within Las Vegas, the Bands Expo Conter competes with the Las Vegas Convention Center (the "LVCC") which currentiy has approxinately 3.2 mition gross square fet of convention and exhibit facilitios, In addition to the LVCC , some of our 1 as Vegas compations have corvention and conference Prcilities thatcompete weth our Las Vegas Operating Properties, Based on figures released by the LVCVA, nearly 7 million convention delegates visited Las Vegas during 2018, a $2,2 \%$ decrease compared to 2017.

Competitors of our Las Vegas Operating Properties that can offer a hotel/casino exportente that is integrated with substanthal trade show andeonvention, conferences and meoting factities, could have anadyerse effect on our competitive
advantage in atiracting trade show sand convention, conference and meeting attendees. Major competitors in Las Vegas continue to imptement and evaluate opportunties to expand casino, hotel and convention offerings.

## Retail MatI Operations

We awn and operate retail malls at our notegrated Resorts at The Vonetian Macao, Sands Cotai Central, The Paristan Nacto, The Plaza Nacao und Four Seasons Hotel Macao, Sanda Macao, Misina Bay Sands and Sands Bothiehem. Upon completion of all phases of Sands Cotai Cental's removation, reblanding and expansion to The Londoner Macac, we will own mpproximately 3.0 miltion square feet of gross retail space. As further described in "Agreements Ralating to the Malls in Las Yegas" Letow, the Grand Canal Shoppes wero sold to GOP and are not owned or operated by us, Managenent belieyes being in the rotail mall business and, specticeally, owning some of the largest retail properties in Asia will provide meaningful valide for us, particularly as the retail market in Asia continues to grow.

Our malls ars designed to complementour other unique umenities and service offerings provided by our Integrated Resorts. Our strateny is to seelcout desirable tenants that appeal to on customers and provide a wide yarlety of stopping options. We generate our mall revenue primarify from feases with tenants through buse minimum rents, oyerage rents and reimbursements for common ares maintenance ("CAM") and other expeaditures. For firther information related to the financial performance of our uralls, see "Patt II -Item ' 7 -Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations."

The tables below set forth certain information regarding our mall operations on the Cotat Strip wid at Marina Bay Sands as of December 31, 2018. These tables do not reftect subsoquent activify la 2019 ,

| Man Nate |  | Selected Styafieati Tenaits |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Shopper at Veretian....................... | 813,376 ${ }^{24}$ | Zaka, Vietoria's Secrot Uniqlo, Piaget Rolex H Hem, Michae! Kors, Bvigatl, Cliadel Bealfte, Lululemon |
| Shoppes at Cotai Central .................. | $519,681^{(3)}$ | Marks \& Spencer, Kid's Cavern, Zare, Under Axwour, Omega, Nike, Chow Tai Fook, Lady $\mathrm{M}_{2}$ Apple |
| Shoppes at Parisian. | 295,915 | Alexander McQueer, Isabel Marant, Lonvin, Maje, Sandro, Zaddig \& Volsaire, Paud Smith |
| Shoppes at Four Seasone .................. | 241,548 | Cartier, Chanel, Louis Yuition, Hermes, Gueci, Dior, Versitce, Zegna, Bertuti, Loro Piana, Saint Zanrent Paris |
| The Shoppes at Marina Bay Sands .... | 606,762 ${ }^{(4)}$ | Louis Vuîton, Chanel, Prada, Gucel, Zara, Burberry, Dior, Cartier, Moncler, Hemmen, Armani, Dolce \& Gabbana |

(1) Represents Gress Leasable Aren in square feet.
(2) Excludes approximately 130,000 squse feet of spuce on the fiffth floor currentity not on the market for lease.
(3) The Shoppes at Cotai Contral will feature up to an estimated 600,000 square feet of gross leasabje anea upon conyletion of all phasas of \$ands Cotal Centrals renovation, rebanding and oxpanstan to The Londoner Macao,
(4) Excludes approxinately 153,000 square feet of space operated by the Company.

The following table reflects our tenant representation by category for our mall operations as of December 31, 2018:

| Chtegory | Square feet | $\begin{gathered} \text { M of of } \\ \text { Squaret Fiest } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Reprexanativa temarts |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fashion (luxtry, women's, men's; mixed). | 863,721 | 38\% | Louls Vuitton, Dior, Guccit, Versace, Chanel, Fendi, Hermes |
| Restaurants and lounges ...................e.e. | 422,546 | 1.8\% | Barabu, Lei Garden, Ce La Yi, North, Cafö Deco |
| Mutit-brands. | 251,247 | 11\% | Duty Eree Americas, The Atrium |
| Fashion accessories and footwear ,........... | 164,017 | 7\% | Cosch, Salvatore Ferragamo, Tumi, Rimowa, Michael Kors, Staart Weitznan |
| Lifertyles, sports and entertainment........... | 192,957 | 8\% | Manchester United, Adidas, Ferrart, Lulultmin, Under Armour |
| Jewetry .............................................. | 167,050 | 7\% | Bulgatl, Onega, Cortier, Rolex, Tiffany \& C . |
| Elealth and beauty .................erm............ | 84,281 | 4\% | Sephora, The Body Stoo, Sa Sa |
| Banks and seryices ............................... | 46,278 | 2\% | Bank of Chink, 1 CBC |
| Home furnishitg and electronics............. | \$6,016 | 2\% | Apple, Sansung, Zara Home |
| Spectalty fiods .,.................................. | 39,336 | 2\% | Godiva, Cold Stonage Specialty, Hazaen Dezs, Venthi |
| Arts and gitts ........................................ | 15,832 | 1\% | Emporio di Gondola |
| Total......................................... | 2,293,281 | 100\% |  |

## Adwestising and Marketing

We advertise in many fypes of media, fncluding tejevision, laternet (including search engines, email, online advertising and social media), radio, nowspapers, magazines and other ouk-of-bome advertising (including bilfooards), to promote general market awareness of our properties as uniqute leisure, business and cenvention destinations due to out fixst-clacs hotefy, cashtos, retail stores, restaurants and other amenties. We actively engage in direct maketing as allowed in various geographic regions.

We maintain websikes to allow our customern to make room andor restarant reservations, purchase show tickets and provide feedback. Wealso continue to enbance and expardour use of digital marketing and social media to promote our Integrated Resorts, events and special offers, cultivate castemer relationships and provide information and updates regarding oar corporate cisizenship offorts, including our sustainability and corporate giving prograns.

## Development Profects

We are constantly evaluating opportuntios to mprove our prodtut offeritigs, such as tefreshingour meting and convention facilites, suites atd tooms, retail malls, resturant and nightife mix and our gaming areas, as well as other revenue generating addifions to our hintegratel Resorts.

## Macab

We proviously anounced the renovation, expansion and rebranding of the Sanda Cotai Central into a new destination Integrated Resort, The Londoner Macaw, by adding extensive thematic elements both externally and internally, The Londoner Macao will feature new atractions and features from London, including aome of Loadon's most recognizable landmaiks, and expanded retail and food and beverage venues. We will add approximately 370
 and will baphased to minimize disruption duxing dre property's piak perieds. We expect the additional St Regis Towar Suites Macao to bo completed in 2020 and The Londoner Mocac project to be complefed in phases throughout 2020 and 2021.

We also previously anounced the Four Seasons Tower Suites Macas, which will feature approxmately 200 additional premium quatity suites; Wo have completed the structural work of the tower and have commenced preliminary build out of the suites, We expect the projecs to be completed in the first quarter of 2020.

We anticipate the total cosis associated with these devalopment projects to be approximately $\$ 2.2$ billien. The ulfmate costs and completion dates for these projects are subject to ohange as we finalize our planurg and design work and complete the projects. See "Item $1 \mathrm{~A} \rightarrow$ Risk Factors =.w Risk Factors-There are signffeant riats associated
 operations and cush flows,"

## Vhited States

We began constructing a bigh-rise residential condominium tower (the "Las Vegis Conde "Tower:"), located on the Las Vegas Strip within The Venctian Resort Las Vegas, In 200 B , we suspendod construction activities for the project diee to reduced demand for Las Vegas Strip condominiums and the overall decline int general economic conditions. We contine to evalate the highest return oppormity for the project. The mpact of the suspension on the estimated overall coss of the profect is curreotly not determinable with cestainty, Should managetnant decide to abandon the project, we could record a chatge for some portion of the $\$ 1.29$ million in capifalized construction costs (net of depreciation) as of December 31.2018 ,

## Ofter

We continue to evaluate additional devalopment projects in each of out makets and pursue new dovelopntent opporturities globaily.

## Regulation and Licensing

## Macao Concesston and Otte Subconcessiont

In June 2002, the Macer goverminent granted one of three cencessions to operate casinos in Minaco to Galaxy: Dtiring December 2002; we entered into a subconcesston agreement with. Galary, which was approved by the Macao govermment. The subconcession agrement allows us to develop and operate eertain casino projects in Macao, including Sands Macao, The Venetian Macior The Plaza Nacao and Four Seasons Fotel Macao, Sands Cotai Central and The Barisian Macuo, separatoly from Galwx. Under the subenncession agreement, we ars obligated to operate cas ino games of chance or games of other forms in Maca. We were also obligated to develop and open The Venetian Macao and a convention conter by December 2007, and we wero required to inveat, or cause to be invested, atleast 4,4 billon patacas (approximately $\$ 548$ miliote at exchange rates in effect at the time of the transaction) in various devolopment projecty in Macao by June 2009 , whlth obligations we have fulfilled.

If the Galazy concession is terminated for any rason, our subconcession will remain in effect. The subcencession may be terminated by agreement betwena Galaxy and us. Galaxy is not entitled to terminate the subconcession milaterally: however, the Macao goverment, after consultation with Galaxy, may ferminate the subconcession under certain circumstances. Galaxy bas deyeloped, and may continue to develop, hotel and casfo projects ;eparitely from us.

Accordiag to the Macao ganing regulatory framework, $10.0 \%$ of oach subooncessiontaires issued shaxe capital must be hald by its managing director; whe must be appointed by the applicable stbencessionaire and must be a permanent Macad resident. Mr: Antonio Feryeira is the appointed managing director of Venetlan Macau Limited ("VME") and a permanem Macao resident. Mr. Ferrein holda $10,0 \%$ of VML's issued share capital subject to a usiffuct
 company of VML and a wholly owned subsidiay of SCL, The ustitict providas that VVDLL has the sole and exchavive beneft of the $10.0 \%$ of VML's issued share capital hield by Mi. Ferreira. Mir. Ferreira has noecomonic interest in VML and recerves no distributions.

We are subject to licensing and control under applicathe Mawe haw and are required to to hoonsed by the Maceo garning authoritias to operate a casing. We must pay perioctic and regular fees and taxes, and our garaing license is not transferabte, We must periodically submit detailed financial and operating teports fo the Macao gaming authorities and firnish any other information the Macao ganing authorities may require. No porson may acquire any rights over the shares or assets of YML, SCl's wholly owned subsldiary, without firse obtaining the approval of the Nacan gaming
authoritios. Similarly, no porsen may enter into possession of is premises or operate them through a management agreement or any other contract or through stop in righte without first obtaining the approval of, and receiving a litense fromi, the Macao gaming authorites. The frasfer of creation of encumbrances over ownership of shares representing the share capital of VML or other rights relating to soch shares, and any act involving the granting of yoting rigits or other stockholders' rights to persons other thau the original owners, wouldrequire the appreval of the Macto govemment tuad the subsequent report of such acts and transactions to the Macao gaming suthortios.

Our subconcession agreemest requiress aniong other things: (i) approval of the Macas govermment for truasfers ofshares in VML, or of any rights over or iniserent to such shares, includtug the grant of voting rightsor other stockhoider's. rights to persons other than the original owners, as well as for the creation of any charge, lien or emeumbrance on such shares; (i) spproval of the Macao goverumeme for trensfers of shares, or of any rights ouer such shares, in any of our direct or indirect stockholders, provided that such shares or lights are directly or indirectly equivalent to ant amount that is equal to or higher than $5 \%$ of VML's share capital; and (iii) that the Macro governnent be given notice of the creation of any encumbrance or the grant of voting tights or other stockholder's righes to peraons other than the artginal owters on shares in any of the director indirect stockholdors in Vivit, provided that such shares or rights are equivaleat to atamount that is equal to or bigher than $5 \% 6$ of VML's share capital. The requirements in provisions(II) and (ifi) aboye will nok apply, however to securities listed as trabable on a stock exchange.

The Macao gaming authorities unay havestigete any individuat who has a material relationship tos or material involvement with, us to determine whether our suitability and/or financial capacity is affected by this individual. LVSC and SCL shareholiders with $5 \%$ or chore of the share capital, directors atid some of our key enployees must apply for and undergo a findiag of suitability process and maintain due qualification during the subconcession term, and accept the persistent and long-term inspection and supervision exerelsed by the Macao government. VMiL is repured en notify che Macao governmert immediately should VML become aware of any fact that may be material to the appropriate qualitication of any shareholder who owns $5 \%$ of the share capital, or nny officer, director or key employee. Changes in licensed positions must be reported to the Macao gaming authorifies, and in addition to their authority to deny arn application for a finding of suitability or licensurs, the Macko gerning anthorities have jurisdiction to disapprove a chanige in cotporate position. If the Macaogamug authorities were to find one of our officers, directors or key emplayees unsuitable for hicensing, we would have to sever all relationships with that person. In addition, the Mactan gaming authorities may require us to terninate the employment of any person who refises to file appropriate applications.

Any person who falis or tefuses to apply for a finding of suitability aftor being ordered to do so by the Macao gaming axthoritits may be found ansuitable. Any stochholder found unsutable who hoids, directly or indirectly, any benefiefl ownership of the common stock of a company incorporated in Macao and registered with the Macao Companies and Moveable Ansets Registrar (a "Macato registered corporation") beyond the period of time prescribed by the inacao gaming authorities may lose their rights to the shares. We will be subject to disciplinary action if, atter we receive notice that a person is unsuitable to be a stockholder or to have any other retationship with us, we:

* pay that person any dividend or interest upon its sharess;
- allow that persen to exerciss, directly or indirectly, any voting zight conkerred through shares held by that person;
* pay cemuneration in any form to that person for services rendered or otherwise; or
- fail to pursue all lawful efforts to require that unsuitable person to celinquish its shares.

The Macoo gaming authotities alse have the authority to approve all proson owning of controiling the stock of my corporation holding a gaming liconse.

In addition, the Mnceo garxing authorites require prior approval tor the creation of liens and encumbrances ovar VML's assots and restrictions on stock in connection with any finanoing.

The Macto gaming authorities must give their prior appraval to changes fin control of VML through a fnerges, consolidation, stock or asset acquisition, management or consulting agreement of any act or conduct by any person whereby he ot she obtains control. Entities seeking to aequite control of a Maczo registered corporation must satisfy the Macao gaming authorities concerniug a varlety of stringent standards prior to assunning control, The Macuo gaming authorities may also require controlling stockholders, officers, dirweters and other persons having a matertal refationahip
or involvement wifh the antiky proposing to acquire control, to be investigated and licensed as part of tha approval process of the transaction.

The Macao ganing authorities may considar some maagement opposition to corporate actuisitions, repurchases of voting securities and corporate defenss tactics affecting Macao gaming licenseas, and the Macao registered corporations nflliated with such operations, to be injurious to stable and productive corpornte geming.

The Macan gaming authocities also have the power to supervise gaming licensees in order to:

- assure the financial stability of corporate gaming operthors and their affllates;
- preserve the beneficial aspects of conducting business in the corporate form, and
- promote a neutrul environment for the orderly governance of corporate affairs.

The subconcession agreement requires the Macao gaming authorities' prior approval of any yecapitalization plan proposed by VML's Board of Directots. Tin Chief Exective of Macao could afzo require VML to ficrease its share capital if be deamed it necessary.

The Macay govermmont also has the right, after consultation with Galaxy, milaterally temithate the subconcession agreement at any time upon the occurrence of specified events of default, including:

- the operation of gaming withont permission or operation of business that doen not fall within the business scope of the subconcession;
- the suspension of operations of our gaming business in Macao withoutreasonable grounds for more than seven conseculiye days or more than fourteen non-consocutive days withilh dne calendar year,
- The wanthorized fransfer of all or part of our ganting operations in Macao;
- He fallurs to pay taxes, promiums, kevies or ather monts payable to the Macao government;
- the fuidure to resume operations following the tenoporary assumption of operations by the Macao goverament;
- the repeated opposition to supervision and inspection or the repeated fallure to comply with decisions of the Macao government, namely of the Mawao gaming authorities;
* the faifure to prowide or supplement the guarantee deposit or fhe guarantess specified in the subconcession within the prescribed pertod;
- the banknuptcy or insolvency of VML.
- fuadduent activity by VML;
- serious and repeated violation by VML of the applicable rules for carrying out casino games of chance of games of other forms or the operation of casino games of chance or games of other forms;
- the grant to any other person of any managing power over VML; or
- the failure by a controling shaveholder it VML to dispose of it interest in VML following notice from the gamiag buthorities of another farisdiction in which suot controling shareholder is ficensed to operate casino games of chance to the effect that such controlling shareholder cean no longer own shares in VMI.
In addition, we must comply witit various covenants atid other provisions under the subconcession, incleding obligations to:
- enaure the proper operatiot and conduct of casino gemes;
- employ people with approperate qualfications;
- operate and conduct casino games cof chance in a fair and honest manner without the influencos of crimidal activities;
- safeguard and ensure Macac's interests in tax revenue from the operation of casinos mother gatning areas; and
- maintain a specified level of insurance.

The subconcession agrement also allows he Macao government to request various changes in the ptans and specifications of our Macao properties and to make vatious other decisions and determinations that may be binding on Us. For example, the Macao governmend has the right to require that we contribute additional capital to our Macab subsidiarles of that we provide certain cleppsits or ather guarantees of performance in any amount determined by the Macao govemunent to be necossary. VML is limited in its ability to raise edditional capital by the need to first obtain the approval of the Mactuo gaming and governmental authorities before raising certain debt or equity.

If ouf subconcession is terminated in the event of a default, the casinos and ganing-related equipment would be automatically transferiod to the Macao government without oompensation to us and we would cease to generate any reventues from these operations. In many of those instances, the subcoucession agreement does not provide a specific cure period within which any such events may be cured and, instead, we would rely on consulations gnd negotiations with the Macao government to give us an opportunity to remedy any sumb defalt

The Sendy Macao, The Venetian Mavac, The Plazn Macao and Four Seasons Hotel Macan, Sands Cotai Central and The Parisian Macao ara being operated under our subconcession agreement. This subconcession excludes the
 beting or gambling activities on ships or planes. Our subconcession is exclusively governed by Macao law. We are subject to the exclusive foristiction of the courtg of Mava incise of any dispute or a onflict relatiog to cur sube oncession.

Our subconcession agrement expires on June 26,2022 Unloss our suboncession is extended, on that date, the casinos and guming relaked equipmentwill automatically betransferred to the Macao governmentwithout corapensation to us and we will cease to generate any revenues from these operations. Beginning on December 26, 2017, the Macao government nay redem our subeoncession by giving usat least one-year pricenotiee and by paying us fair compensation or indemuity.

Under our subconcession, we are obligated to pay to the Macao government an amual premiun with a fixect portion and a variable portion based on the number ind type of gaming tables employed and ganing machines operated by us. The fixed portion of the premium is equal to 30 milition patacas (approximately ${ }^{4} 4$ million at exchange fates in. effect on December 31,2018 ). The variable porton is equal to 300,000 patacss per gaming table reserved excusively for certain finds of ganses or players, 150,000 patacas per ganing table not so reserved and 1,100 pabicas per electrical or mochantical gaming machine, inctuding slot machines (approximately $\$ 777,195, \$ 18,598$ and $\$ 124$, respectively, at exchange rates in effect on December 31, 2018), subject to a minimum of 45 million patacas (approximately 6 各 6 million at exchange fates in effect on December 31, 2018), We also have to pay a sperial gaming tax of $35 \%$ of gross gaming revenues and applionbie withholding taxes. We tnust also contribute $4 \%$ of our geoss gaming revenue to wilities designated by the Matao government, a portion of which must bo used for promotion of toutimm in Macao. This percentage may be sabfect to change in the fluture.

Currently, the gamiog tax in Macao is calculated as a percentage of gross ganing ravanue; however, untike Nevada, gross gaming reverape does not inolude deductions for credit losses. As a result, if we extend credit to our cuspmers in Macac and are unable to coliect on thie relatod receivables from them, we have to pay taxes on our winuings from these customers even though we were unable to collect on the related receivables. If the laws are not changed, our business in Macao may not be able to realize the full benefits of extenditg credit to our custoners.

In August 2018, we receiver atif additional exmplifon from Macaols corporate income tax on profits generated by the apuration of casino games of chance for the period of laruary 1,2019 throught June 26,2022 , the date our subconcession agreemeat explres, We entered into mn agreement with the Macao govexment offective through the end of 2018 that provided for an amual payment of 42 million patacas (approximately $\$ 5$ miltion at exchange rates in effect on December 31, 2018) as a substitution for a $12 \%$ tax otherwiss due from VML shareholders on dividend distributions. In Septenber 2018 , we requested an additional agrement with the Macao government through June 26,2022 , to correspond to the expation of the income tax exemption For gaming operations; however, there is no assurance we will receive the additional agreement.

## Developmest Agreement whth Singapare Tourlm Boand

On Angust 23, 2006; our wholly owhed subsidiaty, Mierina Bay Sands Pete. Ldd. (MBS"), entered into a dovelopmont agreement as amended by a supplementary agrement on December 11, 2009 (the "Developmẹnt

Agreoment"), with tha STB to design, develop, construct and operate the Marina Bay Sands. The Developmont Agreement includes a concossion far MBS to own and operate a casmo within the Integrated Resort, In addtion to the csaino, the Integrated Resort inchudes, among other menities, a hotel, a tetail complex, aconvention center and meeting room complex, theaters, restanants and an art/science masean. MBS to one of two companies awarded s. concession to operate a casino in Singapore. Under the Request lor Proposal, the Exolusivity Period provides thatonly two Itcensees will be granted the right to operate a easino in Singapore duting an inttial ten-year perfod, which expired on February 28, 2017. Tri connection with entoring inten the Development Adreement, MiBS entered into a 60 -year lease with the STB for the parcels underlying the project site and entered into an agrement with the Land Transport Authority of Singapore for the provision of necessary infrastuchere for apid transit systrms and roud works within andior cutside the project site. During the Exclusivity Perriod, the Company, which is currently the $100 \%$ indirect shareholder of MBs, must continue to be the single largest entity with direct or indirect coniroling interest of at least $20 \%$ in MBS, unless otherwise approved by the ckiA.

The terim of the casino concession provided under the Devalopment Agrement is for 30 years comurencing fiom the date the Development Agreement was entered into, or August 23, 2006. In order to renew the casiro concession, MBS must give notice to the STB and of her relevant authotities in Singapore at least five years before its expiation In August 2036. The Singapore government may terminate the casino concession prior to it expiration in order to serve the best interests of the public, in which event fari compensation will be paid to MBS.

On April 26, 2010, MBS was issted a casing license for a throo-year period, which required payment of a license fee of SCD 38 milion (appoximately $\$ 27$ willion at exchange xates in effect at the time of the transaction). On April 19,2013 and April 19, 2016, MBS was granted a license for a furthor three-year period expiring on April 25, 2016 and Aprit 2S, 2019, respectively, which required payment of SGD 57 million and SGD 66 milion, tespectively (approximately $\$ 46$ miltion and 847 million, respectivelys at exchange rates in effect at the time of the transaction) as part of the renewal process. The lioense is renewabla upon sulbmitting a renowal application paying the applicable fee and meeting the renewal requirenents as determined by fhe CRA. We bave filed a renewal application and belleve we maet the renewal requirements as feterinined by the CRA; however, no asarance can be given the license renewal wll be grantect or for wbat perirod of time it will be granted.

The Devefopment Agrecment contains, among other things, restrictions limiting the use of ha leased fand to the developinent and operation of the project, requirement that MBS obtain prior approval from the STB in order to subdivide the hotel and retril components of the project, and prohibitions ory any such subdivision daring the Exclusivity Period. The Development Agreement also contains provisions relating to the construction of the project and associated deadlines for sulstantial completion and opening; the focktion of the casino withia the project site ard casino licensing issues; insurance requirements; and limitations on MBs ability to assign the lease or sub-lease any portion of the land daring the Exchusivity Foriod. In addition, the Development Agreement contains events of dafath, inclading, annong other things, the failure of MBS to perform its obligations uniter the Development Agreementand events of bankuytry or difsolution.

The Development Agrement roquited MBS to invest at least SGD 3 .BS bilion (approximately $\$ 2.42$ billion at exchange rates in effect at the time of the transaction) in the Integrated Resort, which was to be aflocated in specifled amounts among the casino, hotel, food and bevenge outlets, petail areas, meetng, wonvention and txifibition facilities, key attractions, entertalment veumes and public areas. This minimam investment requitement has been fulfilited.

Employees whose job cuties refate to the opegations of the casino are required to be ticensed by the relevant authorities in Singapore. MBS also must comply with comprehensive gaternal control standards or regulations concoming advertlsing branch office operatonis; the location. flow plans and fayout of the casino peasino operations including casino-telated financial transactiens and paturndisputes, issuance of creditand collection of debi, relationships wiff and pernotted payments to gaming promoters; security and moveillance; dasino aceess by Singaporeans and nonSingaponams, compliance functions and the prevention of money laundering; periodic standard and other reports to the CRA; and those relating to soctal pentrols ficluding the exelusion of cortain persons from the casing.

There 感 a goods and setvices tax of $7 \%$ inuposed on gross goming revenuo and a casinc tax of $15 \%$ imposed on the gross gaming revenue fiom the casino atter reduction for the amount of goods and servises tax, excopt in the case of gaming by premium players, in wheh case a cesime tax of $\$ \%$ is mposed on the gross gaming reverue generated from such players after reduction for the amount of the goods and services tax. The casino tax tates will not be changed for a period of 15 years from March 1 , 2007. The eastro tax fo deductible aganst the Singapore corporate faxabio
income of MBS. The pravision for tad defts arising from the extension of eredit granted to gaming patrons is not deductible giganat gross ganity revenue when calculating the casino tax, but is deductible for the purposes of coleulating corporate income tax and the goods and services fax (surbject to the prevailing law), MRS is parnitted to extend casino credil to persons who are not Sirgapore citheens or parmanent residents, but is not permitted to extond casino credit to Singapore citizens or permanent residents except to preminm players.

The key constraint imposed on the casino undwr the Developreent Agremment is the total size of the ganning area, which inust not be mor than 5,000 square metess (approximately 161,000 square feet). The following are not counted towards the gaming area: back of house facilities, reception, restroms, food and beverage areas, retail shops, stairs, escalators and litable lobbles leading to the garning area, zesthetic and decorative displays, performance areas and major aisles, The casuno located within Marina Bay Sands may not have mote than 2,300 gaming machites, but there is no limit on the number of tables for casing gomes permitted in the casino.

On January 31, 2013, certain amendments to the Casino Control Act (the "Singapore Act") became effective. Among the changes notroduced by these amendments is a ravision of the mandmum financial penalty that may be imposed or a casino operator by way of disciplinury action on a number of grounds, fincludiog contravention of i provision of the Singapore Act or a condition of the casine license, Ender the amended provisitins, a casino oparator may be subject to a finamoial penalyy for each ground of disciplifary action, of a sum not exceeding $10 \%$ of the annual gross gaming revenue (as defined in the Singapore Act) of the casimo operator for the finalucial year immediately preceding the date the financial penaty is inposed.

The amendments to the Singapore Aot also included an introduction of ant additional factor to be consedered by the CRA in determining feture ayplications and/or renewals for a casino license. Applicants are required to bor suitable person to develop, maintain and promete the intagrated Resort as a compelling tourist destination that meets prevailing market demand and industry stamelads and centributes to the tourism industry in Singapore. The Singapore govermment has establighed an evaluation panel that will assess applicants and report to the CRA on this aspect of the casino icensing requitements. We believe MBS' iconie tourist destination in Stagapore and the Fur Egst is weil-established at this time,

## State of Nevada

The ownership and operation of casice gaming facilities it the State of Nevada are subject to the Nevada Gaming Control Act and the regulations promulgated thereunder (collectively, the "Nevada Act") and various local legulations. Our ganing eperations are aiso subject to the licensing and regulatory control of the Neveda Gaming Commission (the "Nevada Commission"), the Nevadz Gaming Controt Board (the "Nevada Boatd") and the Clark County Liquor and Gaming Licensing Board (the "CCLGLBA and together with the Newda Commission and the Nevada Boart, the "Nevada Oaming Authoritios"),

The laws, regulations and supervisory procedures of the Nevada Ganing Authorities are based upon declarations of publie policy thatine concerned with, arrong other thangs:

- the praveption of unsavory or unstitable persons from haviag a direct or indirect involvernent with gaming at biny time or in any capacily;
- the establishment and malntenance of responsible accounting practices and procedures;
- the maintenance of effective controls over the finaneial prectices of licensces, including ertablisalage minimun procedures for internal fiscal alfaits and the safeguanding of assets and reveaues providing reliable record. keeping and requiring the filing of pexiodic veports with the Nevada Gaming Authorities;
- the preverition of cheating and fraudutent practeces; and
* the establishment of a soucce of state and local roventey Arough taxation and litensing fees,

Any change in sush laws, regulations and procedures oould have an adverse effect on our Las Vegas operations.
Las. Vegas Sands, LLC ("LVSLLCer) is ltcensed by the Nevade Gaming Authorities to operate tha resont hotel is set forth in the Novada Act. 'The gaming license requires the periadic payment of fees and eaxes and is not transforble LVSLLLCis also registered as an intermediary company of Venetian Casinc Resort, LLC ("VCR"). VCR is ficensed ais a manufncturar and distributor of gaming depices and asa key employe ofLVSLLC, LVSLKCand VCR are callectively referred to as the "ticensed subsidiaries. "LVSC is registered with the Nevada Commission ss a publicly traded
corporition (the "registered couporation") As such, We wast pertodicaly submit detailed financial and operating reports to the Nevada Gaming Authorities and flenish any other information the Nevada Gaming Authorities may require. No person may become a steckholder of, or recoive any percentage of the profits from, the hicensed subsidiaries without first obtaining limenses and approvals fiom the Nevada Oaming Authorities. Additionally, the CCLGLB bas taken the position it has the authority to approve all persons owning or controlling the stock of any corporation comfrolling a ganing lioensee. We, and the licensed subsidiaries, possess all state nud local government registrations, approyals, pormits and Heenses recquired in order for us to engage in gaming activities at The Venetian Resort Las Vegas.

The Nevada Gaming Authorities may investigate any individual who has a material relationship to or material involvement with us or the licensed subsidiaries to determine whether such individual is suitablo or should be lieensed mas a business associate of a gaming licensec. Officers, directars and certain key employess of the licensed subsidiaries must file applications with the Nevada Gaming Authorities and may be rexulred to be licensed by the Nevada Gaming Authorities. Our officers, directors and key omployeces who are actively and directly involved in the gaming activities of the liceused subsidiaries may be reguired to he licensed or found suitable by the Nevada Gamisg Authorities.

The Nevads Gaming Authorities nay deny an application for ficensing or a finding of suitability for any cause they deem reasonable. A finding of suitability is comparable to ficensing, both require submission of detaiked personal and financial information followed by a thorough investigation. The upplicant for licensing or a tunding of suliability, or the gaming licensee by whon the appticant is employed or for whom the applicant serves, must pay all the costs of the laventigatbon. Changes in Licensed positions must be reported to the Nevada Gaming Autherities, and hadation to thef anthority to deny an application for a finding of suitability or licensure, tho Nevada Gaming Authorities have furiscliction to disapprove a change in a corperate position.

If the Nevada Gaming, Authorities were to Find an officer, director or key employee unsuitable for licensing or to have an inappropriate relationship witt us or the licensed subsidiafies, we would have to seyer all refationships with such person. in addition, the Nevada Commission may require us or the ticensed subsidiartes to terminate the employment of amy person who refuses tof fle appropriate applications. Deterninations of suitatility or questions pertaining to ficensing are not subject to judtcial paview in Nevada.

We, and the livebsed subsidiarkes, are setuined to submit periodic detailed financial and operating reports to the Nevada Commission. Substantially all of our and our licensed subsidiaries' material loans, leases, sates of secorities and similat finanoing transactions nust be reported to or approved by the Nevada Commission.

If it were determined we or a licensed subsidiary violated the Nevada Act, the registration ath gaming licenses we then hold could be limited, conditioned, suspended or revoked, subject to compliance will eertain statutory and regulatery procedures. In addition, we and the persons involved could be subject to substantial fines for each separate violation of the Nevada Act at the discretion of the Nevada Comotission. Further, a supervisor could be appointed by the Nevada Commission to operate the casines, and, under cerbain chrcumstances, earnings generated during the supervisor's appointment (except for the reasonablo tental velue of the casinos) conld be forfected to the State of hevada. Lumitation, conditioning or suspenssion of any gaming registration or license or the appointment of a sapervisor coold (and revocation of nyy gaming license would) have a material adverse effect on our gaming operations.

Any benefielal holder of our woting securities, regardest of the number of shares ownex, may be required to fite an application, be investigated, and have its suitability as a beneficial holder of our voting securities detemnined If the Nevata Commisxion has reason to believe snch vivnershtip would atherwise be incongistent with the dectared polioies
 in conducting any sueh themestigation.

The Nevada Act requites any perzon who acquires more than $5 \%$ of ouf voting seoutitits to reporthe acquisition to the Chamman of the Nevacla Board. The Nevada Act fequires beneficial awners of more trian $10 \%$ of our voting gevurities apply fo the Newnde Commission for a finding def suitability within thirty chays after the Chaitany of the Neivada Board maids the writton potice requiriug such alizes. Under centain circumstances, an "institutionial investor" as deffined in the Novada Act which acquires mora than $10 \%$, but not mone than $25 \%$, of our voting securities (subject to certain additlonal holdings as a result of certain debt restucturfogs), mey apply to the Nevada Commission for a Yaiver of such finding of suitabiliny if such instifutional havestor holds the voting securities only for investment purposes. Additionally, an institutlonst investor that has been granted such a waiver may acquire more than $25 \%$ but not more than $29 \%$ of our voting secuities if such additional ownerghip results from a sfock re-purchase program and stech
institutional investor does not purchase or otherwise acquire any additional votung securties that would result in an increase in its ownersintp percentage.

An institutional inyestor will be deened whold voting securities only for investment purposes litit accuires and holds the poting securities in tho ordinary course of business as an institutional ituvestor and not for the purpose of caasing, directly or indirectiy, the election of a majorty of the members of our Board of Directors, any change in our corportate charter, by-laws, management, policios or our operations or any of our gaming affillates, or any other action the Nevada Commisslon finds to be inconsistent with holding our voting seeurities only for investment purposes. Activities deemed consistent with holding voting securities only for investrment puposes include:

- voting on all matters yoted on by stockluolders',
- making financial and other inquiries of managenent of the type nomally made by securitios analysts for informational pupposer and not to couse a change in management, policios or operations; and
- suck ofther ectivities as the Nevada Comnission may defermine to bo consistent wifh such investment intent.

If the beneficial holder of voting securition whe must be foum suitable is a corporation, partnership of frust, it must submit detailed business and financial information inclucing a list of beneflcial owners. The applicaut is required to pay all costs of investigation.

Any person who tails or refuses to apply for a finding of suitability or a Heense within thirty days after being ordered to da so by the Nevada Comenfsion or the Chairman of the Nevada Board may be foutd unsuitable. The same restrictions apply to a record owner if the record owner, afler regteat, fails to identify the beneftaind owner: Any stockholder found unsuitable who hotds, directify or indirectly, any bengeficial ownership of the common stock of a registered corporation beyond such period of time as may be prsiseribed by the Nevada. Commission may be guily of a criminal offense. We are subject to disciplinary action te after we receive notice that a porson is unsuitable to be a stoclcholder or to have any other relationship with us or a licensed subsidiary, we, or any of the licenged substdiaries:

- pay triat person any dividend or interast upon any voting securitics;
- alfow that persot to exercise, directly or indirectly, any voting right conferred througl securities held by that person;
* pay remmeration in any form to that person for servicea rendered or otherwise; or
- fatl to parsue all lavful efforts to require such unsuitable person to relinquish his or her voting securities including, if necessary, the purchase for cash it hir manket value.

Our charter doemments include provisions intended to hefp us comply with these requirements.
The Nevade Commission may, in ifs discretion, require the hokder of any debt security of a registered corporation to file an application, be investigated and be fourd suitable to own the debt sexurity of such registared eorporation. If the Neyada Commission deformines a person is ursuitable to own such security, then pursuant to the Nepada Act, the registered corporation can ber sanctioned, hefliding the loss of its approvals, if without the prior approval of the Nexada Cormintssion, it

- pays te the unsutitable person any dividend, interest, or any distribution whatsoever;
- recognizes any voting ilght by such unauitable person in comection with such securities; or
- pays the unsuitable persun remuneration irr any form.

We are required to maintain a cursent stock ledger in Nevada that may be examined by tho Novada Gaming Authorities at any times. If any secutites are held in fust by an agent or by a naminee, the record holder may be required to disclose the identity of the beneficial owner to the Noyadn Gaming Authorities and we are also required to disolose the identity of the beneficial owner to the Kevada Cannigg Authorities. A failure tomake such disciosure may bo grounds. for finding the record holdar wnsuitable. We are also requined to remer maximuin assistanee in determining the jdentity of the beneficial swner:

We oangot make a pelbic offering of eny securities without the prior approval of the Navada Commission if tha semarties on the proceeds from the offering are fintended to be used to construct acquire or finance gaming facilitios
in Neyada, orto retire of'extend obligations incurped for such purposes. On November 15,2018 , the Nevada Conmission granted us prior approval to make public oferings for a period of three years, subject to certain conditions (the "shelf approval"). The shelf approval, however, may be rescinded for good canse without prior notice upon the issuanee of an interlocutory stop order by the Chaiman of the Nevada Beard. The shelf approval does not consitute a finding, fecommendation or approval by the Nevada Commission or the Nevada Board as to the investment merits of any securities offered under the shelf approval. Any representation to the contrary is enfawful.

Changes in our control through a merger, consolidation, stock or asset acquisition, managenent or consulting agreement, or any act or conduct by any person whoreby be or she obtains control, shal not occur without the prior approval of the Nevada Commission. Butities seeking to acquife control of a registered corporation most satisfy the Nevada Board and the Nevada Commission concerning a varjety of stringent standards prior to assuming control of such registered corporation. The Nevada Commission may also require controlling steckholdew, officers, directors and other persons baving a material relationship or involvement with the entity proposing to acquife oontrol, to be investigated and liceassed as part of the approval process of the transaction

The Nevada legislature has declared that some corporate acquisitions opposed by mamagement, repurchases of voting securities and cofporate defense tactics affecting Nevada gaming licensees, and registered corporations that are affiliated with those operationa, may be injurious to stable and productive corporate gaming. The Nevada Commission has established a regulatory scheme to anmelionate the potentially adverse effects of \& fese busithess practices upon Nevada's gamag industry and to further Novada's policy to:

- assure the financial stability of corporale garaing operators and their aftliates;
- preserve the beneficiel aspects of conducting business in the corporate form; and
* promote a neutral enviromient tor the orderfy governence of corperate afturs.

Approvals are, in cerfan circumstances, required from the Nevada Commission before we can make exceptional repurchases of voling searities above the curtent market price thereot and before a corporate acquistion opposed by moxafement can be consturnated.

The Nevads Act also requíres prior approval of a plam of recapitalization proposed by the Board of Directors in repontse to a tender offer made directly to our stockholders for the purposes of acquiring control of the registered corporation.

License fees and taxes, computed in various ways depending upon the type of ganing or activity involved, are payable to the State of Newada and to Clayk County Nevada. Depending upon the particular fee or tax involved, these fees and taxes are payable monthly, quaterly or annually and are based upon:

- a perceatage of the grass reventees received;
* the number of gaming devices operated; or
- the namber of table gamer opetated.

The tax on gross tevenues received is gencrally $6.75 \%$ for the Stato of Nevada and $0.55 \%$ for Clark Cotnty. In addition, an excise tax is paid by us on charges tor aidmission to any factity where certain forms of live ontertainment are provided. VCR is also cequifed to pay certain fees and taxes to the State of Neyada ns a licensed manufacturer and distributer.

A ay person who is liceased, required to be hicensed, registered, requited to be registeradi, or inder common control with such persous (colloctively, "licensees"), ant wha propose to beome involved in a ganing operation outside of Nevada, is required to depesiti wish the Nevada. Board, mind thereafter maintain, a revolving fund in the amount of $\$ 10,000$ to pay the expences of any investigatron by the Nevada Board into their participation in such foreign gaming operation. The revolving fond is subjectio inclease or decrease at the diacretion of the Nevada Conmission, Thereatter, licensess ate also required to comply with eritain reporting requirements imposer by the Nevada Act. Licensees are also subject to disciplinary action by the Neveida Commisaion if they knowingly volate any kiws of any foreign furidiction pertaniurg to such forgign gaming oparation, fail to conduct such foreign gaming operation in accordance with the standards of honesty and integrity lectufred of Nevada gaming operations, engage in activitios harmind to the state of Nevada or 能 ability to collect gaming tazes and fees, or employ a person in such forolgh operation who has
benn denied a lieonse or a finding of suitability in Nevada on the grbund of personal unsutabilty or who has been found guilty of chesting at gambling.

The sale of alcoholie beyorages by the licensed substdiaries on the casiso premises and at the Sands Expo Center is subject to licensing, control and regulation by the applicable local authorities. Our licensed subsidiaries have obtained the necessary liquof licenses to sell alcoholic beveruges. All licenses are revocable and are not transforable. The agencios involyed have fult power to limit, condition, suspend or revoke any such licenses, and any sucl disciplinary action could (and revocation of soch licenses would) have a material adverse effect on our operations.

## Commonnealth of Pentrsylvanita

Sands Bethwonks Camins is subject to the rules and regulations promulgated by the Pennsylvania Caming Control Bonsd ("PaCCB") and the Pensylvania Department of Revende, the ou-site diection of the Pennsylvania Siate Police and the requirements of other agencies.

On December 20, 2006, we were awarded one of tro Category 2 "at laxge" ganing licenses avaifable in Penngylvania, which auttiorizes a licensee to open with up to 3,000 slot machine and to increase to up to $\$, 000$ slot machines upon appreval of the PaGCB, which may not take effect earlier thati six months after opening.

In Iuly 2007, we paid a $\$ 50$ million licenaing lee to the Commonweath of Pennsyivania and, in Augase 2007, were issued our gaming ticanse by the PaGCB, Just prior to the opening of the casino at Sands Bethlehem, we were required to make a deposit of $\$ 5$ milfion, which was reduced to $\$ 2$ mition in danuary 2010 when the law was annacei, to cover weekly withdrawels of our share of the cost of regulation and the amount withdrawn must be replemished weekly.

In February 2010, we subruitted a petition to the PaGCB to obtain a able games operation certificate to operate table games at Sands Betulehern, bised on a revision to the lave in 2010 that authorized table gathos. The petition was approved in Aptil 2010, we paid a $\$ 17$ million table game licensing fee in May 2010 and were issued a table games centificute in Jene 2010. Table games operations comnenced on July 18, 2010.

We must notify the PaGCB if we become aware of any proposed or contarmplated change of control including. more than $5 \%$ of the ownership interests of Sands Bethworks Gaming or of more than $5 \%$ of the ownexship interests of any entiy fatowns, directily or indireetly, at least $20 \%$ of Sands Bethworks Gaming, inoluding LVSC. The acquisition by a person or a group of persons acting in concet of more than $20 \%$ of the ownership interests of Sands Betwrorks Goming or of any entity that owns, directly of indirectly, at least $20 \%$ of Sands Bethwerks Qapning, with the exception of the ownership interest of a person at the thme of the orfiginal ticensure when the license fee waspaid, would be deffined wa change of confrol under applicable Pennsylvaniagaming law and regulations. Upon a ehange of control, the acquirer: of the ownership interests would be required to qualify for licensure and to pay a new license fee of $\$ 50$ million or a lesset "ehange of control" fee as determined by the FaGCE. In December 2007, the PaGCB adopted a $\$ 3$ million fee to be assessed on an acquirer ia connection with a change in conlrol unless gpecial eirennstances dictate otherwise. The RaGCB retains the discretion to eliminate the need for quatification and may reduce the lifense fee upon a change of control. The daGCB may provide up to 120 days for ary person who it requived to apply for a ficense and who is found not qualified to completely divest the person's ownership interest,

Any person who acqutres beneficial ownership of $5 \%$ or more of our wotint securities will be recuired to apply to the PaGCB for licemares abtain hicensize and reman licensed. Lioussuts requires, among other things, that the applicantestablish by clearand convincing evtdence the applicants good character, honesty gand intagrity. Addeitionatly, any triast that holds $5 \%$ or more of our vofing securtites is required to be licensed by the Fanch mid eacle individual who is a grantor, lrustee or betheficiay of the trust is also required to be licensed by the PaCCB. Under cormin cironnstances and under too cogithtois of the PaCCB, an "institutional investor" as deflnod under the regulations of the PaCBCB, which acquires beneficial ownership of $5 \%$ or more, but less than $10 \%$ of our voting seeurities, may not be required to be lleensed by the PaGCB provided the institutional investor files an Institutional Notice of Ownership
 on Schedule 13 G with the SEC as a resalt of this ownership interest In addition, any beneficial owner of our yoting securities, regardfess of the number of shares beneficially owned, may bedtured at the efiscretlor of the PaGCe to file an application for licensurs.

In the event a security holder is required to be found qualified and is not foutid qualitied, the security holder may be required by the PaCCB to divest of the interest at a prive not exceeding the cost of the interest.

## Employees

We directly employ approximately $\$ 1,500$ employees wordiwide and hire additional tomporary employees on an as-needed basis. Our omployees ane not covered by colleetive bargaining agreements, excopt as discussed below with respect to certain Sands Expo Center and Sands Bethlehem employees. We selieve wo have good relations with our amployees and any relevant muion.

Certain unions have engaged in confrontatioual and obstructive tactics at some of our properties, inctuding contactiug potential customers, temants and investors, objecting to various administrative approvais and picketing, and may continue these tactics in the future: Although we believe we will be able to operate despite such tactios, no assurance can be given we will be able to do so or the failure to do so would not have a materide adverse offect on our financial condition, results of operations and eash fows. Although no assurancas can be given, if employees decide to be repreanted by labor unions, management does not beliave such representation would have a material effect on out financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Certain culinary persounel are hired from time to time to provide services for trede athows and conventions at Sands Expo Canter and are covered tuder a collective bargaining agreement between Sands Expo Center and the Local Joint Executive Board of Las Vegas, for and on belailfof Culinary Worrers Unien, Local 226 and Bartenders Union, Local No. 165 . This collective bargaining agrement expired in December 2000 , butautonaticallyrenews on an annual basis. At a resuh, Sands Expo Center is operating under the terms of the expited bargatning agreement with respect to these employees.

Security offeers at Sands Bethlehen yoted to be represented by a labor unien, the Intemationtil Union, Security, Police, and Fire Professionals of America. On March 1,2017 , an mithal collective bargaining agreement took effect, which includes a to-strike, no-fockout provision. The collective barganing agetement sxpires on Mareh 1,2020 .

## Intellectual Property

Our intellectual property ("LP") portiotio currentily consists of trademarks, copyrights, patents, domain mames, trade secrats and other confidential and propritaty toromation. We believe the name recognition, brand identification and image we have developed through our intellectual properties attract eustomers to our facilities, drive curstomer Eyyalty and contribute to our success. Wo register and protect our IP in the jurisdictions in which we operate or significantly advertises, as well as in countries in which we may operate in the future or wish to ensure profection of our fights.

## Agreanents Relatiag to the Mals in Las Vegas

## The Growd Cohal Shoppes

In May 2004, we completed the sale of The Grand Canal Sheppyes and leased to OGP 19 retail and restarant spaces on the cesimo lavel of The Venetian Las Vegas for 89 years with annaal rent of one dollar, and GGY assumed our interest as landord under the warious leases associated with these 19 spacess. In addition, we agreed with GGP to:

- continue to be obligated to chlfif certain lease termination and asset purchase ngreements
- lease the portion of the theater space located within The Grand Cafal Shoppes from GGP for a period of 25 years, subject to an atditional 50 years of oxtersion options, with initial fixed minimum reat of $\$ 3$ million per year;
- hease the gondola retnil store antd the canal space focated within The Grand Canal Shoppes from GGP (and by
 subject to at addtional 50 years of extension options, with mitial fixed mitionum rent of $\$ 4$ million per year; snd
- Lease certain office space fron GOP for a period of 10 yeask subject to an additiond 65 years of extonsion options, with intitial ammal ent of approximately $\$ 1$ mullion.

The lease payments relating to the theator, the canal space within The Grand Cannl Shoppes and the office space from CGP are subject to autonatic increases of $5 \%$ in the sixth ferse year and each subsequent fifth lease year.

## The Shoppes af The Paldazo.

We contrated to sell The Shoppes at The Palazzo to GOP pursuant to a purchase and sale agreement dated as of April 12, 2004, as amended (the "Amended Agreement"). Under the Amended Agrement, we also leased to OGP certain restaurant and retail space on the casino level of The Palazer Tower for 89 years with anmual rent of one dollar and GGP assumed our interest as landlord mader the various space leases associabed with these spaces. On fune 2d, 2011, We reached a settlement with GGP regarding the final purchase price. Under the terms of the settentent, we retainad the $\$ 295$ million of proceeds previously received and participate in cortain potential fature revenues carned by GCP

## Cooperation Agrecment $^{\prime}$

Our business plan callis for each of The Venetian Resort Las Vegas, Sands Expo Center and the Srand Canat Shoppas, though separately owned, to be integrally related components of one facility (the "LV hitegrated Rearort"). In. establishing the terms for the integrated operation of theso components, the Fourth Amended and Resteted Reciprocal Basounent, Use and Operathg Agrement, dated as of February 29, 2008, by and among Interface Group-Nevada, Inc, Grand Camal Shops I, ELC , Phase IT Mall Subsidiary, LLC, YCR, and Palazzo Condo Towas, LLC the "Cooperation Agreemont") sets forth agreements regarding, arnong other things, meroachnents, easenents, operating standards, maintenance requiferments, inaurance requirements, casualty and condemnation, joint marketings and the shering of some faciffites and refated costs, Subject to applicable law, the Cooperation Agreament binds all current and future owners of all portions of the LV Integrated lesort and has prorkity over the heat securing LYSLLC: semilor sectued cedit facility and in some or all respects any liens that may secure any indebtedness of the owner's of any portion of the LV Integrated Kesork. Accordingly, subject to applicable aw, the obligations in the Cooperation Agreement will "run with the land" if any of the components change hands.

Oparating Covenanss. The Cooperation Agreement regutates cettain aspects of the operation of the CV Integrated Resort, For example, under the Cooperation Agreement, we are obligated to operate The Venetim Resort Lisis Vegas continuously and to use it exclusively in accordance with standards of firstwelass Las Vegns Boalevard-style hotels and casinos. We are also obligated to operate aud use the Sands Expo Center exchasively in accordance with standards of first-class convention, trade stow and exposition centers. The owners of the Grand Canal Shoppes are obllgated to operate their property exclustvely in necordance with standards of first-class restarrant and retafi complexes. For so Iong as a portion of The Yenetian Resort Las Vegas is operated in accordance with a "Venetian" therne, the owner of the Grand Canal Shoppes mast operate the section formerly referred to as The Grand Caual Shoppes in accordance with the overall Yeoetian thentre.

Mofrenance and Repaff. We mast maintain The Venetian Resort Las Vegas as well as some condmon aneas and common facilities shared with the Grand Canal Shoppes. The cost of mantenamee of all shared common arean mad common facilities is to be shared between us and the owners of the Grand Canal Shoppes. We mast also maintain, repair and restore Sands Expo Center and cortain common meas apd common facilities located in Sands Expo Center. The owners of the Grand Camal Shappes mustmaintain, 美paitand foatore the Grand Canal Shoppos and certain common areas and common facilitios locited within.

Hwwrance. We and the owners of the Grand Canal Shoppes mustinaintain minimum types and levelg of insurance, inchuing property damage, gontral liability and business interruption insurance. The Comperation Agrement establishes an inaurgee touscue to assist in the implementation of the insurance requirements.

Parking The Cocperation Agreementalso addresses issur velating to the use of the LV Infegrated Resotes payking facilities and easements for aceess. The Venetian Resort Las Vogas, Sands Expo Center and the Crand Canal Shoppes may uss the parking spaces in the LV hategrated Resort's parking facitities on a "fist come, first servac户 basis. The LV Integrated Resorts parking facilities ars owned, matinained and operated by us, with the operating costs proportionately allocatedamong and/or billefto theowners of the components of the LVIntegrated Resort. Each party to the Cooperation Agreement has granted to the others non-exalisive easements and rights to use the retdrays and walkways on each other's pronerties tor vehictar and pedesuinn aiecoss to the parking garages.

Unilty Easement. All property owners have also grunted each ather all appropriate anid necessary maseinent rights to utility lines serviolig the L.V lintegrated Resort.

Consenss, Approvals and Disputes. If any current or future party to the Coaperation Agreement has a consent or approval rigtit or has discretion to aet or refrain from acting, the consent or approval of such party will only be granted and action will be taken or not taken only if a commercially reasonable owner would do so and such consent, approval, action or inaction would nat have a matertal adverse effect on the property owned by such property owner. The Cooperstion Agreement provides for the appointment of an indepentant export to resolve some disputes between the parties, as well as for expedited arbitration for other disputes.

Sale of she Grund Cmat Shoppes by GCP. We have a right of first offer in connection with any proposed sale of the Grand Canal Shoppes by CGP. We also have the right to receive notice of any defauit by GGP sent by any lender holding thortgage on the Grand Canal Shoppes, if any, atd the right to cure such defant subject to our neeting certain net worth tests.

## ETEM 1A - NSK FACTORS

You ghould carefully consider the risk factors ser forth below as woll as the other fifformation contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K in connection with evahating the Company Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we curtently deem to be innaterial may also have a material adverse effect on onr business, findncial condition, results of eperations and cash alows. Cettain stafements in "Risk Factors" are forwardlioking statements. See "tem 7 -- Management's Discussion and Analysis of Fitancial Comdition and Reautes of Operations - Special Noto Regarding Forward-Lookdng Sfatements."

## Risks Related to Our Bustness

##  of downtrims in the ecoritongs

Conswimer demand for tote//casino resorta, trade shows and coriventions and for the type of hxury anenities wo offer is particularly sumsitive to downturns in the economy and the corresponding impact on discretionary spending. Changes io discretionary consumer spending or corponate spending on sonventions and business travel cotuld be driven by maty factors, such as: perceived or actual general econemic condidons; any weaknesses in the fob or housing market, additional creditt market disruptions; tigh energy, fuel and food costs; the increased cost of travel; the potental for bank failures, perceived of actual disposable consumer income atid weath; fears of recession and changes in consumer confidence in the economy; or fears of war and future acts of terorism. These factors coutd reduce consumer and corporate demand for the luxury amenities and leisure and business activities we offer, thus imposing additional limits on gricing and harming our operations.

Ous business is sensitive to the willingress of our customers to travel, acty of ierorish, regional pollical everds and develepments in the conflacts th cerfahn comotries could couse severe dispuptions in air travel that redueg
 ravalis of operations und cath fors:

We are dependent on the willingness of our customers to travel. Only a mall amount of our business is and with begenerated by local residents, Most of oir oustomers travel to peach oun Macao, Singapore, Las Vegas and Peunsylvania properties. Acts of terrorisen thay severely discupt domestic and intemational travel, which would result in a decrease in customer visits to Macao, Singapore, Las Vegas and Pennsylvania, Incluting our proporties. Reglonal political vents, including those resulting in travelews perceiving ar*as as unstable or an ubwilingness of governments to grant vishs, regional condichs or an outbreak of hostinties or war could have a similar effect on domestic and international trayel. Management cannot predict the extent to which disraptions in air or otherf forms of travel as a result of gay further terroristacts, regional poltical events, regional conflicts or outhrak of hostitites or war wonld have a material adverse effoct on olie basiness, finanoial condition, results of operations and cash flows.
 gavern our operatons it anylariswcton where we operate may have a mutarial alverge effect on our busines, finthciat contifiton, results of operations unt cash flems.

We are required to obtain and madntain licanses from various jurisdictions in orden to operate certain aspects of ourbusiness, and we are subject to extensive backeround investigations andsuitability statdards in our gaming business. We also will become subject to regulation in any other juxigdiction whers we choose to operate in the future. Thene can be no assuratce we will be able to obtain new liternses or renew any of our existing licenses, of if such licenses are obtained, such licenses will not be conditioned, suspended or revoked; and the loss, denial or non-renewal of any of our licenses could have a material adverse efect on pur business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Our gaming operations and the ownesshig of ou securities ars subject to extensive regalation by the Wevada Commission, the Nevara Board and the CCLGLE. The Nevada Gaming Authorities have broad andithrity with respect to licensing and registration of our business entities and individuals investing in of otherwise inyolved with us.

Although we currently are registered with, and LVSLLLC and VCR curtently hold gaming licenses issued by, the Nerada Geming Aulhorities, these authorities may, among other things, revoke the guming license of any corpomte entity or the regitration of a registered corporation or any entity registered as a holding company of a comporate licenseo for violations of garning regulations.

In audition, the Nevada Claming Authortios may, under centain circumatances, revoke the license or finding of suitzbility of any officer, direetox, controling person, stockholder, noteholder or key employace of licenaed or registered ontity lf our ganhag licenses were tevoled for any reason, the Neyada Gaming Authontios could require the closing of our casinos, which would have an merial adverse effiset on our business, franciat mondition, results of operations and cesh flowe. In addition, compliance costs associated with gaming laws, regulations or Hicenses ars significant. Any change in the laws regulations or license applicatbo to our busiasss or gaming ficenses could raquire us to meke stbstantial expenditures or could othemise have a material adverse offect on our business, financial condition, resilta of operations and cash flows.

A similar dynamic exists in all jurisdictions where we operate and a raguintory action against one of our operating entities it any ganing furisdiction could impach ofr operations in other gambg jutisulictions where we do business,

We are subject to regulations imposed by the Foreign Corrupt Pratices Act the $\left.{ }^{\text {a }} \mathrm{FCPA}^{\text {" }}\right)_{k}$ whech genarally prohibits U. S. companies and hatr intermedtaries hom making improper payments to forsign officiais for the purpose ofobtaining or cetaining bushess. We entered into a comprebensive civil administrative rettlement wibl the sect on april 7, 2016, and a non-prosecution ageeornemt with the Dapartment of lastice (the "DOr") on January 19; 20.77, whioh resafve alf thequites rafated to these governmeat investigations and inclade ongoing reporting obligations to the DOf through January 2020. Any violation of the FCPA could have a material adverse effect on our fusiness, financial condition, tasultix of operations and eash flows.

We also deal with signifitant amounts of cersh in our operations and are subject to various repotiag and antlmonsy kundering regulations. Kecently, U.S. governmentai authorities haye evidenced an inceranad foctson on the gaming midutry and compliance with antinnoney laundeong laws and regulations. For mstance, we ars gubject to regulation under the Currency and Foraign Transactions Reporting Aot of 1970 , commonly ktown at the "Bank Secrecy Act" ("ESA") which among other thiags reguires us to report to the Financlas Crimes Enforcemsnt Nitwork


 addititon, under tha BSA, we are subject to vatious other rales and regutations involving reperting recordkeeping and retention. Gur compliance with the ESA is subject to perivdic audits by the US. Trwasury Dapartment, and we may bo
 are also subjeet to sinitar regulations in singapore and Macao, as wall as regulations setforth by the gaming authorities in the areas in which we operate. Any suat laws nd regutations could ehange of could bo heterprefod differently in the future, or now laws and regulations could be enactad. Any violation of atot-money hundermg lawa or fegulations, or any accusations of money laundering on ragulatmy investigationa into possisbe money laundering activities, by any of
ourproperties, employees or customers could have a material adverse effect on our business, financiai condition, results of operations and cash flows.


We currently do not have material operations other than our Macao, Silygapere and Las Vegas properties. As a result, we are primarily dependent upon these properties for all of our ewsh.

Olven our operations are currently conducted primarily at properties in Macao, Singapore and Las Vergas and a large portion of our plamed development is in Macao, we will be subject to greater degrees of disk than competitors with trofe operating properties or that operate in more markets. The risks to which we will haye a gieater degree of exposure include the following:

- Local economic and competitive conditions;
- inaceasstility due to inclement weather, rodd construction or closure of primary access poutes;
- decline in air passenger traffle due to higher ticket costs or fears coneenning air travel;
- changes in local and state governmental havs end regulations, including gaming faws and regulatons;
- natral or man-made disastets, outbreaks of infections diseases, terrorist activity or war;
- changes in the availsbility of water; and
- a decline in the nomber of visitors to Macao, Singapore or Las Vegas.

We deneni on the continued services of hey managers ard cmployzes. If we do not reinin our foy personhel or attract and refain other highty skilled comployees, our business will suffer:

Oup abitity to maintain our competitive position is dependent to a lager degree on the servicers of our senior managentent team, including Shelton C. Adelwon, Robert G. Goldstein and Patrick Dumont. The loss of thet services or the services of our other senior managers, or the inablity fo atuact androtan additional senior management personnel could have a material adverse effect on our business.

## The intereats of our ppinctpal stockholder ith our business nuy be differantfrom pours.

Mr. Adelson, his family members and trusta nad other entities established for the benefit of Mi. Adelson andor bis farmily members (Ms. Adelson, individually our "Principal Stockholder," and the group, colleotively our "Erincipal Stockholder and his family") beneficially ownapproximately $56 \%$ of our outatanding commonstack as of December 31 , 2018. Accordingly, Mk. Adelson exercises significant influence over ou business policies and affairs, including the composition of eur Board of Directozs and any action requiping the approval of on stoukgotders, tholuding the adoption of amendments to bur artiches of incorporation end the approval of a merger or sale of sutbatutially all of our assets. The concentration of ownership may alzo delay, defer or even prevent a change in control of our cumpany and may make some transactions more difficult or inypossible without the suppert of Mir, Adelson. The interests of Ma. Adelson may differ from your interests.

## We are a parem compamy and our pithary source of cash ls aud will be distributhons from onar subsidiarias

We are a parent company with lhited business operations of bur own. Ow main assek is the mapital stock of our subsidiaries. We conduct most of our business operations through our direct and indirect substaiaries. Actordngegy, onr primay sources of cash are dividends and distributions with respect to our owbership interesta in dur subsidiaries derived fiom the earning and cash flow generated by our operatiog properties. Our subsidiaries might not generate sufficient ednings and cash flow to pay dividends of distributions in the futare. Our sutsidiaries' payments to us will be contingent upon their earnings and upon other busitess considerations, in addition, our Singapore and U.S. subsidiaries' debt instruments and other ageeements Inaitor prohibitcertain paymonts of dividends or other distributions to ths. We expect future debe instruments for the financity of future developnents may contain similar reatrietions.

 regpoud to changes or tuke some aetlons that may otherwise be in our best interevth
Our current debt service obligations contain, of any future debt service obligations and instruments may contain, a mumber of restrictive covenants that impose significant opatatige and financial restrictions on us, inciuding restrictions on our ability to:

- incur additional debt, theluding providing guarantees or oredit support;
- incur Ijeus sectring indebtedness or ather obigations;
- dispose of certain assets;
- make certain acquisitions;
- pay dividends or make distributions and make other restricted payments, wuch ws purchasing equity interests, repurchasing junior indebtedness or making mestmenta in third parties;
* enter inta sale and lousoback transactions;
- engage in any new businesses;
* issue preferted stock; and
* anter into cransactions with our stockholders and our alfiliates.

In addition, our Macao, Singapote and U.S. credit agreements contain various finarial eovenants, See "Item 8 - Financial Statements and Supplementary Data - Wotes to Consolidated Financial Statements - Note 9 - Long"erm Eebti" for further description of these covenants.

As of Decenber 31,2018, we had $\$ 11.99$ billon of fong-term debt outatanding net of origital issue discount defered offering costs (exchuding those costs related to our revolving facifities) and cumulative fair walue adjustments. This indebtedness could have important consequences to as. For example, it could:

- make it more difficult for us to satisfy our debt service obligations;
* increase our vuhnerability to gonaral adverse oconomic and fidustry conditions;
* impair our ability to obtain additional floancing in the future for working captal needs, capital expenditures, development projects, acquisitions or general corporate porposes;
- requite us to dedicate a significant portion of our eash flow from operations to the payment of prinefpal ard interest on our debt, which would reduce the funds available for our operations and development projests;
* Limitour flexibifity mplanning for, or reacting to, changes in the busimess and the industry in whiat we operate;
- place us at a competitive disadvantage compared to our competitors that have less debt; and
* subject us to higher interest expense in the event of increases in interest catos.

Subjeet to applicable laws, including gaming laws, and certain agreed upon exceptions, our U.S. and Singapore debt is secured by liens on subistantially all of our assefs located in those countries, except for our equity interests in our subsidiaries.

Our abllity to tamely refinance and replace our indebtedness in the future will depend upon general economicand credit market conditionaz approval reguired by local government regulators, adequate Hquidity in the global eredit markets, the paticularcircunstances of fine gaming indtostry and prevafont regulations and our casi stow and operations, It each case as ovaluated st the time of stodi potential refinauging or replacement. Foc example, we have a principal amount of $\$ 98$ milifion in long-tern debt maturing durge each of the three years ended Deasmber 31,2021 and $\$ 520$ million and \$3. 68 bilion in long term debe maturing duthg the years ending December 31, 2022 and 2023 , respectively: If we ars unable to refinance or generate sufficient eash flow from operations to repay our indebredness on a timely Easis, wo might be forced to seek alkernato forms offinancing, dispose of certain assets or minimize capital expenditures

to us, if at all, on satisfactory terms, on temms that would not be disadvantageous to us, or on terms that would not require tis to breach the temms and conditions of our exinting or futare debt agreements.

We may atrempt to arrange additional financing to fund the remainder of our planned, and any future, devolopment projects. If such additional financing is necessary, we connot assure you we will be able to obtairt all the financing required for the construction and opening of these projects on suitable terme, if at all.

The LIBOR calcutation method muty change and LIBOR is expected to be phased ont after 202t.
Sone of our credit facilities calculate interest on the outstanding prineipat balajes using LPBOR. On July 27, 2017 , the United Kingdom Financial Conduct Authority (the " FCA ") announced it would phase out LHBOR as a benchmark by the end of 2021 . In the mearime, wetians by the FCA , other regulators or law enforcemeat agencies may restut in changes to the method by whigh LIBOR is caleulated. At this time, it is not possible to piedict the effect on our fibancial condition, results of operations and cask flows of any such changes or any other refoms to LIBOR that tway be enacted in the United Kingdom or olsewhere,

##  of operottors and cash fiows.

We record transactions in the functional currencies of our reporting entities. Beoanse our consolidated financial staterneris are presented in U.S. dollars, we translate revenues and expenses, as well as assets and Jiabitities, into U.S. dollars at exchange rates in effect during or at the and of each reporting period, which subjects us to forelga carrency translation risks. The strenghtening of the U.S. dolfar againat the fanctional currencies of our foreign operations could have an adverse effect on our U.S. dollar financial results.

In certain instancen, our entities whose functionat currency is the U.S. dollar may enter, and will continue to anter, into transactions thatare denominated in acuerency ofther than U.S. dollars. At the date that such transuction is recognized, each asset and tiability arising from the matasetion is meastred and recorded in U.S. dollars using the excharge rate in effect at that date. $A$ t each balance sheer date, tecorded monetary blances denominated in a currency other than U.S. dollars are adfusted to U.S. dollars using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date, with gains or orses recorded in other incorue (expense), which subjects ws to foreigen corrency transaction uisks.

We are a patent company whose primary souree of cash is distributions from our subsidiarias (ste "pe ang a
 the U.S. dollan/SGD exchange rate, the U.S. doharfMacao pataca exchangerate andior the U.S. dollar/HKD exchange rate could have a material adverse effect on the amount of dividends and distributions from our Singapone and Macas operations,

On fly 21, 2005, the Peoples Bank of Chna mnounced the renminti will no forger be pegged to the U. 4. doilar, but will be allowed to float in b band (and, to a fimited extent, increnso in vafue) againat a busket of foragn curencles. We cannot assure you the Fiong Kong dollar will conthue to be pegesed to the U.S. dollar and the Macao pataca wit continue to be pegged to the fong Kond dollar or the current peg rate for these currencles will remain ac the same tevel. The floating of the renminbi suxd possible chatiges to the pegs of the Macao pataca aud/or the Fong Kong dollar may result in severe fluctuations in the exchange gafe for these currencies. Any ehange in such exchange rates could hava a materal adyerse cffect on our operations amd on our ability to make payments on ceatain of our debt instruments. We do not curronty hedge foreign currency tisk related to the Hong Kong dollar, renminbi or pataca; however, we maintain a significant amount of our eperating fands fin the same currencies in which we have obligations, thereby redieing our exposure to currency fluctastions,

## He extend credit to a large porfion of our chstomers and we may not be able to collect goning receivables from. our cueitt players.

We conduetour ganing activities on a credit and cash basis, Any such eredit we extend is unseenred. Table games players typically are extended more credit then shot players, and bigh-stakes players sypically are extanded more credit that players who fend to weger lesser amounts. High-end gaming is more volatile than other forms of gaming, and warlances in wilt-loss results attributable to high-end gaming may have a significant positive or negative inypact on cash flow and earrings in a particular quarter.

During the year ended December 31,2018 , approximately $15,3 \%, 16.0 \%$ and $65.8 \%$ of our table games drop at ow Macao propeties, Marina Bay Sands and ou Las Vegas propettes, respectively, was from credit-basea wagaring, while tableg games play at our Pernsylvania property was primarily conducted on a cash basis. We extend credit to those customers whose level of play and finatucial resoutces wartant, in the opinion of management, an extension of credit. Thesa lage recelvables conld have a significant mpact on our resuits of operations if deemed uncollectible.

Whife gaming debts svidenced by a etedie instrument, inelading what is commonly referred to as a "marker," and judgments on gaming debts are enforceable under the curent laws of Nevada, and Nevada judgments on gaming debts are enforcenble in ail states under the Full Faith and Credit Clause of the U.S. Constitution, other jurisdictions around the world, facluding jurisdictions our gaming custaness may conse fiom, may determing, or have determined, enforcement of gaming debts is against public policy. Although cound of some foreign nations will enforce gaming debts direetly and the oissets in the U,S. of foreign debtors may be seached to satisfy a judgnent, judgments on gaming debta from courts in the dis. and elsewhere are not binding in the courts of many foreigu nations.

In particular, we expect our Macao opeations will be able to enforce gaming debte only in a limited number of jusisdictions, including Macao. To the extent our Macso gaming customers and gaxing promoters are from other jusisdictions, on Maciao operations may not have access to a form in which it will be prossible to collect all gaming receivables because, among other reasons, courts of many jurisdictions do not enforee gaming debte and eur Macao aperations may encoututer faruns that will tifitse to enforae such debts. Moreover, tuder applicable laws, our Macao aperations remaln oblignted to pay taxes on uncollectible winnings from customers.

It is also possible our Singapore operations may not be able to collect ganing debts bexause, among veher reasons, courts of certaim jurisdictions do not enforce gaming debts. To the extent our Singapore gaming customera' assets are: situated in sueh jutisdictions, our timapore operations may not be able to take enforcementaction agamst sach assets to facilifate collection of gaming recervables.

Even where gaming debts are enforceable; they may not he collectible. Our inability to collect gaming debts could have a significant adverss effect on erx resulte of operations and cash flows.

## Wh rates for our gaming operatons depent or a yarledy of foctors, soma beyond our control and the whumge of our gaming cusionters couth exceed our casito whmings

The guning industry is characterized by an element of chance. In addition to the element of chance, win yates are also affected by other factors, trituding players' skill and experiente, the mix of gemes played, the fintancial resources of players, the spread of table timits, the yotume of bets played and the amount of time played. Our gaming profits are mastrly derived from the difference between our casino winnings and the casino winnings of our gaming customers. Since there is an mherent element of chance in the gaining industry, we do not have fetl control over our winuinge or the whimings of our gaming customers. If the winnings of our ganing customers exceed our winnings, we may record a loss fiom our gaming operations, which coud have a material adyerse effect on our financial condition, resnlts of operations and cash flows.

## We face the rish of fraud and chating.

Our gamixg customers may attennpt or commit fraud or cheat in otder to increase wibuingh. Atets of frated or cheating could fuvolve the use of counterfite chips or other tactics, possibly in collusion with ous exaployees. finernal acts of cheating could also be conducted by employees through codiusion with dealers, survelilance staff, floor managers or other casino or gaming area staff. Failure to discover such actz or schemes in a timely manter could result in losses in ole gaming operationss ln addition, negutive publioity related to such schemes could hive an adverse effect on our reputation, polentially camsiog a material adverse effect on ou business, financiat condition, weselts of operations and cash flows.

##  coulliort and pesults of operations.

We endeavor to establish, protect and entorce otur IP, fuctuding our trademarks, copyrights, patents, domain tiames, trade secrecs and other confidantial and propietary intormathon, Thers on be no assutuece, however, the steps we talie
 thaintaintug exclusive righte. If a third party elaims we have ineringed, curnatly laftitnge, or condd in the future infringe upon its IP rights, we may nead to cease use of such IP, defend our rights or take other steps, in addition, if third parties
violate their obligations to us to mantaln the confidentiality of our proprietary information or there is a seeurity breach or lapse, or if thitd parties misapproprlate or infringe upon our $\mathbb{P}$, out business may be affected. Our ibability to adequately obtain, malotain or defend ouf IP rights for any reason could have a matarial adverse effect on our business, finamial condition and resalss of operations.

Our busuratoe coverage may not be adequate to cover all possibie losses that on propeniles coull weffer. In
 the scope of insurance coveragg we dect necessary, in the finne.

We have comprehensive property and liabilty inturance polioies for our properties in operation, as woll as those in the course of construction, wifle coverage feathres and insured limits we believe are customary in their breadth and scope. Market forces beyond our control may nonetheless limit the scope of the insuranco coverage we can oftain or our ability to obtain covblage at reasonable rates. Certuin types of losses, generally of a catastrophic nature, such as earthquakes, hurricathes and floods, or terrorist acts, or certain Diabilities may be uninsurable or ton expensive io justify obtahing insurance. As a readt, we may not be successful in obtaintig insurance without increases in costor decreasas in coverage levels. In addition, in the event of a sabstantal loss, the insurance coverage we carry may not bo sufficient to pay the fill market yalite or replacement cost of our lost thvestrment on fo some cases could yesalt in certain losses being totally utinsured. As a result, we could lose some or all of the capital we have invested in a property, as well as the anticipated future revenue from the property, and we could remain obligated for debc or other financial obligations related to the property.

Our ciebt instruments and other material agreements require us to majatain a certain minimum level of insurance. Faidure to satisfy these requitements could result in an epent of defratif under these debt instruments or material agreements.

## 

In Novermber 2009, our subsidiaty, SCL, Ifted its ordinary shares on The Main Aoard of The Stock Exehange of Hong Kong Limited (the "SCl, Offering"). We currently ows $70.0 \%$ of the issued and outstinding ordinary shares of SCL. Ae a result of SCL having stockholders who are not affiliated with us, we and certain of omenoficers and directors who also serve as officers andfor drectors of SCL may have conflicting fiduciary obligations to our stoekhotfers and to the minority stockhotders of SCL. Decisions that could fave different implications for 4 gnd SCL, including contriactual aramgements we have entered into or may in the fitise enter into with SCL , may give rize to the appearaacs of a potendial conthef of interest.

Chonges in fax laws and regufutions conld inpact our financiai conation, resuft of pyerathons and cash flows.
We are subject to taxation and requsaton by various goverment agencies, primarily in Macto, Singapore and the U.S. (federaf, state and lowal tevels). From time to time, U.S. Pederal, state, local and foreigr goyemments nake substantive changes to ficome tax, indirect tax and gaming tax rules and the application of these zules, which could result in higher taxes than woud bo incurred under existing tax law or intequretation. In patticatay, government agencies may make changes that could reduce the profits we can effertively realize from our non-U.S. operations. Like most U.S. companies, olit effective nome tax rate reflects the fhot that income sarued and reinvested outside the U.S. is taxed 期 local rates, whith tre often lower than U.S. tax rates.

In December 2017, the US. enacted the Tax Guts and Jobs Act (the "Aot") also peferred to as "U.S. tax egorm." The Act made significant changes to US. income tax law fotading loweribe the U.S. corporafe eax mate to $21 \%$ offective beginntrg in 2018 and transitioning thon a wordwide tax system to a territorial tax system resulting in dividends from ota fereigr subsidiaries not being subjetce to U.S. income fax and creating a one thine tax on previously unremitted earnings of foregnsubsidities. Thesechanges are complexand will contindictorectirs the intemal Revenue Service to issue intempetations and mplement regulations fhat may significantly mpact how wa will apply the ace and impact our restults of operations in the period istred.

If changes in tax laws and regulations were to significantly increase the tax rates on gambag reverues or income, or if thene aree additional siginificart interpretations and implementing regulations issued related to the Act, these changes could increase our tox expenseand Labilitys and therefore, could have a material adverse effecton our financial condition; results of operations and cash flows.


#### Abstract

  on our bustness, forancial conditon, resulls of operations and cash flows.


So called "Acta of God," such aa typhoons nad rainstorms, particularly in Macao, and other natural disasters, mian-ftade disaters, outbreaks of highly infectious diseases, tenorist activity or war may result in decreaser in travel. to and from, and economic activity $\mathrm{in}_{\text {, }}$ areas in which we operate, and may adyersely affect the nunber of visitors to our properties, Any of these events also may disrupt our ability to staffour business adequately, could generally disrapt dur operations and could have a matetial adverse effect on cur business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Althorigh we have insurance coverage with tespect to some of these events, we canmot assure you any such coverago will be sufficient to indemnify us fully agginst all direef nad indirect costs, including any loss of business that could result from substantial damage to, or patial or complete destruction of, any of our properties.

Our fathure to mathtath the integrify of on informatigut ondinformution gystems, witich contain legaliy protecfat
 breach of our cybersecurity sjutems ami mensures, or ofher disxupton or corruption of our lyformatton systems,
 to conduct out business operatlons, delay our ability to recognike revanua, compronise the integrity of ours businexs and servicey, nesufl in signiftan data losses and the thaft of onr $H$, dnomge our reputation, expose us
 the privacp amd security of onr thformaion, natwork and data.
We face globai cybersecurity and miormation security theati, which may range from uncoordinated benividual attempts to sophisticated and targoted measures directed at we. Cyber-atacks and information security breaches may include, but ane not limited to, attempts to access information, including legaly protected information about people facluding custoruers and company information, computer thalwate steh as yituses, denial of service, ransomware attacks that encrypt; exfiltrates or otherwise tender data unuseble or unavailable in an affort to extort money or other consideration as a condition to purported fy retuning the data to a usable form, opergtor erron or misuse, or inadvertent releases of data or documents, and other foms of electronlc and non-electronic information securiby breaches.

Our business requires the collection and retention of large volumes of data and noneefectronic informaton, holuding credit card numbers and other fegally protected information about people in varions infomation systems we maintala atud in those maintained by third parties with whom we contract and nety share data. We also meintain important internal counpany information such as legaly protected information about our employess and information pelating to our eperations. The integrity and protection of that legally protected information aboutpeople and company information are important to us. Qur colfection of auch legatly protectad information about people and company information is subject to extensive regulation by private groups such as the payment entif industry as well as tomestic and foreign governmental anthorities, including ganing aathorities, If a cybarsectutity or privacy ovent occurs, we may be unable to satisfy applicable lews and regniations or the expectation of regulators, employees, cuatomers of other impacted individuala,

Privacy and cybersecurty laws apd regulations are developing and ehanging frequently, apd vary significanty by juisdiction. Many applicable laws and regulations protecting privacy and afdressing oybersecarity have not yet
 comply with the various applicabla privacy tad cybersecturity laws and regulations as they emerge and change, Also, pityacy aud cyberscourity have and regulationa may limit our ability to proteet individuals, including customers and employees. For example, these laws and regulations may restrict hinfomation sharing in ways that make it more dificicut: to obtain or share information concerning at-risk individuals, Complimee with applicable privecy laws and regulations alzo may adversely impact cur ability to market our products, properties, and services to our gusts and patrons. In addition, non-compliance by us, or potentially by thitd partion with which we shars information, wita any applicable privacy and cybersecurtity law or regulation, hellading accidental loss, inadvertant disclosure, unauthorized access or dissemination, or breach of security may resulf in damage to our reputation and could subject us to lness penalies, requited corrective actions, lawsuits, payment of camages, or restrictions on otr tise of trabseer of data We are subject to differentlegulator(s)' and others' infarpretations of ouf complience with thesenew and changing laws and regulations.

In addition, we have experienced a sophisticated criminat cybersecturity atack in the past, inchuing a breach of on information technology sysiems in which oustomer and company information was compromised and certain
company data may have been destroyed, and we may oxpertence additional cybersectsity atacks in the futare, potentially with more frequency or sophistication. We roly on proprietary and commerclally available systems, software, tools, and montroriug to provide security for processing, transmission, and storage of custoner and employee information, such as payment card and other considential or proprietary information. We also rely extensively on computer systens to process transactions, maintain information, and manage durbusinesses. Disruptions in the availabilty of our compurar systems, through eyberattacks or otherwise, could impact ora ability to service our customers and adversely affect our sales and the resulte of operations. For instance, there has been en incsease in criminal cybersecurtity attacks against companies where customer and company hafermation has been compromised and company data has been destroyed. Out information systems and records, inchuding those we mantain with thith-party secvice providers, as wath as the systems of other thitd parties that share data with us under contractual agreements, may be subject to cyber-mtencks and information secupity breaches. Our third-party information systan seryice providers and other third parties that shave data with us purvuant to contractual agremmexts face risks relating to cybersecurity and privacy similar to ours, and we do not directly control any of sich parties' information security or privacy operations. For axamplo, the systeras curentily used for the transmission and approval of payment card transactions, and the tecinology utilized in payment carts themselves, all of which can pat phyinent cord data at risk, are determined and controlled by the payment card industry, not us.

A significant theft, destuction, loss or fraudulent use of legally protected information anout people or company information maintained by us or by a third-party service provider or ofher thiod party that shares data with us purstant to contractual agrement could have an adverse effect on our reputation, cause a mataral disroption to our operations and management texin und result tin remediation expenses (including liability for stolen assets or information, repairing system diamage and offering incentives to customers or business partners to maintain thair relationships after an atheck)
 parties that share data with us pursuant to eontractual agreements and/or people whose datu is or may be impacted; Such thof, destuction, loss of fiaudulent use could alao resule in litigation by shareholders alleghtig our privacy protertions and protections against eyber-attecks were insufficient, our responss to atr attack was fauty or insufficient care was taken in ensuring we were able to comply with cybersemality, privacy or data protection regulations, protect information, identify risks and attacks, or respond to and recover from a cybernatuck, or by customers and other partios whosa information was aubject to such attacks, Advances in computer software capabilities and encryption techrology, new tools, and other developrnents, ineluding contimpowsly evolving attack methods that may exploit vulnerabilities btsed on these advancas, may increase the riste of a security breach or other intrusion. In addition, wemay incur increased cybersecurity and privacy protection cosss that may include organizational changes, deploying additional persomel and protection eechnologies, fraining employses and engaging thideparty experts and consutants. There can be no gssurance the insurance the Conypany hias in plase relating to cybersecurity and privacy cisks witt bes sufficient in the oveat of a major cybersecurity or privacy event. Any of these events could have a material adverse cffact on oxri busimess, financial condition, results of operations and cast flows.

Our gaming querotions rely henvity on tedinology sevotces provided by pitrd partes. ha the ovent there is an interruption of these sepvecs to us, th atay have an atverse effect an ons operatons and funatial condition:

We engage a number of thiru parties to provide grining operating systems for the facilities we operate, As a result, we rely on such third parties to provide unintercupted seryices to us hordor tornor business efficiantly and effectively. In lhe event one of these thirid parties expariencess a fisruption in its ability to provide such serviecs to us (whether due to techuological difficulties or power problemse), this may resuit in a material dispuption at the ganing facilitios in which we operate and bave ansaterial adverse effert on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Any unischeduled interruption in our technology services is fakely to rosult in an immediate, nad possibly substantial, lobs of revenues due to a shutdown af our gaming operations, oloud computing and gaming systems. Such interruptions may occur as a result of, for example, catastrophie events or rolling blackouts, Our systems are aliso vuinerable to danage or fatersuption form earthquakes, fioods, Bres, telecommenieration failures, termorist ittacks, computer vieuses, computer derial-of-service attacke and simflar events.

##  

Wo previonsly announced the renovation, expansion and rebranding of Sands Cotal Central, the addition of appoximately 370 fuxury suites in the St. Ragis Tower Scites Macae and the development of approximately 200

EXHIBIT "P"



[^1]
## Policy Number GLO 0171669-02 <br> endorsement <br> ZURICH AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY

Named insured LAS VEGAS SANDS COR\&. Bleotive Date: 06/012016
12:01 A.M., Standard Time
Agenl Name BEECHER CARLSONINSURANCE
Agent No. $18175-000$

## JOLNT VYNTURE, PRRINERSHIP AND LLC

PART 3. OF SECTION IX - WHO IS AN INSURED IS DELETED AND REPLACED BY THE FOLLONING:
3. ANY ORGANIZATION YOU NENLY ACQUIRE OR FORN, AND OVER WHICH YOU MAINTALN OWNERSHIP OR MAJORITY INTEREST, WILL OUALTFY AS A NAMED INSURED IF THERE IS NO OTHER SIMILAR INSURANCE AVAILABLE TO THAT ORGANIZATION, HONEVER
A. COVERAGE UNDER THIS RROVISION IS AFEORDED ONLY UNTIL THE 18OTH DAY AFTER YOU ACQOIRE OR FORM THE ORGANIZATION OR THE END OF THE POLICY PERIOD, WHICHEVER IS EARLYER;

B, COUERAGE A DOES NOT ARPLY TO "EODILY INJURYM OR "PROPERTY DAMAGE" THAT OCCURRED BEEORE YON ACQUIRED OR FORMED THE ORGANIZATION; AND
C. COVERAGE B DORS NOT APPLY TO "PERSONAL AND ADVERTISING INJURY" ARISING OUT OF AN OFFENSE COMMIT- TED BEFORE YOU ACQUIRED OR FORMED THE ORGANIZATION:

D, IF THE ORGANIZATION IS A JOTNT VENTURE, RARTNERSHIP OR LIMITED IABILITY COMPAAY, COVERAGE IS AFFORDED ONLY TO THE EXTENT OF THE PERCENTAGE OF ONNERSHIP INTEREST OF ANY INSURED IN THE ORGANI ZATION. ALL OTHER TERMS AND CONDITIONS REMAIN UNCHANGED.

O-Glel114A CW ( $10 / 02$ ) Coverage Endorsement

| POLICY NUMESR | SFF. DATE OF PDA | Ex\% DATE OFPOL. | EFP. DATE OP END. | PRODJCER | ADO'L. PREM | RETURN PREM. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | (\%)6172077 | 06031/2076 | 18178.000 |  |  |

## THIS ENDORSEMENT CHANGES THE POLICY. PLEASE READ IT CAREFULLY.

This endopsement modifies insurance provided under the:
Commerctai General Liahility Coverage Part

## SCHEDULE

## LIMTTS OF LIABALITY \& SELF-INSURED RETENTION

| Per Occurrence Limil: | \$1,000,600. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Per Cuest Limit: | \$1,000,000 |
| Agaregate: | \$1,000,000 |
| Sclf. Insuras Retention Per | , |
| Ocenrrance Limita | \$100,080 |

It is agreed that SECTKN L. COVERAGES is amended to inaluda the following additional coverage:
A. Coverage I, - Innkeepars Legal LJability Coverage
I. Imsuring Agreement:

We will pay linose sums that you become legally obligated to pay as damages because of loss or destruction of or damage to "covered property" due to an "occurrence" which takes place durting the policy period. We have the right and duty to defend any swit brought against you seeking damages that are payabla under this insurance. We may investigate and setric any clatm or sult as we deem expedient. Wo will not defand any suit aflar we have paid judgments or settlements equal to the applicablie Jelmin of lasurance shown in the Schedule of this endersement.
2. Exclusions

This insuazace does not apply to:
a. Acts Commilled By The Insured

Loss or destruction of, or damage to propaty resuhing from any dishonest or criminal act comaitted by the insured, whether acing alane or ill collusion with others:
b. Assumed Liability

Liability you assume under any writef agreement entered into with a "guest" before the "occurrence" of any loss, dastriction or damago.
a. Fire

Destruction of, or damage to property resulting fiom fire.
d. Fiod ar Liquid

Destruction of, or damage io property resulting fiom the spifiling, upsetting or leaklag of any food or liquid.
e. Gowermental Actlon

Lass or destruation of, or damage to property resulting from seizure or destruction of the property by order of govemmenial authorily.
f. Joherent Vice

Destruclion of or damage to properly resuiting from insects, amimals, wear and lear, gradual deterioration or inherent vice.
g. Latundering ar Cleaning

Desiruction of or damage to property while in your care and cusiody for laundering on cleabing.
h. Nuciear

Loss or desiriction of, or danage to properly resulting from nuciear reaction, nuclear radlation or radiouctive contaminullon, or any related act or incident.
i. Release of Others from inability

Your melasase of any other passon or arganization from legal liability.

1. War and Sirailar Aetions

Luss or destruction of, or damage to property resulling from war, whether or not declared, warlike action, insurreclion, rebellion or ravalution, or any related act or incident.

## B. EJMITS OF INSU\&ANCE

1. The most we will pay in the aggregate for all damages because of lass of desifuction of or darmage $10{ }^{\circ}$ coytred propony" in any one "occerreare" is the Per Occurrence Limil of Insurance shown in the SCHEDULE of inls ondorsement. All loss, destruction or darnage involving a single act or avent or series of related acis or events whether caused by one or more persoas is considered one "oceutrence".
2. Subject to the apgiteable timits siated in : abave, the mosl we will pay for ail damages becalase of loss or destruation of or damage to property of any one "guest" is the Per Guest Limis of Insurance stown in the SCHEDULE of this endorsement.
3. The Aggregate Linuit shown thit the Schedule is the mast we will pry tor all damages because of loss or destruktion of, or damage Io Covared Property during the policy period.
C. SELF TNSURED RETENTION
4. Our abilgation to pay damages on your behalf applies only to the anrount of damages in excess of the self.insured relenion amouat shown in the SCFEDULEE of fisis endorsement.
5. The self-intured retention amount applics hereunder to all darnages combined arising out of any one "occurrence",
6. We may at our sole option Bither:
a. pay any pari or all of the self insured relemtion amounl to setle any diaim or "suil" and upon our notifying you of thls netion you shall reimbutse us for the applicable self-insured retention amounti ar
b. simutlanesusly upon reaeipl of notice of any claim or "sute" or at any lime thereafler cail upon you to pay any pall or all of the selfinsured ratention amount, to be held or applied by us as appropriate.
D. COMDITIONS
7. Condition 2. - Dulics in the Event of Loss, Claim or Suli:

The following is added:
If you have reason to believe that nny lass or desiruction of, or damage to "covered property" involves a violation of law, you musl notify the appropriate law enforcement authorities.
2. Condition 4. - Other Insumance

For purposes of this insurance only, the following Other Insurance provisions apply:
This Insurance does not apply to thamages recoverable or racowerad under other insurance or indemndy. Howevor, if the limil of the ather insucamee or indemnity is hasufficient to cover the entire amount of the damages, lhis insurance will apply to that part of the damages not recoverable or recovered under the other insurance.
3. Non-Cumulation of Laftk of fnsurance

Limits of Insurance stated in the SCHEDULE of this endorsemenw do not accumulate fiom year to year or period to period.
E. DEFIVITIONS

1. "Covered property" means any praperty belonging to your "guests" whitic the property is in your posscssion or on your "premises". "Covared property" daes nin linelyde:
a. Sarmples, Artleles for Sale: Samples or articles carried or held for sale or for dslivery afler sale;
b. Vehiclas: Any velicle including its equipment and aceessarles ar any propenty conalacd in or on the vehicla.
2. "Guest" mesas any person or group of persons lemporarily residing in or centing premises from you for a shott herm period (s) of 30 days or less, Guest doos not thelude any residential or commercial tenant of yours that is leasing or renting property from you on a long term |ease or rentol basis."
3. "Occurrence" for purposes of this insurenct only, means an att or event or series of related acts or events caused by one or more persons, which results in loss or destriction of or damago to "covered property".
4. "Premises" means the interior of any building that you own, rent or occupy that is used in the conduct of your bustotess operations.

[^2]| POLICCY NUMEER | EFP. DATE OF POL | EXP. DATE OF PDL. | EFF. DATEDEND. | PRODUCER | AOD'L PREM | RETURA PREM |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 680172016 | 0 0\%0120]7 | 080112016 | 18170.046 |  |  |

## THIS ENDOREEMENT CHANGES THE POLICV. PLEASE READ TT CAREFULIV,

## This endersement madifles insufance provided under the:

Cammerclat Ceneral Ridablity Coverage Part

## SCHEDULE

LIMITS OF LIABHLTYY \& SELFFINSURED RETENTION

| Per Oscurranst Limitt | \$1,000,000. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Per Guesi Limit: | \$1000000 |
| Aggregaie: | \$1000,000 |
| Self-Insured Retention Pr |  |
| Oecurrence Limit; | S100,000 |

It is agreed that SECTION I. COYERAGES is amended to include the following additional coverage:
A. Coverage I. $\rightarrow$ Innkecpers Legal Liability Coverage
l. Insuring Agremment:

We will pay those sums tham you become legatly obligated to pay as dannages because of toss or destruelon of or damage to "covered property" due 10 an "ocecurrence" which takes place duritg the policy period. We have the right and duty to defend any suit brought against you seeking damages that are paysble under this jnsurance. We may jnv yestigate and settie any claim or sult as we deeinexpedient. We wilt not defend any suin afler we have paid judgments or setientenis equal to the applicable Limit of Insurance shown in the Schedule of this endorsement,
2. Exclusions

This insurance does not apply to:
a. Aets Committed By The Insured

Loss or destruction of, or damage to property resulting from any dishonest or sriminal act commited by the insured, whelher acting alone or in collusion with others;
b. Assumed Liability

Liability you assurne under any writen agreement envertod into with a "guesr" betore the "oceurrence" of any loss, destruction or darrage.
c. Firs

Dostruction of, or damage to properify resulting ftom tire.
d. Eood or Liquid

Destruction of, or damage to property resulting from the spilling, upsetting or leaking of any food or liquid.
e. Governmentalaction

Loss or destruction of, or danaga to properly resulting from seizure or destrustion of the property by oeder of govermmental authority,
f. Initerent Vice

Desiruetion of or famage to propasty resulting from insects, animals, wear and tear, gradual deterioration or inherent vice.
g. Latundering or Cleaning

* Destruction of or damage to property while in your care and custody for laundering ar odeaning.
h. Nuctear

Loss or deslruction of, or damage to property resulting foom nuclear reaction, nuelear radialion or radioactiva contamination, os any relaled acl or Incidena.
i. Release of Others from Liability

Your release of any oither person or organization from lagal liability.
j. War and Similar Acilans

Loss or destruelion of, or damage to property resulting from war, whedier or twot declared, warlike aetion, ingurrection, rebellion or revolution, or any selated act or incident.
B. LJMTHS OF INSURANCE
I. The most we will pay in the aggregate for all damages because of loss or desiruction of or damage to "covered property" in any one "oceutrence" is the Per Oceurrence Litnit of Insurance shown in the SCHEDULE of this endorsement, Atl loss, destaction or damago involving a singte act or event or series of related acts or events whether caused by one or nwore persons is aconsiderad one "occurrence".
2. Subjeet to the applieable timits sated in I. above, the most we witl pay for all damages because of loss or destroc. tion of or damage to property of any ona "guast" is the Per Ouest Limit of Insurance stown in the SCHEDULE of this andorsenixim.

1. The Aggregate Limit shown in the Sehedute is the most we will pay for all damages beeause of loss or degtrvetion of, or damage Io Covered Property during the policy period,
C. SELFINSURED RETENTION
2. Our obligation to pay dameges on your behalf applies only to the amourd of darmages in excess of the selfinsured relention amount shown in the SCHEDULE of this endorsament.
3. The self-insured retention amount applies hereunder to all damages combined arising oun of any one "oecurrence".
4. We maty at our sole option eilher:
a. Pay any pact or all of the self-insured retention amoknat to settle any claim or "suis" and upon our rotifylag you of thas action you shall remburse us for the applicable selfinsured retention amount; or
b. timuilaneously upon recelptef notice of any clain or "suit" or at any time thereafler call upob you to pay wiy part or all of the self-insured retention amounl, to be held or applied by us as appropriale.
D. CONDITIONS
5. Condition 2. - Dulies In the Event of Loss, Cfalm ar Suil:

The following is added:
If you have reason to believe that any loss or destruction of, or damage to "covered property" involves a violation of law, your must molify the appropriate law enforceaven authorifies.
2. Condition 4،- Oiher Insurance

For purposes of this lnsurance only, the following Other Insurance provisions apply:
This insurance does not apply to damages recoverable or recovered under other Insurance or indemarity. However, if the limit of the oiher insurance or indemnity is insufficien! to cover the antire amount of the damages, this insurance will apply to that part of the daniages not recoyerable or recovered under the other insurance.
3. Non-Cumutation of Limit of Insuranea

Limits of hasurance sizenf in the SCHEDULE of his Endorsement do not aceumulate from year to year or period to period.

## E. DEFINTHONS

1. "Covered property" means any property belonging to your "guests" while the property is in your possession or on your "premises". "Coversd property" does not includer:
a Samples, Articles for Sale: Samples or articles carried or held for saie or for delivery after sale;
b. Yehiales: Any vehicle including its equipmentand aceestories or any property contained it ber on the vehicle.
2. "Ouest" means any person or group of patsons temposarily residiog in or ienting premises from you for a short term period(s) of 30 days or loss. Guest docs nol include any residential or commeraial temant of yours that is leasing or renting property form you on a long term hease or rental bssis."
3. "Ocelereace" for purposes of this insurance onfy, meats an act or event or series ar related acts or events aqused by one of more persons, which resulis in loss or destriution of or damage \&o "covered property".
4. "Premises" msens the interior of any building that you own, rent or occupy that is used in the conduct of your business operations.


## Innkeepers Legal Liabillty

 Coverage Endorsement|  |  | EkP DATE Comolicy | ERF, MATE OF ENDT | Fromaticke |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

THIS ENDORSEMSENT CHANGES THE POLIGY. PLEASE READ IT CAREFULLY.
This endorement madiles lnsurapue provided under the:
Commercial Beneral Llablilly Coveraga Part
SCHEDULIE
LIMITS OF LIABLLITY \& BEDUGTIBLE

| Per Deararatige Limit; | \$1,009, 000 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Per Guest Lmikt | 11000, 1000 |
| Agareindt: | E1,00000 |

It fa agreed hat SECTION I, COVERABES is amended to hacluda the bollowing additionet coverage:
A. Covarage I. -Innteeapare Legal Llablity Coverage
t. Inturing Agreement:

We will pay these sumg that you become begally actigaled to gay as damages because of loss or desinticion of of
 and daty to defend any sull broughtagainslyou seekling damages lhal are payabla undar ithas asurance. Wempy inyestigale and seille arny claim or acill as wa daem oxpedtent. Wha will not defend any suit afler we have pald judgmenis ar setilementa atual to the applicable Limil of histizanta showni in the Bchathuta of thie endorservery.
2. Exelusions

This Insilarance does not apply lo:
a. Acts Conmatitad By The Ineurad

Loss or destruallon of, a damega lo praperity resuliting Irom any diahonest or criminal act comerthed by the insured, whether aciligg alone or in colluaton with otherr:
b. Agsumed Liablity
 destucilon or damafia.
a. Flro

Deatruction ol, of damege to property reaulthg from fite.
d. Food or Uquid

e. Goxemmantal Action

Lase or desintilion of, or damage to property casulting frem selzure ex dasinuction of the property by order of gaver mfontel zulthorily.
f. Inherent Vare
 berent uice,
g. Laundering or Clearying

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Dastricillon of ar darmage to proparty whlle in your care and eluslody for laundering of cleariag.
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h. Nuolear
 contaminallon, or any relalad aci or inciden.

## d. Releass of Othere from Liablilly

Your safease of any other person or organtzalion wron legal Ilabsily.
j. Whar and 8imilar Autions

Loss or desinuclion of, of damage to propery resulting from wer, whethen or nol deciared, wailiko acilon, fisurw rectlon, rebellion or revalullon, or any raladed act or incldent.
B. LIMITS OR INSURANCE

1. The moal we will pay in the aggregala for all damages decatsa of lose or deatucillon of or damage io "cowergd prop-

 caused by one or motre persoris is considered one "ocuurence",
2. Sulataci to the applicuble Ilmils statad $\operatorname{In} 1$, abova, the most we will pay for ail dernages because of lose or destrucilon
 dorsamant.
3. The Aggregate Limill shown in the Schedita As ite mosi we will pay for all dameger inacause of togs or destruclion of, ar damage lo congred Prapaty duthing the polloy period.
c. DEDUCTIELAE
4. Our ohatgatlon to pay damages on your hehald epplles only to the emeund of damages $h$ excest of the deducilble amount shown in the SCliEDULLE of tinls entorsament
5. The dectucalble amound appllas the efunder to sif damages combined atiafing oul of any one "occuirencen".
6. We may al our sole opilon efilher:

日. pay any part or all of the dedual ble amount ta selteany ciaim or "suit" and tipon cur motifying you of thls acikn you shall relmburse us for the applicable deducil ble amount; or
 or all of the deductible amount, to be held or applled by us as appropriese.

## O. CONDITIONS

1. Condllon 2. Dutles in the Event of Loss, Clalm ar Sult

Tha followent for addad;
If you have reasson bo belleve that any boss of desiruclion of, or demage to "covered property" inwolves a viodation of law, youl musi notlly hat appropriste law enforcemert aulhorilieg,
2. Condition 4 -Other InBurance

For purposes of hile inemance onty, the following Other tnearanca provistons spply:
This insurance doas nol apply fo danages recoverable or recovered under other inalfance ar indamnily. However, if
 will epply to thal part of the dameges not recoverabte or recovered under the other insurfance.
3. Hon-Cumbiation of Limit of inguranes

Wmilla of insinance stated in the SCHEDULE of inls andorsemen do not accurnuate from year to year or periad to perloci.

## E. DEFINTITONS

1. "Covered propery" means any properly betonghing io your "plasts" while the propery is th your pobseession or on your "premisas". "Covered properly" doas not hacluda;


2. "Oectifence" for puaposes of thla Ineurance only, means an act or eveint or asiles of telated ects or avents causad by one or more persons, which results in loss or dipalincilion of or damage to "covered property".
3. "premises" means the inlartor of any buiking thel you own, rem or occupy that is used in the condiact of your bustatess operations.

# EXCLUSION - ACCESS OR DISCLOSURE OF CONFIDENTIAL OR PERSONAL INFORMATION (COVERAGE B ONLY) 

Thls endorsement motifles insurance provided under the following:
COMMERCIAL GENERAL LIABILITY COVERAGE PART
The following ls added to Paragraph 2. Exclusions of
Section 1 - Covaraga $B$ - Parsonal And Advertiolng Injury Llability:
2. Exciusions

This insurance does not apply to:
Access Or Ofsclosure of Confidentlal Or
Personal information
"Personal and adverlising injury" arising oun $\alpha$ any access lo or disclosure of any person's or organization's confldentlal or personal Information. Ineluding patents, trade secrels, processing methods, customer disis, financlal information, credi card information, health information or any other type of nonpublic information,
this exctusion applios even if damages are claimed for nolilicatton costs, credil moniloring expenses, forensic expenses, public retations expenses or any other loss, cost or expense incurfed by you or althers arising out of any access to or disclosure of any parson's or organization's conldentlal or personad information.

all responses thereto, the papers and pleadings on file, and argument presented at the hearing, the Court hereby issues the following findings, conclusions of law and order.

## FINDINGS OF FACT

1. The Venetian Resort Hotel Casino (Venetian property) is a Las Vegas business which provides hotel accommodations, gaming, entertainment, bars and restaurants to guests.
2. The Venetian property does not restrict guests from moving through its premises with food and/or drinks.
3. On November 4, 2016, Plaintiff slipped and fell in the Grand Lux rotunda area of the Venetian property.
4. There are multiple restaurants, shops, bars and other places to purchase food and beverages in the area surrounding the Grand Lux rotunda and throughout the Venetian Property.
5. There is no evidence that as a business owner, Venetian chose a mode of operation that requires its customers/guests to perform self-service tasks traditionally performed by Venetian employees.
6. There is no evidence that the hazard of which Plaintiff claims to have caused or contributed to the Subject Incident (Alleged Condition) was created by a Venetian customer or guest performing a self-service task traditionally conducted by employees.
7. There is no evidence in this action that the Alleged Condition was the result of a Venetian customer or guest performing a self-service task traditionally performed by employees.
8. There are no genuine issues of material fact which preclude the Court from considering the pending motion for partial summary judgment on the mode of operation theory of liability.
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## CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

9. The Self-Service Mode of Operation theory of negligence under Nevada premises liability law is a narrowly limited exception to the law applied in circumstances where a business owner has chosen a self-service mode of operation for its business requiring its guests/customers to perform tasks traditionally performed by employees; and that the guest, in the performance of that task traditionally performed by the businesses employee, caused a hazard to be present on the owner's premises. (See FGA. Inc. v. Giglio, 128 Nev. 271, 281, 278 P.3d 490, 496 (2012), citing Ciminski v. Finn Corp. 13 Wn. App. 815, 537 P.2d 850, 853 (Wash. Ct. App. 1975).)
10. There is no evidence to support a claim that Venetian chose a mode of operation that requires its guests/customers to perform tasks traditionally performed by Venetian employees
11. There is no evidence to support a claim that any guest/customer of Venetian was performing said self-service task traditionally performed by a Venetian employee that caused the hazardous condition of which Plaintiff complains, to be present at the Venetian premises.
12. The absence of evidence that the Alleged Condition was the result of a Venetian customer or guest performing a self-service task that was traditionally performed by employees is dispositive to application of the mode of operation approach.
13. The mere fact that the Venetian property sells food and beverages to patrons who are then allowed to move about the premises is not enough to apply the mode of operation theory of liability under Nevada law.

## ORDER

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that Defendants Motion for Partial Summary Judgment on Mode of Operation Theory of Liability is GRANTED.
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// /
DATED this $\qquad$


Nevada Bar Do. 4370
Gregory A, Miles, Esq.
Nevada Bar No. 4336
1522 W. Warm Springs Road
Henderson, NV 89014
Attorneys for Defendants
VENETIAN CASINO RESORT, LLC and
LAS VEGAS SANDS, LLLC

THE GALLIEAR LAW FIRM


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Las Vegas, NV 89014
Attorneys for Plaintiff JOYCE SEKERA


Keith E. Galliher, Jr., Esq. and Kathleen H. Gallagher, Esq. of the Galliher Law Firm, appeared on behalf of the Plaintiff. Michael A. Royal, Esq., of Royal \& Miles, LLP appeared on behalf of Defendants.

Plaintiff argued after recent failure of injection therapy her doctor definitively stated she needed low back surgery. Plaintiff therefore requested the Court reopen expert deadlines to retain a neurosurgeon and life care planner to address the deterioration of her condition. Plaintiff argued these circumstances constituted excusable neglect because the opinions of her doctors were beyond her control.

Additionally, Plaintiff argued the parties have struggled to agree upon numerous discovery issues over the past three months. These disagreements forced numerous motions that delayed the completion of discovery. The parties still need to complete a considerable amount discovery and new disagreements arose between the parties resulting in the need for more motion practice which will further delay the process. Plaintiff therefore argued good cause existed to extend the discovery deadlines 270 days because.

Defendants argued Plaintiff knew about the surgery as early as March 26, 2016 due to an authorization form from Plaintiff's doctor to her worker's compensation insurance and letters from her worker's compensation insurance carrier, Farmers. Thus, Defendants argued there was no excusable neglect because Plaintiff knew of the surgery and/or potential for surgery before the expert deadlines closed on May 17, 2019.

The Court, having considered the papers and the arguments of counsel, and good appearing:
IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Plaintiff's Motion to Extend Discovery Deadlines and Continue Trial is GRANTED IN PART and DENIED IN PART. Plaintiff's request to extend the deadline for Motions to Amend is DENIED. The Motion to Amend deadline will remain as May 17,
2019. Plaintiff's request to extend initial experts, rebuttal experts, the discovery cut off and due date for dispositive motions is GRANTED.

## IT IS HEREBY ORDERED

1. The initial expert disclosures deadline is extended from May 17, 2019, to and
including January 7, 2020;
2. The rebuttal expert disclosures deadline is extended from June 16, 2019, to and

## including February 6, 2020;

3. The discovery cutoff is extended from August 15,2019 , to and including April 6,

2020:
4. The dispositive motion deadline is extended from September 16, 2019, to and
including May 6, 2020.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that trial is continued to the five-week stack starting August 3,
2020.


THE GALLIHER LAW FIRM
ROYAL \& MILES, LLP


Keith E. Galliher, Jr., Esq.
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Attorney for Plaintiff


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[^2]:    UOL-1!1A-A CW (10/02)

